

RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

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EUROPE

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

Abdulova, Svetlana Ilfatovna

2001 Бусы могильника Огурдино [Beads from the Ogurdino Burial Ground]. *Bulletin of the Museum of Archeology and Ethnography of the Perm Urals* 1-2:73-77;
<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/busy-mogilnika-ogurdino>.

Discusses the glass and stone beads recovered from a site in the Upper Prikamye region of Russia. They date to the 10th-11th centuries.

2003 Бусы Рождественского археологического комплекса [Beads of the Rozhdestvenskoye Archaeological Complex]. *Proceedings of the of the Kama Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition* 3:105-114; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/busy-rozhdestvenskogo-arheologicheskogo-kompleksa/viewer>.

Reports on the glass, stone, and amber beads found at Rozhdestvenskoye, Perm Krai, Russia. They date to the 10th-12th centuries.

2008 Бусы могильника Пыштайн II (на основе материалов раскопок 2005 года) [Beads of the Pashtayn II Burial Ground (Based on 2005 Excavation Materials)]. *Bulletin of the Museum of Archeology and Ethnography of the Perm Urals* 2:30-34;
<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/busy-mogilnika-pyshtayn-ii-na-osnove-materialov-raskopok-2005-goda/viewer>.

Describes the glass beads recovered from a site in Russia on the west side of the Ural Mountains.

- 2009 Хронология бус могильников верхнего прикамья VIII-XIV веков [Chronology of Beads of Burial Grounds of the Upper Prikamye of the VIII-XIV Centuries]. *Bulletin of Chelyabinsk State University* 23(161):5-12; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/hronologiya-bus-mogilnikov-verhnego-prikamya-viii-xiv-vekov-1>.

Describes the glass beads recovered from a site in Russia on the west side of the Ural Mountains.

- 2010 Бусы плотниковского могильника [Beads of the Plotnikovsky Burial Ground]. *Bulletin of the Museum of Archeology and Ethnography of the Perm Urals* 3:16-19; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/busy-plotnikovskogo-mogilnika>.

A small collection of glass and carnelian beads was recovered from the Plotnikovsky burial ground (13th-14th centuries) in the territory of the upper Prikamye, eastern European Russia.

- 2012 Охранные раскопки Саламатовского I городища в 2011 году [Emergency Excavations at Salamatovo I Settlement in 2011]. *Bulletin of the Museum of Archeology and Ethnography of the Perm Urals* 8:393-402; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ohrannye-raskopki-salamatovskogo-i-gorodischa-v-2011-godu/viewer>.

Characterizes the set of clothing material (including glass beads and bronze pendants) excavated at the site in 2011. It is attributed to the 9th-13th centuries.

- 2016 Противоаварийные исследования Саламатовского городища [Emergency Response Research at the Salamatovo Settlement]. *Bulletin of the Museum of Archeology and Ethnography of the Perm Urals*; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/protivoavariynye-issledovaniya-salamatovskogo-gorodischa/viewer>.

Reports on the wide variety of beads and pendants excavated in 2011-2015 at the ancient settlement of Salomatovo I (8th-14th centuries), one of the most significant sites of the Middle Ages in the Perm Urals, Russia.

Abdulova, Svetlana Il'fatovna and S.L. Ostrovskiy

- 2008 Комплексы бус средневековых могильников верхнего Прикамья [Bead Complexes of the Medieval Tombs of the Pri Kama Region]. *Proceedings of the Kama Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition* 5:153-159; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kompleksy-bus-srednevekovyh-mogilnikov-verhnego-prikamya/viewer>.

Eastern European Russia.

Abels, Bjorn-Uwe

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

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

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

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

Adaileh, Amira and Christian Konrad Piller

2019 "Gutes aus der Region!" Schmuck und Tracht der mittleren Jungsteinzeit im Südosten Bayerns. *Bayerische Archäologie* 2:10-13; <https://www.academia.edu/43323428/>.

Includes a discussion of the limestone beads and a deer-tooth pendant from Middle Neolithic burials uncovered in Altdorf, Bavaria, Germany.

Ade-Rademacher, Dorothea

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

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

Adrimi-Sismani, Vassiliki, Maria Filomena Guerra, and Philippe Walter

2009 La tombe mycénienne de Kazanaki (Volos) et le mythe de la Toison d'or / The Mycenaean Tomb of Kazanaki (Volos) and the Myth of the Golden Fleece. *ArcheoSciences* 33:135-141; <https://www.academia.edu/40109979/>.

Reports on the production techniques and compositional analysis of gold necklace beads found at a Mycenaean tholos tomb at Volos, Greece, and dated to 1350 BC. The beads include rosette, lily, papyrus, and double-volute forms.

Ajot, José

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

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

Akhmetgaleeva, Natalia

2010 Technology and Use-Wear Analysis of the Non-Utilitarian Bones Objects from the Russian Upper Paleolithic Site of Byki-7(I). In *Ancient and Modern Bone Artefacts from America to Russia: Cultural, Technological and Functional Signature*, edited by Alexandra Legrand-Pineau, Isabelle Sidéra, Natacha Buc, Eva David, and Vivian Scheinsohn, pp. 211-216. BAR International Series 2136. <https://www.academia.edu/29444444/>.

Ornamented artifacts from a site in western Russia include 15 tubular beads made from the long bones of small animals (bird, hare, and arctic fox). The surfaces of some beads display many transverse scores which can be defined as decoration.

- 2012 Особенности коллекции обработанной кости и рога из коллекции стоянки Степного Побужья Анетовка 2 [The Collection of Processed Bone and Antler from Anetovka 2 Site in Steppe Pobuzhye: Defining Characteristics]. In *Prehistoric Eurasia: On Aleksei N. Sorokin's 60th Birthday*, pp. 123-140. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archeology, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/38675480/>.

Osseous ornaments from the Upper Paleolithic site of Anetovka 2 on the North Black Sea coast of Russia include several perforated animal teeth and fragments of pendants made of bone walls. English abstract.

- 2014 Atypical Use of Bone Objects of Known Forms from Some East European Upper Paleolithic Sites. In *International Conference on Use-Wear Analysis: Use-Wear 2012*, edited by João Marreiros, Nuno Bicho, and Juan F. Gibaja, pp. 569-578. Cambridge Scholars, Newcastle upon Tyne. <https://www.academia.edu/10044012/>.

Includes a description of 15 tubular beads made from the long bones of birds, hares, and arctic foxes recovered from Layer I at the western Russian Upper Paleolithic site of Byki-7.

Akhvlediani, N.I.

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

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

Aksyonov, Viktor

- 2021 Дитячий костюм із поховання № 309 біритуального могильника салтівської культури Червона Гірка [Children's Costume from Burial № 309 of the Biritual Burial Ground of the Saltov Culture Chervona Hirka]. In *The Early Iron Age of Eastern Europe: Studies Presented to Iryna Shramko*, edited by Serhiy Skory and Stanislav Zadnikov, pp. 316-323. V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv-Kotelva. <https://www.academia.edu/70132186/>.

The burial of a child dating to the early 9th century in southeastern Ukraine was accompanied by a variety of beads and pendants that were sewn onto garments and threaded into the hair. The entire assemblage was directed at ensuring the comprehensive safety of the child.

Alarashi, Hala and Ferran Borrell

- 2020 Constructing Identities in Neolithic Times: The Variscite Ornaments of Gavà (Barcelona). In *L'art du paraître. Apparences de l'humain, de la Préhistoire à nos jours*, edited by H. Alarashi and R.M. Dessi, pp. 109-125. Éditions APDCA, Nice. <https://www.academia.edu/53265236/>.

Presents the results of technological, morphometrical, and stylistic analyses of the variscite assemblage of beads and unfinished items and blanks discovered in mines 83 and 85 in northeastern Spain.

Albone, J. and K. Leahy

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

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

Alday Ruiz, A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allason-Jones, Lindsay

1998 Beads of Jet and Jet-Like Materials. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 31:6-8; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Assessing the botanical components of the materials comprising black organic beads and determining their rank by measuring the reflectance of the wood (vitrinite) optically using a high-powered microscope has revealed that Romano-British beadmakers were using jet, cannel coal, and detrital coal.

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. https://artefacts.mom.fr/Publis/Allason-Jones_2005.pdf.

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

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

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

Allen, Denise

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

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

Allen, D. and G.C. Boon

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

England, United Kingdom.

Allen, Jamey D.

1995 Review of *Glass Beads from Europe*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:102-104; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol7/iss1/10/>.

1996-1997 Review of *Catalogue of the Beck Collection of Beads in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology: Part 1, Europe*, by The Bead Study Trust (1997). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 8-9:68-69; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol8/iss1/11/>.

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.

Almagro-Gorbea, Martín

2008 Cuentas de collar y botones. In *La necrópolis de Medellín. II. Estudio de los hallazgos*, edited by Martín Almagro-Gorbea, pp. 395-401. Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid. Bibliotheca Archaeologica Hispana 26(2); <https://www.academia.edu/33453141/>.

Provides descriptions of the stone, ceramics, metal, and glass beads recovered from a Tartesian necropolis at Badajoz, Extremadura, Spain.

Almagro-Gorbea, Martín, Daniel Casado, Fernando Fontes, Alfredo Mederos, and Mariano Torres

2004 *Prehistoria: antigüedades españolas I*. Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid.
<https://www.academia.edu/1152437/>.

Presents a catalog of the various prehistoric beads and pendants held by the Royal Academy of History in Madrid. Most of the ornaments relate to the period of Phoenician-Punic colonization.

Alonso, Javier and Sara Maldonado

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

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

Alram-Stern, E. (ed.)

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

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

Altamirano García, Manuel

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

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

Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban

1999 Las perlas de madera fósil del Terciario y los objetos de adorno-colgantes sobre dientes de zorro y ciervo del Magdaleniense de Gönnersdorf y Andernach-Martinsberg-2, (Neuwied, Rheinland Pfalz, Alemania). *Zephyrus* 52:79-106;
<https://www.academia.edu/904761/>.

Reports on jet beads and pendants formed from fox and red deer teeth recovered from two Magdalenian sites in west-central Germany, including the production sequence.

2000 Rheinische Kleinkunst: Die Schmuckgegenstände aus Gagat, Fuchszähnen und Hirschgrandeln von Gönnersdorf und Andernach-Martinsberg-2 Fundplätze, Neuwied, Deutschland. *Archäologische Informationen* 23(1):143-147;
<https://www.academia.edu/913400/>.

Reports on the jet beads and pendants formed from fox and deer teeth recovered from two Upper Paleolithic sites in west-central Germany.

- 2001 L'axe Rhin-Rhône au Paléolithique supérieur récent: l'exemple des mollusques utilisés comme objets de parure. *L'Anthropologie* 105(4):547-564; <https://www.academia.edu/913245/>.

Discusses the various species of marine gastropods that served as ornaments during the Upper Paleolithic in the Rhine-Rhone region. Their presence far inland indicates a trade network through a natural corridor which allowed for communication between Atlantic and Mediterranean Europe.

- 2002 Ejemplares perforados del gasterópodo *Homalopoma sanguineum* durante el Paleolítico Superior en Europa Occidental. *Cypsela* 14:43-54; <https://www.academia.edu/904760/>.
Reports on perforated gastropods used as beads during the Upper Palaeolithic in Western Europe.

- 2002 Perforated *Homalopoma sanguineum* from Tito Bustillo (Asturias): Mobility of Magdalenian Groups in Northern Spain. *Antiquity* 76(293):641-646; <https://www.academia.edu/913248/>.

The finds add to the evidence of long-distance contact between Magdalenian groups.

- 2003 Die Reise der Schnecke *Columbella rustica* während des Mesolithikums und zu Beginn des Neolithikums in Europa. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 33(2):157-166; <https://www.academia.edu/913398/>.

Discusses the use of perforated *Columbella rustica* shells as ornaments during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods in western Europe.

- 2005 “Éloignés mais pas isolés”: la parure hors de la “frontière française” pendant le Magdalénien. In *Industrie osseuse et parures du Solutrén au Magdalénien en Europe*, edited by Véronique Dujardin, pp. 25-38. Mémoire XXXIX de la Société Préhistorique Française. <https://www.academia.edu/913402/>.

Reports on the beads and pendants of various materials used during the Magdalenian period in southwestern Europe.

- 2006 Los objetos de adorno-colgantes del paleolítico superior y del Mesolítico en la cornisa cantábrica y en el valle del ebro: una visión Europea. Ph.D. dissertation. Universidad de Salamanca, Spain. <https://www.academia.edu/935205/>.

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 2000 objects from 111 archaeological sites were studied.

2008 Los colgantes de los grupos de cazadores recolectores en Europa: las materias primas y sus fuentes de aprovisionamiento. In *Acercándonos al pasado : prehistoria en 4 actos*, edited by C. Cacho Quesada, R. Maicas Ramos, J.A. Martos Martínez, and M.I. Martínez Navarrete, pp. 1-17. Ministerio de Cultura, Madrid. <https://www.academia.edu/916512/>.

Discusses the different bead/pendant categories documented at Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic sites in Europe and their source areas.

2008 The Use of *Columbella rustica* (Class: *Gastropoda*) in the Iberian Peninsula and Europe during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. In *IV Congreso del Neolítico Peninsular (Alicante, 27-30 noviembre 2006), Tomo II*, edited by M. Hernández Pérez, J.A. Soler García, and J.A. López Padilla, pp. 103-111. Museo Arqueológico de Alicante. <https://www.academia.edu/916513/>.

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

2009 Magdalenian Personal Ornaments on the Move: A Review of the Current Evidence in Central Europe. *Zephyrus* 63:45-59; <https://www.academia.edu/916523/>.

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

2010 Personal Ornaments in Europe during the Solutrean: Evidences from Cantabrian Spain. *Sautuola XVI-XVII*:45-52; <https://www.academia.edu/6679360/>.

Analyzes over 200 beads and pendants of sundry materials recovered from 19 sites.

2010 Shell Beads of the Last Hunter-Gatherers and Earliest Farmers in South-Western Europe. *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 61:129-138; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/291994965>.

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

2011 Personal Ornaments Made from Mollusc Shells in Europe during the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic: News and Views. In *Archaeomalacology Revisited: Non-Dietary Use of Molluscs in Archaeological Settings*, edited by Canan Çakırlar, pp. 1-8. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/931535/>.

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.

- 2015 Las conchas marinas perforadas de Bolinkoba (Abadiño, Bizkaia). In *Bolinkoba (abadiño) y su yacimiento Arqueológico: Arqueología de la Arqueología para la puesta en Valor de su depósito, a la luz de las excavaciones Antiguas y recientes*, edited by María José Iriarte-Chiapusso y Alvaro Arrizabalaga, pp. 159-164. Bizkaiko Arkeologi Indusketak 6. <https://www.academia.edu/27702427/>.

Discusses the Upper Palaeolithic beads/pendants made of perforated marine gastropods recovered from Bolinkoba cave in northern Spain.

- 2016 Souvenirs de la plage: Les coquillages marins comme preuves des contacts à longue distance des groupes du Paléolithique de la Péninsule Ibérique. *Bulletin du Musée d'Anthropologie Préhistorique de Monaco* 56:21-32; <https://www.academia.edu/36405623/>.

Marine-shell beads provide evidence of long-distance contacts between Paleolithic groups in the Iberian Peninsula.

- 2018 El Paleolítico superior y las industrias de transición al Mesolítico en el valle del Sella. In *El poblamiento prehistórico del valle del Sella (Asturias)*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and J.F. Jordá Pardo, pp. 95-121. Cultural Amigos de Ribadesella, Ribadesella. <https://www.academia.edu/37265669/>.

Discusses the beads formed from marine gastropod shells, as well as pendants made of bone and deer teeth recovered from Upper Paleolithic sites in the Sella Valley in northern Spain.

- 2019 Los objetos de adorno-colgantes en los yacimientos del Paleolítico superior de la región cantábrica. *Papeles del MUPAC* 1:83-92; <https://www.academia.edu/38738667/>.

Provides a summary of the various beads and pendants utilized during the Upper Palaeolithic in Cantabrian Spain.

- 2020 Personal Ornaments in Cantabrian Spain around 17.5 Ka cal BP: Cualventi Rock-shelter (Alfoz de Lloredo, Cantabria). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by Monica Mărgărit and Adina Boroneanț, pp. 185-196. Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/42981328/>.

Located in northern Spain, the rock-shelter yielded beads made of perforated marine gastropods, as well as pendants of bone, stone, and red deer teeth.

- 2023 La parure paléolithique. In *L'Art préhistorique de l'Atlantique à la Méditerranée*, edited by Sophie Fontan, pp. 160-169. Errance & Picard, Bordeaux. <https://www.academia.edu/103903509/>.

Presents an overview of the beads and pendants recovered from Paleolithic sites in southwestern Europe.

Álvarez-Fernandez, Esteban and Bárbara Avezuela

2012 Los objetos de adorno-colgantes durante el Gravetiense en el SW de Europa In *Pensando el Gravetiense: nuevos datos para la región cantábrica en su contexto*, edited by Carmen de las Heras, José Antonio Lasheras, Álvaro Arrizabalaga, and Marco de la Rasilla, pp. 593-603. Monografías del Museo Nacional y Centro de Investigación de Altamira 23. <https://www.academia.edu/4769039/>.

Synthesizes the available information about marine-shell beads and pendants of Gravettian age in the Iberian Peninsula.

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

2019 Living among Personal Ornaments during the Magdalenian: Some Reflections about Perforated Marine Shells in Cantabrian Spain. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:116-136; <https://www.academia.edu/38520004/>.

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

2007 Personal Ornaments in the Early Upper Paleolithic of Western Eurasia: An Evaluation of the Record. *Eurasian Prehistory* 5(2):31-44; <https://www.academia.edu/779301/>.

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

Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban and Ismael Palomero-Jiménez

2023 Objetos de adorno y otros artefactos elaborados en concha. In *Las excavaciones de F. Javier Forte Pérez en Cueva de la Victoria (Rincón de la Victoria, Málaga). Campaña de 1972*, edited by J. Emili Aura Tortosa, Esteban Álvarez-Fernández, and Jesús F. Jordá Pardo, pp. 71-73. Saguntum: Papeles del Laboratorio de Arqueología de Valencia - Extra 23. <https://www.academia.edu/115606689/>.

A small quantity of beads composed of perforated marine gastropods (*Littorina obtusata* and *Tritia* sp.) were recovered from a Magdalenien cave site on the southern coast of Spain.

Amata, S.M.

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

Ambert, P. and H. Barge-Mahieu

1989 Essai sur les Perles en verre antérieures à l'Age du Fer en Languedoc et en Provence. *Le verre préromaine en Europe occidentale*, edited by M. Feugère.

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

Ambrosiani, Björn

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

Andersen, Jan Holme and Torben Sode

2010 The Glass Bead Material. In *Ribe Excavations 1970-76*, Vol. 6, edited by M. Bencard and H. Brinch Madsen, pp. 17-128. Jutland Archaeological Society, Højbjerg, Denmark. Describes and classifies the glass from Late Iron Age Ribe, Sweden, and presents a chronology. Tesserae and other glass forms are also discussed.

Anderson, Emily S.K.

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

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

Anderson, Lars, Mathieu Lejay, Jean-Philip Brugal, Sandrine Costamagno, Claire Heckel, Marina de Araujo Igreja, Jean-Victor Pradeau, Hélène Salomon, Farid Sellami, Isabelle Théry-Parisot, Carolyn Barshay-Szmidt, Romain Mensan, and François Bon

2018 Insights into Aurignacian Daily Life and Camp Organization: The Open-Air Site of Régismont-le-Haut. *Quaternary International* 498:69-98;
<https://www.academia.edu/44933686/>.

The site has yielded one of the largest Aurignacian collections of shell beads in the Mediterranean region.

Anderson, Nicole

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

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

Andersson, Marlene

2014 Medeltida pärlor: en studie av pärlor påträffade i Bunge kyrka år 1971-72 (Medieval Beads: A Study of Beads found in Bunge Church in 1971-72). B.A. thesis. Classical Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University, Gotland, Sweden.
<https://www.academia.edu/20035908/>.

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

André, Lino

2024 Building Identities and Social Organization throughout the Early Holocene: Interpreting the Personal Adornments of the Last Hunter-Gatherers in Portugal. In *Culturing the Body: Past Perspectives on Identity and Sociality*, edited by Benjamin Collins and April Nowell, pp. 110-131. Berghahn Books, New York.

Relating to the Mesolithic period, the ornaments include beads fashioned from marine and freshwater gastropods, and stone pendants.

André, Lino António and Nuno F. Bicho

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

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

2021 Visual Information in Cabeço da Amoreira, Muge (Portugal): Shell Adornment Technology. In *Foraging Assemblages, Volume 2*, edited by Dušan Borić, Dragana Antonović, and Bojana Mihailović, pp. 567-573. Serbian Archaeological Society, Belgrade; Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America, Columbia University, New York.

Investigates the technology used to produce perforated shell beads recovered from Mesolithic and Neolithic contexts at a major shell mound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Angelini, I., G. Artioli, P. Belliantani, V. Diella, A. Polla, G. Recchia, and G. Residori

2003 Materiali vetrosi da Grotta Manaccora e Coppa Nevigata: inquadramento archeologico e archeometrico nell'ambito della civiltà del Bronzo italiana. In *Il vetro in Italia meridionale e insulare, Secondo Convegno Multidisciplinare*, edited by C. Piccioli and F. Sogliani, pp. 127-138. Tipografia Zaccaria, Naples.
<https://www.academia.edu/31903573/>.

A typological and archaeometric study of the glass and faience beads recovered from two sites in southern Italy within the context of the Italian Bronze Age civilization. Much comparative material.

Angelini, Ivana, Bernard Gratuze, and Gilberto Artioli

2019 Glass and Other Vitreous Materials through History. *EMU Notes in Mineralogy* 20(Chapter 3):87-150; <https://www.academia.edu/68841446/>.

The nature and properties of vitreous materials are summarized briefly, with an eye to the historical evolution of glass production in the Mediterranean world. Focus is on the evolution of European, Egyptian, and Near East materials. The most common techniques of mineralogical and chemical characterization of vitreous materials are also described.

Anghel, G. and H. Ciugudean

1987 Necropola feudal-timpurie de la Blandiana, jud. Alba [The Early Middle Age Cemetery from Blandiana (District of Alba)]. *Apulum* 24:179-196;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339071391>.

Grave 8 (2nd half of the 9th century to the early 10th century) contained a string of 17 glass beads, mostly brown or greenish cylinders with yellow-white decoration. Romania. English summary.

Anikeeva, O.V.

2012 Каменные бусы. Минералого-технологические характеристики бус, пронизейи подвесок из погребений ранних кочевников Южного Приуралья [Stone beads. Mineralogical-technological Characteristics of Beads and Pendants from the Burials of Early Nomads of the Southern Urals]. In *Influences of the Achaemenid Culture in the Southern Ural Foothills (V-III Centuries BC), Vol. 2*, edited by Mikhail Treister and Leonid Yablonsky, pp. 181-201. TAUS, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/1890307/>.

Presents detailed descriptions of the various forms of beads and pendants recovered from sites in the Ural foothills of eastern Russia. The information is presented in tabular form.

2012 Украшения ахеменидского круга из цветного камня (на примере изучения каменных бус из курганов ранних кочевников Южного Приуралья) [Ornaments of the Achaemenid Circle Made from Gemstones (on the Example of Studying Stone Beads of Early Nomadic Barrows of the Southern Urals)]. In *Influences of the Achaemenid Culture in the Southern Ural Foothills (V-III Centuries BC), Vol. 1*, edited by Mikhail Treister and Leonid Yablonsky, pp. 168-188. TAUS, Moscow.

A detailed study of Achaemenid stone beads and pendants recovered from barrows of the early nomads of the Southern Ural foothills of European Russia.

- 2015 Последовательность появления наборов бус из могильника Филипповка I на Южном Урале [The Sequence of Appearance of Bead Sets at the Filippovka I Burial Ground in the Southern Urals]. *Bulletin of Volgograd State University. Series 4, History* 2(32):37-47; <http://dx.doi.org/10.15688/jvolsu4.2015.2.4>.

Presents a sequence for bead assemblages of the 5th-4th centuries BC at a site in the Ural foothills of eastern European Russia. English abstract.

- 2022 Бусы из курганов могильника Второе Имангулово II [Beads of the Imangulovo II Burial Ground]. In *Archaeological Sites of Orenburg Region* 16:200-209; <https://www.academia.edu/114286914/>.

Excavation of a Sarmatian burial ground in southwestern Russia uncovered a variety of glass and stone beads.

Anikeeva, O.V., R.R. Ruslanova (Tamimdarova), and R.Kh. Khranchenkova

- 2013 Украшения из стекла и камней городища Уфа-II [Jewelry of Glass and Stones of the Fortress Ufa-II]. In *The Urals and the Vastness of Eurasia through Centuries and Millennia: Scientific Publications Dedicated to the 80th Anniversary of N.A. Mazhitova*, edited by A.N. Sultanova, pp. 86-108. Bashkir State University, Ufa. <https://www.academia.edu/11282506/>.

Describes a wide variety of stone, amber, glass, and coral beads. The chemical composition of the glass beads is provided.

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

- 2015 Происхождение и распределение каплевидных подвесок и эллипсоидных бус в раннесарматских наборах конца V-IV века до нашей эры [Origin and Distribution of the Tear-Shaped Pendants and Ellipsoid Beads in the Early Sarmatian Collections from the End of the 5th-4th Centuries BC]. In *Ethnic Interaction in the Southern Urals*, edited by V.I. Bogdanovskiy and A.D. Tairov, pp. 202-207. Chelyabinsk, Russia. <https://www.academia.edu/44334174/>.

Stone beads and pendants were recovered from burial grounds in the Southern Ural region of southwestern Russia. English summary.

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

- 2019 Элементы погребального костюма жрицы из Филипповских курганов: материалы к реконструкции [Elements of Priestess Funeral Dress from Filippovka I Burial Ground: Materials to Reconstruction]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2019(1):12-32; <https://www.academia.edu/41640157/>.

The burial of an elite woman uncovered in the Southern Cis-Urals of Russia wore a garment embroidered with beads and sported a bracelet formed of various beads. English abstract.

Ansorge, Jörg

2003 Ein Rosenkranz und andere Merkwürdigkeiten vom Friedhof der Jacobikirche in Greifswald. *Archäologische Berichte aus Mecklenburg-Vorpommern* 10:180-194; <https://www.academia.edu/1535174/>.

Burial 133 in the cemetery at St. Jacob's Church in Greifswald, northern Germany, was accompanied by a rosary composed of various elements including an amulet, bone beads, one of faceted rock crystal, and several bone pendants, including two hands and two feet. It dates to 1630.

Ansorge, Jörg and Peter Kaute

1999 Eine Korallenperlenkette aus Greifswald von um 1300. *Archäologische Berichte für Mecklenburg-Vorpommern* 6:125-128; <https://www.academia.edu/1534851/>.

A small bracelet with beads made of red coral on a silk thread was discovered in a medieval latrine pit in Greifswald, northeastern Germany. *See also* Bente et al. (2017) in the Archaeometry section.

Anthony, David W., A.A. Khokhlov, S.A. Agapov, D.S. Agapov, R. Schulting, I. Olalde, and D. Reich

2022 The Eneolithic Cemetery at Khvalynsk on the Volga River. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 97(1):22-67; <https://www.academia.edu/89295884/>.

Located on the middle-Volga steppes of eastern Russia, the burials were accompanied by beads and pendants of copper, shell, and bone.

Antl, Walpurga and Marjolein Bosch

2015 The Use of Ivory at the Gravettian Site Grub/Kranawetberg, Lower Austria. *Anthropologie* LIII(1-2):233-244; <https://www.academia.edu/18038922/>.

The ivory assemblage includes a variety of beads and pendants.

Antl-Weiser, Walpurga

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

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

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

Recovered artifacts include beads and pendants of ivory and shell.

Anton, Daniel-Calin

2022 *Kernsiebenbürgen im Frühmittelalter*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 382. <https://www.academia.edu/106220794/>.

Burials from nine grave sites and graveyards of the early medieval period (late 5th to early 8th century) in central Transylvania were accompanied by a wide variety of glass, amber, sone, and bronze beads.

Antonaras, Anastassios

- 2019 Late Byzantine Jewellery from Thessaloniki and its Region: The Finds from Ippodromiou 1 Street and Other Excavations. In *New Research on Late Byzantine Goldsmiths' Works (13th-15th Centuries) / Neue Forschungen zur spätbyzantinischen Goldschmiedekunst (13.-15. Jahrhundert)*, edited by Antje Bosselmann-Ruickbie, pp. 73-81. Byzanz zwischen Orient und Okzident 13. <https://www.academia.edu/39910589/>.

Over 700 colorless and blue hexagonal beads, as well as several dozen spherical, colorless beads with a metal lining, were fastened to an “ecclesiastical vestment” found buried in a large clay vessel in a cemetery in Greece. It is intrusive and dates to the 19th century.

Antonović, Dragana, Selena Vitezović, and Vidan Dimic

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

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

Arampatzis, Christoforos

- 2010 “Oh Dear, How do I Look?” Deer Antler Pendants from the Neolithic Lakeside Settlement Anarghiri IXb, Western Macedonia, Greece. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 289-298. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Arancio, Maria Letizia, Anna Maria Moretti Sgubini, and Enrico Pellegrini

- 2010 Corredi funerari femminili di rango a Vulci nella prima età del ferro: il caso della Tomba dei Bronzetti sardi. In *L'alba dell'Etruria. Fenomeni di continuità e trasformazione nei secoli XII-VIII a.C. Ricerche e scavi, Atti del Nono Incontro di Studi Valentano (Vt) – Pitigliano (Gr), 12-14 Settembre 2008*, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp.169-214. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia– Onlus, Milano. <https://www.academia.edu/4089925/>.

High-status grave goods found with female burials of the early Iron Age in the Tomb of the Sardinian Bronze Figurines at Vulci, central Italy, include various beads and pendants of glass and metal.

Archontidou-Argyri, Aglaïa and George Vavliakis

- 2009 Mycenaean Psara – The Glass Finds. *Annales du 18^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Thessaloniki 2009*, pp. 19-26.

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

Ardeleanu, Marius

2016 Roman Imports from North-Western Romania. Statistic View and Historical Notes. In *Orbis Romanus and Barbaricum. The Barbarians around the Province of Dacia and Their Relations with the Roman Empire*, edited by Vitalie Bârcă, pp. 111-130. Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum 14. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca. <https://www.academia.edu/37064479/>.

The imports discussed include 20 beads of glass, stone, and amber.

Armbruster, Barbara

2022 À la recherche de la « perle rare » : au sujet des perles tubulaires en or de l'âge du Bronze. In *De l'Escaut au Nil. Bric-à-brac en hommage à Eugène Warmenbol à l'occasion de son 65e anniversaire*, edited by Jean-Marc Doyen with Pierre Cattelain, Luc Delvaux, and Guy De Mulder, pp. 197-204. Cedarc/Musée du Malgré-Tout, Treignes.

On tubular gold beads of the Bronze Age.

Arnoldussen, Stijn, Hans Huisman, Pepijn van de Geer, Jos Kleijne, and Bertil van Os

2023 Shiny and Strange: The Introduction of Glass in Dutch Later Prehistory. *Metaaltijden* 10:115-140; <https://www.academia.edu/108455829/>.

Contextualizes glass ornaments from Dutch later prehistory (2000-12 BCE; Bronze Age up to the Late Iron Age) with special attention to chronology, the ways in which glass was used in ornament traditions, the state and context of their deposition, and shifts in composition and glass technology.

Arrhenius, Birgit

2009 Brisingamen and the Menet Necklace. In *Glaube, Kult und Herrschaft: Phänomene des Religiösen im 1. Jahrtausend n. Chr. in Mittel- und Nordeuropa*, edited by Uta von Freeden, Herwig Friesinger, and Egon Wamers, pp. 219-230. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 12.

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

Arrighi, S., E. Bortolini, L. Tassoni, A. Benocci, G. Manganelli, V. Spagnolo, L.M. Foresi, A.M. Bambini, F. Lugli, F. Badino, D. Aureli, F. Boschini, C. Figus, G. Marciani, G. Oxilia, S. Silvestrini, A. Cipriani, M. Romandini, M. Peresani, and S. Benazzi

2020 Backdating Systematic Shell Ornament Making in Europe to 45,000 Years Ago. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 12(2), 59; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-019-00985-3>.

A study of the shell ornaments from the Uluzzian site of Grotta del Cavallo, Italy, revealed evidence of local shell bead production as well as a trend toward higher homogeneity in tusk

bead shape and size over time. The temporal interval of the layers of interest (45-40 ka) makes Cavallo the earliest known site for the production of shell ornaments in Europe.

Arrighi, Simona, Adriana Moroni, Laura Tassonic, Francesco Boschini, Federica Badino, Eugenio Bortolini, Paolo Boscato, Jacopo Crezzini, Carla Figusa, Manuela Fortec, Federico Lugliae, Giulia Marciani, Gregorio Oxilia, Fabio Negrino, Julien Riel-Salvatore et al.

2020 Bone Tools, Ornaments and Other Unusual Objects during the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic Transition in Italy. *Quaternary International* 551:169-187;
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2019.11.016>.

Presents a synthesis of the Italian evidence concerning the use of ornaments (mostly tusk shells) and pigments during the time span encompassing the replacement of Neanderthals by Modern Humans.

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

2017 A necrópole da Vinha das Calças (Beja, Portugal). In *Sidereum Ana III: El Río Guadiana y Tartessos*, edited by Javier Jiménez Ávila, pp. 187-225. Consórcio de la Ciudad Monumental, Histórico-Artística y Arqueológica de Mérida, Mérida.
<https://www.academia.edu/34573942/>.

Dating to the second half of the 6th century BCE, the necropolis yielded beads and pendants of glass, stone, and gold.

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

2016 As contas de vidro do Porto do Sabugeiro (Muge, Salvaterra de Magos, Portugal) / Glass Beads from Porto do Sabugeiro (Muge, Salvaterra dos Magos, Portugal). *CuPAUAM* 42:79-101; <https://revistas.uam.es/cupauam/article/view/6985>.

On the glass beads from Iron Age and/or Roman Republican era contexts. The data suggest local production.

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

1996 Griechen am Don: die Grabungen in Tanais 1995. *Eurasia Antiqua* 2:405-453.

Mentions that many glass beads were found in a 3rd-century-AD destruction level of a domestic building (p. 426), Southern Russia. Summaries in German and Russian.

Artelius, Tore and Anna Kristensson

2005 En vikingatida gravplats i norra Småland. *Jönköpings Läns Museum, Arkeologisk rapport* 2005:38.

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

Arveiller-Dulong, Véronique and , Marie-Dominique Nenna

2011 *Les verres antiques du Musée du Louvre*. Réunion des Musées Nationaux, Paris.

This volume contains a section on glass ornaments, including beads from the Camiros necropolis (Rhodes) of the 8th-7th centuries BCE to early Christian stamped pendants, as well as Carthaginian mask pendants.

Aspöck, Edeltraud

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

Aspöck, E. and P. Stadler

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

Astrup, Evabeth and Arnfinn Andersen

1987 A Study of Metal Foiled Glass Beads from the Viking Period. *Acta Archaeologica* 58:222-228.
On the structure and composition of beads from Kaupang and Birka, Sweden, examined by Scanning Electron Microscope and chemical analysis (ICP).

Atik, Şeniz

2007 A Series of Mycenaean Glass Beads from Lindos. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.
Discusses glass beads that have relief designs and were produced in molds during the mid-2nd millennium BC. They were formerly identified as faience. Greece.

Attiláné, Jakity

2005 Szarmata sírok Mélykúton (Sarmatian graves of Mélykút).
http://konyvtarmelykut.hu/doksik/jakity_attilane_szarmata_sirok_melykuton.pdf.
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.

Audy, Florent

2018 Suspended Value: Using Coins as Pendants in Viking-Age Scandinavia (c. AD 800-1140). Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, Stockholm University, Stockholm. <https://www.academia.edu/37325921/>.
Coins carried a powerful evocative charge that was reinforced through their conversion into pendants.

Auer, Wilfried

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

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

Aura Tortosa, Juan E., Jesús F. Jordá Pardo, Barbara Avezuela Aristu, Manuel Pérez Ripoll, Marc Tiffagom, and Juan V. Morales Pérez

2010 La Cueva de Nerja (Málaga, España) y el Gravetiense en Andalucía. In *Cuaternalario y Arqueología: Homenaje a Francisco Giles Pacheco*, edited by Esperanza Mata Almonte and Francisco Giles Pacheco, pp. 125-132. Diputación Provincial de Cádiz, Servicio de Publicaciones, and Asociación Profesional del Patrimonio Histórico-Arqueológico de Cádiz. <https://www.academia.edu/3112582/>.

The Gravettian levels at a cave site in southern Spain yielded ten shell ornaments comprised of dentalium and perforated marine gastropods.

Auriscchio, Carlo, Alessia Corami, Sylvana Ehrman, Giorgio Graziani, and Stella Nunziante Cesaro

2006 The Emerald and Gold Necklace from Oplontis, Vesuvian Area, Naples, Italy. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 33(5):725-734; <https://www.academia.edu/15865815/>.

EPMA and microFTIR analysis of the emerald beads, dating from the 1st century AD, suggests they are of Egyptian origin.

Avezuela Aristu, Bárbara and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández

2012 Los objetos de adorno-colgantes durante el Solutrense en la península Iberica (Solutrean Personal Ornaments in the Iberian Peninsula). *Espacio, Tiempo y Forma. Serie I, Prehistoria y Arqueología* 5:323-332; <https://www.academia.edu/28537689/>.

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.

Avramova, Maja

2002 Der Schmuck aus den Gräbern von Durankulak. In *Durankulak, Band II: Die Prähistorischen Gräberfelder, Teil I*, edited by H. Todorova, pp. 191-206. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Sofia. <https://www.academia.edu/19777856/>.

Beads and pendants of a wide range of materials were recovered from cemeteries of the Late Neolithic and Copper ages in northeastern Bulgaria. They were used to decorate the head and neck, as well as girdles and garments.

Axelsson, Tony and Anders Strinnholm

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

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

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

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

The Protohistoric glass beads of Aveyron, France.

Azinović Bebek, Ana

2009 Krunice 17. i 18. stoljeća iz Čazme / Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Rosaries from Čazma. *Opuscula Archaeologica Radovi Arheološkog* 32:167-193;
<https://www.academia.edu/2574086/>.

An overview of rosaries is followed by a detailed description of those recovered from graves at the parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene in Čazma, Croatia. In Croatian and English.

Baart, Jan

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

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

Babenko, V.A.

2022 Погребения кочевой знати из курганного могильника «Айгурский-1» на Северо-Востоке Ставрополя [Burials of the Nomadic Elite from the Barrow Field "Aigursky-1" in the North-East of the Stavropol Region]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 6:303-319; <https://www.academia.edu/101942793/>.

Two robbed burials of the time of the Golden Horde in southern Russia were accompanied by a few glass and shell beads and pendants, including an ornithomorphic bead or pendant made of polychrome glass. English abstract.

Babić, S. and A. Palavestra

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

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

Bäck, Mathias

2016 Pärlor. In *Båthus, stadsgårdar och stadsliv i Nyköping 650-1700* [Boat Houses, City Yards and City Life in Nyköping 650-1700], edited by Annika Nordström and Karin Lindeblad, pp. 141-146. Arkeologerna, Stockholm.
<https://www.academia.edu/78205363/>.

Excavations in Nyköping in southern Sweden revealed a small but varied group of decorated and gilded glass beads.

Back, U.

1989 *Frühmittelalterliche Grabfunde beiderseits der unteren Mosel*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 532. Oxford.
Beads of various kinds (pp. 26f., pls. 45f.) from Early Middle Age graves, Germany.

Badalyan, Ruben S., Armine A. Harutyunyan, Christine Chataigner, Françoise Le Mort, Jacques Chabot, Jacques Elie Brochier, Adrian Balasescu, Valentin Radu, and Roman Hovsepyan

2010 The Settlement of Aknashen-Khatunarkh, a Neolithic Site in the Ararat Plain (Armenia): Excavation Results 2004-2009. *Tüba-Ar* 13:185-218;
<https://www.academia.edu/61819267/>.

Ornament finds include animal tooth and shell pendants, a perforated fish vertebra, and a discoidal bone bead.

Bader, Christian and Renata Windler

1998 Eine reiche Germanin in Flaach. *Archäologie in der Schweiz* 21(3):111-124.
A rich burial uncovered in northern Switzerland that dates to ca. AD 450-500 was accompanied by an unusual quantity of beads for the period: 150 glass of several colors and 16 amber.

Baerlocher, Jakob, Sabine Deschler-Erb, and Viera Trancik Petitpierre

2017 Jenseits der Aare : die spätantiken Gräber der Grabung Brugg-Remigersteig 2012-2013 (Bru.012.2). *Gesellschaft Pro Vindonissa, Jahresbericht 2017*:19-44;
<https://www.academia.edu/83823457/>.

Graves 7 and 9 at a cemetery in northern Switzerland contained monochrome glass beads dating to the 4th century.

Bagužaitė-Talačkienė, Sigita

2014 Gintaro Dirbiniai ir Kompleksinis Bendruomenių Socialinės Raiškos Tyrimo Metodas. Mazkatuži Kapinyne. *Lietuvos Archeologija* 40:73-98;
<https://www.academia.edu/70298395/>.

Based on amber ornaments recovered from a cemetery of the West Lithuanian Stone Circle (Kerb) Grave culture in western Latvia, this study proposes a complex investigation method which would allow the social structure of a buried community to be evaluated as objectively as possible and would highlight a more universal evaluation of amber artifacts.

- 2016 Gintaro tradicijos kaita pietrytiniame Baltijos jūros regione romėniškuoju laikotarpiu. In *Lietuva-Italija: Šimtmečių ryšiai*, edited by Daiva Mitrulevičiūtė, pp. 132-143. Nacionalinis muziejus Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės valdovų rūmai, Vilnius. <https://www.academia.edu/35958077/>.

This essay on the change in amber tradition in the southeastern Baltic Sea region during the Roman period includes a discussion of the beads and pendants recovered from sites in western Lithuania.

- 2016 Traces of Antique Ideas about Amber's Therapeutic Qualities in the Culture of Western Balts. In *Amber in the History of Medicine: Proceedings of the International Conference*, edited by I.A. Polyakova, C.J. Duffin, and T.J. Suvorova, pp. 48-56. Kaliningrad Regional Amber Museum, Kaliningrad. <https://www.academia.edu/38124058/>.

Discusses the popular belief that amber was a healing and protecting amulet, generally in the form of beads and pendants, during the 2nd-6th centuries in the territory of what is now western Latvia and Lithuania.

- 2019 Gintaro tradicija viduramžių Klaipėdoje Vokiečių ordino ir Prūsijos kunigaikštystės kontekste iki XVI a. antrosios pusės. In *Klaipėdos pilis: tyrimai ir šaltiniai*, edited by Gintautas Zabiela, pp. 98-110. Klaipėdos universiteto Baltijos Regiono Istorijos ir Archeologijos Institutas, Klaipėda. <https://www.academia.edu/41679025/>.

Discusses amber tradition in medieval Klaipėda, Lithuania, in the context of the Teutonic Order and the Prussian Duchy until the second half of the 16th century with emphasis on the beads, pendants, and production waste from excavations at the Klaipėda castle. English summary.

Baiguera, Elena

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

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

Bailie, Warren

- 2020 *The Prehistoric Heart of Galloway*. GUARD Archaeology, Glasgow. <https://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk/DunragitBlog/DunragitMonograph.html>.

This booklet discusses the two complex jet necklaces and a jet bracelet found in Bronze Age contexts at Dunragit in southwestern Scotland.

Bajčev, Olga and Ivana Stojanović

- 2016 Exotic Goods in the Neolithic of the Central Balkans. Spondylus and Other Marine Shell Objects from Neolithic Sites in the Morava Valley, Serbia. In *The Neolithic in the Middle Morava Valley: New Insights into Settlements and Economy*, edited by Slaviša Perić,

Miomir Korać, and Branislav Stojanović, pp. 103-126. The Neolithic in the Middle Morava Valley 2. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/>.

The artifacts (including beads and pendants) are studied in terms of their raw material, morphology, type of preservation and fragmentation, and traces of manufacture and use.

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

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

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

Bakarić, Lidija

2008 kompolje grob 47 – nova interpretacija [Grave 47 at Kompolje – A New Interpretation]. *Vjesnik Arheoloskog Muzeja u Zagreb* 3.s., XLI:37-60; <https://www.academia.edu/93355066/>.

The burial of a woman in an Iapodian cemetery in Croatia was accompanied by two fibulae with several amber beads on the bow, a large egg-shaped amber bead from a fibula, numerous amber beads of various shapes and sizes, the most important of them three beads carved in the shape of a female head, a bead in the shape of a human figure, a bird-shaped bead, and a bead that looks like an unfinished product. English translation provided.

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.

Baker, Jack, Solange Rigaud, Daniel Pereira, Lloyd A. Courtenay, and Francesco d'Errico

2024 Evidence from Personal Ornaments Suggest Nine Distinct Cultural Groups between 34,000 and 24,000 Years Ago in Europe. *Nature Human Behaviour*; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-023-01803-6>.

Presents a new georeferenced dataset of personal ornaments worn by European hunter-gatherers during the so-called Gravettian technocomplex, analyzes it with multivariate and geospatial statistics, models the impact of distance on cultural diversity, and contrasts the outcome of the analyses with up-to-date paleogenetic data.

Baker, Jack, Solange Rigaud, Marian Vanhaeren, and Francesco d'Errico

2022 Cro-Magnon Personal Ornaments Revisited. *Paleo* 32:40-72;
<https://doi.org/10.4000/paleo.7180>.

Provides a study of the beads and pendants recovered from the Cro-Magnon rock-shelter in France. They include shell beads belonging to six species, two perforated teeth (a red deer canine and a bovid incisor), and three shaped pendants (two of ivory and one of an unidentified material).

Bakushev, M.A., A.V. Borisov, O.P. Dobrova, and A.S. Leontyeva

2021 К вопросу о хронологии погребальных комплексов Змейского катакомбного могильника [On the Issue of the Chronology of Burial Complexes of the Zmeysky Catacomb Burial Ground]. *Brief Communications of the Institute of Archeology* 263:360-377; <https://www.academia.edu/50991843/>.

Located in southern Russia and dating to the 10th-13th centuries, the site yielded a variety of glass beads.

Balaban, Radmila

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

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

Balcon, Sara

2020 Gli *athyrmata* fenicio-punici rinvenuti nella necropoli occidentale di Nora (campagne di scavo 2018-2019). M.S. thesis. Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Padua, Padua. <https://www.academia.edu/92348400/>.

Presents a detailed discussion of the beads, pendants, amulets, and scarabs of various materials recovered from the western necropolis of the Phoenician-Punic city of Nora, Sardinia, Italy.

2022 Gli *Athyrmata* della necropoli occidentale: campagne di scavo 2018-2021. *Quaderni Norensi* 9:273-289; <https://www.academia.edu/92346222/>.

Discusses the beads, pendants, amulets, and scarabs of various materials recovered from the western necropolis of the Phoenician-Punic city of Nora, Sardinia.

Balcon, Sara and Elisabetta Malaman

2020 Studio tipologico degli oggetti di ornamento personale delle Tombe 8 e 9. *Quaderni Norensi* 8:23-229; <https://www.academia.edu/45160169/>.

Ornaments recovered from Tombs 8 and 9 at the western necropolis of Nora, Sardinia, include a male human protome pendant as well as several glass beads.

Baldwin, Robert

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

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

Balen-Letunić, Dubravka

1990 Perle s tri lica pronađene na području Like [Beads with Three Faces from the Lika Area]. *Vjesnik Arheoloskog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 23(1):41-54; <https://hrcak.srce.hr/clanak/42131>.

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

1999-2000 Japodske nekropole s ogulinskog područja [Japodian Burial Grounds in the Ogulin Area]. *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 3.s. XXXII-XXXIII:23-61; <https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/39683>.

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

Bálint, C.

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

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

Balogh, Csilla and Adrien Pásztor

2015 Az avar kori nagy gyöngycsüngős fülbevalók [Large Bead-Pendant Earrings from the Avar Period]. In *Hadak Utján XXIV. A népvándorlások fiatal kutatóinak XXIV. konferenciája Esztergom, 2014. november 4-6, Vol. 1*, edited by Türk Attila, pp. 581-648. Archaeolingua, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/25658105/>.

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

Bandera, Silvia and Umberto Tecchiati

2020 I corredi funerari con elementi d'ornamento in conchiglia della necropoli biritualistica del Bronzo medio e recente di Scalvinetto (Legnago, VR) e alcune note su conchiglie forate e oggetti d'ornamento in conchiglia nell'età del Bronzo dell'Italia settentrionale. In *La necropoli dell'età del Bronzo di Scalvinetto di Legnago (Verona)*, edited by Luciano Salzani, pp. 425-430. Fondazione Matilde Avrese, Legnago. <https://www.academia.edu/45023955/>.

Discusses the shell ornaments from the biritualistic necropolis of the middle and recent Bronze Age of Scalvinetto (Legnago) with notes on pierced shells and shell ornaments in the Bronze Age of northern Italy.

Bándi, G. and V. Cserményi

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

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

Bánffy, Eszter

2008 The Deer Tooth Necklace from Grave 12 at Bodrogszadány. *Acta Archaeologica* 59(2):163-169; <https://www.academia.edu/1216268/>.

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

Bánffy, Eszter and Ida Bognár-Kutzián

2007 *The Late Neolithic Tell Settlement at Polgár-Csőszhalom: The 1957 Excavation.* Archaeolingua Central European Series 4. <https://www.academia.edu/860131/>.

Several burials at a site located in northeastern Hungary were accompanied by bone and *Spondylus* shell beads, as well as perforated deer canines, 66 of which comprised a necklace found with a child.

Banghard, Karl

2001 Kauris im merowingerzeitlichen Europa. Ein Beitrag zur frühmittelalterlichen Fernhandelsgeschichte. *Münstersche Beiträge zur Antiken Handelsgeschichte* 20:15-22.

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

2009 *Die frühmittelalterlichen Grab- und Siedlungsfunde von Oberderdingen-Strümpfeläcker.* Schriften des Archäologischen Freilichtmuseums Oerlinghausen 5.

A number of burials unearthed at a burial ground of the early Middle Ages in southwestern Germany were accompanied by a variety of glass, amber, bone, and bronze beads.

Bankus, M. and K.H. Rieder

1997 Ein bronzezeitliches Bernsteinkollier als Teil einer Mehrstückdeponierung aus Ingolstadt, Oberbayern. *Das archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1996:63-65.

Upwards of 3,000 amber beads and spacers from a collar were found in a jar in Upper Bavaria, Germany, probably late Middle Bronze Age; a unique and remarkable find.

Banytė-Rowell, Rasa

2011 Žvilių ir Šarkų kapinynų romėniškojo laikotarpio kapų chronologinės fazės [The Chronological Phases of the Roman-Period Cemeteries at Žviliai and Šarkai]. *Lietuvos Archeologija* 37:25-86; <https://www.academia.edu/20383168/>.

A variety of glass beads form part of this statistical study.

2018 Glass Beads of the *Callatis* Type in West Lithuanian Cemeteries. In *Studia Barbarica. Profesorowi Andrzejowi Kokowskiemu w 65. Rocznicę urodzin*, edited by B. Niezabitowska- Wiśniewska, P. Łuczkiwicz, S. Sadowski, M. Stasiak-Cyran, and M. Erdrich, pp. 364-379. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin.

Discusses segmented glass beads and associated ornaments indicative of the Late Roman Period in western Lithuania.

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

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

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

2007 *Comprehensive Technical Report on Archaeological Investigations at the Orchosani Site IV-323 KP 249*. National Museum of Georgia, Otar Lortkipanidze Archaeological Centre, Tbilisi.

Provides brief descriptions and illustrations of the recovered beads and pendants of glass paste and stone, most of which date to the 1st-3rd centuries AD.

Baray, Luc

2016 *Les cimetières celtiques du Bassin parisien (VIIe-IIe siècle av. J.-C.). Systèmes typologique et chronologique*. CNRS Éditions, Paris.

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

Bărbat, Ioan Alexandru, Tudor Tămaș, and Simona Cîntă Pînzaru

2021 Greenstone Beads in the Early Neolithic of Transylvania? An Interdisciplinary Approach to Study a Small Prehistoric Adornment Discovered in Lunca Târnavei, Romania. *Banatica* 31:15-47; <https://www.academia.edu/70834103/>.

Analysis of a greenish stone bead using X-ray diffraction and Raman spectrometry revealed the object is carved from a metamorphic rock, probably a green schist or chlorite schist.

Barber, B. and D. Bowsher

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

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

Barber, E.J.M.

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

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

Barbieri, Elena

2019 Pendagli a secchiello golasecchiani in un contesto di abitato etrusco-padano. LANX 27:38-62; <https://riviste.unimi.it/index.php/lanx/article/view/13483/12590>.

A study of Golasecchian bronze bucket pendants recovered from a site in northern Italy that was occupied from the mid-6th to the early 4th century BC.

Bârcă, Vitalie

2014 *Sarmatian Vestiges Discovered South of the Lower Mure River. The Graves from Hunedoara Timișană and Arad*. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/35160844/>.

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

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

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

2016 Disc Brooches of Box/Capsule Type (*Dosenfibel/Kapselfibel*) in the Sarmatian Environment of the Great Hungarian Plain. A Few Notes on Their Dating and Origin. In *Orbis Romanus and Barbaricum. The Barbarians around the Province of Dacia and Their Relations with the Roman Empire*, edited by Vitalie Bârcă, pp. 251-282. Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum 14. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca. <https://www.academia.edu/37064479/>.

Includes a discussion of the associated beads and pendants of various materials.

2018 Notes on the Use, Dating and Origin of the Bucket-Shaped Pendants from the Sarmatian Environment of the Great Hungarian Plain. *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology* 5(2):37-63; <https://www.academia.edu/37138778/>.

Made of iron, bronze, silver, or gold sheet, the pendants date to the 2nd-4th centuries AD.

- 2021 Bucket-Shaped Pendants from the Sarmatae Environment. A Few Notes on the Origin, Dating and Use of these Amulets in the Barbarian World. *Cercetări Arheologice* 28(2):411-438; <https://www.academia.edu/61877151/>.

Concludes that the massive use of bucket-shaped pendants in the 2nd-4th centuries in various cultural environments between the area to the north of the Black Sea and Central Europe is because they became “supranational” artifacts, being produced and used by different populations in this geographical area.

Bârcă, Vitalie and Lavinia Grumeza

- 2022 Clothes Make the Woman: The Beads Fashion in the Sarmatian Cemetery from Hunedoara Timișană. *Brief Communications of the Institute of Archaeology* 268:19-31; <https://www.academia.edu/93600480/>.

Beads fulfilled various functions among those buried in a cemetery in western Romania. They were part of necklaces, belts, earrings, and buttons, but most often were sewn onto female garments. The custom of decorating garment hems with hundreds or even thousands of beads of various colors is recorded in the Sarmatian milieu of the Great Hungarian Plain as early as their settling of the area.

Barchiesi, Francesca and Stefano Viola

- 2024 A Shell and Copper-Alloy Necklace from an Early Bronze Age Tumuli Necropolis in S. Eurosia Street, Parma (Northern Italy). *The Bead Forum* 85:1-3.

The burial of an 8-year-old girl wore a necklace made of metal *saltaleoni* (spirals) and groups of white disc-shaped shell beads.

Barciela González, Virginia

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

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

- 2015 El lenguaje de los adornos: tecnología, uso y función. Adornos personales de la Edad del Bronce en Alicante y Albacete [The Language of Ornaments: Technology, Use and Function. Personal Ornaments from the Bronze Age in Alicante and Albacete]. Ph.D. thesis. Universidad de Alicante, Alicante. <https://www.academia.edu/65428399/>.

A thorough investigation of Bronze Age adornments recovered in east-central Spain, including beads and pendants of various materials and forms.

- 2016 El origen del simbolismo en las sociedades paleolíticas: una visión a través de los adornos personales. *Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina* XXXI:9-26; <https://www.academia.edu/90643870/>.

Research into the origin of ornaments in Paleolithic societies through the review of the recent scientific literature has allowed the creation of a chronological and spatial map which, progressively, defines ancient cognitive processes.

Bardelli, Giacomo

2024 *Il “Circolo delle Fibule” di Sirolo-Numana*. Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 163. <https://www.academia.edu/116084034/>.

Ornaments recovered from a necropolis of the 7th-5th centuries BC in east-central Italy include beads and pendants made of amber, vitreous materials, metal, bone, and shell.

Barfield, L.

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

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

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

Beads were found in every burial context at this site in northern Italy, and at least 17 individual necklaces were identified. Pierced canine teeth and cruciform marble beads resembling those from megalithic tombs in southern France are illustrated. Other beads were made of white calcite, black “steatite,” copper, perforated animal bones, and shells. There were remains of animal fibers used for threading a necklace. The site is dated to the late Mesolithic-early Neolithic, the first half of the 3rd millennium BC.

Barge, Hélène

1987 Les parures du néolithique ancien dans le Midi de la France. In *Premières communautés paysannes en méditerranée occidentale. Actes du Colloque International du CNRS (Montpellier, 26-29 avril 1983)*, edited by Jean Guilaine, Jean Courtin, Jean-Louis Roudil, and Jean-Louis Vernet, pp. 567-574. CNRS Éditions, Paris.
<http://books.openedition.org/editions-cnrs/945>.

Discusses the various forms of beads and pendants formed from shell, stone, bone, and animal canines found at Early Neolithic sites in the south of France.

Barreca, F.

1988 La civiltà fenicio-punica in Sardegna. *Sardegna Archeologica, Studi e Monumenti* 3. Carlo Delfino, Sassari.

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

Barrero Martín, Nova

2022 *Ornamenta muliebria. El adorno personal femenino en Mérida durante la antigüedad*. Monografías Emeritenses 13. <https://www.academia.edu/73870540/>.

The female personal ornaments utilized in antiquity in Mérida, Spain, include beads and pendants made of glass, stone, amber, bone, and metal.

Barroso Bermejo, Rosa, Carlos P. Odriozola, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, Rodrigo Villalobos García, Rodrigo Balbín Behrmann , and José María Martínez Blanes

2021 Mineral Adornments at Chalcolithic Sites in Inland Iberia: Variscite Beads at Valle de las Higueras (Huecas, Toledo) Spain. *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* 21(3):177-203; <https://www.academia.edu/73009092/>.

This study reports on the morphology and mineral composition of a quadrangular pendant and 341 stone beads, most of which are made of variscite, a mineral that became especially important for adornments on the Iberian Peninsula in the 3rd millennium BC.

Barroso-Solares, S., E. Estalayo, J. Aramendia, E. Rodriguez-Gutierrez, C. Sanz-Minguez, A. C. Prieto, J. M. Madariaga, and J. Pinto

2024 A Multi-technique Approach to Unveil the Composition and Fabrication of a Pre-Roman Glass Masterpiece: A Double-faced Human-head Shape Polychrome Glass Pendant (2nd-1st c. BC). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 16, 153; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/383566467>.

Reports on the chemical composition and fabrication sequence of a Phoenician face bead/pendant uncovered at Pintia in northern Spain.

Barrowclough, David

2014 Golden Biographies: The Production, Curation, Fragmentation and Deposition of the Armorican-Type Rolled-Gold Bead-Like Ornaments found at Pendleton, Lancashire. *Archaeological Journal* 171(1):30-60; <https://www.academia.edu/7631991/>.

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

Barrowman, Rachel

2012 *The Chapel and Burial Ground on St Ninian's Isle, Shetland: Excavations Past and Present*. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monographs 32.

Includes a reassessment of the original archives and finds, including a fantastic collection of Iron Age glass beads.

Bartel, A. and M. Nadler

1999 Detailbeobachtungen in zwei frühmittelalterlichen Frauengräbern von Grosshöbing. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1998:107-110.

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

Bartelheim, M.

1998 *Studien zur böhmischen Aunjetitzer Kultur – Chronologische und chorologische Untersuchungen*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 46.

A study of the Bohemian Aunjetitz culture. Provides full lists of beads, simple amber “spacers,” and wolf-tooth pendants of bronze, amber, and vitreous material (of independent local origin) with some discussion of distribution and exchange (vol. I, pp. 74-78; vol. II, pl. 47).

Barthelmie, Torben

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

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

Bartoloni, Gilda (ed.)

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

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

Barton, R. Nicholas E. and Alison J. Roberts

2015 Marine Shell Beads from Three Inland Later Mesolithic Sites in Western Britain. In *No Stone Unturned: Papers in Honour of Roger Jacobi*, edited by N. Ashton and C.R.E. Harris, pp. 191-207. Lithic Studies Society, London.
<https://www.academia.edu/11811034/>.

The shell beads are represented by three species. In addition to reporting aspects of beadmaking technology, the article reviews the dating evidence at each of the three sites and makes broader comparisons with other finds in Britain and adjacent areas of Ireland and France.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, Daniella E.

2017 Shell Ornaments and Artifacts in Neolithic Cyprus and Correlations with Other Mediterranean Regions. *Quaternary International* 464:206-215;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318086034>.

A comparison of shell assemblages (including beads) from sites on Cyprus and other sites in the Mediterranean Levant provide clues regarding the connections between populations.

2020 Shell Beads of the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic: A Review of the Earliest Records. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 11-25. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.
<https://www.academia.edu/44154864/>.

Delves into the early use of shell beads by modern humans throughout the Old World.

Băţ, Mihail and Aurel Zanoci

- 2021 Chronologisch relevante Funde aus Befestigungender vorrömischen Eisenzeit in der Mikroregion Saharna(Mittel-Dnestr-Gebiet. In *Die Chronologie der vorrömischen Eisen- und frühen Kaiserzeit in Mittel- und Südosteuropa: Probleme und Perspektiven. Humboldt-Kolleg: Chronologie in den archäologischen Forschungen, Chişinău, 08.-09. November 2018*, edited by Eugen Sava, Vasile Iarmulschi, Aurel Zanoci, Mihail Băţ, and Octavian Munteanu, pp. 11-46. Bons, Chişinău. <https://www.academia.edu/48822642/>.
Chronologically relevant finds uncovered at four fortified settlements in the Saharna microregion of Moldova include face beads and vase-shaped glass beads which date to the 4th-3rd centuries BC.

Batey, Colleen E. and Caroline Paterson

- 2012 A Viking Burial at Balnakeil, Sutherland. In *Early Medieval Art and Archaeology in the Northern World: Studies in Honour of James Graham-Campbell*, edited by A. Reynolds and L. Webster, pp. 631-659. *Northern World* 58. Brill, Leiden.
An eye bead and two amber beads were found at the neck of a boy buried in northern Scotland, United Kingdom, likely during the late 9th or early 10th century.

Bátora, J.

- 1991 The Reflection of Economy and Social Structure in the Cemeteries of the Chłopice-Veselé and Nitra Cultures. *Slovenská archeológia* 39(1-2):91-142.
This survey of Early Bronze Age material in Slovakia includes valuable sections on bone, antler, shell, and faience beads, including the manufacture of bone beads, and barter.

Baumann, Chris, Gillian L. Wong, Britt M. Starkovich, Susanne C. Münzel, and Nicholas J. Conard

- 2020 The Role of Foxes in the Palaeolithic Economies of the Swabian Jura (Germany). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 12, art. 208; <https://www.academia.edu/52494782/>.
Includes a discussion of the use of fox teeth as ornaments.

Baxa, Peter, Luboš Polanský, and Peter Bisták

- 2006 Hrobový nález denáru Oldřicha I. (1012-1033, 1034) v Kostol'anoch pod Tribečom (Slovensko). Příspěvek k česko-uherským kontaktům na přelomu 10. a 11. století. *Numismatický sborník* 21:260-265.
Beads of glass and carnelian were found with burial 78 at the Oldřicha I site in Slovakia. They date to the 11th century.

Baxévani-Kouzion, K. and S. Markoulaki

- 1996 Une tombe à chambre M^{RIII} à Pankalochori (nome de Réthymnon). *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique* 120:642-703.

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

Bayley, Justine

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

Bayley, J. and P.T. Wilthew

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

Bayliss, Alex, John Hines, and Karen Høilund Nielsen

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

Baysal, Emma

- 2020 Review of *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by G. Querré, S. Cassen, and E. Vigier (2019). *Archäologische Informationen* 43:451-454; <https://www.academia.edu/83421365/>.

The Bead Study Trust

- 1997 *Catalogue of the Beck Collection of Beads in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology: Part 1, Europe*. Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge.
The catalog is organized such that original assemblages, as acquired and kept by Beck, are presented. *See* Allen (1996-1997) for a review.

Bech, Jens-Henrik

- 1981 En rig kvindesgrav fra Thylands aeldre bronzealder [A Rich Woman's Grave from Early Bronze Age Thylands]. *MIV* 10:96-101. Stiftsmuseum, Viborg.
A stone cist grave in Jutland contained a bracelet made of bronze spirals, glass beads, etc.

Beck, Attila, Zsófia Rácz, Eszter Soós, and Gábo Pintye

- 2021 5. századi településrészlet és temető Nyíregyháza határában. Csorda-Páskum II., M3-58. lelőhely. *Archaeologiai Értesítő* 146:107-154; <https://www.academia.edu/67250005/>.
A 5th-century Hun burial ground in eastern Hungary yielded beads of glass, metal, and amber. English summary.

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

- 1993 *Amber in Archaeology. Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Amber in Archaeology, Liblice, 1990*. Prague Institute of Archaeology, Czech Academy of Sciences.
Contains many articles that deal with amber ornaments, uses, and trade routes.

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

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

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

Beck, Curt W. and S. Shennan

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

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

Bednarik, Robert G.

1998 The Archaeological Significance of Beads and Pendants. *Man and Environment* 23(2):87-99.

Discusses the subject from the perspective of cognitive human evolution. Posits the presence of beads from the Acheulian period onwards, and presents the results of replicating the manufacture of ostrich eggshell beads.

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

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

2005 The Technology and Use of Beads in the Pleistocene.
<https://www.academia.edu/7208682/>.

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

Beglane, Fiona

2016 Prehistoric Perforated and Worked Animal Teeth. In *Underground Archaeology: Studies on Human Bones and Artefacts from Ireland's Caves*, edited by Marion Dowd, pp. 120-127. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/51502098/>.

Discusses the various perforated, notched, and modified animal teeth recovered from caves in Ireland, with dog, wolf, pig, and bear being represented.

Beglova, E.A.

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

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

Beguiristáin Gúrpide, María Amor

2007 Memoria de excavación e inventario de materiales del dolmen de Aizibita (Cirauqui, Navarra). *Cuadernos de Arqueología Universidad de Navarra* 15:43-142;
<https://www.academia.edu/115122290/>.

Contains an updated description of the stone, bone, and shell beads excavated from a megalithic tomb in northern Spain.

Beguiristáin, María Amor and David Vélaz

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

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

Beilharz, Denise

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

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

Bekic, Luka

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

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

Belaj, Juraj

2006 Interpretiranje novovjekovnih nalaza iz grobova crkve Sv. Martina na Prozorju / Interpretation of the Modern Age Finds from the Graves of the Church of St. Martin at Prozorje. *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 23:257-294;
<https://www.academia.edu/1563894/>.

Several fragmentary rosaries composed of glass, metal, and bone beads were recovered from a cemetery in northern Croatia. They date to the early 18th century. Much comparative material.

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

2017 ¿Depósito votivo o destrucción de necrópolis?: el silo protohistórico de El Pontarró (La Secuita, Tarragona) [Votive Deposit or Destroyed Necropolis?: The Protohistoric Silo of El Pontarró (La Secuita, Tarragona)]. *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 74(2):355-374; <https://www.academia.edu/81105975/>.

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 6000 glass beads of various forms, two glass pendants, and cowrie shells.

Beldiman, Corneliu

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

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

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

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

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

Beldiman, Corneliu and Diana-Maria Sztancs

2007 Le comportement symbolique dans la Préhistoire de la Roumanie: art mobilier au Paléolithique supérieur en Moldavie. *Zephyrus* 60:59-77; <https://www.academia.edu/47308419/>.

Portable art in the Upper Paleolithic of the Moldova region of Romania includes lithic and bone pendants, perforated teeth, and perforated gastropod shells.

2007 Depozitele de obiecte de prestigiu aparținând culturii Cucuteni. Studiul artefactelor din materii dure animale. *Materiale și cercetări arheologice* 2:33-74; https://www.persee.fr/doc/mcarh_1220-5222_2007_num_2_1_868.

Prestige items recovered in Romania and attributed to the Cucuteni culture include perforated teeth and beads of bone and *Spondylus* shell. Production techniques are discussed.

2008 Matière, artefact, symbole. Dents percées et imitations en os dans les dépôts d'objets de prestige de la culture Cucuteni [Raw Material, Artifact, Symbol. Adornment on Perforated Teeth and Imitations in the Treasures with Prestige Goods of the Cucuteni Culture]. *Studies of Prehistory* 5:89-107; <https://www.academia.edu/481035/>.

Provides a detailed analysis of the perforated animal and human teeth, as well as the bone imitations of red deer canines, uncovered at six sites in Romania.

- 2010 Elemente ale simbolismului social-identitar în preistorie: pandantive paleolitice și epipaleolitice descoperite pe teritoriul României. *Analele Universității Creștine "Dimitrie Cantemir," Seria Istorie* 1(2):9-41; <https://www.academia.edu/445113/>.

Reports on the eight oldest stone and bone pendants attributed to the Eastern Gravettian and the Epigravettian/Tardigravettian in Romania. Includes information concerning radiometric dating, manufacturing techniques, and use wear. French abstract.

Belgiorno, Maria Rosaria and Marco Romeo Pitone

- 2016 I pendenti a pettine: simboli viaggianti. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 373-386. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Occupied from the end of the Chalcolithic period to the Middle Bronze Age, the site of Pyrgos-Mavroraki on Cyprus has yielded a number of stone pendants in the shape of a comb. These are compared to similar forms found at other Mediterranean sites.

Belinsky, Andrej B. and Heinrich Härke

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.

Bellavitis, A.

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

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

Bellintani, Paolo

1997 Frattesina: l'ambra e la produzione vitrea nel contesto delle relazioni transalpine [Amber and the Production of Glass in the Context of Transalpine Relations]. *Ori delle Alpi* 6:116-129; <https://www.academia.edu/37687026/>.

Discusses the amber trade and the production of glass beads at Frattesina in northern Italy which was a major glass producer during the Late Bronze Age.

2002 Bernsteinstrassen, Glasstrassen: Archäologische Zeugnisse aus dem Etschtal im Rahmen der Beziehungen zwischen den Mittelmeerländern und dem transalpinen Europa während der Bronzezeit. In *Über die Alpen: Menschen, Wege, Waren*, edited by Gudrun Schnekenburger, pp. 39-48. Konrad Theiss, Stuttgart. <https://www.academia.edu/7969705/>.

Examines archaeological evidence from the Adige Valley, northern Italy, of the trade in glass, faience, and amber beads in the context of the relations between the Mediterranean countries and transalpine Europe during the Bronze Age. An Early Bronze Age "amber" bead from Vela Valbusa turns out to be lignite.

2011 Progetto "Materiali vetrosi della protostoria italiana." Aggiornamenti e stato della ricerca. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LXI:257-282; <https://www.academia.edu/1507265/>.

Summarizes the findings of the "Vitreous Materials in Italian Protohistory" project which focuses on archaeological finds of faience, glassy faience, and glass objects (beads included) in Italy dating to the 17th-10th centuries BC. Detailed English summary.

2012 Long-Distance Trade Routes Linked to Wetland Settlements. In *The Oxford Handbook of Wetland Archaeology*, edited by Francesco Menotti and Aidan O'Sullivan, pp. 779-794. Oxford University Press, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/16516147/>.

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

2014 Baltic Amber, Alpine Copper and Glass Beads from the Po Plain. Amber Trade at the Time of Campestrin and Frattesina. *Padusa* 50:111-139; <https://www.academia.edu/22242569/>.

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

- 2014 Le perle in materiale vetroso dall'antica età del Bronzo all'inizio dell'età del Ferro in Italia. Indicatori di scambio su lunga distanza e prime testimonianze di produzione locale. In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia: Atti delle XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO), Museo Archeologico Nazionale, 12-13 maggio 2012*, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Ubaldi, pp. 15-24. Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre – Comitato Nazionale Italiano, Venice.
<https://www.academia.edu/7270412/>.

Discusses vitreous beads from the late Bronze Age to the beginning of the Iron Age in Italy as indicators of long-distance trade and early local production. Includes notes on their chemical composition. English summary.

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

Presents a synthesis of the “Vitreous Materials in the Italian Protohistory” project, focusing on beads of glass and faience dating to the 21st-9th centuries BC.

- 2016 Il ruolo delle alpi nella circolazione dell'ambra baltica nel mediterraneo centrale nel corso dell'età del Bronzo. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 233-246. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Investigates the diffusion of Baltic amber (succinite) in the central Mediterranean region during the Bronze Age, including a discussion of the amber workshop at Campestrin di Grignano Polesine in northern Italy and its products (principally beads of the Tirinto type).

Bellintani, Paolo and Ivana Angelini

- 2020 I vetri di Frattesina. Caratterizzazione crono-tipologica, archeometria e confronti nell'ambito della tarda età del Bronzo dell'Europa centro-orientale e del Mediterraneo. *Padusa* LVI:71-118; <https://www.academia.edu/75052008/>.

A detailed study of the glass beads utilized during the Late Bronze Age in Frattesina, northern Italy. Includes typology, chronology, archaeometry, and comparisons with contemporary assemblages in central Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region.

Bellintani, Paolo, Ivana Angelini, Gilberto Artioli, and Angela Polla

- 2005 Bottoni conici e perle in glassy faience delle fasi iniziale e piena della media età del Bronzo dell'Italia centrale tirrenica: archeologia e archeometria. *Padusa* NS XLI:223-229; <https://www.academia.edu/5888731/>.

On conical buttons and beads in glassy faience from the initial and full phases of the Middle Bronze Age of central Tyrrhenian Italy. Includes compositional data.

Bellintani, Paolo, Mateusz Cwaliński, Ivana Angelini, and Ursula Thun Hohenstein

- 2021 Le ambre di Campestrin e l'origine della decorazione tipo Tirinto. *Padusa* LVII:23-69; <https://www.academia.edu/116219621/>.

An updated discussion of the “Tiryns type” amber beads recovered from the Late Bronze Age amber-working site of Campestrin in northeastern Italy, including a new typology for these beads. English summary.

Bellintani, Paolo and Federica Gonzato

- 2017 Luxury Production. Amber and Glass during the Recent and Final Bronze Age in North-Eastern Italy. In *Εσπερος / Hesperos: The Aegean Seen from the West. Proceedings of the 16th International Aegean Conference, University of Ioannina, Department of History and Archaeology, Unit of Archaeology and Art History, 18-21 May 2016*, edited by Michael Fotiadis, Robert Laffineur, Yannis Lolos, and Andreas Vlachopoulos, pp. 173-183. *Aegaeum* 41. <https://www.academia.edu/37653158/>.

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

Bellintani, Paolo and Giovanna Residori

- 2003 Quali e quante conterie: perle ed altri materiali vetrosi dell'Italia settentrionale nel quadro dell'età del Bronzo europea. In *Atti della XXXV Riunione Scientifica Le Comunità della Preistoria Italiana: Studi e Ricerche sul Neolitico e le Età dei Metalli, Castello di Lipari, Chiesa di S. Caterina, 2-7 giugno 2000: in memoria di Luigi Bernabò Brea*, pp. 483-498. Istituto italiano di preistoria e protostoria, Firenze. <https://www.academia.edu/35030564/>.

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.

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

- 2015 L'ambra dell'insediamento della tarda Età del bronzo di Campestrin di Grignano Polesine (Rovigo). In *Preistoria e Protostoria del Veneto*, edited by Giovanni Leonardi and Vincenzo Tiné, pp. 419-426. Studi di Preistoria e Protostoria 2. <https://www.academia.edu/80259236/>.

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.

Bellintani, Paolo and Livia Stefan

- 2009 Nuovi dati sul primo vetro europeo: il caso di Frattesina. In *Atti del Primo Convegno Interdisciplinare sul Vetro nei Beni Culturali e nell'Arte di Ieri e di Oggi, Parma, 27-28 novembre 2008*, pp. 71-86. Tipocrom, Parma. <https://www.academia.edu/876307/>.

Presents an illustrated typology for the glass beads recovered from Frattesina in northern Italy which was a major glass producer during the Late Bronze Age.

Bellintani, Paolo and Alessandro Usai

- 2012 Materiali vetrosi protostorici della Sardegna: inquadramento crono-tipologico e considerazioni sulle relazioni tra Mediterraneo centrale e orientale [Protohistoric Vitreous Materials from Sardinia: Crono-Typologic Frame and Considerations on the Relations between Central and Eastern Mediterranean]. In *Atti della XLVI riunione scientifica: La preistoria e la protostoria della Sardegna, Cagliari, Barumini, Sassari 23-28 novembre 2009. Volume III - Comunicazioni*, edited by Carlo Lugliè, pp. 1121-1130. Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Florence.
<https://www.academia.edu/2445848/>.

Reports on the beads of faience, glassy faience, and glass recovered from five burial sites on Sardinia, Italy, that date to the period from Middle Bronze Age 3 to the Final Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Bellintani, Paolo, Alessandro Usai, and Maria Ausilia Fadda

- 2012 Ambre protostoriche della Sardegna: nuovi datisu tipologia e possibili indicatori di lavorazione locale [Protohistoric Ambers from Sardinia: New Data on Typology and Possible Indicators of Local Working]. In *Atti della XLVI riunione scientifica: La preistoria e la protostoria della Sardegna, Cagliari, Barumini, Sassari 23-28 novembre 2009. Volume III - Comunicazioni*, edited by Carlo Lugliè, pp. 1163-1171. Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Florence.

Beads and pendants are represented in the study.

Bello Diéguez, José María and Ana Martínez Arenaz

- 2015 Las cuentas de vidrio doradas del Castro de Elviña (A Coruña). *Férvedes* 8:381-390. On gold-in-glass beads from Elviña hillfort, A Coruña, Galicia, Spain.

Bel'skiy, S.V.

- 2017 Early Medieval Burial Sites on the Karelian Isthmus: Some Results of Current Research. In *Élite ou Égalite... Northern Russia and Cultural Transformations in Europe in the 7th-12th Centuries*, edited by N.I. Platonov, pp. 90-115. Branko Publishing House, St. Petersburg. <https://www.academia.edu/36661601/>.

Describes four types of complex glass eye beads found with individual burial Gory I in northwestern Russia. In Russian with English abstract.

Bemmann, Jan

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

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

- 2006 Verkannte merowingerzeitliche Grabfunde und eine karolingerzeitliche Perlenkette aus Sachsen-Anhalt [Missjudged Merovingian Burials and a Carolingian Bead Necklace from Sachsen Anhalt]. *Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte* 90:279-304; <https://www.academia.edu/29246135/>.

Assigns glass and amber beads recovered from burial sites in central Germany that were previously thought to be of the Late Roman or Migration period to the Merovingian period.

Benea, Doina

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

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

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

Benítez de Lugo Enrich, Luis

- 2015 Paleoecología 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 in Spain yielded a number of stone beads.

Benítez de Lugo Enrich, Luis, Honorio Javier Alvarez García, M. Antonia Garrido Martínez, Fuencisla Hermana Mendioroz, Manuel Molina Cañadas, and Jaime Moraleda Sierra

- 2003-2004 El Calcolítico en el Alto Guadiana. Artesanos de cuentas en el interior peninsular: Los Parrales (Arenas de San Juan, Ciudad Real) / The Chalcolithic in the Upper Guadiana Basin. Craftsmen of Beads in the Interior of the Iberian Peninsula: Los Parrales (Arenas de San Juan, Ciudad Real). *Espacio, Tiempo y Forma, Serie I, Prehistoria y Arqueología* 16-17:189-211; <https://www.academia.edu/1132637/>.

Reports on the shell beads recovered during surface surveys of a site associated with the Bell Beaker culture.

Benítez de Lugo Enrich, Luis, Norberto Palomares Zumajo, Honorio Javier Álvarez García, Rosa Barroso Bermejo, María Benito Sánchez, Hugues-Alexandre Blain, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, Rodrigo de Balbín Behrmann, Sergio Fernández Martín et al.

2015 Paleoecología y cultura material en el complejo tumular prehistórico del Castillejo del Bonete (Terrinches, Ciudad Real). *Menga. Revista de Prehistoria de Andalucía* 6:113-140; <https://www.academia.edu/110539881/>.

Occupied during the Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages, a tumulus complex on the southern edge the Iberian Plateau yielded greenstone beads and an exceptional bead made from Pleistocene fossil wood.

Bennett, P. and J. Williams

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

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

Bente, Klaus, Marco Schrickel, Jörg Frase, and Alexandra Franz

2012 3D-tomographische und Röntgenbeugungsstudien an latènezeitlichen Fibeln mit Perlenbesatz. In *Technologieentwicklung und –transfer in der Hallstatt- und Latènezeit*, edited by A. Kern et al., pp. 189-192. Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas 65. <https://www.academia.edu/45957264/>.

Reports on the archaeometrical study of a bead-decorated brooch recovered from an Iron Age necropolis near Hänichen in east-central Germany.

Benz, Marion, Corinne Hodelund, and Guido Lassau

2021 Das Mädchen mit den Perlen. *Jahresbericht der Archäologischen Bodenforschung Basel-Stadt 2021*:81-115; <https://www.academia.edu/95945914/>.

The burial of a girl interred in Basel, Switzerland, during the early Middle Ages was accompanied by ca. 380 glass and amber beads, likely comprising a necklace.

Berezanskaja, Sofija S. and Viktor I. Klochko

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

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

Berg, Ria

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

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

Berganza, Eduardo, José Luis Arribas, and Rosa Ruiz Idarraga

2012 Estudio tecnológico de los moluscos marinos perforados de los yacimientos de Lumentxa y Santa Catalina (Lekeitio, Bizkaia). *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 63:93-104.
<https://www.academia.edu/78982288/>.

A technological study of perforated marine molluscs that were recovered from two Magdalenian sites in northern Spain and likely served as beads and pendants.

Berganza, Eduardo, Mónica Ruiz-Alonso, and Rosa Ruiz Idarraga

2018 Cuentas de madera magdalenenses de la cueva de Santa Catalina (Lekeitio, Bizkaia, España). *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 69:63-73;
<https://www.academia.edu/62049042/>.

About Magdalenian wooden beads found in the cave of Santa Catalina in northern Spain. Information regarding how the beads were manufactured and how they were used is provided.

Berganza, Eduardo and Rosa Ruiz Idarraga

2002 Un colgante decorado Magdaleniense del yacimiento de Santa Catalina (Lekeitio, Bizkaia). *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 54:67-77.

Provides a technological analysis of a bone pendant decorated with various incised designs recovered from level III, Upper Magdalenian Period, at the cave of Santa Catalina, Spain.

Bernabò Brea, Maria, Maria Maffi, and Paola Mazzieri

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

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

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

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

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

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

2006 Manufatti litici d'adorno in Emilia tra neolitico ed età del Bronzo: tipologia, tecnologia, distribuzione. In *Atti della XXXIX Riunione Scientifica, Materie prime e scambi nella*

preistoria italiana, nel cinquantenario della fondazione dell'Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Firenze, 25-27 novembre 2004, II:697-712. Firenze.
<https://www.academia.edu/22153150/>.

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

Bernard, Christel

2005 Die Nitragruppe in der Südwestslowakei: Eine archäologische und paläometallurgische Analyse ausgewählter Gräberfelder. Ph.D. dissertation. Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken. <https://www.academia.edu/7656339/>.

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

Bernhard, A. and A. Weihs

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

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

Berruti, Gabriele Luigi Francesco, Dario Sigari, Cristiana Zanasi, Stefano Bertola, Allison Ceresa, and Marta Arzarello

2022 A Myth Debunked. The *Porosphaera globularis* Beads and their Relation to the Onset of Symbolic Thinking in Prehistory. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 14, 162; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/362409139>.

An integrated analysis of a large collection of fossil-sponge objects from the French site of Saint-Acheul in France that are believed to have been used as beads during the Acheulean revealed that they were actually not ornaments, stressing the importance of finding strong arguments and evidence to support theories about the development of cognitive abilities in the genus *Homo*.

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

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

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

Berthelot, Sandrine

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

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

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

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

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

Bertolini, Marco, Emanuela Cristiani, Marta Modolo, Paola Visentini, and Matteo Romandini

2016 Late Epigravettian and Mesolithic Foragers of the Eastern Alpine Region: Animal Exploitation and Ornamental Strategies at Riparo Biarzo (Northern Italy). *Quaternary International* 423:73-91; <https://www.academia.edu/18332661/>.

Discusses the recovered shell beads and the techniques used to perforate them.

Bertram, Marion

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

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

Bērziņš, Valdis

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

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

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

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

Bērziņš, Valdis and Agnese Čakare

2022 Pattern and Variation in Jewellery Production Sequences: Analysis of 4th Millennium BC Amber Assemblages from the Latvian Coast. *Documenta Praehistorica* 49:2-17; <https://doi.org/10.4312/dp.49.5>.

Presents an in-depth study of the production sequence of amber beads and pendants recovered from Sărnate and Silișu, two Neolithic sites on the coast of Latvia. Differences between the two sites in terms of the relative frequency of items discarded in various production stages may be related to the degree of integration into exchange networks.

Berzovan, Alexandru, Angela Simalsik, and Adela Kovcs

2020 The Iron Age Necropolis of Strahotin – *Ponoare*, Dângenii Commune, Botoșani County (5th-4th Centuries BC). In *Bronze and Iron Ages in Eurasia: Rituals and Grave Goods as Possible Markers of the Social Identity of the Dead*, edited by Sebastian Matei, pp. 55-102. *Mousaios XXIII*. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347940271>.

Grave goods include glass, bronze, and bone beads, and bone pendants.

Bespalyi, E.I., N.E. Bespalaya, and B.A. Paev

2007 Древнее население Нижнего Дона. Курганный могильник “Валовый” [Ancient Population of the Lower Don Region. Kurgan Burial Ground “Valovy 1”]. Материалы и исследования по археологии Юга России 2. <https://www.academia.edu/31924586/>.

A number of burials at a site in southern Russia were accompanied by beads and necklaces of various materials, primarily glass.

Betancourt, Philip P.

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

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

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

Contains descriptions of the various forms of beads and pendants.

Betancourt, Philip P., James D. Muhly, and Susan C. Ferrence

2017 A Gold and Lapis Lazuli Bead from Petras, Crete. In *Overturning Certainties in Near Eastern Archaeology: A Festschrift in Honor of K. Aslihan Yener*, edited by Çiğdem Maner, Mara T. Horowitz, and Allan S. Gilbert, pp. 67-81. Brill, Leiden. <https://www.academia.edu/69532889/>.

A house tomb at the site of a Minoan palace in northeastern Crete yielded a gold and lapis lazuli bead of unusual form. Its production technology is discussed.

Bettineschi, Cinzia and Ivana Angelini

2021 Archeologia e archeometria degli ornamenti in vetro. In *Villa del Foro: un emporio ligure tra Etruschi e Celti*, edited by Marica Venturino and Marina Giarett, pp. 505-519. ArcheologiaPiemonte 8. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359694523>.

Presents the results of the typo-chronological, technological, and archaeometric investigation of a set of ancient glasses (mostly beads) recovered from the Middle Iron Age emporium of Villa del Foro, Piemonte, northern Italy.

Bevan, L. and A. Richardson

2010 Post-Roman Registered Finds. In *Excavations at Market Way St Stephen's Canterbury*, edited by R. Helm and J. Rady, pp. 54-58. Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Canterbury. A necklace composed of 18 beads including a segmented gold-in-glass bead was found in a pit. The beads include two Iron-Age types, a Roman melon bead, and a group of Anglo-Saxon beads. England, United Kingdom.

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

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

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

Bezuglov, Szergei I.

1995 Catacomb Graves in the Steppes of the Lower Don in the Late Roman Age. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* 1:325-343.

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

Bianchi, Robert Steven, Birgit Schlick-Nolte, G. Max Bernheimer, and Dan Barag

2002 *Reflections on Ancient Glass from the Borowski Collection: Bible Lands Museum Jerusalem*. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz.

Includes a section on Phoenician and Punic head pendants and beads.

Bianchin Citton, Elodia and Maurizia De Min

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

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

Bichir, G.

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

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

Bicho, Nuno

2009 Fashion and Glamour: Weaponry and Beads as Territorial Markers in Southern Iberia. In *Le concept de territoires dans le Paléolithique supérieur européen, Proceedings of the XV World Congress UISPP (Lisbon, 4-9 September 2006)*, edited by François Djindjian, Janusz Kozłowski, and Nuno Bicho, pp. 243-252. BAR International Series S1938. Upper Paleolithic; Spain.

Bicho, Nuno and Lino André

2024 Beads on the Edge of the World: Atlantic Identity and Sociality during the Upper Paleolithic of Western Iberia. In *Culturing the Body: Past Perspectives on Identity and Sociality*, edited by Benjamin Collins and April Nowell, pp. 132-159. Berghahn Books, New York. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781805394624-010>. Discusses beads from the Portuguese Upper Paleolithic.

Bick, Almut

2007 Die Latènezeit im Nördlinger Ries. Kallmünz/Opf. *Materialhefte zur bayerischen Vorgeschichte : Reihe A, Fundinventare und Ausgrabungsbefunde* 91. La Tène glass beads and spacers in Germany are discussed.

Bidzilja, Vasilij I. and Sergej V. Polin

2012 Скифский царский курган Гайманова Могила [Scythian Royal Kurgan Gaïmanova Mogila]. Institute of Archeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the German Archaeological Institute Department, Kiev. <https://www.academia.edu/41699709/>. Located in the Zaporozhye region of the Ukraine, a kurgan of the highest Scythian nobility of the Northern Black Sea region dating to the 4th century BC contained an abundance of ornaments including a variety of decorated glass beads and pendants, as well as bone and gold examples. Detailed German summary.

Biek, Leo (talking to Andrew Selkirk)

1997 Gold-in-Glass Beads Rediscovered. *Current Archaeology* 13(7):268-269. A brief discussion with illustrations of some beads from Corsica in the Beck Collection at Cambridge University, including neutron activation analysis revealing that they contain gold in the glass.

Biermann, Eric

2003 *Alt- und Mittelneolithikum in Mitteleuropa. Untersuchungen zur Verbreitung verschiedener Artefakt- und Materialgruppen und zu Hinweisen auf regionale*

Tradierungen. 2 vols. <https://www.academia.edu/9112502/>;
<https://www.academia.edu/9112838/>.

Investigates the distribution of various artifact and material groups and indications of regional traditions during the Early and Middle Neolithic in Central Europe. Included are beads fashioned from shell, clay, bone, and various stones, as well as stone and animal-tooth pendants. A short section discusses how these ornaments were utilized.

Biermann, Felix

2009 *Bootsgrab–Brandgrab–Kammergrab. Die slawischen Gräberfelder von Usedom im Kontext der früh- und hochmittelalterlichen Bestattungssitten in Mecklenburg und Pommern*. *Archäologie und Geschichte in Ostseeraum* 7; <https://www.academia.edu/39647490/>.

Several burials dating to the medieval period on the island of Usedom in northeastern Germany were accompanied by beads and pendants made of glass, amber, rock crystal, and carnelian.

2011 Untersuchungen zum frühgeschichtlichen Wirtschafts- und Herrschaftszentrum Usedom III. Lesefunde vom Burgwall Bauhof. In *Der Peeneraum zwischen Frühgeschichte und Mittelalter. Archäologische Beiträge zur Siedlungs- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte des 8. bis 14. Jahrhunderts*, edited by Felix Biermann, pp. 71-168. *Studien zur Archäologie Europas* 16. <https://www.academia.edu/79543051/>.

Excavations on Usedom yielded a wide variety of early medieval beads and pendants made of amber, glass, and stone.

Biermann, Felix, Andreas Kieseler, Ernst Pernicka, and Jasper von Richthofen

2020 Hacksilberschätze im Oder-Neiße-Gebiet aus archäologischer und archäometrischer Perspektive – das Beispiel Mahnau (Maniów) in Niederschlesien. In *Burg, Herrschaft und Zentralörtlichkeit im nördlichen westslawischen Raum*, edited by Felix Biermann, Thomas Kersting, and Anne Klammt, pp. 351-372. *Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas* 92. <https://www.academia.edu/62039914/>.

Hacksilver material from the Oder-Neisse area of Lower Silesia, Germany, includes filigree beads which are examined from an archaeological and archaeometric perspective.

Bietti Sestieri, Anna Maria

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

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

1992 *La Necropoli laziale di Osteria dell'Osa*. 3 vols. Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma. Major report on an Iron Age cemetery near Rome in Italy with many beads of bronze, glass, and amber.

Bigi, Elisa, and Massimo Vidale

2009 Trashy Treasures: Beads on the Streets of Rome. *Ornament* 33(2):54-57;
<https://www.academia.edu/3877436/>.

Investigates how beads are lost, dumped, and finally scattered in the archaeological record of cities using Rome's Rione Esquilino, the bead trade section, as a case study.

Billard, Cyrille, Françoise Bostyn, Caroline Hamon, and Katia Meunier

2014 *L'habitat du Néolithique ancien de Colombelles «Le Lazzaro» (Calvados)*. Société Préhistorique Française Mémoire 58.

This Early Neolithic site in northwestern France yielded beads and pendants fashioned from schist, limestone, and variscite which are studied in depth.

Birley, Barbara and Elizabeth Greene

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

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

Biro, Maria T.

1994 The Bone Objects of the Roman Collection. *Catalogi Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Series Arch. II*. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest.
Remarks on Roman bone beads (p. 28). Hungary.

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

2005 Latvijas arheoloģiskās senlietas polijas krātuves [Ancient Latvian Archaeological Artifacts in Polish Collections]. *Latvijas Kultūrvēsturiskās Mantojums Ārzemju Krātuvēs* 2.

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

Bitrakova-Grozdanova, V.

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

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

Bjørge, Tore

1982 Oppsiktsvekkende arkeologiske funn i Nyset-Steggjevassdraget [Sensational Archaeological Finds in the Mountain Region of the Nyset- Steggje Watercourse]. *Verksposten* 2:18-21.

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

Blackman, D.J.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cave of Euripides on Salamis, Late Neolithic “jewelry” (probably including beads) of shell, stone, and bone, also late Mycenaean beads of various materials including steatite, faience, rock crystal, and Roman glass (pp. 16-17); Mycenaean Midea glass beads from a storeroom and workshop area (p. 32); Aigion, 150 gold beads from a cist tomb, date not given (p. 39); Cephallenia gold and glass beads in a Mycenaean “royal tholos tomb” LH IIIA (p. 46); H. Triada, Elis, Mycenaean cemetery yielded some 1000 beads of gold, faience, sard, and a jewelry mold, plus glass and faience beads mentioned separately (pp. 46-48); Glypha late Roman glass beads (pp. 72-73); Kyrtone and Tragana Mycenaean beads (pp. 73-74).

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

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

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

Blackwell, Alice

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

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

Blackwell, Alice and Susanna Kirk

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

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

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

1991 *English Medieval Industries: Craftsmen, Techniques, Products*. Hambledon Press, London.

See index for references to beads, mentioned in several chapters by specialists in the materials concerned.

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

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

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

Błaszczuk, Dariusz

2020 Grave Goods. In *Early Medieval and Early Modern Burial Site in Pień*, edited by Dariusz Poliński, pp. 89-146. Wydawnictwo Edukacyjne "Akapit," Toruń, Poland. <https://www.academia.edu/45248333/>.

Several burials in the early medieval chamber graves at the Pień cemetery in north-central Poland were accompanied by necklaces composed of beads (silver, carnelian, rock crystal, and lapis lazuli), kaptorgas, and pendants, with silver lancet-like clasps.

Blažková, Gabriela, Martin Omelka, and Otakara Řebounová

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

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

Blečić, Martina

2002 Kastav u posljednjem tisućljeću prije Krista (Kastav im letzten Jahrtausend vor Christus). *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 3(XXXV):67-146; <https://www.academia.edu/13332277/>.

Provides a catalog of the amber, glass, and stone beads from a site of the 1st millennium BC in the Rijeka region of Croatia. German summary.

2005 Grobnik u željezno doba (Grobnik in the Iron Age). *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 3(XXXVII):47-117; <https://www.academia.edu/13332303/>.

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

2009 The Significance of Amber in the Kvarner Region. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 142-155. National Museum, Belgrade. <https://www.academia.edu/13332726/>.

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

Blečić Kavur, Martina and Boris Kavur

2015 The Game of Glass Beads in the Attire of the Cultures of Caput Adriae and its Hinterland. *Annales du 19^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, edited by Irena Lazar, pp. 39-47; <https://www.academia.edu/15234237/>.

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

2017 Many Shades of Translucent: Amphoriskos-Shaped Glass Beads from Vičja Luka. *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 110:93-112; <https://www.academia.edu/35913973/>.

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.

Blečić Kavur, Martina and Emil Podrug

- 2014 Nekropola gradine Velika Mrdakovica – grobovi starijega željeznog doba / The Necropolis at the Velika Mrdakovica Hillfort – Early Iron Age Graves. *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 107:31-112; <https://www.academia.edu/13333454/>. Finds at this necropolis in southern Croatia include bow fibulae adorned with amber beads (sliders). Croatian and English text.

Bleuer, E.

- 2004 Die neolithischen und bronzezeitlichen Seeufersiedlungen des zentralen Mittellandes. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 27(2):33-41.
Includes and illustrates Neolithic and Bronze Age beads of copper, amber, limestone, and glass.

Blindheim, Charlotte and Birgit Heyerdahl-Larsen

- 1995 Kaupang Funnene II - Gravplassene I... 1950-1957: Del A, Gravskikk. *Norske Oldfunn* XVI. Institutt for arkeologi, Oslo.
Viking Age cemetery, Norway. Beads mentioned *passim*; amber and carnelian imports. English summary.

Bliujienė, Audronė

- 2001 Amber in Lithuanian Archaeological Literature. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 286-315. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.
Lists works from 1792 to 2000, classified under four headings. General, museum collections, trade routes, conservation (pp. 285-291); Stone Age (pp. 291-297); Bronze Age (pp. 297-298); and Roman Iron Age-Viking Age (pp. 298-315).
- 2001 Curonian Bead Sets with Bronze Spacer Plates and their Scandinavian Parallels. *Fornvännen* 4:235-242.
Comparisons are made between bead sets in Lithuania and Scandinavia.
- 2001 Lithuanian Amber Artifacts in the Middle of the First Millennium and Their Provenance within the Limits of Eastern Baltic Region. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 1-186. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22; <https://www.academia.edu/30203687/>.
A major survey, generously illustrated, with site lists and much bibliography, covering many aspects: manufacture, the many uses of beads (e.g., as spindle whorls), regional and foreign relations, etc.
- 2003 Lithuanian Amber Artifacts from the Roman Iron Age to Early Medieval Times. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 47-71. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

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

- 2006 Some Notes on Curonian Women's Bead Sets with Bronze Spacer Plates in their Headbands, Headdresses Made of Cloth and Unaccountable Ware during the Viking Age and Early Medieval Times. *Archaeologia Baltica* 6:126-142; <https://www.academia.edu/10603609/>.

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

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

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

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

Bliujienė, Audronė and Ramunė Bračiulienė

- 2018 *Užpelkių kapinynas Lietuvos pajūrio ir Baltijos jūros regiono kultūriniuose kontekstuose*. Vilniaus dailės akademijos leidykla, Vilnius. <https://www.academia.edu/62883146/>.

A variety of amber, glass, and brass beads were recovered from the Užpelkiai cemetery on the coast of Lithuania. They date to the 3rd-6th centuries and the 9th-12th centuries.

Bobrovskaya, O.V.

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

Bofinger, Jörg, Lennart Brandtstätter, and Raiko Krauß

- 2020 Marmorperlen und Römerstraße – Neues vom jungsteinzeitlichen Siedlungsareal „Lüsse“ bei Ammerbuch-Pfäffingen. *Archäologische Ausgrabungen in Baden-Württemberg* 2019:66-70; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343236062>.

Sixteen biconical limestone beads were found in the neck area of a Neolithic woman excavated in southern Germany.

Bogdanović, M.

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

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

Bojčić, Zvonko, Daria Ložnjak Dizdar, and Tomislav Hršak

2018 New Knowledge about the Chronology of the Batina-Sredno Cemetery at the beginning of the Early Iron Age. *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 35:154-192; <https://www.academia.edu/37955576/>.

Two cremation burials were accompanied by several bronze and glass beads. While only a few beads were recovered, there is much comparative material for each variety. Croatia.

Bokiniec, E.

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

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

Bolus, Michael

2003 Zur Herstellung von Eiszeitschmuck. In *Eiszeitschmuck. Status und Schönheit*, edited by : S. Kölbl und N.J. Conard, pp. 51-62. Urgeschichtliches Museum, Blaubeuren. Museumsheft 6.

Describes the production of beads and pendants from mammoth ivory, bone, and animal teeth during the Ice Age.

Bóna, István

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

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

Bóna, István and Margit Nagy

2002 *Gepidische Gräberfelder im Theissgebiet I*. Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica Hungariae, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/124942629/>.

A variety of glass beads was recovered from several Gepid burial grounds in the region of the Tisza River, Hungary. See also Cseh et al. 2005.

Bonannini, Alessia

2009 Venetian Glass Bead Production in the First Half of the 19th Century: Research at the Venetian National Archives. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:11-

16. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 34:9-18 (1999).

<https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

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

Bondár, Mária

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

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

Bondár, Mária, Attila Demény, Péter Németh, Máté Karlik, Krisztián Fintor, and Mária Tóth

2021 Különleges „gagát” gyöngy egy különleges késő rézkori sírból / Special “Jet-Like” Bead from a Special Late Copper Age Grave. *Archeometriai Műhely* XVIII(2):143-156; <https://www.academia.edu/89902379/>.

The burial of an 8/9-year-old child uncovered in southwestern Hungary was accompanied by a bracelet of almost pure copper, a black bead at the neck, and a bead hammered from sheet copper. Archaeometric analysis of the black bead suggests it is made from a carboniferous coal, most likely from Spain or France.

Bonfante, L.

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

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

Bonnardin, Sandrine

2003 La parure funéraire des 6^e et 5^e millénaires avant J.-C. dans le Bassin parisien et la plaine du Rhin supérieur : traces d’usure, fonctionnement et fonction des objets de parure. In *Les pratiques funéraires néolithiques avant 3500 av. J.-C. en France et dans les régions limitrophes*, edited by P. Chambon and J. Leclerc, pp. 99-113. Société Préhistorique Français Mémoire XXXIII.

A use/wear study of funerary personal adornments of the 6th and 5th millennia BC excavated in the Paris Basin and the Upper Rhine Plain reveals that, before being destined for the dead, ornaments found in a funerary context adorned the living.

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

A group of 12,404 Early Neolithic funerary ornaments, including beads and pendants, excavated in the Parisian and Rhenish basins of France are investigated from the perspective of material, typology, manufacture, function, and social use.

2011 La parure. In *Les occupations néolithiques de Macherin à Monéteau (Yonne)*, edited by Anne Augereau and Philippe Chambon, pp. 312-328. Société Préhistorique Française Mémoire LIII. <https://www.academia.edu/4792634/>.

A variety of ornaments were recovered from a Neolithic site in France, including beads made of limestone, lignite, and bone, as well as pendants fashioned from boar tusks and pierced beaver incisors. A zoomorphic bear claw pendant was also found.

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

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

2013 La parure dans la chronologie des temps funéraires. Quatre exemples néolithiques. *Les nouvelles de l'archéologie* 132:12-17; <https://doi.org/10.4000/nda.2067>.

The study of several Neolithic burials reveals that ornaments such as necklaces not only incidentally accompanied the body in the grave, but could also have played a role before, during, even after the funeral.

Bonnissent, Dominique

1999 L'industrie sur matières dures animales. In *Les enceintes néolithiques de Diconche à Saintes (Charente-Maritime) : Une périodisation de l'Artenac*, edited by Claude Burnez and Pierrick Fouéré, pp. 131-137. Mémoire de la Société Préhistorique Française XXV.

A Neolithic site in west-central France yielded a variety of beads and pendants made of baked clay, bone, stone, shells, and animal canines.

Borby Hansen, Birgitte

2008 Kvinden på Maglebjerg : en rig grav fra yngre romersk jernalder ved Næstved. *Aarbøger for nordisk oldkyndighed og historie* 2008:123-194.

A female burial of the Late Roman Iron Age at Naestved, Denmark, was accompanied by a variety of glass and amber beads.

Borgen, Victoria

2018 Glass Beads from the Early Middle Ages in Nouvelle-Aquitaine. M.A. thesis.
Department of Archaeology, Institut Ausonius, Bordeaux.
<https://www.academia.edu/44413217/>.

The purpose of this study was to create a database and identify major classification groups to define a possible typo-chronology in the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region of France and to compare them to northern beads. A larger objective was to better understand the role and function of beads during the Early Middle Ages, and through this, reach the identity of the owner.

Borić, Dušan and Emanuela Cristiani

2016 Social Networks and Connectivity among the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Foragers of the Balkans and Italy. In *Southeast Europe before Neolithisation. Proceedings of the International Workshop within the Collaborative Research Centres SFB 1070 "RessourcenKulturen," Schloss Hohentübingen, 9th of May 2014*, edited by Raiko Krauss and Harald Floss, pp. 73-112. RessourcenKulturen 1.
<https://www.academia.edu/24653294/>.

Highlights particular examples of connectivity across large tracks of land during the Paleolithic and Mesolithic including beads formed from marine gastropods and cyprinid teeth.

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Taking Beads Seriously: Prehistoric Forager Ornamental Traditions in Southeastern Europe. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:208-239;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331454275>.

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

Borić, Dušan, Emanuela Cristiani, Andrijana Pravidur, Ana Mari, and Robert Whallon

2021 Osseous Tools and Personal Ornaments from the Epigravettian Sequence at Badanj. *Herald of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina* 55:7-71;
<https://www.academia.edu/113990294/>.

A site of the Late Upper Paleolithic in Bosnia and Herzegovina yielded beads made from a variety of marine and freshwater mollusks, as well as a number of red deer canines, some with incised decoration.

Borić, Dušan, Charles A.I. French, Sofija Stefanović, Vesna Dimitrijević, Emanuela Cristiani, Maria Gurova, Dragana Antonović, Ethel Allué, and Dragana Filipović

2014 The Mesolithic Life and Death at Vlasac (Serbia). *Journal of Field Archaeology* 39:1-28;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284988355>.

Ornaments accompanying burials include beads formed from *Cyclope neritea* shells, *Spondylus* shell, limestone, and perforated carp pharyngeal teeth. In one instance, the teeth were once attached to some sort of cloak placed on the back of the deceased.

Borislavov, Borislav

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

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

Borisov, Boris D.

1989 *Djadovo: Bulgarian, Dutch, Japanese Expedition, Vol. 1: Mediaeval Settlement and Necropolis (11th-12th Century)*. Tokai University Press, Tokyo.

<https://www.academia.edu/36390813/>

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

Boroffka, N.

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

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

Boronean, Adina, Monica Mărgărit, and Clive Bonsall

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

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

Borrell, Ferran, Josep Bosch, and Tona Majó

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

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

Borrell, Ferran and Alícia Estrada

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

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

Borrello, Maria Angelica

1997/1999 Les parures en corail et en coquillage des niveaux néolithique de la caverne des Arene Candide (SV). *Bollettino dei Musei Civici Genovesi* 19-21(55-63):83-91; <https://www.academia.edu/4080220/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants made of coral and shell found in the Neolithic levels of the Arene Candide Cave in northern Italy.

2001 Vous avez dit “corail”? *Annuaire de la Société Suisse de Préhistoire et d’Archéologie* 84:191-196; <https://www.academia.edu/4080395/>.

On identifying coral beads in prehistoric Swiss contexts.

2003 Les parures en coquillages marins des sites néolithiques suisses: note préliminaire. *Annuaire de la Société Suisse de Préhistoire et d’Archéologie* 86:167-177; <https://www.academia.edu/4080524/>.

Reports on marine-shell beads and pendants recovered from Neolithic sites in Switzerland.

2004 Le conchiglie nella preistoria e nella protostoria. *Preistoria Alpina* 40 (Suppl. 1):40:19-42; <https://www.academia.edu/4080325/>.

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

2015 Le parures in conchiglie, Beni di prestigio, segni d’identità sociale e indicatori di contatti a lunga distanza nel Neolitico. In *Appunti di Malacologia*, edited by A. Girod, pp. 134-142. All’Insegna del Giglio, Sesto Fiorentino.

On shell ornaments as luxury assets, signs of social identity, and indicators of long-distance contacts during the Neolithic with emphasis on Italian material.

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

2012 Les parures néolithiques en corail (*Corallium rubrum* L.) d’Europe occidentale. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LXII:67-82; <https://www.academia.edu/24940618/>.

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 BC.

Borrello, Maria Angelica and Giampaolo Dalmeri

2005 Gli ornamenti preistorici lavorati in conchiglie conservati presso il Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali (Trento). *Preistoria Alpina* 40 (Suppl. 1):43-52; <https://www.academia.edu/4048214/>.

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 Yves Finet

- 2005 Les parures en coquillages marins de Veyrier (Etrembières, Haute-Savoie, France). *Annuaire de la Société Suisse de Préhistoire et d'Archéologie* 88:292-301; <https://www.academia.edu/4048241/>.

Reports on pendants fashioned from marine mollusc shells from Magdalenian contexts at a site in southeastern France.

Borrello, Maria Angelica and Alberto Girod

- 2006 Bivalvi d'acqua dolce, una materia prima per la fabbricazione di ornamenti in Italia settentrionale e in Svizzera dal Neolitico all'età del Bronzo. In *Atti 5° Convegno Nazionale di Archeozoologia, Rovereto, 10-12 novembre 2006*, edited by A. Tagliacozzo, I. Fiore, S. Marconi, and U. Tecchiati, pp. 141-148. Museo Civico di Rovereto, Rovereto. <https://www.academia.edu/4048369/>.

Discusses the use of freshwater bivalve shell as a raw material for the production of beads and pendants in Northern Italy and Switzerland from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.

- 2008 Bivalves d'eau douce, matière première pour la fabrication de parures en Suisse, du Néolithique à l'âge du Bronze. *Annuaire d'Archéologie suisse* 91:108-115; <https://www.academia.edu/4080027/>.

About the use of freshwater bivalve shells for the manufacture of beads and pendants in Switzerland, from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.

Borrello, Maria Angelica and Roberto Micheli

- 2004 *Spondylus gaederopus*, gioiello dell'Europa preistorica. *Preistoria Alpina* 40 (Suppl. 1):71-82; <https://www.academia.edu/21187582/>.

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

- 2005 Gli ornamenti in conchiglia del Neolitico dell'arco alpino: Determinazione, provenienza, tecnologia e cronologia. Nota preliminare. In *Atti del IV Convegno Nazionale di Archeozoologia, Pordedon, 13-15 novembre 2003*, edited by Giancarla Malerba and Paola Visentini, pp. 149-159. Quaderni del Museo Archeologico del Friuli Occidentale 6. <https://www.academia.edu/4080070/>.

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

- 2011 *Spondylus gaederopus* in Prehistoric Italy: Jewels from Neolithic and Copper Age Sites. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New data and approaches. Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by F. Ifantidis and M. Nikolaidou, pp. 25-37. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/4080153/>.

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.

Bosch, Àngel

2011 Els objectes d'ornament. In *El jaciment neolític lacustre de la Draga (Pla de l'Estany)*, edited by Àngel Bosch, Ramon Buxó, Júlia Chinchilla et al., pp. 105-108. Edicions Gràfiques de Girona, Girona. <https://www.academia.edu/4944266/>.

This Neolithic site in northeastern Spain yielded several shell beads as well as perforated cherry pits likely used as ornaments.

Bosch Argilagós, Josep

2019 Gavà (Barcelone), mine et atelier au Néolithique. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 43-58. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789692808>.

Discusses the mining and working of variscite into beads and pendants at a Neolithic site in northeastern Spain.

Bosch, Josep, Anna Gómez, Silvia Calvo, and Miquel Molist

2019 Green Beads during the Late Prehistory in the Northeast Iberian Peninsula: Social Dynamics in a Production and Consumption Context. In *A Taste for Green: A Global Perspective on Ancient Jade, Turquoise and Variscite Exchange*, edited by Carlos Rodríguez-Rellán, Ben A. Nelson, and Ramón Fábregas Valcarce, pp. 59-76. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Archaeological evidence from the Gavà Mines, where a variscite outcrop was worked during the prehistoric period for the production of beads and pendants, reveals a complex social network that functioned from the late Early Neolithic onwards.

Boschetti, Cristina, Bernard Gratuze, Marco Cavalieri, Sara Lenzi, and Nadine Schibille

2021 Production or Consumption? Glass Beads from the Roman Villa of Aiano, Tuscany. *European Journal of Archaeology* 25(2);
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355370629>.

A glass-recycling furnace at the site in northern Italy was originally interpreted as a bead workshop. A detailed study of the typology, technology, and chemical composition of the associated beads clearly excludes local production.

Boschetti, Cristina, Bernard Gratuze, and Nadine Schibille

2020 Commercial and Social Significance of Glass Beads in Migration-Period Italy: The Cemetery of Campo Marchione. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 39(3):319-342;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342918558>.

Discusses the provenance, economic value, and social significance of glass beads from a cemetery in northern Italy utilized from ca. 570 to the end of the 7th century AD. The different chemical compositions and specific forming technologies have identified European, Egyptian, Mesopotamian, and Asian specimens.

Boschetti, Cristina, Jorge de Juan Ares, Sophie Gilotte, Catherine Guerrot, and Nadine Schibille

2024 Evidence of Glass Bead-making in the Early Islamic Iberian Peninsula. *Archaeometry*; <https://doi.org/10.1111/arc.13034>.

Analysis of glass beads from two Islamic sites in central Spain demonstrates beyond reasonable doubt that they were locally produced using local Pb-silica and soda-rich plant-ash glass.

Bouzek, Jan

1985 The Aegean, Anatolia, and Europe: Cultural Interrelations in the Second Millennium B.C. *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* XXIX. <https://www.academia.edu/42018424/>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The “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 Heršpicích and Přítlukách in Moravia, Czech Republic, come from?

Bowsher, Julian and Pat Miller

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

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

Boye, Linda and Ulla Lund Hansen

2013 Glass and Amber Beads in Late Roman Iron Age. Relations between Denmark and the Black Sea Area – With a Special Focus on the Graves from Eastern Zealand. In *Inter Ambo Maria: Northern Barbarians from Scandinavia towards the Black Sea*, edited by Igor Khrapunov and Frans-Arne Stylegar, pp. 40-68. Dolya Publishing House, Kristiansand/Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/4069139/>.

Detailed study of the beads recovered from nine sites in Denmark.

Boyle, A.

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

England, United Kingdom.

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

England, United Kingdom.

Božič, Dragan

1998 Neues über die Kontakte längs der Bernsteinstrasse während der Spätlatènezeit [News About Contacts along the Amber Road during the late La Tène period]. *Arheološki Vestnik* 49:141-156; <https://www.academia.edu/1873334/>.

Discusses a hoard of amber beads found at Spodniji Lanovž, Slovenia, as well as glass beads of the Adria type which have been found in Bohemia (Stradonice) and Moravia (Ptení). Text in both German and Slovene.

2010 Zum Panzergrab von Stična und der Verlässlichkeit der Grabzusammenhänge in der Sammlung Mecklenburg [On the Cuirass Grave of Stična and the Reliability of the Grave Relationships in the Mecklenburg Collection]. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 42:155-172; <https://www.academia.edu/1327498/>.

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

2011 Prehistoric Finds from Tonovcov Grad and Iron Age Cult Places in the Posočje Area. In *Late Antique Fortified Settlement Tonovcov Grad near Kobarid. Finds*, edited by

Zvezdana Modrijan and Tina Milavec, pp. 239-277. *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* 24.

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

2016 Graves from the Certosa Phase in Early Iron Age Barrow 48 at Stična. *Prilozi. Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 33:155-170; <https://www.academia.edu/32768759/>.

Ten varieties of glass and amber beads were found with several burials excavated in Slovenia.

2018 Grave 20 in Tumulus IV: Hallstatt-Period Burial of a Woman at Znančeve Njive in Novo Mesto. *Arheološki vestnik* 69:179-207; <https://www.academia.edu/42270218/>.

Located in southeastern Slovenia, the burial was accompanied by a necklace of 27 sub-spherical beads of dark brown amber measuring 15-30 mm in diameter.

Brakel, Koos van

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

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

Brand, C.

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

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

Brasser, Jan Paul

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

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

Breddin, R.

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

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

Breibert, Wolfgang

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

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

Brenan, Jane

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

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

Brendle, Tobias

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

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

Brennan, Dee

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

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

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

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

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

Brewer, R.J.

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

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

Březinová, Gertrúda and Veronika Plachá

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

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

Březinová, Gertrúda and Marián Soják

2005 Ozdoby szklane z okresu latenskiego ze Spiszu. *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* XL:63-76; <https://www.academia.edu/39027844/>.

On glass beads from La Tène sites in the Spiš region of northern Slovakia. In Slovak with English abstract.

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

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

Briard, Jacques

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

Presents an extensive treatment of the Bronze Age amber and faience beads (star, quoit, segmented types) recovered from a burial tumulus in northwestern France.

Briggs, C. Stephen

1997 The Discovery and Origins of Some Bronze Age Amber Beads from Ballycurrin Demesne, Co Mayo. *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* 49:104-121; <https://www.academia.edu/27538135/>.

Discusses amber beads recovered from up to three hoards in northwestern Ireland in the 19th century and their likely place of origin.

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

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

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

Brodbeck-Jucker, Sabina

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

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

Brück, Joanna and Alex Davies

2018 The Social Role of Non-Metal ‘Valuables’ in Late Bronze Age Britain. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 28(4):665-688; <https://doi.org/10.1017/S095977431800029X>.

Examines the deposition of beads and pendants of amber, jet, and jet-like materials in Late Bronze Age Britain, addressing in particular their contexts and associations as well as patterns of breakage to consider the cultural meanings and values ascribed to such items and to explore how human and object biographies were intertwined.

Brugmann, Birte

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brunelli, Elisa, Eliana Catelli, Eleonora Gargani, Delia Gazzoli, and Margherita Mussi

2016 Ornamenti e pigmenti a Grotta di Pozzo (Aq): livelli Epigravettiani e livelli Sauveterriani [Ornaments and Pigments at Grotta di Pozzo (Aq): Epigravettian and Sauveterrian Levels]. In *Il Fucino e le aree limitrofe nell’Antichità*, edited by Umberto Irti, pp. 87-96. Archeoclub della Marsica, Avezzano. <https://www.academia.edu/27149362/>.

Discusses the beads made from shells of six gastropod species from a site in central Italy.

Brunet, Olivier

2009 Bronze and Iron Age Carnelian Bead Production in the UAE and Armenia: New Perspectives. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 39:57-68; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41223969>.

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

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

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

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

Bryant, Noah Keith

2022 An Analysis of Objects of Personal Adornment from Five Hillforts in Northwest Wales. M.A. thesis. School of History, Law, and Social Sciences, Bangor University, Bangor. <https://www.academia.edu/97062820/>.

Dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Romano-British period, the ornaments include beads composed of faience (melon beads), glass (plain and decorated), stone (slate), and bronze.

Brzozowski, Jerzy and Jerzy Siemaszko

2003 Ochre and Beads. The Hunter's Style of the Burials in the Polish Mesolithic. In *Actes du Symposium International: Préhistoire des Pratiques Mortuaires, Paléolithique – Mésolithique – Néolithique, 12-16 septembre 1999, Leuven*, edited by Elzbieta Derwich, pp. 69-76. *Eraul* 102. <https://www.academia.edu/11035322/>.

A feature peculiar to Mesolithic burials in Poland is that almost all of them contained grave goods, among the most common of which were the perforated teeth of animals such as red deer, aurochs, and horses.

Bücker, Christel

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

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

Budynek, Grazyna and M. Oledzki

1986 Cmentarzysko ciałopalne ludności kultury wielbarskiej w Grębocinie, woj. toruńskie, [The Cremation Burial Ground of the Wielbark Culture Population in Grębocin, Toruń Voivodeship]. *Fontes Archaeol. Posnanienses* XXXV:151-168.

Glass beads of the Roman Imperial period were uncovered in a burial ground at Grębocin in north-central Poland. German summary.

Bujna, J.

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

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

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

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

Bukowski, Z.

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

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

Buljević, Zrinka

2014 Stakleni inventar. In *Tilurium III. Istraživanja 2002.-2006. godine*, edited by Mirjana Sanader, Domagoj Tončinić, Zrinka Buljević, Sanja Ivčević, and Tomislav Šeparović, pp. 225-292. *Dissertationes et Monographiae* 6. <https://www.academia.edu/28677891/>.

Describes the beads (nos. 212-226) recovered from the site of Tilurium, an Illyrian fortified settlement in Croatia.

Bullinger, Jérôme and Werner Müller

2006 Les dents animales et autres matières osseuse. In *Le site magdalénien de Monruz, 1. Premiers éléments pour l'analyse d'un habitat de plein air*, edited by J. Bullinger, D. Leesch, and N. Plumettaz, pp. 149-154. *Archéologie neuchâteloise* 33. <https://www.academia.edu/61448588/>.

Bone ornaments recovered from a Magdalenian site in Switzerland include sawn and perforated incisors of various animals, an antler pendant, and several tubular bird-bone beads.

Bullinger, Jérôme and Nigel Thew

2006 Les coquillages fossils. In *Le site magdalénien de Monruz, 1. Premiers éléments pour l'analyse d'un habitat de plein air*, edited by J. Bullinger, D. Leesch, and N. Plumettaz, pp. 154-158. *Archéologie neuchâteloise* 33. <https://www.academia.edu/61448588/>.

Discusses 38 pierced fossil shells likely used as ornaments found at the Magdalenian site of Monruz in Switzerland.

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

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

Bulotis, C.

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

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

Buranelli, F.

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

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

Burchell, A.D.

2015 *Understanding Viking Glass Beads A.D. 800-1200*. University of Exeter, Exeter.

Burić, Tonči

2003 I ritrovamenti più antichi di rosari in Dalmazia. *Starohrvatska Prosvjeta* 3(30):199-237.

Based on archaeological, documentary, and figurative sources, the author determines the chronological position of the individual types of rosaries excavated in the Dalmatia region of Croatia. The city of Split appears to have been the center of production of these religious objects during the 16th century.

Burzler, Anke, Markus Höneisen, Jakob Leicht, and Beatrice Ruckstuhl

2002 *Das frühmittelalterliche Schleithelm – Siedlung, Gräberfeld und Kirche*. Schaffhauser Archäologie 5.

The early medieval Schleithelm settlement in western Switzerland yielded a variety of beads (p. 233) and cowries (p. 270).

Busch, Jürgen

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

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

Butler, J.J.

1990 Bronze Age Metal and Amber in the Netherlands (I). *Palaeohistoria* 32:47-110;
<https://www.academia.edu/109211382/>.

Part I of a series of articles, this one provides a comprehensive study of the more important finds of amber and metal beads and pendants.

Butrimas, Adomas

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

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

- 2017 From Mesolithic to Early Christianity: The Development of the Ritual Complex in the Northern Part of Lake Biržulis (Lithuania) According to Archaeological, Linguistic and Historical Research. *Sociology and Anthropology* 5(3): 204-219; SA4-19608404.pdf.

The burial of a possible soothsayer at the Donkalis Mesolithic cemetery was accompanied by a necklace of 27 perforated animal teeth. Another 19 perforated teeth were found at various loci on the skull.

Butrimas, Adomas (ed.)

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

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

Butrimas, Adomas, Danuta Król, and Dalia Ostrauskienė

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

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

Byock, Jesse

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

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

Cabral, João Paulo S. and Cláudia Manso

- 2020 Identificação das conchas que podem ter sido usadas na manufactura das contas-pingentes arqueológicas da Lapa do Suão (Bombarral) [Identification of Shells that May Have Been Used in the Manufacture of Archaeological Pendant Beads at Lapa do Suão (Bombarral)]. *Revista portuguesa de arqueologia* 23:5-11; <https://www.academia.edu/109385342/>.

Based on a comparison of modern shell morphology, it was possible to segregate shell pendant beads made from *Glycymeris glycymeris* shells at a site in Portugal from those created from *Laevicardium crassum* shells.

Cahen-Delhayé, A.

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

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

Cahill, Mary

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

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

Callmer, Johan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2018 Beads and Pendants from Stolpe's and Arbman's Excavations in the Black Earth and the Stray Find Collections from the Black Earth. In *Fynden från "varta jorden" på Björkö från Hjalmar Stolpes undersökningar*, edited by Anders Kaliff, pp. 19-44. Studier Äldre uppgifter 49. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1254153/FULLTEXT01.pdf>.

A detailed study of the beads and pendants recovered from the Viking Age trading center of Birka in southeastern Sweden. Materials include glass, semiprecious stones, stone, clay, amber, bronze, and silver.

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

1997 Glasperlenproduktion im Frühmittelalter. *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift* 38:225-234.

On glass bead production in the Early Middle Ages.

Callmer, Johan and Julian Henderson

1991 Glassworking at Åhus, S. Sweden (Eighth Century AD). *Laborativ arkeologi* 5:143-154; <https://www.academia.edu/37566915/>.

Examines the beadmaking technology and chemical composition of the recovered beads.

Čambal, Radoslav and Gertrúda Březinová

2023 Osídlenie horného toku Čiernej vody v dobe laténskej [Settlement of the Upper Reaches of the Čierna Voda River Basin in the La Tène period]. *Studia Historica Nitriensia* 27, Supplementum 3 – V hore strom:130-146; <https://www.academia.edu/106711548/>.

Two sites in western Slovakia yielded blue-glass spacer plates or beads from necklaces. Comparative material is provided.

Camp, J. McK., II

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

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

Campanella, L. and D. Martini

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

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

Camps-Fabrer, Henriette (ed.)

1991 *Fiches typologiques de l'industrie osseuse préhistorique, cahier IV: objets de parure.*

Publications de l'Université de Provence, Aix-en-Provence.

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

Cantillo-Duarte, J.J., G.-C. Weniger, P. Cantalejo, S. Domínguez-Bella, E. Molina-Piernas, T. Otto, M. Rotgänger, M. Kehl, M. M. Espejo, D. Fernández-Sánchez, Y. Tafelmaier, E. Vijande-Vila, S. Becerra-Martín, L. Gómez-Sánchez, and J. Ramos-Muñoz

2023 Molluscs as Personal Adornment in a Gravettian Context from Cueva de Ardales (Málaga, Spain). *Environmental Archaeology*; <https://doi.org/10.1080/14614103.2023.2218126>.

Molluscs used as personal adornment in Gravettian context are scarce on the Iberian Peninsula. This article presents 13 new items, primarily *Dentalium* beads, and includes an archaeozoological and archaeometric analysis of the molluscs.

Capo, Melissa, Alessia Monticone, Jorune Sakalauskaite, Francesca Marucco, and Beatrice Demarchi

2022 From Paper to Data: A Georeferenced List of Prehistoric Personal Ornaments of Biological Origin from the Italian Archaeological Record. *ArcheoLogica Data* 2:92-101; <https://www.academia.edu/73122495/>.

As there is currently no unique repository for data on archaeological ornaments, the authors have created an online, open-access, spatial database of personal ornaments which can be consulted,

edited, and updated by other researchers. This is a first step towards a more normalized and data-rich approach to the analysis of personal ornaments.

Carannante, Alfredo

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

Carballo Arceo, L.X.

- 1989 *Catálogo dos materiais arqueolóxicos do musau do Castro de Santa Trega: Idade do Ferro*. Disputacion Provincial, Pontevedra. Museum material in a Galician museum, Spain, includes glass beads: 11 polychrome eyed, 26 plain; types of the 6th-5th centuries BC to Roman times (pp. 39-41, pl. XIII).

Cârciumaru, Marin and Elena-Cristina Nițu

- 2018 Redefining the Epigravettian and Epipalaeolithic in the Rock Shelter of Cuina Turcului (the Iron Gates Gorges of the Danube, Romania), with Special Emphasis on Art Objects. *Paleo* 29:75-97; <https://www.academia.edu/108034920/>.

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, Ovidiu Cîrstina, Theodor Obadă, Florin Ionu Lupu, and Marian Leu

- 2021 Gravettian and Epigravettian Personal Ornaments in Eastern Carpathians. In *Scripta praehistorica : miscellanea in honorem Mariae Bitiri dicata*, edited by R. Dobrescu, A. Boroneanț, and A. Doboș, pp. 413-428. Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște. <https://www.academia.edu/90644477/>.

The ornaments recovered from six Paleolithic settlements are discussed chronologically. They include beads and pendants made of shell, bone, stone, coral, and animal canines.

Cârciumaru, Marin, Elena-Cristina Nițu, Nejma Goutas, Marcel Otte, Ovidiu Cîrstina, Tiberiu Sava, Mihai Straticiuc, 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;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324243921>.

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, Elena-Cristina Nițu, Theodor Obadă, Ovidiu Cîrstina, Serghei Covalenco, Florin Ionu Lupu, Marian Leu, and Adrian Nicolae

2019 Personal Ornaments in the Mid Upper Palaeolithic East of the Carpathians. *Paléo* 30(1):80-97; <https://www.academia.edu/99557272/>.

Including beads and pendants of various materials, the ornaments come from occupations that fall between 26-27 ka uncal. BP and 17 ka uncal. BP.

Cârciumaru, Marin, Elena-Cristina Nițu, and Minodora Țuțuianu

2012 L'art mobilier gravettien et épigravettien de Roumanie / Romanian Gravettian and Epigravettian Mobiliary Art. In *L'art pléistocène dans le monde. Actes du Congrès IFRAO, Tarascon-sur-Ariège, septembre 2010*, edited by Jean Clottes, pp. CD-1361-1377. Société préhistorique Ariège-Pyrénées, Tarascon;
<https://www.academia.edu/39091460/>.

Surveys the various forms of beads and pendants found at Upper Paleolithic sites in Romania.

Cârciumaru, Marin, Marcel Otte, and Roxana Dobrescu

1996 Objets de parure découverts dans la grotte Cioarei (Borosteni, dep. Gorj-Roumanie). *Prehistoire Européenne* 9:403-415; <https://www.academia.edu/48088079/>.

Decorative objects discovered in the Cioarei cave, southwestern Romania, include an engraved stone pendants, and perforated animal teeth and phalanges which are attributed to the Upper Paleolithic.

Cârciumaru, Marin and Minodora Țuțuianu-Cârciumaru

2012 The Oldest Snail (*Lithoglyphus naticoides*) Necklace Discovered in Romania in the Gravettian III Stratum of Poiana Cireșului-Piatra Neamț [25.760±160 –27.321±234 B.P. (31.969 ka)]. *Annales d'Université Valahia Targoviste Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire* XIV(1):19-42; <https://www.academia.edu/2442484/>.

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

Cardoso, João Luís

2023 Mineração, circulação e transformação de produtos geológicos não metálicos no Neolítico e no Calcolítico do Ocidente peninsular [Mining, Circulation, and Transformation of Non-Metallic Geological Products in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic of the Western Iberian Peninsula]. *Estudos Arqueológicos de Oeiras* 33:169-252;
<https://www.academia.edu/113387363/>.

Includes a section on beads and pendants made of various rocks and minerals, as well as amber.

Carey, Margret

- 1991 Review of *Glass in Jewelry: Hidden Artistry in Glass*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1991). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:91-93; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol3/iss1/10/>.
- 1999 Review of *Baubles, Buttons and Beads: The Heritage of Bohemia*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1993). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 33:11; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.
- 1999 Review of *Glass Beads from Europe*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1995). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 33:12-14; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.
- 2015 Review of *Beads from Jablonec: A History in Beads*, by Floor Kaspers (2014). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:78; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol27/iss1/11/>.

Carington Smith, Jill and Ioulia Vokotopoulou

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

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

Carlevaro, Eva, Lionel Pernet, and Luca Tori

- 2006 Les objets de parure – Gli oggetti d’ornamento. In *La necropoli di Giubiasco (TI), Vol. II: Les Tombes de La Tène finale et d’époque romaine*, edited by Lionel Pernet et al., pp. 99-166. Musée national suisse, Zurich. <https://www.academia.edu/66179611/>.

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

Carlsson, Dan

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

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

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

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

Carminati, Eleonora

- 2014 Jewellery Manufacture in the Kura-Araxes and Bedeni Cultures of the Southern Caucasus: Analogies and Distinctions for the Reconstruction of a Cultural Changeover. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 161-186. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Special Studies 23(2); <https://www.academia.edu/11747935/>.

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.

Carrasco Rus, Javier L. and Juan A. Pachón Romero

- 2008 Separadores de hileras de collar del Bronce final/hierro en la península Ibérica: controversia y cronología de un objeto de adorno. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos de Granada y su Reino* 20:103-143; <https://www.academia.edu/1369161/>.

Reports on necklace spacer beads/bars of the Late Bronze Age found at sites on the Iberian Peninsula.

- 2010 Los separadores de hileras de collar Neolíticos en Andalucía (II). *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos de Granada y su Reino* 22:15-50; <https://www.academia.edu/1763945/>.

On Neolithic necklace spacers excavated at sites in Andalusia.

Carrasco Rus, Javier L., Juan A. Pachón Romero, and Jesús Gámiz Jiménez

- 2009 Los separadores de hileras de collar en la prehistoria peninsular. Un estudio crítico. *Antiquitas* 21:5-69; <https://www.academia.edu/1369136/>.

Presents a hypothesis concerning the chronological and typological development of necklace spacers during the Neolithic on the Iberian peninsula.

Carreras Rossell, Teresa

- 2005 Pendentifs en verre sur noyau. Nouvelle contribution. *Annales du 16^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, London 2003*, pp. 320-322; <https://aihv.org/publications/annales-of-16th-congress-of-the-aihv/>.

Discusses several core-formed face pendants recovered in eastern Spain.

Carroll, Judith

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

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

2010 Appendix 2.7. The Glass and Amber Beads from Ballyboy 1 E3719. In *N18 Gort to Crusheen Road Scheme, Ballyboy 2, E3719*, by Shane Delaney and Maeve Tobin. Final Report to Galway County Council. Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd., Bray.
A small group of beads was recovered from a cremation deposit.

Carter, J.C.

1988 *The Chora of Metaponto: The Necropoleis*. University of Texas, Austin.
See vol. 2 (pp. 836-838, 890) for glass beads (510-500, 440-400 BC) and some rare terra cotta funerary beads (450-400 BC), perhaps once gilded, from a crown or necklace.

Caruso, Ida

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

Casal García, Raquel and Rosa Paz Lobeiras

1997 Un collar de ámbar suévico en Vigo. *Gallaecia* 16:315-322;
<https://www.academia.edu/99700278/>.
Reports on a necklace composed of amber “mushroom” beads uncovered in Vigo, northwestern Spain. It relates to the Suevic period. Necklaces composed of stone and glass-paste beads were also found.

Casaly, Allison

2021 All that Glitters: Personal Ormentation in the Middle and Late Bronze Age of Britain and Ireland. PhD dissertation. Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York.
Explores the form, material, and depositional context of ornaments (beads included), and the ways in which these vary over time and space.

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

2019 La parure en callaïs (variscite et turquoise) au Néolithique, dans la moitié nord de la France. Corpus et contextes. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 255-331. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/83538174/>.
On the corpus and contexts of Neolithic greenstone ornaments in northern France.

Cassen, Serge, Pierre Pétrequin, Guirec Querré, Valentin Grimaud, and Carlos Rodríguez-Rellán

2019 Spaces and Signs for the Transfer of Jades and Callaïs in the Neolithic of Western Europe. In *A Taste for Green. A Global Perspective on Ancient Jade, Turquoise and*

Variscite Exchange, edited by C. Rodriguez-Reillan, Ben A. Nelson, and Ramón Fábregas Valcarce, pp. 121-139. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://www.academia.edu/63307574/>.

Two different groups of green stones with a distant origin are found together in the Neolithic tombs of the Carnac Region of Brittany, France: Alpine jades (jadeitite, omphacitite, eclogite, nephrite) used for polished axes and disc-rings, and Iberian callaïs (variscite, turquoise) used for pendants and beads. This study postulates possible geographical routes for the transfer of these raw materials.

Castanet, R.

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

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

Castany i Llussà, Josep

2009 Els megàlits neolítics de “Solsonià.” Ph.D. dissertation. Department of History, University of Lleida. <https://www.tesisenred.net/handle/10803/8218#page=700>.

Ornaments recovered from Middle Neolithic tombs on the Solsonia Plateau in northeastern Spain include necklaces composed of callaïs beads and pendants, shell disk beads, *Dentalium* shells, bone tubes, and perforated boar tusks.

Castiella Rodríguez, Amparo

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

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

Catalano, Paola

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

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

Catling, H.W.

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

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

Vergina, fine gold necklace beads (p. 80); Chios, votive offerings (p. 91). Hellenistic from Larissa (p. 53); Pella (p. 77). Roman from Rhodes (p. 114).

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

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

Cattelain, Laureline and Pierre Cattelain

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

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

Cattelain, Pierre

2012 Les parures au Paléolithique et au Mésolithique: coquillages, dents, os, ivoire et pierres... In *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis*, edited by Pierre Cattelain, Nathalie Bozet, and Giuseppe Vincenzo Di Stazio, pp. 7-35. Guides Archéologiques du Malgré-Tout, Ed. du Cedarc, Treignes. <https://www.academia.edu/7495804/>.

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

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

2012 *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis*. Guides Archéologiques du Malgré-Tout, Ed. du Cedarc, Treignes. <https://www.academia.edu/7533264/>.

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.

Cattin, Florence, Philippe Curdy, Barbara Guénette-Beck, Adrian Wichser, Andrea Utrich, Vera Hubert, Katja Hunger, Marie Wörle, Kathrin Hametner, Detlef Günther, Carmela Chateau-Smith, Igor M. Villa, and Marie Besse

2014 The Copper-Based Artefacts from Sion/Petit-Chasseur (Valais, Switzerland) during the Late Neolithic, the Bell Beaker Period and the Early Bronze Age (3200–1550 BC). In *Around the Petit-Chasseur Site in Sion (Valais, Switzerland) and New Approaches to the Bell Beaker Culture*, edited by Marie Besse, pp. 59-75. Archaeopress Archaeology, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/9599396/>.

Reports on the analysis of various artifacts, including tubular beads.

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

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

The study is based on a database of 192 beads derived mainly from necklaces found in the graves of women and children (9th-11th centuries).

Černá, Eva, Kateřina Tomková, and Václav Hulínský

2015 Proměny skel od 11. do konce 13. století v Čechách [The Glass Transformation in Bohemia between the Eleventh Century and the End of the Thirteenth Century]. *Archeologické rozhledy* LXVII:79-108; <https://www.academia.edu/16391480/>.

Addresses the transformation of glassworking and glassmaking technology between the 11th and 13th centuries, in comparison with that of the 10th century. The use of non-destructive EPMA – SEM-EDS enabled the definition of several chemical types which testify to the divergent technologies and provenance of both the raw glass and artifacts, including beads. In Czech with English summary.

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

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

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

Chacheva, Mila

2015 Антропоморфни стъклени пандантиви от гръ ките колонии по западния Понт [Anthropomorphic Glass Pendants from the West Pontic Greek Colonies]. *Arheologiya* LVI(1-2):49-61; <https://www.academia.edu/27938456/>.

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

2015 Trinkets for the Afterlife: Personal Ornaments from Graves of Children in the Necropolis of *Apollonia Pontica*. *Archaeologia Bulgarica* XIX(1):1-21; <https://www.academia.edu/11311997/>.

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

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

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

2019 Накити от гръцките колонии по българското Черноморие VI-I в. пр.Хр [Jewelry from the Greek Colonies on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast, 6th-1st Centuries BC]. Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Section for Antique Archeology, National Archeological Institute, Sofia. <https://www.academia.edu/40756069/>.

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

2021 Anthropomorphic Rod-Formed Glass Pendants and Beads from the West Pontic Coast (and Thrace). In *The Greeks and Romans in the Black Sea and the Importance of the Pontic Region for the Graeco-Roman World (7th century BC-5th century AD): 20 Years On (1997-2017)*, edited by Gocha R. Tsetskhladze, Alexandru Avram, and James Hargrave. Archaeopress, Oxford.

2023 Beads from Burial 4D. In *Early Hellenistic Cemetery at the Village of Bohot*, edited by Georgi Ivanov, pp. 53-59. National Archaeological Museum Catalogues XXVII. <https://www.academia.edu/103051657/>.

Provides a detailed discussion of a small group of glass and copal beads associated with a female burial in northern Bulgaria. The glass specimens include anthropomorphic and amphora-shaped forms, as well as one cylindrical form with feathered decoration.

Chadwick Hawkes, Sonia and Gary Grainger

2006 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Finglesham, Kent*. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 64.

The recovered glass beads are treated according to the typology prepared by Birte Brugmann (2004). England, United Kingdom.

Challet, V.

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

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

Champion, Sara

1995 Jewellery and Adornment. In *The Celtic World*, edited by Miranda Jane Aldhouse-Green, pp. 411-419. Routledge, London.

Several sections synopsise the use of beads, pendants, and amulets to create necklaces and bracelets in those areas of continental Europe where “cultures” defined by archaeologists as the Hallstatt and La Tène were located, and in those parts of the British Isles and Ireland where comparable cultural material is found.

Chapman, John

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

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

2012 The Shell, the Pin and the Earring: Balkan Copper Age Mortuary Costumes in Context. In *Visualising the Neolithic*, edited by A. Cochrane and A.M. Jones, pp. 260-278.

Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 13. <https://www.academia.edu/61126657/>.

The mortuary costumes used in a wide range of Late Copper Age cemeteries in the East Balkans incorporated necklaces, bracelets, and diadems made of *Spondylus* beads.

Chapman, John and Bisserka Gaydarska

2014 *Spondylus gaederopus/Glycymeris* Exchange Networks in the European Neolithic and Chalcolithic. In *The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe*, edited by Chris Fowler, Jan Harding, and Daniela Hofmann. <https://www.academia.edu/40904245/>.

Spondylus and *Glycymeris* ornaments in archaeological contexts indicate an extensive long-distance exchange network covering much of Danubian Europe and beyond, over distances of up to 3000 km. What is less widely appreciated are the dynamic changes in the nature and extent of these exchange networks over three millennia (6500-3500 BC).

Chapman, John, Bisserka Gaydarska, and Jacqueline Balen

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

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

Chapon, Linda, Juan Jesús Padilla-Fernández, Alberto Dorado-Alejos, and Antonio Blanco-González

2024 Iron Age Connectivity Revealed by an Assemblage of Egyptian Faience in Central Iberia. *European Journal of Archaeology*; <https://www.academia.edu/116476993/>.

Macroscopic and chemical analyses demonstrate that faience beads and a Hathor amulet recovered from a 7th-century BC village in northwestern Spain were likely manufactured in Egypt during the Middle and New Kingdoms (2nd millennium BC), attesting to a far-reaching Phoenician maritime network that connected both ends of the Mediterranean.

Charlesworth, Dorothy

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

Council for British Archaeology Research Report 99.

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

Charniauski, Maxim

2015 Мастацкія вырабы з паселішчаў Крывінскага тарфяніка [Art Objects from the Settlements of Kryvina Peat Bog]. In *Супольнасці каменнага і бронзавага вякоў міжрэчча Віслы і Дняпра: Зборнік навуковых артыкулаў памяці Міхала Чарняўскага*, edited by V.U. Asheychik, M.A. Plavinsky, and V.M. Sidorovich, pp. 229-254. A.M. Janushkevich, Minsk. <https://www.academia.edu/36349217/>.

A settlement in northern Belarus occupied from the Early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age yielded a wide variety of bone beads and pendants.

Charniauski, Mihal M.

2001 Amber on Archaeological Sites of Belarus. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 141-144. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22. <http://lad.lt/1621Amber-on-Archaeological-Sites-of-Belarus/>.

Amber beads and pendants of various forms appear in Late Neolithic A, continue into the Bronze Age (Corded Ware), and fade out in the Iron Age.

Charniauski, Michal and Maxim Charniauski

2010 The Excavation of Kryvina Peatbog Settlements in Northern Belarus between 2000 and 2009. *Archaeologia Baltica* 14:100-119; <https://www.academia.edu/8610564/>.

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

Chaume, Bruno

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

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

Chauviere, François-Xavier

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

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

- 2011 La parure préhistorique : copies d'époque et imitations paléolithiques. In *L'âge du Faux. L'authenticité en archéologie*, edited by Marc-Antoine Kaeser, pp. 121-123. Editions du Laténium, Hauterive, Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <https://www.academia.edu/1214649/>.
Discusses bone pendants made during the Paleolithic period which replicate animal teeth.

Cherel, Anne-Françoise and Bernard Gratuze

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

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.

Cherel, Anne-Françoise and Bernard Gratuze, with Patrick Simon

- 2018 Les perles en faïence et en verre de l'âge du Bronze découvertes en Bretagne : nouvelles données, nouvelles approches. Étude typo-chronologique, composition, provenance. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 115(2):327-360; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/44870403>.

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

Chernenko, Olena

- 2007 *Археологічна колекція Чернігівського історичного музею імені В.В. Тарновського (1896-1948 pp.)* [Archaeological Collection of the Chernihiv Historical Museum Named after V.V. Tarnovsky (1896-1948)]. Treasury of Ukrainian Culture. Collection of Scientific Works 9 (special issue 1). <https://www.academia.edu/44287364/>.

Illustrates some of the beads and pendants of various materials recovered from sites in the central Ukraine.

Chiarenza, Neva

- 2006 Ornamenti eneolitici nella Liguria occidentale (da finale ligure a ventimiglia): confronti toscani e francesi. *Rassegna di archeologia preistorica e protostorica* 22A:131-139.
Chalcolithic sites in western Liguria, northwestern Italy, yielded a variety of pendants and beads made of bone, ivory, shell, greenstone, aragonite, soapstone, and limestone.

Chiartano, Bruno

- 1994 La necropoli dell'età del ferro dell'Incoronata e di S. Teodoro (Scavi 1978-1985), Vol. I. Depu-tazione di Storia Patria per la Lucania. *Quaderni dell'Istituto di archeologia e storia antica* 6.

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

Chiccho Bianchi, Anna Maria

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

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

Chilardi, Salvatore, Lorenzo Guzzardi, Maria Rosa Iovino, and Annalisa Rivoli

2002 The Evidence of *Spondylus* Ornamental Objects in the Central Mediterranean Sea. Two
Case Studies: Sicily and Malta. In *Archaeomalacology: Molluscs in Former
Environments of Human Behaviour*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, pp. 82-90.
Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Discusses the beads and pendants recovered from Neolithic burials in Sicily and those from
Chalcolithic burials on Malta, including information concerning production technology.

**Chiotti, Laurent, R. Nespoulet, Dominique Henry-Gambier, André Morala, Carole
Vercoutère, Safia Agsous, Arnaud Lenoble, L. Marquer, and Dominique Grimaud-Hervé**

2009 Statut des objets « extra-ordinaires » du Gravettien final de l'abri Pataud (Les Eyzies-de-
Tayac, Dordogne) : objets abandonnés dans l'habitat ou dépôt intentionnel? In *Du
Matériel au Spirituel. Réalités archéologiques et historiques des « dépôts » de la
Préhistoire à nos jours, XXIXe rencontres internationales d'archéologie et d'histoire
d'Antibes, Oct 2008, Antibes, France*, edited by S. Bonnardin, C. Hamon, M. Lauwers,
and B. Quillicec, pp. 29-46. Éditions APDCA, Antibes.
<https://www.academia.edu/14172846/>.

Investigates the nature of “extraordinary” objects recovered from Level 2 at Abri Pataud (Final
Gravettian) in southwestern France. These include 82 rectangular beads, at least some of which
are likely fashioned from mammoth ivory.

**Chiotti, L., R. Nespoulet, D. Henry-Gambier, C. Vercoutère, L. Crepin, Matthieu Lebon,
Lucile Beck, Katharina Müller, and Ina Reiche**

2014 Un comportement funéraire original au Gravettien final. Bilan des analyses et études
2005-2011 de la couche 2 de l'abri Pataud (Les Eyzies-de-Tayac, Dordogne, France). In
*Les arts de la Préhistoire : Micro-analyses et datations de l'art préhistorique dans son
contexte archéologique*, edited by P. Paillet, pp. 183-193. PALEO, numéro spécial, 2014.
<https://www.academia.edu/98085691/>.

Human remains of the Final Gravettian period uncovered in a cave in southwestern France were
accompanied by 87 rectangular beads made of mammoth ivory.

Chlodnicki, Lech and L. Krzyzaniak (eds.)

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

Installation of a gas pipeline across Poland revealed sites of many periods. The recovered beads are well illustrated.

Chochorowski, J.

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

Surveys 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.

Chologauri, Lana, Ana Gabunia, Fiona Anne Mowat, Seth M.N. Priestman, Eberhard W. Sauer, and St John Simpson

2020 The Small Objects and Other Finds. In *Dariali: The "Caspian Gates" in the Caucasus from Antiquity to the Age of the Huns and the Middle Ages: The Joint Georgian-British Dariali Gorge Excavations and Surveys 2013-2016*, edited by Eberhard Sauer, pp. 603-?. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

The mostly early medieval small finds recovered from the forts at Dariali and Gveleti in Georgia include beads fashioned from jet, coral, and shell.

Choyke, Alice M.

2001 Late Neolithic Red Deer Canine Beads and their Imitations. In *Crafting Bone: Skeletal Technologies through Time and Space. Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the (ICAZ) Worked Bone Research Group, Budapest, 31 August - 5 September 1999*, edited by A.M. Choyke and L. Bartosiewicz, pp. 251-266. BAR International Series 937. <https://www.academia.edu/12675970/>.

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

2010 The Bone is the Beast: Animal Amulets and Ornaments in Power and Magic. In *Anthropological Approaches to Zooarchaeology: Colonialism, Complexity, and Animal Transformations*, edited by D. Campana, P. Crabtree, S.D. DeFrance, J. Lev-Tov, and A. Choyke, pp. 197-209. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/12676495/>.

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

Christensen, Lisbeth

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

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

Christiansen, J.

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

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

Christie, Heather

2019 Glass Beads from Iron Age and Early Medieval Scotland. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:79-99; <https://www.academia.edu/74147708/>.

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

2019 Pushing Boundaries: Spectral Imaging of Archaeological Small Finds. Ph.D. dissertation. School of Simulation and Visualisation, Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow.
<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/200762449.pdf>.

Introduces novel, effective, and affordable methods for digitally imaging small, reflective and translucent objects using photography, PTM reflectance transformation imaging, and structure from motion photogrammetry. The focus is on glass beads from Iron Age and Early Medieval Scottish contexts.

Christodoulou, Stauros

215 The Material Culture of the Olbia Pontika in the Northern Black Sea Region. M.A. thesis. International Hellenic University, Themi, Greece.
<https://www.academia.edu/111698789/>.

Located at the Dnieper/Bug estuary in southern Ukraine, the site yielded glass beads of various forms, including eye and pyramidal, as well as several pendants in the form of small stylized vessels. They date to the 4th-1st centuries BC.

Christou, D.

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

Important “upper middle class” Late Bronze Age tombs at Kalavassos-Agios Dimitrios, Cyprus contained beads of gold, blue glass, and stone.

Chrysostomou, A. and P. Chrysostomou

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

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

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

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

Chvojka, Ondřej

2016 Finds of Amber in Bohemia in the Middle Bronze Age and the Urnfield Period. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 99-108. *Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica* 12.

<https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

The finds include a variety of beads, spacers, pendants, and other ornaments, all made of Baltic amber (succinite). There is some evidence for local production during the Urnfield period.

Chvojka, Ondřej, Miloslav Chytráček, Milan Metlička, and Jan Michálek

2017 Jantar střední až pozdní doby bronzové v Čechách [Amber from the Middle to the Final Bronze Age in Bohemia]. *Památky archeologické* CVIII:89-120;

<https://www.academia.edu/43514202/>.

Provides a critical analysis and listing of all sites with finds of amber artifacts, including their chemical properties.

Chytráček, Miloslav and Jan Michálek

2016 Central Europe and the Amber Road in the Early Iron Age. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 161-178.

Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Discusses the trade routes that transported amber from the North Sea and Baltic Sea coasts through Central Europe, with examples of the beads and pendants recovered from sites in Bohemia.

Chytráček, Miloslav, Martin Golec, Ondřej Chvojka, Milan Metlička, Jan Michálek, Miroslava Novotná, and Drahomíra Frolíková

2017 Jantar starší doby železné a průběh jantarové stezky ve střední Evropě [Amber of the Early Iron Age and the Course of the Amber Road in Central Europe]. *Památky Archeologické* CVIII:121-256; <https://www.academia.edu/35785366/>.

Provides a detailed overview of the occurrence of amber in the Central European area of the Early Iron Age, analyzing the testimony of amber finds primarily from the Czech and Slovak Republics, while also looking at the current state of research in neighboring countries. English abstract.

Cieśliński, Adam

2009 Artefacts from the Cemetery at Kong Svends Park with Southern Baltic Connections. In *Wealth and Prestige – An Analysis of Rich Graves from Late Roman Iron Age on Eastern*

Zealand, Denmark, edited by L. Boye and U. Lund Hansen, pp. 193-212. *Studier i Astronomi, Nyere Tid, Arkæologi II*, Kroppedal.

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

2022 Die kaiserzeitlichen und frühvölkerwanderungszeitlichen Funde der Wielbark-Kultur. In *Die archäologischen Funde aus Polen und dem Baltikum im Germanischen Nationalmuseum. Gedankenschrift für Wilfried Menghin*, edited by A. Hofmann and W. Nowakowski, pp. 72-85. Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nürnberg.
<https://www.academia.edu/83130716/>.

Includes a discussion of the glass, faience, and amber beads that relate to the Wielbark Culture in the collections of the Germanisches Nationalmuseum.

Ciglis, Jānis

2012 Līgatnes Ķempju depozīts un tā īpašnieki [Hoard from Līgatnes' Ķempji Manor and its Owners]. *Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija* XXVI:177-184.

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

1986 *La Collezione Mieli nel Museo Archeologico di Siena*. L'Erma di Bretschneider, Rome.
Catalog raisonné of Etruscan material including glass and amber beads (nos. 402-406, 637).

Ciucălău, Daniel

2014 About Prismatic Antler Pendants from Sântana De Mureș-Cernjachov Culture. *Journal of Ancient History and Archeology* 1:36-39; <https://www.academia.edu/80808652/>.

Discusses distinctive pendant discovered in 4th-century AD necropolises in Romania and Moldova. They are interpreted as replicas of type Herkuleskeule amulets that were adopted in the Germanic world as symbols of the god Tor/Donau.

Čivilytė, Agnė

2016 The Significance of Amber in the Bronze Age in the Eastern Baltic Region: Some Remarks. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 131-146. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Investigates why the use of amber decreased significantly at the end of the Neolithic in the Eastern Baltic region. Examples of representative beads and pendants from sites in Estonia and Latvia are provided.

Čizmař, Ivan and Jana Čižmářová

2023 Němčice: Research at a Key La Tène Site in Moravia. *Antiquity* 97(393); <https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2023.80>.

Believed to be the earliest glass workshop in Transalpine Europe, the site yielded examples of glass beads and bracelets.

Čizmař, 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 křižovatky. Střední Podunají mezi pravěkem a historií*, edited by Jana Čižmářová, Natalie Venclová, and Gertrúda Březinová, pp. 35-56. Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno. <https://www.academia.edu/38238435/>.

Ornaments include various bronze pendants and glass and amber beads. Czechia.

Čizmař, M. and E. Kolníková

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

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

Čizmař, Miloš and Natalie Venclová

2012 La Tène Glass Spacers in the Middle Danube Region. In *Archeológia na Prahu História: K životnému jubileu Karola Pietu*, edited by Gertrúda Březinová and Vladimír Varsík, pp. 175-184. Nitra. <https://www.academia.edu/3798673/>.

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

Čižmářová, Hana

2017 Kolekce laténského skla ze sbírky Libora Ježka v Muzeu v Ostrožské Lhotě (okr. Uherské Hradiště). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae sociales* CII(1):55-62; <https://www.academia.edu/33242356/>.

A collection of La Tène artifacts in the Museum of Ostrožská Lhota contains numerous fragments of glass beads, including part of a face bead which is quite rare in the region.

2019 Maskovité korálky na Moravě [Mask-like Beads in Moravia]. *Studia Historica Nitriensia* 23, Supplementum – Sedem kruhů Jozefa Bujnu, pp. 21-32; <https://www.academia.edu/39815640/>.

On face and bobbin-head glass beads of the La Tène period in Moravia. English abstract.

2021 Současný stav poznání skleněného šperkudoby laténské na Moravě [The Current State of Knowledge of La Tène Glass Ornaments in Moravia]. *Archeologické rozhledy* LXXIII:228-258; <https://www.academia.edu/65478230/>.

Provides an overview of La Tène glass beads and pendants in Moravia with an emphasis on finds from lowland settlements and cemeteries and compares them to the large published collections from the central sites of Némčice and Staré Hradisko. English abstract.

2022 *La Tene Glass Ornaments in Moravia / Skleněné šperky doby laténské na Moravě*. Moravian Museum, Brno. <https://www.iumeni.cz/books/part/sklenene-sperky.pdf>.

Discusses the various types of ornaments, including ring beads, spacers, beads, and amphora-shaped pendants, as well as their typology, chronology, production technology, and cultural and historical background.

Cizmarová, Jana

1996 Bernstein auf dem keltischen Oppidum Staré Hradisko in Mähren. *Arheološki Vestnik* 47:173-182; <https://www.academia.edu/99812571/>.

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.

Cizmarová, Jana and Stanislav Stuchlík

2014 Laténské pohřebiště v Boroticích (okr. Znojmo) / Latènezeitliches Gräberfeld in Borotice (Bez. Znojmo). In *Střední Podunají. Mezi pravěkem a historií*, edited by Jana Čizmarová, Natalie Venclová, and Gertrúda Březinová, pp. 471-486. Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno. <https://www.academia.edu/38238693/>.

A notable find with a La Tène burial at the Borotice cemetery in Moravia is a bronze neck ring adorned with 18 beads made of glass, amber, and sapropelite.

Clark, Chloe

2018 Focusing on Colour: Colour Patterns and Symbolism within Bead Assemblages from Romano-British Grave Goods. *HARTS & Minds: The Journal of Humanities and Arts* 4(1):44-65; <https://www.academia.edu/44916593/>.

Aims to determine whether color patterns within bead assemblages from Romano-British burials reveal evidence of symbolic color display and if so, what this may reveal about the intentional actions of mourners.

Claßen, Erich and Bettina Berger

2013 Bernstein, Bronze, Glas und Gold aus mittelbronzezeitlichen Grabhügeln. *Natur und Mensch. Jahresmitteilungen 2011*:27-40; <https://www.academia.edu/3291044/>.

Reconstructs a unique, complex necklace composed of several rows of beads and spacers of amber and blue glass beads, with stone pendants and bronze spirals, that accompanied a female Bronze Age burial in southeastern Germany.

Claßen, Erich, Rupert Gebhard, and Silvia Wiedmann

2010 Fürstin-Priesterin-Händlerin: Wer bin ich in der Hallstattzeit? *Archäologie in Deutschland* 6:24-27; <https://www.academia.edu/47161075/>.

The burial of a 2,500-year-old high-status woman discovered near Ingolstadt in southern Bavaria was accompanied by an extraordinary jewelry ensemble, including a necklace comprised of elaborate beads and pendants of amber, glass, and bronze.

Cline, Eric H.

1995 Egyptian and Near Eastern Imports at Late Bronze Age Mycenae. In *Egypt, the Aegean and the Levant*, edited by W. Vivian Davies and Louise Schofield, pp. 91-115. British Museum, London. <https://www.academia.edu/1045720/>.

Egyptian and Near Eastern imports found in Late Helladic (ca. 1700-1800 BC) contexts in Mycenae include a number of glass beads (mostly spacers) and pendants.

Cocci Genick, D.

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

On the Eneolithic of northwestern Tuscany and eastern Liguria, Italy. Stone and shell beads.

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

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

Colburn, Cynthia S.

2019 A Proposal for Interpreting the Role of Colour Symbolism in Prepalatial Cretan Body Adornment. In *Fashioned Selves: Dress and Identity in Antiquity*, edited by Megan Cifarelli, pp. 75-88. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/44890880/>.

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

Coldstream, J.N.

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

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

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

1996 *Knossos North Cemetery – Early Greek Tombs*. 4 vols. British School at Athens Supplement 28.

Covers the Subminoan to Orientalizing periods (ca. 1100-700) of a very long-lived cemetery. Beads found throughout plus some Minoan “heirlooms.” Greece.

Colombo, Marta, Renata Grifoni Cremonesi, and Marco Serradimigni

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

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

Colombo, Marta and Marco Serradimigni

2016 Presenza e distribuzione degli elementi di ornamento a Grotta Continenza (Trasacco - AQ). In *Il Fucino e le aree limitrofe nell’Antichità*, edited by Umberto Irti, pp. 33-40. Archeoclub della Marsica, Avezzano. <https://www.academia.edu/25721369/>.

Discusses the various marine shell species used to make beads during the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods at Grotta Continenza in east-central Italy. Also perforated deer teeth.

Colonna, G.

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

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

Commandré, Isabelle and Franck Martin

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

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

Conard, Nicholas J.

2003 Eiszeitlicher Schmuck auf der Schwäbischen Alb. In *Eiszeitschmuck. Status und Schönheit*, edited by Stefanie Kölbl and Nicholas Conard, pp. 15-50. Urgeschichtliches Museum Stadt Blaubeuren, Museumsheft 6. <https://www.academia.edu/39344396/>.

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

Conneller, Chantal (ed.)

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

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

Cool, H.E.M.

2000 The Parts Left Over: Material Culture into the Fifth Century. In *The Late Roman Transition in the North*, edited by Tony Wilmott and Pete Wilson, pp. 47-65. BAR British Series 299. <https://www.academia.edu/3564161/>.

Reports on the beads of various materials recovered from six sites of the late 4th and the 5th century in the north of England.

2002 The Catterick Gallus. *Lucerna: The Roman Finds Group Newsletter* XXIV:18-21; <https://www.academia.edu/42624687/>.

An unusual burial (likely 4th century) found at the Baines site in North Yorkshire may have been a *gallus*, a transvestite priest of the goddess Cybele. It was accompanied by a necklace and bracelet composed of jet beads of various forms.

2002 An Overview of the Small Finds from Catterick. In *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its Hinterland. Excavations and Research, 1958-1997. Part II*, edited by P.R. Wilson, pp. 24-43. CBA Research Report 129. <https://www.academia.edu/42624637/>.

The recovered ornaments include beads of various materials as well as several pendants.

2004 *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria. Excavations 1966-67*. Britannia Monograph 21.

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

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

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

- 2008 Finds Associated with the Bead Cache Pit. In *Recent Excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, near Bangor, North Wales*, edited by J. Kenney, pp. 97-99. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 157. <https://www.academia.edu/12574307/>.

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.

- 2008 The Small Finds. In *Roman Piercebridge: Excavations by D.W. Harding and Peter Scott 1969-1981*, edited by H.E.M. Cool and David J.P. Mason, pp. 241-269. Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland Research Report 7. <https://www.academia.edu/42617946/>.

Ornaments include beads of various materials, but detailed descriptions are lacking.

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

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

- 2010 Objects of Glass, Shale, Bone and Metal (Except Nails). In *The Late Roman Cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester: Excavations 2000-2005*, by Paul Booth, Andrew Simmonds, Angela Boyle, Sharon Clough, H.E.M. Cool, and Daniel Poore, pp. 266-309. Oxford Archaeology Monograph 10. <https://library.thehumanjourney.net/607/>.

Four burials at Lankhills, one of the most richly furnished 4th-century cemeteries in Britain, were accompanied by bead strings composed mainly of glass and amber beads, but also those of coral and stone.

- 2011 Glass. In *The Roman Town of Great Chesterford*, edited by M. Medlycott, pp. 301-304. *East Anglian Archaeology* 137. <https://www.academia.edu/44917110/>.

Located in Essex, the site yielded a variety of Roman glass beads, as well as a polychrome example from the late Iron Age.

- 2011 New Discoveries of Glass in a Roman Grave at York. *Glass News* 30:9-10; <https://www.academia.edu/69259428/>.

The burial of a teenage girl was accompanied by a strand of small cubic beads in opaque mid-green, opaque mid-blue, and opaque blue with a red-and-white chevron around the middle, as well as a single square-sectioned and asymmetrical rounded biconical jet bead. England, United Kingdom.

- 2012 Other Small Finds. In *Ariconium, Herefordshire. An Iron Age Settlement and Romano-British 'Small Town,'* edited by R. Jackson, pp. 134-157. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/12563844/>.

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

- 2012 The Roman Small Finds. In *Gorse Stacks – 2000 Years of Quarrying and Waste Disposal in Chester*, edited by R. Cutler, S. Hepburn, C. Hewitson, and K. Krawiec, pp. 92-108. BAR British Series B563. <https://www.academia.edu/12624079/>.

Several frit/faience melon beads and a pentagonal cylindrical glass example are among the finds, as is a section of beaded copper-alloy torc.

- 2014 A Bead from Housesteads Revisited. In *Life in the Limes. Studies of the People and Objects of the Roman Frontiers Presented to Lindsay Allason-Jones on the Occasion of her Birthday and Retirement*, edited by R. Collins and F. McIntosh, pp. 117-120. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/6670892/>.

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

- 2019 Review of *Dress and Identity in Iron Age Britain: A Study of Glass Beads and Other Objects of Personal Adornment*, by Elizabeth M. Foulds (2017). *Archaeological Journal* 179:378-379; <https://www.academia.edu/41184426/>.

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

- 1998 *Roman Castleford Excavations 1974-85. Volume I: The Small Finds*. Yorkshire Archaeology 4.

The excavation of the Roman fort and *vicus* at Castleford, West Yorkshire, produced an assemblage of small finds including beads, ca. 2nd century. England, United Kingdom.

Corbetta, Silvia

- 2020 La necropoli eneolitica di Basalica di Calvisano (BS): uno studio tipo-tecnologico degli elementi di ornamento. B.A. thesis. Department of Cultural and Environmental Heritage, University of Milan.

A technological-typological study of the ornaments (mostly biconical and discoidal stone beads) recovered from the Eneolithic necropolis of Basalica di Calvisano in northern Italy.

Cordier, G.

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

Discusses glass and amber beads from an important Late Bronze Age grave known since the 1870s.

Corti, Carla

2003 Perle in pasta vitrea di epoca altomedievale nell'area del delta padano: alcuni dati a confronto. In *Il vetro nell'Alto Adriatico, Atti delle IXe Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Ferrara, 13-14 dicembre 2003*, edited by D. Ferrari and A.M. Travagli Visser, pp. 71-77. Editrice La Mandragora, Imola. <https://www.academia.edu/3522441/>.

On beads of glass paste from Early Medieval sites in the region of the Po River delta, northern Italy, with comparative data.

Cosack, E.

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

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

Cosma, Călin, Adrian Bolog, and Ovidiu Oargă

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

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

Costa, Mafalda, Pedro Barrulas, Ana Margarida Arruda, Luís Dias, Rui Barbosa, Peter Vandenabeele, and José Mirão

2021 An Insight into the Provenance of the Phoenician-Punic Glass Beads of the Necropolis of Vinha das Calças (Beja, Portugal). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 13, article 149; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353935287>.

Analysis of the Iron Age beads revealed that all were composed of soda-lime-silica natron-based glass. This suggests the beads may have originated in glass workshops in the Levant and Egypt.

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 [Artifacts Produced in Rare Rocks from Funerary Contexts of the 4th-2nd Millennia cal BCE in Southern Spain: A Review]. In *Exploring Time and Matter in Prehistoric Monuments: Absolute Chronology and Rare Rocks in European Megaliths*, edited by Leonardo García Sanjuán, Chris Scarre, and David W. Wheatley, pp. 253-293. Menga: Revista de prehistoria de Andalucía, Monográfico 1. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292123236>.

A study of artifacts (beads included) made of rare rocks and exotic raw materials found in funerary contexts in southern Iberia (the 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.

Coste, Pauline

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

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

Cosyns, Peter

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

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

Cosyns, Peter and V. Hurt

2005 Les Perles en verre de Neufchâteau-Le Sart. *Arduinna* 62:1-5.
On glass beads from Neufchâteau-Le Sart, Belgium.

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

2005 Pre-Roman Glass Beads of Belgium. *Annales du 16^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, London 2003*, pp. 323-326.
<https://www.academia.edu/80544769/>.

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; <https://www.academia.edu/1554516/>.
Among the numerous grave goods found with a burial in Romania was a variegated necklace composed of glass, coral, amber, shell, carnelian, and opal beads. A “lock ring” or pendant consisting of two beads on a bronze loop was also present.

Cristiani, Emanuela

2009 Osseous Artefacts from the Mesolithic Levels of Pradestel Rockshelter, (North-Eastern Italy): A Morphological and Techno-Functional Analysis. *Preistoria Alpina* 44:181-205.
This study represents one of the first attempts to characterize techno-functional choices related to the utilization of osseous materials (including bone, antler, ivory, and shell) in the course of

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

- 2012 Ornamental Traditions of the Late Pleistocene and the Early Holocene Foragers in the Eastern Alps: The Case of Riparo Biarzo. *GORTANIA. Geologia, Paleontologia, Paleontologia* 34:89-102; <https://www.academia.edu/4638741/>.

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

Cristiani, Emanuela and Dušan Borić

- 2012 8500-Year-Old Late Mesolithic Garment Embroidery from Vlasac (Serbia): Technological, Use-Wear and Residue Analyses. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39(11):3450-3469; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257155036>.

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

- 2017 Personal Adornment and Personhood among the Last Mesolithic Foragers of the Danube Gorges in the Central Balkans and beyond. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 39-68. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia. Discusses technological choices associated with the production and use of ornaments at the Late Mesolithic site of Vlasac in Serbia. The Mesolithic beads are mostly represented by perforated marine and freshwater gastropods, as well as carp pharyngeal teeth.

Cristiani, Emanuela, Rebecca Farbstein, and Preston Miracle

- 2014 Ornamental Traditions in the Eastern Adriatic: The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Personal Adornments from Vela Spila (Croatia). *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 36:21-31; <https://www.academia.edu/11873816/>.

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

Cristiani, Emanuela, Ivana Zivaljevic, and Dušan Borić

- 2013 Residue Analysis and Ornament Suspension Techniques in Prehistory: Cyprinid Pharyngeal Teeth Beads from Late Mesolithic Burials at Vlasac (Serbia). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 46:292-310; <https://www.academia.edu/7069898/>.

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, Serbia.

Croft, Paul

- 2019 Animal Remains and the Bone and Antler Industry. In *Figurine Makers of Prehistoric Cyprus: Settlement and Cemeteries at Souskiou*, edited by Edgar Peltenburg, Diane Bolger, and Lindy Crewe, pp. 297-296. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv13gvh3h.26>.

Discusses the osseous beads recovered from cemetery sites of the Chalcolithic period on Cyprus.

Croft, Paul and Edgar Peltenburg

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

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

Croft, Paul, Edgar Peltenburg, and M. Tite

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

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

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

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

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

Croix, Sarah

- 2020 Objects, Contexts, and Use of Space: The 'Biography' of a Workshop in Eighth-Century Ribe. *Journal of Urban Archaeology* 2:15-30;
<https://www.brepolonline.net/doi/epdf/10.1484/J.JUA.5.121526?role=tab>.

Seeks to highlight the contribution of objects in tracing past events through a detailed source-critical analysis of artifacts and their depositional context, and proposes a short biography of a glass bead workshop from the early 8th century at the emporium of Ribe, Denmark.

Crona, Malin

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

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

Croom, A.T.

2001 Torc Beads from South Shields Roman Fort. In *The Roman Fort at Wallsend (Segedunum): Excavations in 1997-8*, by N. Hodgson, pp. 60-63. Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeological Monograph 2. <https://www.academia.edu/39800022/>.

Copper-alloy beads from a native British beaded torc were unearthed at the fort.

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

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

Cropper, Cecily

2009 Appendix 19: Beads Report. In *M3 Clonee-North of Kells. Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Boyerstown 1, Co. Meath*, by Kevin Martic. Report for Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office, Navan Enterprise Centre, Navan, County Meath. <https://www.academia.edu/4820109/>.

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

Crowe, Alice

2014 The Minoan Past in the Past: Bronze Age Objects in Early Iron Age Burials at Knossos, Crete. M.A. thesis. Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati. <https://www.academia.edu/110364614/>.

Explores how and from where the Bronze Age objects were acquired, in what periods of the Early Iron Age they were redeposited, and in what kinds of tombs and with what kinds of objects they were placed. The items include seven faience and glass beads which appear to have functioned as “antiques,” rather than “heirlooms.”

Crummy, Nina and Carl Crossan

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

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

Cruz, Mario da

2009 Black Glass Jewellery from *Bracara Augusta. Annales du 17^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Antwerp, Belgium*, pp. 96-102; <https://www.academia.edu/6723978/>.

Ornaments produced from opaque black glass in the Portuguese town of Braga during the Late Roman period include beads and pendants of various forms.

Csalog, Zsolt and J. Kisfaludi

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

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

Csányi, Viktor

2020 3. századi szarmata sír Hódmezővásárhely-Kishomokról. 3rd century Sarmatian grave from Hódmezővásárhely-Kishomok. *A Tornyai János Múzeum Évkönyve* 2:7-20; <https://www.academia.edu/78652905/>.

A female Sarmatian burial of the 3rd century in southern Hungary was accompanied by a variety of glass and amber beads.

Csar, P.

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

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

Cseh, János, Eszter Istvánovits, Emese Lovász, Károly Mesterházy, Margit Nagy, Ibolya M. Nepper, and Erika Simonyi

2005 *Gepidische Gräberfelder im Theissgebiet II*. Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica Hungariae, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/124877071/>.

A variety of glass beads was recovered from several Gepid burial grounds in the region of the Tisza River, Hungary. *See also* Bóna and Nagy 2002.

Cultraro, Massimo

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

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

2007 L'ambra nel mondo mediterraneo: l'Egeo e le aree di contatto. In *Ambre. trasparenze dall'Antico*, edited by M.L. Nava and A. Salerno, pp. 48-59. Electa, Milan. <https://www.academia.edu/44531403/>.

Discusses amber beads in the Mediterranean world, concentrating on the Aegean region.

- 2007 Evidence of Amber in Bronze Age Sicily: Local Sources and the Balkan-Mycenaean Connection. In *Between the Aegean and Baltic Seas: Prehistory across Borders*, edited by Ioanna Galanaki, Helena Tomas, Yannis Galanakis, and Robert Laffineur, pp. 377-387. *Aegaeum* 27. <https://www.academia.edu/39678843/>.

Surveys the finds (mostly beads) of Sicilian amber (simetite) and reports on its chemical composition.

Curta, Florin

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

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

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

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

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

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

Curtis, John and Mirosław Kruszyskinna

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

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

Cvitkušić, Barbara

- 2017 Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Ornamental Traditions in the Eastern Adriatic Coast and Hinterland. *Collegium Antropologicum* 41(1):11-18; <https://www.academia.edu/34952232/>.

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

Cvitkušić, Barbara, Emanuela Cristiani, and Dario Vujević

- 2024 Late Upper Palaeolithic Ornaments from Vlakno Cave, Croatia. *Documenta Praehistorica* 51:2-19; <https://journals.uni-lj.si/DocumentaPraehistorica/article/view/18612>.

The site yielded a rich assortment of shell beads and perforated red deer canine pendants. The abundance and multiform of bead types suggest that they were likely produced on site. Technological and use-wear analysis of each bead form revealed information concerning their mode of production, use, and the overall position of the site and its role in the regional context during the Late Pleistocene.

Cvitkušić, Barbara and Darko Komšo

2015 Display Modes of Personal Ornaments in the Upper Palaeolithic Sites of Istria, Croatia. *Collegium Antropologicum* 39(2):481-488; <https://www.academia.edu/28833137/>.

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

Cvitkušić, Barbara, Sinisa Radović, and Dario Vujević

2017 Changes in Ornamental Traditions and Subsistence Strategies during the Palaeolithic-Mesolithic Transition in Vlakno Cave. *Quaternary International* XXX:1-13; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320095685>.

Shell beads predominate at this site in Croatia.

Cvitkušić, Barbara and Dario Vujević

2021 Role of Personal Ornaments: Vlakno Cave (Croatia). In *Foraging Assemblages, Volume 2*, edited by Dušan Borić, Dragana Antonović, and Bojana Mihailović, pp. 551-557. Serbian Archaeological Society, Belgrade; Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America, Columbia University, New York. <https://www.academia.edu/53440265/>.

Excavations at a Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene site have yielded a stratigraphic series of personal ornaments made of marine gastropods and bivalves, freshwater gastropods, and modified animal bones and teeth.

Cwaliński, Mateusz

2020 Bronze Age Amber in Western and Central Balkans. *Arheološki vestnik* 71:133-172; <https://www.academia.edu/70646014/>.

Using several computational methods, previously identified amber bead types are assigned to two major assemblages relating to the Middle and Late Bronze ages, respectively, with some forms having a prolonged use, overlapping both periods.

Cwaliński, Mateusz, Vojislav Filipović, Aleksandar Bulatović, Sarjit Kaur, Edith Stout, and Rada Gligorić

2023 Paulje, Mound XI (Mound K): New Absolute Dates and Provenience of the Earliest Amber Finds in Serbia. *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 40(1):75-98; <https://www.academia.edu/108076535/>.

C14 dating of associated material and FTIR spectroscopic analyses of six amber beads reveals that they date to the 15th-14th centuries BC and are definitely of Baltic origin.

Czebreszuk, Janusz

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

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

Czonstke, Karolina and Arkadiusz Koperkiewicz

2013 Bizuteria ze skarbu w Olbrachtówku [The Jewellery from the Hoard in Olbrachtówko]. In *Średniowieczne Skarby Srebrne z Pojezierza Iławskiego w zbiorach Muzeum Warmii i Mazur*, edited by J. Sobieraj, pp. 208-235. Museum of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn. <https://www.academia.edu/95388613/>.

Uncovered in northern Poland, the Early Medieval deposit includes beads made of silver, glass, amber, and semi-precious stones.

D'Acunto, Matteo

2020 *Ialiso I. La necropoli: gli scavi italiani (1916-1934). I periodi protogeometrico e geometrico (950-690 a.C.). Tomo II.* Monografie della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente XXXI.

Chapter 6.2 describes the faience and glass-paste necklace beads recovered from the necropolis of Ialysos on Rhodes, Greece. The site was occupied from the Late Protogeometric (950-900 BC) to the Late Geometric (750-690 BC) period.

Dąbrowska, T.

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

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

Dąbrowski, J.

1985 Problem różnicowania kulturowego ziem Polski w starszej epoce brązu [Problem of the Cultural Differentiation of the Polish Areas in the Early Bronze Age]. *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 33:105-157.

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

Daffy, Seán

2013 Irish and Roman Relations: A Comparative Analysis of the Evidence for Exchange, Acculturation and Clientship from Southeast Ireland. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway. <https://www.academia.edu/65466204/>.

Discusses Roman finds (beads included) from southeastern Ireland, with specific emphasis placed on the use and meaning of these artifacts in their local Irish contexts.

Daim, Falko and Andreas Lippert

1984 *Das awarische Gräberfeld von Saommerein am Leithagebirge, Niederösterreich.* Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Denkschriften 170. Studien zur Archäologie der Awaren 1.

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

Danaher, Ed, Alison Sheridan, and Steve Linnane

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

d'Angela, C.

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

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

Danielidou, D.

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

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

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

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

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

Danković, Ilija D.

2019 Burial of a Woman with an Amber Distaff at *Viminacium*. *Starinar* LXIX:215-228; <https://www.academia.edu/41274106/>.

Among a luxurious set of spinning implements found with a female burial at a Roman site in eastern Serbia was an unique distaff adorned with 14 amber beads and a small amber female bust at the upper end.

Dapschauskas, Rimtautas

2016 Der Ursprung von Ritualen und Identitätskonstruktionen aus archäologischer Sicht (On the Origin of Rituals and Identity Constructions from an Archaeological Perspective).

Die Psychogenese der Menschheit III:190-214.

Examines the current state of knowledge of Palaeolithic material culture which can be interpreted as an indicator of the cognitive ability for symbolic and ritual communication. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

Daragan, Marina

2011 *Начало раннего железного века в Днепровской Правобережной Лесостепи* [The beginning of the Early Iron Age in the Dnieper Right-Bank Forest-Steppe].

A characteristic feature of women's jewelry during the Early Iron Age in the southern Ukraine is neck and chest jewelry, consisting of sets of different types of glass and stone beads, as well as cowrie shells.

Daróczy, Tibor-Tamás

2018 Of *Liquid Stones* and *Brilliant Suns*. Notes on the Wider Networking and Appropriations of Vitreous Materials and Amber during the Bronze Age in the Eastern Carpathian Basin. In *Archaeological Small Finds and their Significance. Proceedings of the International Symposium from Deva - Geoagiu Băi, 23rd-25th of March 2017*, edited by Oana Tutilă, Cătălin Cristescu, Nicolae Cătălin Rîșcuța, and Antoniu Tudor Marc, pp. 7-39. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; <https://www.academia.edu/34732506/>.

Glass and amber beads are the principal subjects.

Dārziņš, Andorijs (ed.)

2013 *100 Latvijas vēstures relikvijas* [100 Latvian Historical Relics]. Lauku Avīze, Riga.

Identifies three sites in Latvia with important ornament finds: #16 - rich female burial (2nd half of the 12th century) with a neck ring of cowries and glass beads of various colors and shapes (p. 211, no. 7); # 26 - Cibla cemetery (14th century) female burial with a necklace of yellow glass beads and bronze ball pendants (p. 212, no. 20); and #30 - Līgatne deposit (17th century) with four glass bead necklaces (p. 66; 214, nos. 26-29). Shown in color but small images.

Dasen, Véronique

2003 Les amulettes d'enfants dans le monde gréco-romain. *Latomus* 62(2):275-289; <https://www.academia.edu/3813555/>.

A discussion of child amulets utilized in the Greco-Roman world. These include or incorporate various forms of pendants and beads of various materials.

Daura, Joan, Montserrat Sanz, F. Xavier Oms, Mireia Pedro, Pablo Martínez, et al.

2015 La Cova de l'Avi (Vallirana, Barcelona) y el inicio del Neolítico final en el Nordeste de la Península Ibérica. Inhumaciones colectivas y nuevas redes de intercambio. *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 72(2):327-341; <https://www.academia.edu/19806416/>.

At this site in northeastern Spain, during the Middle Neolithic, single primary burials were accompanied by variscite beads. During the Late Neolithic these were replaced in collective inhumations by shell, bone, and stone beads and pendants.

2019 Deciphering Neolithic Activities from a Cardial Burial Site (Cova Bonica) on the Western Mediterranean Coast. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 23: 324-34; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.10.036>.

A Cardial Neolithic site dated between ca. 5470 and 5220 years cal. BC on the Iberian Peninsula yielded a small group of ornaments including marine gastropod pendants, circular shell and stone beads, *Dentalium* beads, a perforated shell pendant, and a coral bead.

Daura, Joan, Montserrat Sanz, Ignacio Soriano, Mireia Pedro, Ángel Rubio, Mònica Oliva, Juan Francisco Gibaja, Ignasi Queralt, Ramon Álvarez, and F. Javier López-Cachero

2017 Objetos de oro y epicampaniforme en la Cova del Gegant. Relaciones en la costa mediterránea de la Península Ibérica durante la Edad del Bronce. *Trabajos de prehistoria* 74(1):149-167; <https://www.academia.edu/33986050/>.

A Bronze Age site in northeastern Spain yielded a small but varied group of beads made of shell, lignite/jet, amber or crystalline resin, and coral.

Dautova-Ruševljan, V.

1980-1981 Ein Germanisches Grab... in Styrnien. *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* 20-21:146-153. Beads of glass, amber, carnelian, limestone, gold, and bone. Serbia, Croatia.

David, Andrew

1997 Mesolithic Stone Beads from Wales. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 29:5-6; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

The Nab Head site in western Wales has yielded a shale “amulet” and several hundred shale beads, as well as flint drills and beadmaking wasters.

Davis, Jack L. and Sharon R. Stocker

2018 The Gold Necklace from the Grave of the Griffin Warrior at Pylos. *Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* 87(4):611-632. <https://www.academia.edu/116395819/>.

The Late Helladic II burial of the so-called Griffin Warrior, discovered at Pylos, Greece, yielded hundreds of precious artifacts, including an elaborate gold necklace with one faience and two agate beads, the former perhaps an Egyptian import. The necklace may be of Minoan manufacture and possibly worn as a badge of honor by the warrior.

Davis, Mary, Fraser Hunter, and Alec Livingstone

1995 The Corrosion, Conservation and Analysis of a Lead and Cannel Coal Necklace from the Early Bronze Age. *Studies in Conservation* 40(4):257-264; <https://doi.org/10.1179/sic.1995.40.4.257>.

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

Davis-Kimball, Jeannine

2001 Warriors and Princesses of the Eurasian Nomads. In *The Archaeology of Cult and Religion*, edited by P.F. Biehl and F. Bertemes with H. Meller, pp. 243-259. Archaeolingua, Budapest.

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

2002 Statuses of Eastern Early Iron Age Nomads. *Ancient East and West* 112:333-356. Interpreting data from Sauromatian and Sarmatian burials in the southern Ural steppes. Beads in women's graves only, except one man had a single bead with a sword and sheath. Beads of turquoise, amber, coral, and carnelian are among the indicators of networks stretching from the Bosphorus to Mongolia.

Davis-Kimball, Jeannine, Vladimir A. Bashilov, and Leonid T. Yablonsky

1995 *Nomads of the Eurasian Steppes in the Early Iron Age*. Zinat Press, Berkeley. Mention is made of beads at Scythian, Sauromatian, and Sarmatian sites in the Eurasian steppes. See "Beads" in the index for specifics. Materials include carnelian, amber, Egyptian faience, gold, glass, and cowrie shells. Their uses in the Early Sarmatian culture are outlined on p. 127.

Davri, Konstantina A. and A. Sampson

2023 A Case of ~11,000 Beads from the Sarakenos Cave, Boeotia, Greece. In *The Sarakenos Cave at Akraephnion, Boeotia, Greece. From the Middle Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age, Vol. IV*, edited by Adamantios Sampson and Tonia Tsourouni, pp. 195-207. Spanos Bibliophilia, Athens. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375379699>.

The beads are made of stone, shell, and unidentified materials. The majority belong to the Late Neolithic period.

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.

Debrabant, François

2016 La cornaline dans le Proche-Orient ancien, origines, réseaux d'échanges, mise en forme et fonction sociale. Ph.D. dissertation. Archaeology, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris. <https://www.theses.fr/2016PA01H096>.

On carnelian beads in the ancient Near East, its origins, trade networks, shaping, and social function.

de Capitani, Annick, Sabine Deschler-Erb, Urs Leuzinger, Elisabeth Marti-Grädel, and Jörg Schibler

2002 *Die jungsteinzeitliche Seeufersiedlung Arbon I, Bleiche 3: Funde*. Archäologie im Thurgau 11. <https://www.academia.edu/31201902/>.

The Neolithic lakeside settlement of Arbon in Switzerland yielded beads fashioned from stone and shell as well as several organic ornaments including a wood pendant and beads fashioned from plum pits.

De Carlo, Giacomo

2012 *Perle di Vetro Veneziane: una lunga e affascinante storia/Venetian Glass Beads: A Long and Fascinating Story*. Lartegrafica, Venice.

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

Děd, Jiří, Estelle Ottenwelter, and Ludmila Šejvlová

2015 Early Medieval Silver Pearl from Lumbe's Garden Cemetery at Prague Castle: Composition, Manufacture, Deterioration and Conservation. *Studies in Conservation* 61:174-183; <https://www.academia.edu/15346392/>.

Presents a detailed study of an openwork silver bead found with the burial of a wealthy female interred during the 9th century. Czechia.

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.

De Haas, M.V. and F.C.W.J. Theuws

2013 Grave Finds. In *The Merovingian Cemetery of Posterholt-Achterste Voorst*, edited by Maaike de Haas and Frans Theuws, pp. 82-111. Habelt, Bonn. <https://www.academia.edu/80115390/>.

Beads made of glass, amber, and amethyst were found among the burials at a cemetery in the southeastern section of the Netherlands.

Dehon, D.

1991 Han-sur-Lesse (Namur-Belgique) et le bronze final atlantique. In *L'âge du bronze atlantique: actes du Colloque du Parc Archéologique de Beynac*, edited by C. Chevillot and A. Coffyn, pp. 111-124. Assoc. des Musees du Sarladais, Beynac.

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

Dekówna, Maria

1993 Les perles en verre de la nécropole du 7^{ème} dt du 9^{ème} siècle à Zalakomar (Hongrie). *Annales 12^e Congrès AIHV*, pp. 271-278.

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

2018 Bead Variety of Dark Glass Decorated with Glass Thread. Problems of Origin and Chronology. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 127-144. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava. <https://www.academia.edu/38557041/>.

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

Dekowna, Maria and Tomasz Purowski

2012 Znaleziska związane ze szklarstwem oraz okazy z kwarcu ze stanowiska Janów Pomorski 1 [Glass and Quartz Finds from Janów Pomorski Site 1]. In *Janów Pomorski Stan. 1 / Site 1. Wyniki ratowniczych badań archeologicznych w latach 2007-2008*, edited by Mateusz Bogucki and Beata Jurkiewicz, vol. 1:3, pp. 65-260. Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historyczne w Elblągu, Elbląg. <https://www.academia.edu/6783223/>.

Presents a detailed study of the forms and chemical composition of glass beads from contexts ranging from the Hallstatt period to the Early Middle Ages at a site in north-central Poland.

2014 Glass Beads. In *Bodzia: A Late Viking-Age Elite Cemetery in Central Poland*, edited by Andrzej Buko, pp. 222-261. Brill, Leiden. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004281325_013.

Discusses not only the glass beads, but also metal beads and pendants, mostly from the late 10th and early 11th centuries.

2019 Bizuteria szklana z cmentarzyska w Dziekanowicach [Glass Jewellery from the Dziekanowice Cemetery]. In *Groby z biżuterią wczesnośredniowiecznego cmentarzyska w Dziekanowicach*, edited by Jacek Wrzesiński, pp. 237-360. FONTES. Lednica Studies Library, series B1, 8:1. <https://www.academia.edu/43022113/>.

Discusses the glass beads recovered from an early medieval cemetery in west-central Poland, including their chemical composition. Detailed descriptions of the bead appear in Purowski (2019). English summary.

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

2015 *La nécropole de «la Croix-Saint-Jacques» à Marolles-sur-Seine (Seine-et-Marne) et l'étape initiale du Bronze final à l'interfluve Seine-Yonne*. Mémoire de la Société Préhistorique Française 60.

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

Della Casa, P.

1996 *Velika Gruda II: Die bronzzeitliche Nekropole Velika Gruda (Op s Kotor, Montenegro), Fundgruppen der mittleren und späteren Bronzezeit zwischen Adria und Donau*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie aus der Abteilung Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Universität Zürich 33. Habelt, Bonn.

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

Delmas, Vincent

2016 *Beads and Trade Routes: Tracing Sixteenth-Century Beads around the Gulf and into the Saint Lawrence Valley*. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 77-118. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

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

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; <https://www.academia.edu/36066974/>.

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

2017 *Viking-Age Bead Classification System (Callmer 1977)*. Harvard Dataverse; <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/RODUZG>.

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

2018 *Colors of the Viking Age: A Cluster Analysis of Glass Beads from Hedeby*. *Journal of Glass Studies* 60:41-67; <https://www.academia.edu/37601728/>.

By determining Munsell colors for a sample of 1584 glass beads from Hedeby, Germany, and performing cluster analysis on the mapped colors, it is possible to discern how the Viking Age inhabitants perceived and used color.

Demakopoulou, Katie

1988 *The Mycenaean World: Five Centuries of Early Greek Culture*. Ministry of Culture, Athens.

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

1996 *The Aidonia Treasure: Seals and Jewellery of the Aegean Late Bronze Age*. Ministry of Culture, Athens.

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

Demakopoulou, K., N. Divari-Valakou, P. Åström, and G. Walberg

1996 Excavations in Midea 1994. *Opuscula Atheniensia* 21:13-32.

Finds at a Mycenaean citadel site in Greece include steatite beads, an unusual fluorite bead, and many raw or unfinished pieces of fluorite. Also a faience necklace from a niche containing objects for ceremonial use.

1997-1998 Excavations in Midea 1995-1996. *Opuscula Atheniensia* 22-23:57-90.

Stray beads from the settlement include those of glass, faience, stone, and amber. A necklace with a circular bronze pendant, bronze beads, and a glass and a crystal bead, has LH I parallels.

Demakopoulou, Katie, N. Divari-Valakou and G. Walberg

1994 Excavations and Restoration Work in Midea, 1990-1992. *Opuscula Atheniensia* 20:19-41.

Reports on a possible Mycenaean workshop with tools, a mold for elaborate relief-beads, and beads of steatite, amethyst, and rock crystal.

Demény, Attila, Bernadett Bajnóczi, Sándor Kele, István Fórizs, Gabriella Barna, and Zoltán Siklósy

2009 Stable Isotope Analysis of Carbonatic Ornaments from the Late Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász. In *The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász*, edited by Mária Bondár and Pál Raczky, pp. 437-448. Pytheas, Budapest.

Analysis enabled the secure identification of the limestone and shell beads. Hungary. *See also* Bondár (2009) and Sumegi (2009).

Demény, Attila, Mária Bondár, Máté Karlik, István Hegyi, István Gábor Hatvani, Annamária R. Facsády, Katalin Csontos, Ariana Gugora, Reyhan Kara-Gülbay, Jose Carlos García-Ramos, and Sarah Caldwell Steele

2024 Provenance Groups in a Roman Jet Jewelry Collection at Aquincum (Budapest, Hungary) and Comparison with Jet and Jet-like Gemstones. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 54, 104413; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2024.104413>.

This study utilized a combination of Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopic (FTIR) and stable isotope ratio analyses to compare a unique Copper Age black bead (“Lelle bead”) with Roman period jet items from the Aquincum Museum’s collection and known jet samples from various locations (United Kingdom, Spain, and Turkey).

Demirkhanyan, A.H.

2016 Archaeological Survey of the Classical Settlement Avan-Arinj in the North-Eastern Part of Erevan (2nd Century BC-1st Century AD). *Fundamental Armenology* 1(3); <https://fundamentalarmenology.am/datas/pdfs/235.pdf>.

This site in Armenia yielded a variety of pendants and beads made of stone, bone, clay, glass, and glass paste.

de Miro, E.

1988 Polizzello, centro della Sicania. *Quaderni dell’ Ist. di Arch. della Univ. di Messina* 3:25-42.

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

Demoule, Jean-Paul and Marion Lichardus-Itten

1994 Fouilles franco-bulgares du site néolithique de Kovacevo (Bulgarie du sud-ouest), rapport préliminaire (campagnes 1986-1993). *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 118:561-645.

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

Dénes, Hullám

2012 Római császárkori temetkezések Kántorjánosi és Pócspetri határában [Burials from the Roman Imperial Age in the Vicinity of Kántorjánosi and Pócspetri]. In *Ante Viam Stratam*, edited by Ádám Szabó and Zsófia Masek, pp. 351-394. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest.

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

Dent, John S.

1984 Wetwang Slack: An Iron Age Cemetery on the Yorkshire Wolds. M.P. thesis. University of Sheffield, Sheffield.

Describes the recovered glass beads. England, United Kingdom.

Deppert-Lippitz, Barbara

1997 Spätrömische Goldperlen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and A. Wiczorek, pp. 63-76. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1. Explores the variety of bead shapes made by Late Roman goldsmiths. Their end products might be a mix of colored and gold beads, or monochrome gold necklaces.

Dergačev (Dergachyov), Valentin A.

1998 *Кэрубунский клад. Cărbuna Deposit*. Tipografia Academiei de Științe a Moldovei, Chișinău. <https://www.academia.edu/39179636/>.

Found in Moldova and attributed to the Precucuteni-Cucuteni-Tripolye culture, the deposit contains beads made primarily of copper but also shell and stone, as well as a variety of pendants fashioned from copper, including anthropomorphic forms, and human and deer teeth. The latter are also imitated in bone. English summary.

2002 *Die äneolithischen und bronzezeitlichen Metallfunde aus Moldavien*. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Prähistorische Bronzefunde XX(9). <https://www.academia.edu/39678250/>.

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

d'Errico, Francesco and Solange Rigaud

2011 Crache perforée dans le Gravettien du sire (Mirefleurs, Puy-de-Dôme). *PALEO* 22:301-310.

Located in central France, the Early Gravettian site of Sire (dated to 27.3 ka 14C BP) has yielded a unique, perforated red-deer canine used as a personal ornament.

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

2017 Les galets perforés de Praileaitz I (Deba, Gipuzkoa). In *La cueva de Praileaitz I (Deba, Gipuzkoa, Euskal Herria)*, edited by X. Peñalver, S. San Jose, and J.A. Mujika-Alustiza, pp. 453-484. Munibe Monographs, Anthropology and Archaeology Series 1.

Twenty-eight exogenous pebbles were recovered from the Lower Magdalenian levels of Praileaitz I, a cave located in the Basque Country, Spain. Most bear human-made perforations at one end to transform them in personal ornaments, while five display natural perforations and two have no perforations.

d'Errico, F. and P. Villa

1997 Holes and Grooves: The Contribution of Microscopy and Taphonomy to the Problem of Art Origins. *Journal of Human Evolution* 33:1-31.

Optical and scanning electron microscopy, comparative anatomy, data from modern and Pleistocene carnivore accumulations, and analysis of archeological materials reveal that some of the pieces interpreted by various scholars as engraved or perforated bones from European Lower

and Middle Paleolithic sites (such as Pech de l'Azé II, Stránska Skála, Kulna, Bois Roche and Cueva Morin) are not early manifestations of non-utilitarian behavior, but natural.

d'Errico, Francesco, João Zilhão, Michèle Julien, Dominique Baffier, and Jacques Pelegrin

1998 Neanderthal Acculturation in Western Europe? A Critical Review of the Evidence and Its Interpretation. *Current Anthropology* 39 (supplement):S1-S44; <https://www.academia.edu/95541340/>.

Provides discussion of the personal adornments recovered from the Grotte du Renne (France), a site that documents the transition from the Middle to Upper Paleolithic. The ornaments include pendants formed from the ivory, teeth, phalanges, and metapodials of various animals, as well as several fossils; beads are restricted to ivory and a naturally perforated fossil crinoid.

de Deus, Manuela and José Correia

2005 Corte Margarida. Mais uma Necrópole Orientalizante no Baixo Alentejo. In *El Período Orientalizante. Actas del III Simposio Internacional de Arqueología de Mérida: Protohistoria del Mediterraneo Occidental, Vol. I*, edited by Sebastián Celestino Pérez and Javier Jiménez Ávila, pp. 615-618. Anejos de AespA XXXV. <https://www.academia.edu/704507/>.

Two burials at the Iron Age necropolis at Corte Margarida, Portugal, were accompanied by glass and amber necklace beads. The former were primarily eye beads.

Dévai, Kata

2015 New Data to the Products of the Glass Workshop of Brigetio. In *Studia archaeologica Nicolae Szabó LXXV annos nato dedicata*, edited by László Borhy, pp. 105-112. L'Harmattan, Budapest.

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

2015 The Secondary Glass Workshop in the Civil Town of Brigetio. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae* 3(3):83-104; <https://www.academia.edu/22280919/>.

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

2019 The Tradition of Snake-Thread Glass in Pannonia. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 70:325-342; <https://www.academia.edu/52581847/>.

Includes a discussion of the glass beads recovered from a workshop in the civil town of Brigetio in northwestern Hungary. The material dates to the late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD.

2020 Juglet Pendants from Pannonia. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 71:652-660; <https://www.academia.edu/52493847/>.

Discusses small glass amulets in the shape of jugs found with 4th-century burials, mostly from western Hungary.

Devillers, S.

1997 Les bracelets, les perles, les anneaux, les bagues et le pendent d'oreille du sanctuaire de Fesques. In *Le sanctuaire de Fesques "Le Mont du Val aux Moines:" Seine-Maritime*, edited by E. Mantel, pp. 213-250. Nord-Ouest Archéologie 8.

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

Devriendt, Izabel

2008 Becoming Neolithic. The Mesolithic-Neolithic Transition and its Impact on the Flint and Stone Industry at Swifterbant (the Netherlands). *Documenta Praehistorica* 35:131-141.

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

Diachenko, Dmytro H.

2022 Намисто з могильника Острів (за матеріалами досліджень 2017-2020 pp.) [Bead Set from the Ostriv Burial Ground (Excavations of 2017-2020)]. *Archaeology and Early History of Ukraine* 2(43):134-150; <https://www.academia.edu/110451535/>.

Necklaces composed primarily of glass beads, cowries, and metal pendants accompanied many of the females in the medieval Ostriv cemetery located in western Ukraine. English summary.

2023 Поховальні комплекси 70 і 71 могильника Острів: до питання про етнокультурні компоненти некрополя [Assemblages of the Graves 70 and 71 of the Ostriv Burial Ground: To the Question of the Ethno-Cultural Components of the Necropolis]. *Archaeology and Early History of Ukraine* 3(48):53-72; <https://www.academia.edu/110458803/>.

Personal adornments include gilded and glass eye beads. English summary.

Diaconescu, Dragos

2013 The Re-Evaluation of Some Archaeological Items Discovered in Călnic (Alba County). *Brukenenthal. Acta Musei* VIII(1):29-56; <https://www.academia.edu/4861751/>.

Argues that artifacts discovered at a site in Romania belong to the Petrești culture (considered to be Early Copper Age or Early Eneolithic in Transylvania) and are not Roman or of the Early Bronze Age as suggested by others. The items include about 80 copper beads, hundreds of marble beads, and three pendants made from red-deer canines.

Diaconescu, Maria

2022 Alte descoperiri sarmatice în nord-estul României [Other Sarmatian Discoveries from the North-East of Romania]. *Acta Musei Tutovensius: Istorie veche i arheologie* XVIII:72-83; <https://www.academia.edu/82685305/>.

Finds include several strands of glass beads.

Diaconu, Vasile

2020 A Necklace for a Lady: A Cucuteni Anthropomorphic Representation Recently Discovered in Neam. County (Romania). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 343-349. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Discusses an anthropomorphic figurine notable by the presence of an interesting decorative element: a necklace with a circular medallion.

Diaconu, Vasile and George Dan Hânceanu

2022 Unele observații privind comportamentul funerar de la începutul epocii bronzului de pe valea mijlocie a Siretului / Some Observations on the Funerary Behavior from the Beginning of the Bronze Age in the Middle Valley of Siret. In *O viață dedicată paleoliticului : studii in honorem Marin Cărciumaru*, edited by Ovidiu Cîrstina and Elena-Cristina Nițu, pp. 297-310. Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște.
<https://www.academia.edu/97200260/>.

Located in the Siret Valley of Romania, Tomb M. 2 contained a necklace composed of dentalium, disk beads formed from *Unio* shell, and ring beads made of volcanic rock, most likely rhyolite. English abstract.

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

2016 Los textiles elaborados con cuentas perforadas de Montelirio. In *Montelirio. Un gran monumento megalítico de la Edad del Cobre*, edited by A. Fernández Flórez, L. García Sanjuán, and M. Díaz-Zorita Bonilla, pp. 345-364. Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla.
<https://www.academia.edu/30868878/>.

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.

Dickinson, Tania M.

1999 An Anglo-Saxon “Cunning Woman” from Bidford-on-Avon. In *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England. Basic Readings*, edited by Catherine E. Karkov, pp. 45-54. Routledge, New York.

The burial of a “cunning” or wise woman in south-central England was accompanied by glass beads, miniature bucket pendants, and other items that may have served as ornaments.

Dickinson, Tania M., Chris Fern, and Andrew Richardson

2011 Early Anglo-Saxon Easry: Archaeological Evidence for the Beginnings of a District Centre in the Kingdom of Kent. *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 17:1-86; <https://www.academia.edu/2306387/>.

Describes the glass and amber beads recovered at various sites in the region.

Dietz, S.

1984 *Lindos IV, 1: Excavations and Surveys in Southern Rhodes – the Mycenaean Period: Results of the Carlsberg Foundation Excavations in Rhodes, 1902-1914*. The National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen.

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

1991 *The Argolid at the Transition to the Mycenaean Age: Studies in the Chronology and Cultural Development in the Shaft Grave Period*. National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen.

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

Di Fraia, Tomaso

2016 Fuseruole o vaghi? Riesame critico di una problematica ricorrente. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 255-264. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

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

di Gennaro, Francesco and Angelo Amoroso

2016 Oggetti di ornamento come indicatori di status nelle comunità del Lazio antico nel Bronzo Finale e nella prima età del ferro. Alcune riflessioni. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 315-334. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

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

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

2010 A Traveller's Tale: Merovingian Glass Bead Production at Rijnsburg, the Netherlands. In *Zwischen Fjorden und Steppe: Festschrift für Johan Callmer zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited

by Claudia Theune, Felix Biermann, Ruth Struwe, and Gerson H. Jeute, pp. 175-199.
Internationale Archäologie, Studia Honoraria 31.

Dimaki, Sophia

1999 Nekrotapheio Elateias: perideraia apo steatite. In *H Periphoreia tou Mykenaiïkou Kosmou – A' Diethnes Diepistemoniko Symposio, Lamia...* 1994, edited by E. Froussou (ed.), pp. 203-214. ID' Ephoreia Proistorikon kai Klassikon Arkhaioteton, Lamia.
Unusual necklaces of steatite beads and pendants from a cemetery on the periphery of the Mycenaean world. Greece.

Dimitrijević, Vesna

2014 The Provenance and Use of Fossil Scaphopod Shells at the Late Neolithic/Eneolithic Site Vinča – Belo Brdo, Serbia. In *Archaeomalacology: Shells in the Archaeological Record*, edited by K. Szabó, C. Dupont, V. Dimitrijević, L. Gómez Gastélum, and N. Serrand, pp. 33-42. BAR International Series 2666. <https://www.academia.edu/8612470/>.
Discusses the recovered *Dentalium* shell beads and infers their likely source in local fossiliferous deposits.

Dimitrijević, Vesna, G. Naumov, L. Fidanoski, and S. Stefanović

2021 A String of Marine Shell Beads from the Neolithic Site of Vršnik (Tarinci, Ovče Pole), and Other Marine Shell Ornaments in the Neolithic of North Macedonia.
Anthropozoologica 56(4):57-70; <https://www.academia.edu/45504626/>.
Presents a detailed discussion of a necklace found in an anthropomorphic clay vessel. The components include included several forms of shell beads, tubular stone beads, and three perforated snails. Much comparative material.

Dimitrijević, Vesna, Boban Tripković, and Gordana Jovanović

2010 Dentalium Beads – Shells of Fossilized Sea Molluscs at the Vinča-Belo Brdo Site.
Starinar 60:7-18; <https://www.academia.edu/701933/>.
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.

Dimitrova, Diana

2018 Early Bronze Age Tumular Grave near Kamen, Sliven Region. In *Gold and Bronze: Metals, Technologies and Interregional Contacts in the Eastern Balkans during the Bronze Age*, edited by Stefan Alexandrov, Yana Dimitrova, Hristo Popov, Barbara Horejs, and Krastyu Chukalev, pp. 316-317. National Archaeological Institute with Museum, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia. <https://www.academia.edu/41510957/>.
Grave goods from a group burial in southeastern Bulgaria include *Dentalium* shells, a necklace of boar's tusks and teeth, a necklace of barrel-shaped silver beads, and several silver and gold hair rings.

Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki, N. and G. Rethemiotakis

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

Distelberger, Anton

1996 *Das awarische Gräberfeld von Mistelbach (Niederösterreich)*. Monographien zur Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 3. Universitätsverlag Wagner, Innsbruck. Beads from an Avar cemetery in Austria include those used as earring components (pp. 73-76, 82-84).

1997 Die Perlenketten aus dem awarischen Gräberfeld von Mödling: zu Ihrer typologischen Homogenität. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 231-234. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. Avar cemetery, Austria. Necklaces are distinguishable in the 3 chronological phases by the incidence and distribution of the beads; large ones in the early phase only.

Divac, Gordana

2013 Jantar ve sbírkách Oddělení pravěku a antického starověku Národního muzea v Praze. *Praehistorica* XXXI(1):99-277; <https://www.academia.edu/40383911/>. Presents the complete inventory of the numerous archaeological finds of amber (beads and pendants included) from the collection of the former Department of Prehistory and Protohistory of the National Museum in Prague. Some artifacts were analyzed with infrared spectroscopy in hopes of determining their source.

Dizdar, Marko

2013 *Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: Groblje latenske kulture 1* (Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: A Cemetery of the La Tene Culture 1). Instituta za arheologiju, Zagreb. 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.

2014 Late Hallstatt and Early La Tene Gold and Silver Beads in Southeast Pannonia. In *Celtic Art in Europe, Making Connections: Essays in Honour of Vincent Megaw on his 80th Birthday*, edited by Christopher Gosden, Sally Crawford, and Katharina Ulmschneider, pp. 152-158. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/9606638/>.

The beads, found with rich female burials and made in various techniques, have been attributed to influences from the southern part of the Balkan peninsula.

Dizdar, Marko and Hrvoje Potrebica

2002 Latenska kultura na prostoru Požeške kotline. *Opuscula Archaeologica Radovi Arheoloskog Zavoda* 26:111-131; <https://www.academia.edu/76878352/>.

Includes a brief summary of the glass and amber beads and pendants that typify La Tène culture in the Požega Valley of northeastern Croatia. English summary.

Djaparidze, Otar

1993 Über die ethnokulturelle Situation in Georgien gegen Ende des 3 Jahrtausends v. Chr. In *Between the Rivers and over the Mountains: Archaeologica Anatolica et Mesopotamica*, edited by Marcella Frangipane et al., pp. 475-491. Università degli studi di Roma "La Sapienza."

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

Dobele, Santa

2004 Ar Monētām datēto 14. gs. - 15. gs. sākuma sievišu apbedījumi senlietas Dobeles kapsētā [Artifacts from Female Graves Dated by Coin Finds to the 14th and Early 15th Centuries at the Dobele Cemetery]. In *Pētījumi Zemgaļu Senatnē*, compiled by Ritvars Ritums, pp. 47-58. Latvijas Vēstures Muzeja Raksti 10.

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

Dobiat, Claus

1994 *Forschungen zu Grabhügelgruppen der Urnenfelderzeit im Marburger Raum*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 17.

The *Glasperlen* section (pp. 139f.) contains remarks about the value of glass beads and the significance of their being cremated with their owners (apparently mostly women). Urnfield period, Germany.

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

1987 *Glasperlen der Vorrömischen Eisenzeit II: Ringaugenperlen und Verwandte Perlengruppen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor-und-Frühgeschichte 9.

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

Dobos, Alpár and Mihály Huba Hőgyes

2023 Beads. In *The Migration Period Cemetery from Érnei*, edited by Alpár Dobos and Sándor Berecki, pp. 63-81. Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis, Series Archaeologica XIX.
<https://www.academia.edu/106144579/>.

Located in Romania, the site yielded a variety of beads, mostly glass, but also including metal, amber, bone, and stone (carnelian). For an inventory by grave, see Kapcsos et al. (2023).

Dobos, Alpár and Coriolan Horațiu Opreanu

2012 *Migration Period and Early Medieval Cemeteries at Fântânele (Bistrița-Năsăud County)*. Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum 5.
<https://www.academia.edu/9916937/>.

Three burials at a site in Transylvania were accompanied by glass beads attributed to the Early Avar Period.

Dobrova, Olga P.

2015 Бусы из погребения в камере кургана Ц-212 и некоторые аспекты количественного распределения бус в Гнёздове [Beads from the Chamber Grave of a Burial Mound C-212 and Some Aspects of Beads Quantitative Distribution Gnezdovo]. In *Archaeology and History of Pskov and the Pskov Lands* 30:322-327, 360.
<https://www.academia.edu/30308173/>.

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. English abstract.

2017 Бусы из погребений по обряду ингумации Гнёздовского могильника [Beads from Inhumation Rite Burials of Gnezdovo Burial Mound]. *Volga River Region Archaeology* 22(4):236-257; <https://www.academia.edu/57998017/>.

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

2017 Стекланные бусы с медными и керамическими трубочками [Glass Beads with Copper and Ceramic Tubes]. *Stratum plus* 5:307-310.

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. English abstract.

2018 Стекланные бусы Гнездова по материалам раскопок Центрального городища [The Glass Beads of Gnezdovo based on Excavated Materials from the Central Settlement]. In *Гнёздовский археологический комплекс: Материалы и исследования* 1:103-127. Труды Государственного исторического музея 210.
<https://www.academia.edu/71233048/>.

Located in central-west Russia and dating to the 10th-11th centuries, the Gnezdovo site complex yielded 12,000 beads made of glass, carnelian, rock crystal, faience, and metal. English abstract.

2018 Техники производства стекланных бусин по материалам Гнездова (Смоленская область) [The Technology of Manufacturing Glass Beads at Gnezdovo (Smolensk Oblast)]. *Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 46(2):100-105.
<https://journal.archaeology.nsc.ru/jour/article/view/357>.

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 and English.

Dobrova, O.P. and A.S. Leont'yeva

2020 Бусы Змейского катакомбного могильника из раскопок 2013-2014 гг [Beads of the Zmeisky Catacomb Burial Ground from the Excavations in 2013-2014]. In Змейский катакомбный могильник. Материалы раскопок 2013-2014 гг. Том I [Zmeisky catacomb cemetery. Materials of Excavations 2013-2014. Vol. I], by M.A. Bakushev, A.S. Leontyeva, pp. 340-400. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/51032185/>.

Detailed study of a wide range of beads of various materials found with burials in North Ossetia-Alania, Russia.

2020 Бусы Змейского могильника (по материалам раскопок 2013-2014 гг) [Beads of the Zmeisky Burial Ground (Based on the 2013-2014 Excavations)]. In *Археологическое наследие Кавказа: актуальные проблемы изучения и сохранения* [Archaeological Heritage of the Caucasus: Topical Issues of Study and Conservation], edited by M.S. Gadzhiyev, pp. 326-328. Mavrayev, Makhachkala. <https://www.academia.edu/44416837/>.

Two groups of burials were uncovered at a cemetery in the Kirovsky District of North Ossetia-Alania, Russia. In the burials of the 10th-11th centuries are drawn tubular beads as well as mosaic beads. In the burials of the 12th-13th centuries are mainly wound monochrome beads.

Dobrova, O.P. and S.E. Toropov

2009 Стекланные бусы городища “Княжая Гора” (Пески-I) под Демянском. Классификация и хронология. [Glass Beads from the Knjazhaja Settlement (Peski-I) below Demyansk. Classification and Chronology]. In *Archaeology and History of Pskov and the Pskov Lands*, edited by V.V. Sedova, pp. 273-285. Archaeological Institute, Pskov. <https://www.academia.edu/30307219/>.

Describes a wide assortment of glass and metal beads from a site in western Russia.

Dobrovol'skaia, M.V., G.L. Zemtsov, A.V. Mastykova, and M.B. Mednikova

2015 Female Elite Burial from the Upper Don Hunnic Time Settlement of Mukhino 2: A Bioarcheological Reconstruction. *Anthropology & Archeology of Eurasia* 54(4):26-48; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309448764>.

The burial, situated in west-central Russia, was accompanied by a variety of glass and amber beads. For a color image of the beads, see Kazanski and Mastykova (2016:96).

Doda, N.

1989 Le cimetière arbère de Prosek. *Iliria* XIX:137-177.

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

Domínguez-Bella, Salvador

2019 Hispaniae *Callais*. The Use of Iberian Variscite in Jewellery and Mosaics in Roman Times. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 85-102. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789692808>.

Discusses variscite beads from sites in the region of the western Roman Empire, including the *chaîne opératoire* for their production based on material recovered from a workshop in the area of Palazuelo de las Cuevas in northwestern Spain.

Donati, Pierangelo

1987 *Ascona, la necropoli romana*. Dip. dell’Ambiente, Ufficio e Commissione cantonale dei Monumenti Storici. Quaderni d’informazione 12. Bellinzona.
Reports on blue glass-paste beads of several kinds from the Roman necropolis of Ascona, Italy, AD 100-150 (pp. 138, 177).

Doneus, Nives

2014 Halbtturn I – ein römerzeitliches Gräberfeld aus dem Burgenland. Struktur und Grabrituale eines ländlichen Gräberfeldes im Hinterland von Carnuntum zwischen dem 2. und 5. Jahrhundert. In *Das kaiserzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halbtturn, Burgenland 1*, edited by N. Doneus, pp. 1-230. Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 122(1).

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

Douka, K., C. Perlès, H. Valladas, M. Vanhaeren, and R.E.M. Hedges

2011 Franchthi Cave Revisited: The Age of the Aurignacian in South-Eastern Europe. *Antiquity* 85:1131-1150; <https://www.academia.edu/1129937/>.

The authors reexamine the stratified sequence at the Franchthi Cave, chronicle its lithic and shell ornament industries and, by dating humanly modified material, show that the site was occupied either side of the Campagnian Ignimbrite super-eruption around 40,000 years ago.

Dowd, Marion A.

2007 Living and Dying in Glencurran Cave. *Archaeology Ireland* (spring):36-39.

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

2009 Middle and Late Bronze Age Ritual Activity at Glencurran Cave, Co. Clare. In *Bann Flakes to Bushmills: Papers in Honour of Peter C. Woodman*, edited by N. Finlay, S. McCartan, and C. Wickham Jones, pp. 89-100. Oxbow, Oxford.

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

2010 Artefacts and Bones from Glencurran Cave. *Burren Insight* 2:10-12.

Illustrates some of the glass, amber, bone, and shell beads recovered from a cave site in northern Ireland.

Dowd, Marion A., Linda G. Lynch, and Margaret McCarthy

2007 Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Dunmore Cave, County Kilkenny: Further Questions Regarding Viking Activity at the Site. *Old Kilkenny Review* 59:7-17.

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

Downes, Jane (ed.)

2012 *Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland: ScARF Panel Report*. ScARF Summary Bronze Age Panel Document.

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

Doyle, Maureen

2014 Dress and Ornament in Early Medieval Ireland – Exploring the Evidence. In *Fragments of Lives Past: Archaeological Objects from Irish Road Schemes*, edited by B. Kelly, N. Roycroft, and M. Stanley, pp. 67-80. Archaeology and the National Roads Authority Monograph 11. <https://www.academia.edu/10360918/>.

Discusses how people in Ireland utilized glass and bone beads between the 5th and 12th centuries. Forty-four bone disc beads found with a female skeleton at Killeany 1, Co. Laois, have been interpreted by the excavator as a *pater noster* (a set of prayer beads). *See also* Wiggins (2019).

Drauschke, Jörg

2010 Byzantine Jewellery? Amethyst Beads in East and West during the Early Byzantine Period. In *Intelligible Beauty: Recent Research on Byzantine Jewellery*, edited by Chris Entwistle and Noël Adams, pp. 50-60. British Museum Research Publication 178. <https://www.academia.edu/20264696/>.

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.

Drenth, Erik

2014 Stone Age Amber from the Netherlands – An Outline. *Die Kunde: Zeitschrift für niedersächsische Archäologie* 65:205-242; <https://www.academia.edu/34565470/>.

Topics dealt with include the provenience, typology, chronology, technology, and social and symbolic meaning of prehistoric amber ornaments in the Netherlands.

Drinkall, Gail

2017 Dress Accessories and Personal Items. In *A Roman Roadside Settlement at Healam Bridge: The Iron Age to Early Medieval Evidence. Volume 2: Artefacts*, edited by Cath Ambrey, David Fell, Richard Fraser, Stuart Ross, Greg Speed, and Philip N. Wood, pp. 125-150. NAA Monograph Series 3. <https://www.academia.edu/36699252/>.

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

Duczko, Wladyslaw

1985 *Birka V: The Filigree and Granulation Work of the Viking Period – An Analysis of the Material from Björkö*. Royal Academy of Letters, History, and Antiquities. Almqvist and Wiksell International, Stockholm.

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

1987 En guldpärla från Bjärges, Gotland. En kort inledning till den götlandska senvikingatida filigrankonstan. *Tor* 21:211-240; <https://www.academia.edu/44914641/>.

A filigree-decorated gold bead from Bjärges, Silte parish, Gotland, Sweden, is the departure point for a discussion of similar beads in Sweden, Finland and Estonia from the transition period between the Viking Age and the Early Medieval period.

Dular, J.

2006 Železnodobno naselje in grobišča na Libni [Die eisenzeitliche Siedlung und die Gräberfelder auf der Libna]. *Arheološki Vestnik* 57:163-181.

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

Dulęba, Przemysław and Joanna Ewa Markiewicz

2023 The Lords of the Amber Road: Amber Storage, Distribution and Processing in the Early Iron Age and the La Tène Period. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 98(1): 310–337; <https://www.academia.edu/120566955/>.

Aims at providing a comprehensive, up-to-date catalog and interpretation of amber finds along the Amber Road. The discussed archaeological evidence is divided into five chronological horizons. Includes information concerning amber acquisition, working, use and deposition patterns, and the course of the Amber Road.

Dulęba, Przemysław and Jacek Soida

2023 Amber Processing and Exchange at the La Tène Culture Settlement in Samborowice (Pow. Racibórz / PL). *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 53(4):499-520; <https://doi.org/10.11588/ak.2023.4.104074>.

Discusses the amber ornaments and the traces of raw amber processing at two Middle La Tène settlements in southern Poland, as well as associated glass beads.

Dumont, Gaëlle, Caroline Polet, Constantin Pion and Johan Van Heesch

2010 Vestiges romains dans la nécropole mérovingienne de Pont-à-Celles/Viesville (Hainaut). *Vie Archéologique* 69:51-66.

Among the reused Roman articles found in a Merovingian necropolis in Belgium were several ribbed beads in siliceous ceramic.

Duncan, H., C. Duhig, and M. Phillips

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

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

Dupont, Catherine

2014 Do Not Mix Up Apples and Oranges! A Concept Applied to Shells from the Mesolithic. In *Moluscos y púrpura en contextos arqueológicos atlántico-mediterráneos: Nuevos datos y reflexiones en clave de proceso histórico*, edited by Juan Jesús Cantillo, Darío Bernal, and José Ramos, pp. 41-50. Universidad de Cádiz, Cádiz. <https://www.academia.edu/7570838/>.

The gathering of shellfish for food and for ornament involved very different activities and would have had very different implications for daily behavior. Mesolithic groups along the Atlantic coast of France used shells that were already devoid of flesh, and even naturally perforated on occasion, to make their ornaments. These groups appreciated the aesthetic and physical qualities of empty shells which were generally smaller than those of species gathered for food.

2022 Les parures en coquillage de l'enceinte de Bellevue. In *Archéologie d'une enceinte fossoyée du Néolithique récent dans le Centre-Ouest de la France., Bellevue à Chenommet (Charente)*, edited by V. Ard, pp. 369-374. Archives d'Ecologie Préhistorique, Toulouse.

Presents a study of the shell ornaments – consisting of tusk shells (*Dentalium* sp.) and dog whelk (*Nucella lapillus*) – recovered from the Bellevue Neolithic enclosure in west-central France.

Dupont, Catherine and Luc Laporte

2009 Objets de parure recueillis sur le site arténacien de La Perrocheart [The Seashells Ornaments of La Perroche]. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la*

façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) [From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. BC)], edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 505. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

Brief note 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, Grégor Marchand, Yolanda Carrión Marco, Nathalie Desse-Berset, Loïc Gaudin, Yves Gruet, Dominique Marguerie, and Christine Oberlin

2010 Beg-an-Dorchenn (Plomeur, Finistère) : une fenêtre ouverte sur l'exploitation du littoral par les peuples mésolithiques du VI^e millénaire dans l'Ouest de la France. *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française* 107(2):227-290; <https://www.academia.edu/648535/>.

A variety of shell beads were recovered from a Mesolithic site in western France.

Đurović, Igor

2012 *Средњовековни накит из збирки Народног музеја Крагујевац* [Medieval Jewelry from the Collections of the National Museum of Kragujevac]. National Museum of Kragujevac. <https://www.academia.edu/13205776/>.

Beads (mostly glass) and necklaces are described and illustrated on pp. 37-48.

Dussubieux, Laure and Karlis Karklins

2016 Glass Bead Production in Europe during the 17th Century: Elemental Analysis of Glass Material found in London and Amsterdam. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 5:574-589; <https://www.academia.edu/20594011/>.

Compares the bead chemistries of glass beads recovered from 17th-century production sites in London, England, and Amsterdam, Netherlands.

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

2017 Early Symbolism in the Ach and the Lone Valleys of Southwestern Germany. *Quaternary International*; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2017.04.029>.

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

Dutkiewicz, Ewa, Sibylle Wolf, Elizabeth C. Velliky, and Nicholas J. Conard

2024 Constructing Identity: Body Decoration and Modification in the Swabian Aurignacian. In *Culturing the Body: Past Perspectives on Identity and Sociality*, edited by Benjamin Collins and April Nowell, pp. 160-207. Berghahn Books, New York.

Includes a discussion of the different bead types utilized during the Swabian Aurignacian.

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

1987 *Untersuchungen zu Handel und Verkehr der vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Zeit in Mittel- und Nordeuropa, Teil IV: Der Handel der Karolinger- und Wikingerzeit*. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen.

On trade and transport in prehistoric and early historic Middle and Northern Europe. For glass beads, see H. Steuer (pp. 146-151); for amber and glass, see P.F. Wallace (pp. 215f., 218); and for Oriental stone beads in Scandinavia, see I. Jansson (pp. 792-795).

Dyachenko, A.N., A.S. Skripkin, V.M. Klepikov, A.I. Kubyshkin, and A. Mabe

2000 Excavations of the Aksai Kurgans in the Volga-Don Region (Russia). In *Kurgans, Ritual Sites, and Settlements: Eurasian Bronze and Iron Age*, edited by Jeannine Davis-Kimball, Eileen M. Murphy, Ludmila Koryakova, and Leonid T. Yablonsky, pp. 43-62. BAR International Series 890.

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

Dzbyński, Aleksander

2007 Swiss Neolithic Copper Beads Revisited: Currency, Ornament or Prestige Item? New Evidence of the Metrological Concept in Prehistoric Europe. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 2:9-21.

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

Dzięgielewski, Karol and Tomasz Purowski

2011 Uwagi o datowaniu i technikach wykonania celtyckich ozdób szklanych z osady w Podłężu koło Krakowa (stanowisko 17) / Remarks on Dating and Techniques for Making Celtic Glass Jewellery from the Settlement in Podłęże near Cracow (Site No. 17). *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 59:75-135; <https://www.academia.edu/6805346/>.

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, Elena

2015 Бусы из могильника Красный Маяк как хроноиндикатор [The Beads from Chervony Mayak Cemetery as Chronological Marker]. *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 2(15):191-201; <https://www.academia.edu/35911702/>.

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

2016 Египетский фаянс у поздних скифов Нижнего Днепра [Egyptian Faience in the Late Scythian Culture of Lower Dnieper Area]. *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 2(19):68-73; <https://www.academia.edu/37588254/>.

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

2016 Намисто могильника Червоний Маяк (розкопки 2011-2013 pp.) [Beads from Chervonyi Mayak Cemetery (2011-2013 Excavations)]. *Arheologija* 1:53-63; <https://www.academia.edu/37588196/>.

See Dzneladze (2015) for details.

Dzneladze, Elena, Denis Sikoza, and Aleksandr Symonenko

2015 Mormântul aristocratic din cimitirul scitic târziu de la Chervony Mayak (zona Niprului Inferior) [The Aristocratic Tomb on the Late Scythian Cemetery Chervony Mayak in Lower Dnieper Region]. *Istros* XXI:299-326; <https://www.academia.edu/35183504/>.

The various grave goods include beads of glass, amber, carnelian, and jade. English summary.

2017 Воинское погребение в могильнике Красный Маякна Нижнем Днестре [The Warrior Burial of the Chervony Mayak Cemetery in the Lower Dnieper Region]. *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 2(23): 255-270; <https://www.academia.edu/33265880/>.

Several Late Scythian burials excavated in the southern Ukraine were accompanied by several glass and stone beads. In Ukrainian with English abstract.

Dzneladze, Elena and Aleksandr Symonenko

2009 The Eye Beads – Amulets of Warriors of the 3rd-1st Centuries BC. In *The Thracians and Their Neighbours in Antiquity*, edited by Ionel Căndea, pp. 197-213. Studia in Honorem Valerii Sîrbu, Brăila, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/37588164/>.

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

Ebbesen, Klaus

1995 Die nordischen Bernsteinhorte der Trichterbecherkultur. *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 70 (1):32-89.

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

1995 Spätneolithische Schmuckmode. *Acta Archaeologica* 66:219-279.

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

2002 Neolitiske ravperler i Västergötland. *In Situ Archaeologica* 4:85-126.

Discusses amber beads found at Middle Neolithic sites in central Västergötland, Sweden. They were imported from Northern Jutland in Denmark.

Eckardt, Hella

2014 *Objects and Identities: Roman Britain and the North-Western Provinces*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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

Eder, C.

2005 Verbreitung und Herkunft der Polyederohrringe im südwestlichen Mittelmeerraum. *Madriider Mitteilungen* 46:435-471.

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

Edo, M. and J.L. Fernández Turiel

1997 Las cuentas de collar de calaita del dolmen del Prado de las Cruces. Bernuy-Salinero (Ávila). In *El dolmen del Prado de las Cruces (Bernuy-Salinero, Ávila)*, edited by J.F. Fabián García. Junta de Castilla y León, Valladolid.

On the stone necklace beads from a megalithic site in Spain.

Edrich, Michael and Hans-Ulrich Voß

1997 Die Perlen der Germanen des 1.-5. Jahrhunderts in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein und Niedersachsen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 77-93. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

On the beads recovered from sites of the 1st-5th centuries in northern Germany.

Edwards, Nancy

2004 *The Archaeology of Early Medieval Ireland*. Routledge, Abingdon and New York.

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

Effinger, Maria

1996 *Minoischer Schmuck*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 646.

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

Egan, Geoff and Frances Pritchard

1991 *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London, 3: Dress Accessories c.1150-c.1450*.
H.M.S.O., London.

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

2002 *Mediaeval Finds from Excavations in London: 3. Dress Accessories c. 1150-c. 1450*. 2nd ed. Boydell Press, Woodbridge.

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

Egg, Markus

2010 Gläserne Widderkopfperlen aus der Eisenzeit. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 40(4):525-534).

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

Egging Dinwiddy, Kirsten

2011 An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Twyford, Near Winchester. In *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society* 66:75-126. Hampshire Studies 2011.
<https://www.academia.edu/9533270/>.

The grave goods with Burial 1071 included a necklace group containing 14 beads (11 glass, 2 stone, 1 amber), 6 *bullae* pendants, and at least 3 silver wire rings. The necklace is described in detail in Schuster and Mephram (2011). It dates to the 7th-early 8th centuries.

Eibner-Persy, Alexandrine

1980 *Hallstattzeitliche Grabhügel von Sopron (Ödenburg): die Funde der Grabungen 1890-92 in der Prähistorischen Abteilung des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien und im Burgenländischen Landesmuseum in Eisenstadt*. Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland 62.

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

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

2009 Verucchio: A Center for Amber Craftsmanship and Distribution in Iron Age Italy. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 210-219. National Museum, Belgrade.

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

Endrizzi, Lorenza and Franco Marzatico

1997 *Ori delle Alpi. Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Servizio Beni Culturali. Quaderni della Sezione Archeologia* 6.

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

Enea, Sergiu Constantin

2007-2008 Some Observations on the Neolithic and Aeneolithic Ornaments in the Romanian Area. *Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica* XIII-XIV:25-60;

<https://www.academia.edu/1301792/>.

Presents an inventory of the beads and pendants made of gold, copper, shell, bone, and animal teeth, with comments regarding their function.

Engelhardt, B.

1996 Ein neolithisches Erdwerk bei Rinkam. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1995:34-37. Fourteen cylindrical limestone beads, probably from a Middle Neolithic grave, were found in Bavaria, Germany (fig. 7, nos. 18-31).

Engelhardt, B., Z. Kobyliński, D. Krasnodebski, and R. Wojtaszek

1996 Eine urnenfelderzeitliche Siedlung von Altdorf, Friedhofsparkplatz. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1995:53-56.

An uncommon find on a settlement site: one amber and 27 glass beads. Urnfield culture, Germany.

Engels, C.

2005 Das merowingerzeitliche Gräberfeld Eppstein, Stadt Frankenthal (Pfalz): eine lokale Studie zu den archäologischen Kulturmodellen von F. Siegmund. *Germania* 83:309-335.

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

Engle, Anita

1990 *The Ubiquitous Trade Bead*. Readings in Glass History 22.

Speculations on the origin of beads found casually at Caesarea and a hypothesis of a Dutch origin for the Man-in-the-Moon beads.

Eogan, George

1984 *Excavations at Knowth: Smaller Passage Tombs, Neolithic Occupation, and Beaker Activity*. Royal Irish Academy Monographs in Archaeology 1.

Beads of bone (pp. 99-102, 180) and serpentine (pp. 234, 239) from tombs in Ireland.

1994 *The Accomplished Art: Gold and Gold-Working in Britain and Ireland during the Bronze Age*. Oxbow Monograph 42.

Gold, faience, amber, jet, and bronze beads are set in the social context of the associated goldwork.

Epstein, Claire

1995 Before History – The Golan’s Chalcolithic Heritage. *Biblical Archaeology Review* 21(6):54-68.

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

Erdmann, Wolfgang and Horst Nitsch

1986 Spätmittelalterliche und frühneuzeitliche Perlen aus einer Kloake der Fronerei auf dem Schranken zu Lübeck. *Lübecker Schriften zur Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte* 12:137-165.

Late-Medieval and early-modern beads from a site in Lübeck, Germany.

Erdrich, Michael and Hans-Ulrich Voss

1997 Die Perlen der Germanen des 1.-5. Jahrhunderts in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein und Niedersachsen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 77-93. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

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

Eriksen, Berit Valentin

2002 Fossil Mollusks and Exotic Raw Materials in Late Glacial and Early Find Contexts: A Complement to Lithic Studies. In *Lithic Raw Material Economy in Late Glacial and Early Postglacial Western Europe*, edited by L.E. Fisher and B.V. Eriksen, pp. 27-52. Bar International Series 1093. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284049312>.

Presents an analysis of the use and procurement of non-local lithics and ornamental mollusks in late glacial and early postglacial southwestern Germany and northwestern Switzerland. Included are beads and pendants made from jet/lignite and fossil shells.

Ernée, Michal

2012 Jantar v české únětické kultuře – k počátkům jantarové stezky [Amber in Czech Únětice (Aunjetitz) Culture – On the Origin of the Amber Route]. *Památky archeologické* CIII:71-172.

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

Ernée, Michal, Michaela Langová, et al.

2020 *Mikulovice. Pohřebiště starší doby bronzové na Jantarové stezce* [Mikulovice. Early Bronze Age Cemetery on the Amber Road]. *Památky archeologické, Supplementum* 21. <https://www.academia.edu/43585678/>.

Several sections deal with the bronze, amber, and shell beads recovered from a site in Bohemia, Czech Republic, as well as perforated animal canine pendants.

Estrada, Alicia José M. Tejero, Xavier Mangado, Aria A. Petit, Josep M. Fullola, Xavier Esteve, and Raúl Bartroli

2010 From the Mediterranean Sea to the Segre River: Manipulated Shells from Magdalenian Levels of Parco's Cave (Alòs de Balaguer, Lleida, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 70-77. *Munibe Suplemento* 31.

Reports on the taxonomy and technology of a small collection of shell beads.

Estrela, Susana

2019 Adornos, espaço e tempo: as contas de colar em Mesas do Castelinho (Santa Clara-a-Nova, Almodôvar). *digitAR* 6:227-253; <https://www.academia.edu/41665252/>.

Reports on the Iron Age and Roman era stone and glass beads recovered from Mesas do Castelinho in southern Portugal and compares them to those from other sites of the southwestern Iberian Peninsula.

2019 Adornos, espaço e tempo: as contas de colar em Mesas do Castelinho (Santa Clara-a-Nova, Almodôvar). In *Do paleolítico ao período romano republicano: Actas do IX Encontro de Arqueologia do Sudoeste Peninsular*, edited by Joaquina Soares, Inês Vaz Pinto, and Carlos Tavares da Silva, pp. 193-214. *Setúbal Arqueológica* 18. <https://www.academia.edu/41665253/>.

As above.

Ethelberg, Per

1995 The Glass Beads from the Skovgårde Cemetery. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 91-97. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Excavations at the early medieval cemetery of Skovgarde, Denmark, uncovered a number of unusually rich female burials.

Evely, D.

1996 Other Materials. In *Knossos North Cemetery - Early Greek Tombs*, edited by J.N. Coldstream and H.W. Catling, vol. II, pp. 621-636. British School at Athens Supplement Volume 28.

Located on Crete, the cemetery yielded beads of stone, terra cotta (including the intriguing local incised class), amber, and shell.

Evison, Vera I.

1987 *Dover: The Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery*. Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, Archaeological Report 3.

The recovered beads include those of glass, stone, shell, and metal. England, United Kingdom.

1988 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Alton, Hampshire*. Hants. Field Club and Archaeological Society, Monograph 4.

Many glass bead types (pp. 12-18, tables 4-8). England, United Kingdom.

1988 Some Vendel, Viking and Saxon Glass. In *Trade and Exchange in Prehistory: Studies in Honour of Berta Stjernquist*, edited by Birgitte Hårdh et al., pp. 237-245. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 8(16).

On “reticella” beads and their relation to vessels (p. 242).

1994 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 91.

The site produced a wide variety of glass beads as well as specimens made of stone, bone, and bronze. England, United Kingdom.

2014 Beads. In *Staunch Meadow, Brandon, Suffolk: A High Status Middle Saxon Settlement on the Fen Edge*, edited by Andrew Tester, Sue Anderson, Ian Riddler, and Robert Carr, pp. 222-224. East Anglian Archaeology Report 151. <https://www.academia.edu/82448883/>.

Describes a small but varied collection of mostly decorated glass beads. United Kingdom.

Evison, Vera I. and Prue Hill

1996 *Two Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries at Beckford, Hereford and Worcester*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 103.

Many beads: glass, amber, bone, and rock crystal. Discussion and diagrams including a section on the position in graves and how beads were worn (*see especially* pp. 11-19). England, United Kingdom.

Facsády, Annamária R.

2009 *Aquincumi ékszerek / Jewellery in Aquincum*. Az Aquincumi Múzeum gyűjteménye 1. Excavations at the ancient city of Aquincum in Budapest, Hungary, uncovered a range of Roman-period jewelry that included bracelets, necklaces, and earrings that incorporated gold,

emerald, and glass beads. Contains a detailed catalog of the individual adornments. In Hungarian and English.

Fadda, M.A.

2002 Nuove acquisizioni dell'architettura culturale della Sardegna nuragica. In *Etruria e Sardegna centro-settentrionale tra l'età del Bronzo Finale e l'Arcaismo*. Atti del XI Convegno di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, Sassari-Alghero-Oristano-Torralba 13-17 ottobre 1998, edited by Orazio Paoletti and Luisa Tamagno Perna, pp. 311-331. Istituto Nazionale di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, Pisa/Rome.

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

Fadini, Nicola and Giovanna Montevocchi

2001 Un bracciale con "Trilobitenperlen" da una necropoli cesenate. In *Atti della V Giornata di studio "Vetri di ogni tempo" (Perugia) 30 October 1999*, pp. 51-55.

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

Falabella, Rosanna

2019 Review of *The Glory of Beads: The Rise and Fall of the Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie*, by Nicole Anderson (2017). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:118-119.

Fano, Miguel Ángel and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández

2010 Magdalenian Marine Shells from El Horno Cave (Ramales, Cantabria, Spain) in the Regional Context. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 58-68. Munibe Suplemento 31.

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

Fancsalszky, Gábor

1999 Három avar kori temető Tiszavasváriban (Drei Awarenzeitliche Gräberfelder von Tiszavasvári). *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*:107-141.

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

Farhad, Guliyev and Agayev Gahraman

2008 *Yaldili Report on Excavations of Yaldili Jar Burial Site at Kilometre Point 241 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

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

Fasham, P.J.

1985 *The Prehistoric Settlement at Winnall Dawn, Winchester: Excavations of MARC 3 Site R17 in 1976 and 1977*. Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, Monograph 2. Archaeological Rescue Committee Report 8.

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

Felczak, O.

1985 East Pomorze Culture Cemetery at Sychowo. *Pomorania Antiqua* XII:121-148.

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

Ferencz, Eszter

2017 Gyöngyök reflektorfényben. Régészeti korú gyöngyök restaurálási megoldásai, készítéstechnikai megfigyelések [Beads in the Spotlight. Restoration Solutions for Archaeological Age Beads, and Preparation Technique Observations]. *Savaria - A Vas Megyei Múzeumok értesítője* 39:241-253; <https://www.academia.edu/36745116/>.

Focuses on the conservation/restoration of glass beads from three different archaeological periods.

Fernandez, Jordi H., María J. López-Grande, Ana Mezquida, and Francisca Velázquez

2019 Representaciones de Bes en vidrio procedentes de Ibiza. In *La vie, la mort et la religion dans l'univers phénicien et punique. Volume II: Production et relations commerciales*, edited by Ahmed Ferjaoui and Taoufik Redissi, pp. 847-857. Institut National du Patrimoine, Tunis. <https://www.academia.edu/44592813/>.

Discusses nine pendants/amulets made of glass paste found on the island of Ibiza, Spain, that depict the image of the god Bes. They are attributed to the Phoenicians.

Fernandez, Jordi H., María J. López-Grande, Francisca Velázquez, and Ana Mezquida

2015 Un amuleto de tipología egipcia con inscripción púnica procedente de Ibiza. In *Ex Aegypto lux et sapientia Homenatge al professor Josep Padró Parcerisa*, edited by Núria Castellano, Maite Mascort, Concepció Piedrafita, and Jaume Vivó, pp. 253-262. <https://www.academia.edu/44592847/>.

A steatite pendant/amulet in the form of a crocodile is attributed to the Phoenicians (5th century BC).

Fernández-Marchena, Juan Luis, Gala García-Argudo, Xavier Mangado, Oriol Mercadal, and Josep Maria Fullola

2019 Montlleó (Prats i Sansor, Lérida, Espagne) : le passage du symbolisme à travers les montagnes. In *La conquête de la montagne : des premiers occupations humaines à l'anthropisation du milieu*, edited by Marianne Deschamps, Sandrine Costamagno, Pierre-Yves Milcent et al. Éditions du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, Paris. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338232550>.

Investigates the symbolism of shell beads recovered from Early Middle Magdalenian contexts at a site in northeastern Spain.

Ferrence, Susan C., James D. Muhly, and Philip P. Betancourt

2012 Affluence in Eastern Crete: Metal Objects from the Cemetery of Petras. In *Petras, Siteia – 25 years of Excavations and Studies. Acts of a Two-Day Conference Held at the Danish Institute at Athens, 9-10 October 2010*, edited by Metaxia Tsipopoulou, pp. 133-141. Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 16. <https://www.academia.edu/15777175/>.

Beads and pendants of gold and copper/bronze are among items of personal adornment that indicate a relative level of affluence among the local population during Early to Middle Minoan times.

Feugère, Michel

1992 Le verre préromain en Gaule méridionale: acquis récents et questions ouvertes. *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 25(1):151-176.

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

2015 Les bases de données en archéologie : de la révolution informatique au changement de paradigme. *Cahiers philosophiques* 141(2):139-141.

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

2019 Entre Protohistoire et Antiquité tardive : les perles cylindriques en verre à décor de plumes. *Le Fil d'ArAr*, 29/06/2019, <https://lefildarar.hypotheses.org/227>.

Careful examination of cylindrical glass beads with “feather patterns” reveals differences between a pre-Roman type, known from the 5th-3rd centuries BC in various areas of Europe and the Mediterranean; and a late-Roman type, more widely distributed but less carefully produced.

Filmer-Sankey, William and Tim Pestell

2001 *Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery: Excavations and Surveys 1824-1992*. East Anglian Archaeology 95. <https://eaareports.org.uk/publication/report95/>.

The recovered beads of amber, glass, crystal, and jet are briefly described by grave.

Fischer, C.

1997 *Innovation und Tradition in der Mittel- und Spätbronzezeit: Gräber und Siedlungen in Neftenbach, Fallenden, Dietikon, Pfäffikon und Erlenbach*. Monographien der Kantonsarchäologie Zürich 28.

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

Fischer, T., S. Rieckhoff-Pauli, and K. Spindler

1984 Grabungen in der Spätkeltischen Siedlung im Sulztal. *Germania* 62(2):311-372.

Eye and ring beads of glass and amber beads (pp. 351-354) from a late Celtic settlement in Austria.

Flourentzos, Pavlos and Maria Luisa Vitobello

2009 The Phoenician Gold Jewellery from Kition, Cyprus. *ArchéoSciences, revue d'archéométrie* 33:143-149; <https://doi.org/10.4000/archeosciences.2135>.

Provides a detailed description of a lavish necklace recovered from a tomb on Cyprus dated to the end of the 8th century BC when Cyprus was under a strong orientalizing influence, due in all probability to the presence of Phoenician settlers. The necklace components include beads of gold, agate, and marble, as well as two scarabs.

Fonnesbech-Sandberg, E.

2006 Torstorp Vesterby: A Cemetery from the Late Roman Iron Age. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 14(1):109-125.

A cemetery in Denmark yielded many glass (some with gold and silver foil) and amber beads.

Fontana, Federica, Emanuela Cristiani, Stefano Bertola, François Briois, Antonio Guerreschi, and Sara Ziggioni

2020 A Snapshot of Late Mesolithic Life through Death: An Appraisal of the Lithic and Osseous Grave Goods from the Castelnovian Burial of Mondeval de Sora (Dolomites, Italy). *PloS ONE* 15(8), e0237573; <https://www.academia.edu/80539649/>.

Seven perforated red deer atrophic canines found on the sternum of the burial probably served as necklace components. Information is provided regarding how the holes were made.

Fórizs, István, Adrien Pásztor, Géza Nagy, and Mária Tóth

2001 Avar és szarmata gyöngyök Csongrád megyéből [Avar and Sarmatian Glass Beads from Csongrad County, Hungary]. *A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve* 23:69-89; <https://www.academia.edu/3569842/>

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

Formicola, Vincenzo

2007 From the Sunghir Children to the Romito Dwarf: Aspects of the Upper Paleolithic Funerary Landscape. *Current Anthropology* 48(3):446-452.

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

Fortunati, Maria, Marina Ubaldi, Marco Verità, Serena Panighello, and Mauro Rottoli

2017 Un eccezionale rinvenimento di ornamenti vitrei da una sepoltura tardo cinquecentesca nella ex Chiesa di S. Agostino a Bergamo. In *Vetro e Alimentazione. Atti delle XVIII Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Pavia, 16-17 maggio 2015*, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Maria Grazia Diani, Marina Ubaldi, pp. 227-236. Giornate realizzate da Comitato Nazionale Italiano AIHV, Cremona. <https://www.academia.edu/38556225/>.

An exceptional discovery of glass ornaments from a late 16th-century burial in the former church of St. Agostino in Bergamo, Italy, includes a strand of blown beads decorated with applied dots and meandering threads, and a chain composed of interconnected glass rings.

Foster, K.P.

1979 *Aegean Faience of the Bronze Age*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

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

Fottová, Eva and Erik Hrnčiarik

2009 Rímske sklo z germánskeho sídliska v Šali-Veči [Roman Glass from a German Settlement in Šaľa-Veča]. *Študijné Zvesti Archeologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied* 45:181-188.

Rescue excavations at a Roman Period settlement in Slovakia produced a small but diversified collection of glass beads. English summary.

Foucher, Pascal, Cristina San Juan-Foucher, Catherine Ferrier, Isabelle Couchoud, and Carole Vercoutère

2008 La grotte de Gargas (Aventignan, Hautes-Pyrénées) : nouvelles perspectives de recherche et premiers résultats sur les occupations gravettiennes. In *Les sociétés du Paléolithique dans un Grand Sud-Ouest de la France : nouveaux gisements, nouveaux résultats, nouvelles méthodes*, edited by Jacques Jaubert, Jean-Guillaume Bordes and Iluminada Ortega, pp. 301-324. Société Préhistorique Française Mémoire XLVII.

The personal ornaments recovered from the Gargas Cave in southern France consist mainly of pierced Atlantic shells and perforated reindeer, bovine, and carnivore teeth. They relate to the Gravettian occupations (27,000-25,000 BP).

Foulds, Elizabeth M.

2014 An Exciting New Iron Age Glass Bead from London. *Later Prehistoric Finds Group Newsletter* 4:7-8; <https://www.academia.edu/9670389/>.

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

2014 Iron Age Glass Beads in Britain: A Social Approach. Ph.D. dissertation. Durham University.

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

2014 Personal Adornment in Iron Age Britain: The Case of the Missing Glass Beads. In *Fingerprinting the Iron Age: Approaches to Identity in the European Iron Age*, edited by Cătălin Nicolae Popa and Simon Stoddart. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/2601749/>.

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

2017 *Dress and Identity in Iron Age Britain: A Study of Glass Beads and Other Objects of Personal Adornment*. Archaeopress, Oxford.

This book aims not only to address regional differences in the appearance and chronology of beads, but also to explore the role that these objects played within the networks and relationships that constructed Iron Age society. It seeks to understand how they were used during their lives and how they came to be deposited within the archaeological record, in order to establish the social processes that glass beads were bound within. Reviewed by Cool (2019).

2019 The Beads. In “The Girl with the Chariot Medallion: A Well Furnished, Late Iron Age Durotrigian Burial from Langton Herring, Dorset,” by Miles Russell, Martin Smith, Paul Cheetham, Damian Evans, and Harry Manley, pp. 212-215. *Archaeological Journal* 176(2):196-230; <https://www.academia.edu/61702407/>.

A young woman interred ca. AD 25 - cal AD 53 was accompanied by a small group of glass and stone beads. The majority of the glass specimens fit into Guido’s Class 7 “Celtic Whirl and Ray” types. United Kingdom.

Foy, Danièle

2019 Quelques perles remarquables trouvées en Gaule du sud (II^e av.-I^{er} apr. J.-C.). *Bulletin de l’Association Française pour l’Archéologie du Verre* 2019:11-15; <https://www.academia.edu/43075363/>.

The beads of the 2nd century BC-1st century AD found in southern Gaul include several face and mosaic beads.

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.

1989 Another French Beadmaker. *The Margaretologist* 2(4):9;

<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Provides a brief account of the Ets. Salvadori company established in Vaulx en Velin, a suburb of Lyon, France, in 1929.

1991 European Glass Beadmaking: Expanding Our Horizons. *The Margaretologist* 4(1):3-6;

<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Summarizes what is known about beadmaking in France, Germany, Austria, and England.

1992 Thoroughly Modern Millefiori: A Chronological Breakthrough? *The Margaretologist*

5(2):8-9; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Once thought to have been produced for centuries, it now appears that Venetian millefiori beads were only made during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

1996 European Glass Beads ca. 1000 BC to AD 1500. *The Margaretologist* 9(1):3-12;

<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Provides a synopsis of European glass beadmaking.

1996 The Czech Glass Bead Industry Today. *The Margaretologist* 9(2):3-7;

<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Provides a synopsis of the Czech beadmaking industry including information regarding production techniques.

2000 The Beads of Bohemia. *The Margaretologist* 13(1):3-12;

<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Provides a synopsis of the Bohemian bead industry including a description of the different production techniques.

2008 The Venetian Bead Story. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:62-80;

<https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol20/iss1/8/>.

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.

2009 Mulberries and Twisted Squares: Some Questions. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:31-32. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 11:8-12 (1987).
<https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

It has been determined that these bead forms were produced in eastern Bavaria, southern Bohemia, and Upper Austria; e.g., see Karklins (2019) and Karklins et al. (2016).

Franjić, Ana

2020 Iron Age Glass Technology in South East Europe. Ph.D. thesis. University College London. <https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/10110003/>.

Presents a comprehensive study of Iron Age glass technology in southeast Europe, examining the chemical composition of glass beads of the first millennium BCE from the territories of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia. Restricted access.

Frankel, D. and J.M. Webb

1997 Excavations at Marki-Alonia, 1996-7. *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus* 1997:85-104.

Bronze Age terra cotta beads and spindle whorls with incised decoration, also dentalium shell beads (pp. 102-104).

2007 *The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Deneia in Cyprus*. *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* CXXXV.

Contains a section on faience beads (pp. 129f.) which mentions instances of small disc beads being used for purposes other than necklaces: inlaid as decoration in pottery, attached to thin strips of copper or bronze. Some may have been made locally.

Frazier, Si, Ann Frazier, and Glenn Lehrer

1998-1999 A History of Gem Beadmaking in Idar-Oberstein. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:35-47; <https://www.academia.edu/24326278/>.

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.

von Freeden, Uta

1984 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Grafendobrach in Oberfranken*. Bericht des Röm.-Germ. Kommission 64 (for 1983).

Describes the glass beads recovered from the Early Middle Age cemetery at Grafendobrach in southern Bavaria, Germany.

1987 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Moos-Burgstall, Landkreis Deggendorf, in Niederbayern*. Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 68.
<https://www.academia.edu/28674235/>.

Provides a brief discussion of the glass and bronze beads recovered from a Merovingian site in southeastern Germany.

1997 Perlen – Kulturbegleiter der Menschheit. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 1-12. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

An introduction to beads as a cultural companion of humanity.

von Freeden, Uta and Doris Lehmann

2005 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Peigen, Gem. Pilsting, Lkr. Dingolfing-Landau / The Early Medieval Cemetery of Peigen, Gem. Pilsting, Lkr. Dingolfing-Landau. Archäologie im Landkreis Dingolfing-Landau 2*. <https://www.academia.edu/26017767/>.

The beads recovered from a Merovingian site in Bavaria, Germany, are enumerated by grave.

von Freeden, Uta and Alfred Wiczorek (eds.)

1997 *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen. Akten des Internationalen Perlensymposiums in Mannheim vom 11. bis 14. November 1994*. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

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

Freestone, Ian

1997 Review of *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Nasman (1995). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 29:9-10; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Freke, David

2002 *Excavations on St. Patrick's Isle, Peel, Isle of Man, 1982-88*. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool.

A variety of glass beads were found with the rich burial of a 10th-century woman, dubbed the "Pagan Lady." A number were analyzed to determine their chemical composition. United Kingdom.

French, E.B. (ed.)

1990 Archaeology in Greece 1989-1990. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 36:3-82.

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

1994 Archaeology in Greece 1993-1994. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 40:3-84.

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

Frey, Annette and Susanne Greiff

2012 Early Medieval Glass Beads with Metal Tubes. *Annales du 18^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Thessaloniki 2009*, pp. 373-378.
<https://www.academia.edu/28478569/>.

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

2012 Heißgemacht und eingewickelt. Frühmittelalterliche Glasperlen mit integriertem Metallröhrchen. *Archäologische Nachrichten aus Baden* 84:25-29;
<https://www.academia.edu/76781750/>.

Similar content to the previous entry.

Frey, Jonathan

2022 Bunte Perlen aus altem Glas. Die frühmittelalterliche Perlenherstellung auf dem Münsterhof in Zürich. Ein Werkstattbericht mit ersten Fragestellungen. In *Glaswerk. Beiträge zur Erforschung von Glas und Glashütten*, edited by Bertram Jenisch, Ralph Röber, and Jonathan Scheschkewitz, pp. 189-199. Forschungen und Berichte zur Archäologie in Baden-Württemberg 23.

Reports on early medieval bead production using old glass at the Münsterhof in Zurich, Switzerland.

Fricke, Felicia

2020 Productie en handel van glazen kralen in Amsterdam. In *De Slavernij in Oost en West: Het Amsterdam Onderzoek*, edited by P. Brandon, G. Jones, N. Jouwe, M. van Rossum, and M. Tosun, pp. 257-263. Uitgeverij Het Spectrum, Amsterdam.
<https://www.academia.edu/44972091/>.

Glass beads produced in and trade through Amsterdam traveled to many ports around the world, frequently as part of the slave trade.

Frie, Adrienne C.

2021 Women, Sheep, and Textiles: The Social Significance of Ram's Head Beads in Early Iron Age Slovenia. *Arheološki vestnik* 72:91-116; <https://ojs.zrc-sazu.si/av/article/view/10220/9388>.

This article updates the list of known ram's head beads and contextualizes their significance in the Dolenjska Hallstatt cultural group.

Frieman, Catherine

2010 Skeuomorphs and Stone-Working: Elaborate Lithics from the Early Metal-Using Era in Coastal, Northwest Europe. Ph.D. thesis. Merton College & School of Archaeology, University of Oxford, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/390218/>.

Includes a discussion of crescentic necklaces with jet spacer plates from the British Isles, Ireland, and Brittany, which are identified as copies of hammered-gold lunulae.

2012 Going to Pieces at the Funeral: Completeness and Complexity in Early Bronze Age Jet 'Necklace' Assemblages. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 12(3):334-355; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258157952>.

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

2013 Innovation and Identity: The Language and Reality of Prehistoric Imitation and Technological Change. In *The Archaeology of Hybrid Material Culture*, edited by Jeb J. Card, pp. 318-341. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Paper 39. <https://www.academia.edu/1390993/>.

Focuses on the use of skeuomorphism as a "one-size-fits-all" interpretative tool for understanding culture change and the introduction of novel materials, techniques, and concomitant value systems, using the example of British Early Bronze Age crescentic necklaces in jet and gold.

Frînculeasa, Alin

2020 Earthen Burial Mounds and the Coțofeni Culture South of the Carpathians. The Archaeological Research in Ariceștii-Rahtivani – *Movila pe Răzoare*. *Ziridava Studia Archaeologica* 34:35-90; <https://www.academia.edu/44910270/>.

Burials of the 4th millennium BC in Romania were accompanied by a variety of ornaments including *Unio* and *Dentalium* beads, copper tubes, and perforated swine teeth, most of which comprised a single necklace.

Frînculeasa, Alin, Daniel Garvăn, Monica Mărgărit, Adrian Bălăsescu, Iulia Lazăr, Mădălina Nicoleta Frînculeasa, Dorian Andrei Soficaru, Mihály Molnár, and Migdonia Georgescu

2020 Between Worlds and Elites at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age in the Lower Danube Basin: A Pluridisciplinary Approach to Personal Ornaments. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 12, 213; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343698581>.

Highlights the results of pluridisciplinary investigations (anthropological, isotopic, metallographic, technological, traceological, malacological, and archaeozoological) of the ornaments (beads and pendants included) discovered in a grave of the Early Bronze Age (the

first third of the 3rd millennium BC) at Șoimești, Prahova County, with the richest inventory in Romania.

Frînculeasa, Alin, Bianca Preda-Bălănică, Octav Negrea, Daniel Garvăn, Andrei-Dorian Soficar, Angela Simalsik, Daniela Cristea-Stan, Gabriela Sava, and Cristian Manailescu

2023 Securi plate cu margini ridicate în morminte tumulare preistorice cercetate în nordul Munteniei (date arheologice și investigații științifice). *Ziridava, Studia Archaeologica* 37:7-70; <https://www.academia.edu/111735025/>.

Burials dated to the last third of the 4th millennium BC in southern Romania were accompanied by beads made of shell (*Dentalium* and *Unio*), bone, and copper.

Frînculeasa, Alin and Claudia Stihl

2012 Vitreous Beads Found at the Bronze Age Cemetery from Câmpina (Prahova). *Annales d'Université Valahia Targoviste, Section d'Archeologie et d'Histoire* XIV(2):17-27; <https://www.academia.edu/2633040/>.

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

Fröhlich, Jiří

1989 *Sklárny střední Šumavy. Výsledky archeologického průzkumu* [Glassworks of the Bohemian Forest. Results of the Archaeological Survey]. Muzeum Šumavy, Sušice.

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

2015 Šumavské páteřkové hutě [Rosary Bead Furnaces of the Šumava]. *Archeologie ve středních Čechách* 19:431-438.

On beadmaking establishments (*Páteřkové hutě*) in the Bohemian Forest, Czech Republic, 15th-19th centuries.

Fröhlich, Siegfried

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

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

Frolík, J., K. Tomkova, and J. Zeglitz

1988 Erforschung des slawischen Gräberfelds im Südflügel der Reitschule der Prager Burg. *Památky Archeologické* 79:424-455.

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

Füleki, Orsolya

2015 Kiskundorozsma-Daruhalom és Kiskundorozsma-Kettőshatár avar kori temetőinek gyöngyanyaga. In *Hadak Útján XXIV. Conference of Young Scholars on the Migration Period November 4-6, 2014, Esztergom*, Vol. 1, edited by Türk Attila, pp. 737-762. Archaeolingua, Budapest.

Discusses the beads recovered from the Avar-period cemeteries at Kiskundorozsma-Daruhalom and Kiskundorozsma-Kettőshatár in southeastern Hungary.

Fülöp, Réka

2019 A marosgombási honfoglalás kori gyöngyök tipokronológiai és technikatörténeti vizsgálata. *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae* 2019:151-167; <https://www.academia.edu/48985529/>.

Presents a typochronological and technical-historical analysis of the 10th- and 11th-century beads (glass and shell) excavated at the Marosgombás cemetery, Hungary. English summary.

2022 Beads Found in Men's Graves from the 10th and 11th Centuries in the Carpathian Basin. Analysis and Overview of the Gender-Related Object Types of the Period. *Materiale Şi Cercetări Arheologice* (serie nouă) XVIII:155-169; <https://www.academia.edu/90298397/>.

Presents a detailed study of male burials that contain beads to answer the question of how and why men wore this type of jewelry.

2024 Megjegyzések az avar és honfoglalás kori üveggyöngyök tipológiai elemzésének módszertani lehetőségeihez. *Archaeologiai Értesítő* 149(1):373-386; <https://www.academia.edu/126465820/>.

Discusses the history of research on beads of the Avar and Conquest period in the Carpathian Basin, focusing particularly on the structural analysis of earlier typologies. Considering cultural contexts and territorial specificities, it also proposes a methodological recommendation for the classification and analysis of these beads.

2024 Typological Analysis of Beads from Selected Late Avar Cemeteries. *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae* 2024:109-134; <https://www.academia.edu/126465942/>.

Presents a classification system for glass beads of the Late Avar period which prioritizes the production technique as the primary factor, with formal characteristics considered secondary.

Furmánek, Václav, Milan Horňák, and Vladimír Mitáš

2009 Sklené koráliky v období populnicových polí na Slovensku. Stav výskumu. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:79-90; <https://www.academia.edu/18145368/>.

Discusses the state of research on glass beads of the Urnfield Period (Bronze Age) in Slovakia. English and German abstracts.

Fürst, Sebastian

- 2014 Korallen am Übergang zur Frühlatènezeit – Zum wissenschaftlichen Potential eines problematischen Schmuckmaterials. In *Produktion - Distribution - Ökonomie. Siedlungs- und Wirtschaftsmuster der Latènezeit. Akten des internationalen Kolloquiums in Otzenhausen, 28.-30. Oktober 2011*, edited by Sabine Hornung, pp. 41-66. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 258. <https://www.academia.edu/9904977/>.

Investigates the potential of coral artifacts (beads included) in determining use, communication routes, distribution systems, and social structure at the transition from the Late Hallstatt to the Early La Tène period.

Gábor, Gabriella

- 1996 Középkori párták Békés megyében. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* II:381-401; https://library.hungaricana.hu/hu/view/MEGY_CSON_EK_Sa_02/?pg=406.

Small beads of glass, bone, and coral were sewn onto maidens' headdresses in decorative patterns in Békés County, Hungary, during the medieval period. German summary.

Gábor, Lőrinczy and Zsófia Rácz

- 2014 Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye avar sírleletei II. Tiszavasvári–Kashalom-dűlő kora avar kori temetkezései. *NyJAMÉ* LVI:141-217; <https://www.academia.edu/12274247/>.

Among the grave goods found with Early Avar burials in Hungary were silver beads and glass beads of several types which comprised necklaces.

Gabrielyan, A.A., I.A. Karapetyan, and A. Petrosyan

- 2023 The Agarak Jar Burials in Aragatsotn: Preliminary Report. *History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Caucasus* 19(2):563-576; <https://www.academia.edu/107580040/>.

The Agarak burial ground in Armenia yielded a variety of beads and seals made of glass, paste, amber, and carnelian. Jar burials of this type date from the end of the 6th century BC to the 3rd century AD.

Gabrovec, S., A. Kruh, I. Murgelj, and B. Teržan

- 2006 *Stična II/1. Gomile starejše železne dobe – Grabhügel aus der älteren Eisenzeit. Katalog.* Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in Monografije 37.

Many beads, *passim*, at this important Early Iron Age site in Slovenia: amber, glass of many colors with eye and other decoration, and a fine decorated gold set. Illustrated in color with a diagram of shapes (pp. 12-13). Text is in Slovene and German.

Gabrovec, Stane and Biba Teržan

- 2008 *Stična II/2. Gomile starejše železne dobe. Razprave – Grabhügel aus der älteren Eisenzeit. Studien.* Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in monografije 38.

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

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

1989 New Diggings at the Vashutin Camp. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 1:125-144.

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

Gagetti, Elisabetta

2018 Oggetti d'ornamento. In *Amoenissimis...aedificiis. Gli scavi di piazza Marconi a Cremona. Volume II, I materiali*, edited by L. Arslan Pitcher et al., pp. 397-411. Studi e ricerche di Archeologia 5.

Discusses the pendant-amulets in various materials and glass and amber beads recovered from the Piazza Marconi in Cremona, Italy. They date between the middle of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD, and were all produced in Italy.

Gagoshidze, Iulon, Nikoloz Gobejishvili, Tinatin Chanishvili, David Gagoshidze, and Kristine Shavlakadze

2023 *Doghlauri Cemetery: 15th-8th Centuries BCE*. National Museum of Georgia, Tbilisi. <https://www.academia.edu/118250473/>.

The burials were accompanied by beads and pendants formed from various materials. In Georgian with English summary.

Gagoshidze, Iulon, Michael Vickers, Darejan Kacharava, and David Gagoshidze (eds.)

2022 *Two Cemeteries at Takhtidziri (Georgia): Late Achaemenid-Early Hellenistic and Late Hellenistic-Early Roman*. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/120258440/>.

Both sites yielded a variety of beads and pendants made of stone, glass, and faience.

Gagoschidze, J.

1997 Materialien zur Geschichte der Goldschmiedekunst im alten Georgien. *Boreas Münstersche Beiträge zur Archäologie* 20:123-136.

Carnelian beads (8th-6th century BC), once thought imported, were perhaps produced in workshops found in 1982-1984 (pp. 125-126, pls. 25-26). Gold granulated beads have Greek and Etruscan parallels (pp. 128-136, fig. 4). Georgia.

Gairhos, Sebastian and Manuel Janosa

2002 Ein spätantikes Baptisterium auf Hohenrätien, Sils i.D. *Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte* 85:267-273.

A Late La Tène glass eye bead was the only prehistoric find (pp. 271f., fig. 7). Switzerland.

Gaiu, Corneliu

1998-1999 Habitat și manifestări rituale în secolul IV p. Chr. la Archiud. *Revista Bistriței* 12-13:267-316.

Amber and carnelian beads are among the grave goods found at a 4th-century site in Romania. French abstract.

Gak, E.I., R.A. Mimokhod, and A.A. Kalmykov

2014 Сурьма в бронзовом веке Кавказа и юга Восточной Европы [Antimony in the Bronze Age of the Caucasus and Southeastern Europe]. *Nartamongae* XI(1-2):87-132; <https://www.academia.edu/36999271/>.

Discusses the various forms of metallic antimony beads and pendants and their distribution, as well as their chemical composition. English summary.

Gál, Christián

2022 Inhumačné pochovávanie u Germánov v dobe rímskej [Inhumation Burial of Germans in the Roman Era]. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Constantine the Philosopher University, Nitra, Slovakia. <https://www.academia.edu/79988882/>.

Collects data on all the Germanic inhumation graves within the territory of the Czechia and Slovakia. Beads and pendants of various materials are illustrated in line drawings. English summary.

Gál, Erika and Mária Bondár

2022 Drilled Dog Canine Ornaments from a Special Late Copper Age Grave. *Archaeometriai Műhely* 19(1):43-56; <https://www.academia.edu/82234131/>.

The sole grave goods found with a woman at the Balatonlelle-Rádpusztá site 67/5 cemetery, Hungary, were 13 drilled dog canines. Roughly half of them lay by the feet of the deceased, suggesting that they had once adorned the lower part or hemline of a long garment.

Galasso, Mario

2000 Korallenfischerei in Sardinien. Archäologische Zeugnisse und Dokumente von der Vorgeschichte bis heute. *Skylis* 3(2):80-113; <https://www.academia.edu/9320050/>.

Based on archaeological and documentary evidence, this study of coral fishing in Sardinia from prehistory to the present day includes a discussion of the beads and other ornaments produced from it.

Gallina, Zsolt, Gyöngyi Gulyás, Ciprián Horváth, István Knipl, and Miklós Makoldi

2021 10th-Century Graves from the Kiskunfélegyháza-Terjék-Tanya Site. In *A Magyarorsággutató Intézet évkönyve 2020*, edited by Vizi László Tamás, pp. 345-374. Magyarorsággutató Intézet, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/66199000/>.

Grave goods include cowrie shells and a variety of glass beads. In Hungarian with English summary.

Gambari, Filippo Maria

2016 I Liguri, i Leponti e l'ambra. Vie occidentali del commercio transalpino tra la fine dell'età del Bronzo e l'età del Ferro. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 329-342. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

This discussion of the western transalpine trade route during the period between the end of the Bronze Age and the Iron Age includes mention of amber beads, as well as bow fibulae with amber sliders and bone sliders decorated with amber inlays.

Gambari, Filippo M. and Gilbert Kaenel

2001 L'iscrizione celtica sulla perla da Münsingen: una nuova lettura. *Archäologie Schweiz* 24(4):34-37; <https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:116038>.

A new interpretation of the Celtic inscription on a glass bead found in Switzerland dating to the late 3rd and the early 2nd centuries BC.

Gamkrelidze, Gela (ed.)

2021 Archaeology of Georgia (5th Century BC - 5th Century AD). *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period, Supplement I*. <https://www.academia.edu/49282955/>.

Includes sections on the various forms of ornaments that were utilized during the period under discussion, including beads and pendants of gold and other materials, as well as composite necklaces. In Georgian but many photographs and line drawings illustrate the objects.

Gandolfi, Adriana

2003 *Amuleti Ornamenti Magici d'Abruzzo*. Edizioni TRACCE, Pescara.
<https://www.academia.edu/44663696/>.

A profusely illustrated survey of pendant amulets, primarily from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, utilized in the Abruzzo region of Italy.

Garam, Éva

1991 Über Halsketten, Halsschmucke mit Anhängern und Juwelenkragen byzantinischen Ursprungs aus der Awarenzeit. *Acta Archaeologica* 43:151-179; <https://real-j.mtak.hu/233/>.

Discusses and illustrates various necklaces of Byzantine origin from the Avar period which incorporate pendants and beads of various forms and materials.

1995 *Das Awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Tiszafüred. Vol. 3: Cemeteries of the Avar Period (567- 829) in Hungary*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.

The inventory of grave goods includes beads of glass, bronze, and lead.

Garam, Éva and Andrea H. Vaday

1990 Sarmatische Siedlung und Begräbnisstätte in Tiszavalk. *Communicationes archaeologicae Hungariae* 1990:171-219.

Describes beads of many kinds from Sarmatian graves in Tiszavalk, Hungary.

García, Manuel Altamirano

2023 Animals as a Remarkable Source of Raw Material: Osseous Artifacts Manufacture in 2nd Millennium BC Southern Iberia. *Quaternary International* 665-666:145-159;
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2022.12.006>.

Personal ornaments include beads formed from *dentalia*, perforated gastropod shells, and sections of mammal and bird bones, as well as pendants made of split wild boar tusks, elephant ivory, and marine bivalve shells, mostly with natural perforations.

García-Argudo, Gala

2017 Los ornamentos en concha durante el Magdalenense. El caso de la Cova del Parco (Alòs de Balaguer, Lleida). M.A. Thesis. Departament d'Història i Història de l'Art, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321685818>.

A thorough study of the shell ornaments recovered from a Magdalenian site in northeastern Spain, including the *chaîne opératoire* of their production.

2018 La malacofauna de Montlleó. In *Montlleó: el paleolític superior a la Cerdanya. Resultats de 20 anys de recerca arqueològica. Homenatge a Oriol Mercadal Fernández*, edited by Xavier Mangado, pp. 95-102. Sèrie Vària del SERP 1.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332025553>.

Presents a summary of the shell beads recovered from Early Middle Magdalenian contexts at a site in northeastern Spain.

García-Argudo, Gala, Juan Luis Fernández-Marchena, Josep M. Vergès, and Josep M. Fullola

2020 Contributions of Microscopy to the Study of the Upper Paleolithic *Homalopoma sanguineum* Shell Beads. *Quaternary International* 569-570:23-38;
<https://www.academia.edu/92009049/>.

The goal of this study is to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the microscopy equipment conventionally used for use-wear analysis. By comparing the accuracy of multiple microscopes in identifying polishing, striation, and micro-chipping patterns, a set of criteria has been generated which can be used not only in analyses of *H. sanguineum* beads, but in a wide range of nacreous ornaments.

García-Argudo, Gala, Xavier Mangado, Oriol Mercadal, Marta Sánchez de la Torre, and Josep M. Fullola

2019 Los ornamentos en concha durante el Paleolítico superior final pirenaico: el caso del yacimiento de Montlleó (Prats i Sansor, Cataluña). In *Recursos marins en el passat. IV Jornades d'arqueozoologia*, edited by Josep Lluís Pascual Benito and Alfred Sanchis, pp. 85-105. Museu de Prehistòria de València, València;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325674470>.

Reports on the technological and functional analysis of 50 shell beads of several varieties belonging to the Early Middle Magdalenian that were recovered from the open-air site of Montlleó in northeastern Spain.

García Benajes, Elisenda

2018 La joyería del Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Barcelona de los siglos VII a.C-II d.C. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Art and Musicology, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona. <https://www.academia.edu/82888717/>.

Deals with jewelry recovered from the archaeological sites of Empuries and Pollentia on Mallorca, Spain. Including various forms of beads and pendants fashioned from gold, bronze, and glass, they range from the end of the 7th century BC to the 1st-2nd centuries AD.

García Blázquez, Luis Alberto and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez

2008 Ajuares de la necrópolis tardoantigua de Los Villares (Baños y Mendigo, Murcia). *Verdolay* 11:225-262.

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

García-Díaz, V.

2014 Flint, Stones and Bones: Raw Material Selection, Typology, Technology and Use-Wear Analysis. In *A Mosaic of Habitation at Zeewijk (the Netherlands): Late Neolithic Behavioural Variability in a Dynamic Landscape*, edited by E.M. Theunissen et al., pp. 85-118. *Nederlandse Archeologische Rapporten* 47.

A Single Grave settlement (Late Neolithic) yielded two bone beads decorated with incised lines, as well as a pendant fashioned from a dog incisor. *See* van Gijn (2014) for stone beads from the site.

García González, Julia, Alberto Dorado Alejos, Luis M^a Cobos Rodríguez, and Víctor López López

2021 Cuentas de pasta vítrea y fayenza en contextos postalayóticos (siglos VII-II a. n. e.): el conjunto de So na Caçana (Alaior, Menorca) / Glass Paste and Fayenza Beads in Postalayotic Contexts (7th-2nd Centuries BC): A Set from So na Caçana (Alaior, Menorca). *CuPAUAM* 47(2):123-149; <https://doi.org/10.15366/cupauam2021.47.2.004>.

Presents a thorough analysis of a set of beads that comprised a necklace, including their chemical composition. Included are glass eye beads and faience melon beads.

García Sanjuán, Leonardo, Carlos Rodríguez Rellán, José Antonio Lozano Rodríguez, Marta Cintas Peña, and María Martínez Merino

2020 Ladies in Red (and White): A Study of the Beaded Attires from Montelirio (Andalucía, Spain). *PAST. The Newsletter of the Prehistoric Society* 94:5-7; <https://www.academia.edu/42330290/>.

The Montelirio tholos, dated to the 28th century cal BC, contained the largest known assemblage of beads ever discovered in Copper Age Iberia, or indeed western Europe, with very few (if any) parallels worldwide. They are believed to have formed various garments of beaded clothing, including at least two full-body tunics.

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; <https://www.academia.edu/6257027/>.

Microstructural analysis of the necklace components revealed that it is composed of recent (non-fossil) shell and likely relates to the Linear Pottery culture.

du Gardin, Colette

1988 La parure d'ambre à l'âge du Bronze en France. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 83(11-12):546-580; <https://www.academia.edu/8135108/>.

A survey of Bronze Age amber beads, spacers, and pendants in France with remarks regarding production technology, burial contexts, distribution, and trade routes.

1996 L'ambre en France au Bronze ancien: données nouvelles. In *Cultures et Sociétés du Bronze ancien en Europe. Actes du 117e Congrès National des Sociétés Savantes, Clermont-Ferrand 1992*, edited by C. Mordant and O. Gaiffe, pp. 189-195. Éditions du Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques.

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

2003 Amber Spacer Beads in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in Europe. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 180-197. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Concentrates on beads with multiple perforations, particularly their form and chronology.

Garofoli, Duilio

2015 Neanderthal Cognitive Equivalence: Epistemological Problems and a Critical Analysis from Radical Embodiment. Ph.D. dissertation. Eberhard Karls Universität, Tübingen.

Holistic mapping is applied to the production of Neanderthal shell bead body ornaments.

Conceptual tools from radical embodied cognitive science are adopted to show that these ornaments do not necessarily require presumable signature properties of modern cognition.

Garrido Cordero, José Ángel

2015 El uso del cuarzo y el cristal de roca en la prehistoria reciente andaluza. Estado de la cuestión y análisis de un fenómeno cultural. *Revista Atlantica-Mediterranea* 17:187-200. <https://www.academia.edu/19646228/>.

Reports on the impact and use contexts of quartz prisms and rock crystal during the 4th-2nd millennia BCE. in Andalusia, southern Spain, including objects (such as beads) made from this mineral.

Garrido-Cordero, J.A., C.P. Odriozola, A.C. Sousa, and V.S. Gonçalves

2020 Fluorite and Translucent Beads in Iberian Late Prehistory. *Materials and Manufacturing Processes* 35(13):1424-1430; <https://doi.org/10.1080/10426914.2020.1753069>.

Reviews the use and social significance of translucent stone beads in the study area and provides the results of their chemical analysis.

Garrido-Cordero, J.A., C.P. Odriozola, A.C. Sousa, V.S. Gonçalves, and João Luís Cardoso

2021 *Shine on You Crazy Diamond: Symbolism and Social Use of Fluorite Ornaments in Iberia's Late Prehistory. Journal of Lithic Studies* 8(1):1-17; <https://www.academia.edu/77207775/>.

Analysis by non-destructive techniques (Raman spectroscopy, p-XRF, and XRD) of fluorite ornaments from the whole Iberian Peninsula has revealed their nature and points to its consideration as scarce and highly symbolic items during the 4th-2nd millennia BCE.

Gasarov, V.P. and L.A. Huseynova

2020 Research of a Burial Uncovered at the Ismayilbeytepe Settlement. *Azerbaijani Archaeology* 23(1):30-45; <https://www.academia.edu/96731607/>.

A female burial of the Early Iron Age in southwestern Azerbaijan wore a bracelet composed of carnelian and glass-paste beads. In Azerbaijani with English and Russian summaries.

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.

Gaslain, Céline and Michèle Casanova

2009 L'ambre en Méditerranée à l'âge du bronze. In *Circulation des matières premières en Méditerranée : transferts de savoirs et de techniques*, edited by Jean-René Gaborit, pp. 89-100. Actes du 128e Congrès national des sociétés historiques et scientifiques. https://www.persee.fr/doc/acths_1764-7355_2009_act_128_5_1529.

Discusses amber beads in Greece and the Middle East during the Bronze Age.

Gates, C.

1989 Iconography at the Crossroads: The Aegina Treasure. In *Transition: Le monde égéen du bronze moyen au bronze récent*, edited by R. Laffineur, pp. 215-225. Aegaeum 3.

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

1992 Art for Children in Mycenaean Greece. In *EIKON: Aegean Bronze Age Iconography - Shaping a Methodology. Proceedings of the Fourth International Aegaeum Conference*, edited by R. Laffineur and J.L. Crowley, pp. 161-171. Aegaeum 8.
Includes an account of children's graves and the kinds of beads deposited in them.

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 lists and illustrates many types of glass bead, a few bone and amber, and two bronze. Italy.

Gaut, Bjarne

2011 Vessel Glass and Evidence of Glassworking. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 169-279. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV.
<https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036>.

Small-scale beadmaking took place at this market town in southern Norway during the first decade(s) of the 9th century. While no in situ workshop floors or furnaces have been preserved, the waste material indicates that glass beads were made from imported soda glass, blocks of raw glass, tesserae, and semi-manufactured rods.

Gavritukhin, Igor, Larisa Golofast, Anna Mastykova, Evgeny Sukhanov, Alexey Sviridov, and Sergey Yazikov

2021 The Cemetery of Frontovoe 3: New Data on the Culture of the Crimea in the Roman and Early Great Migration Periods. *Študijné Zvesti. Archeologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied* 68(1):87-118; <https://www.academia.edu/79121794/>.

Located in southwestern Crimea, this site yielded a large and varied collection of glass, amber, and stone beads, as well as various pendants, including those of gold.

Gavritukhin, Igor, Alexey Sviridov, and Sergey Yazikov

2020 Могильник римского времени Фронтное 3 в Юго-Западном Крыму (предварительное сообщение) [The Roman Period Cemetery Frontovoe 3 in Southwestern Crimea (Preliminary Publication)]. *Russian Archeology* 2:91-110; <https://www.academia.edu/43663731/>.

Similar content to Gavritukhin et al. (2021).

Gawronski, Jerzy, Michel Hulst, Ranjith Jayasena, and Jørgen Veerkamp

2010 *Glasafval op het achtererf: Archeologische Opgraving Rozenstraat, Amsterdam (2006)*. Gemeente Amsterdam, Bureau Monumenten & Archeologie, Amsterdamse Archeologische Rapporten 50. <https://www.academia.edu/5915086/>.

Of particular interest are the beads and wasters recovered from the Two Roses glasshouse the Rozenstraat, Amsterdam, which operated from 1657 until 1679. The various varieties are described and illustrated in section 4.3.3.6 and appendices 2 and 4. Good English summary.

Gaydarska, Bisserka and John Chapman

2008 The Aesthetics of Colour and Brilliance – or Why Were Prehistoric Persons Interested in Rocks, Minerals, Clays and Pigments? In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 63-66. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29-30 October 2008 Sofia. Publishing House “St. Ivan Rilski,” Sofia.

The authors investigate why prehistoric persons were so interested in highly colored and shiny objects. They propose an aesthetic of color and brilliance that emerged in the Balkan early farming period and developed as a key feature in the Climax Balkan Copper Age, influencing all forms of material culture and underpinning the dazzling development of goldworking technology represented in the Varna Chalcolithic cemetery, Bulgaria. Faceted carnelian beads are used as an example.

Geake, Helen

1995 The Use of Grave-Goods in Conversion-Period England, c. 600-c. 850 AD. 2 vols. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of York. <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/2461/>

Describes and explains the changes in the use of grave good by the Anglo-Saxons during the time of their conversion to Christianity. Individual beads and necklaces of various materials are included in the discussion: amethyst, metal (bronze, silver, and gold), polychrome and monochrome glass, and amber.

Gebhard, Rupert

1989 *Der Glasschmuck aus dem Oppidum von Manching*. Die Ausgrabungen in Manching 11. <https://www.academia.edu/41300188/>.

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.

2008 Review of *Glassschmuck der Mittel- und Spätlatènezeit am Oberrhein und den angrenzenden Gebieten*, by Heiko Wagner (2006). *Germania* 86:787-789; <https://www.academia.edu/83327119/>.

Gedl, M.

1991 *Die Hallstatteinflüsse auf den polnischen Gebieten in der Früheisenzeit*. Prace Archeologiczne 48.

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

Geisler, Hans

1998 *Das frühbairische Gräberfeld Straubing-Bajuwarenstraße. I. Katalog der archäologischen Befunde und Funde*. Internationale Archäologie 30.

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

2010 *Das frühbairische Gräberfeld Straubing-Bajuwarenstraße: I. Katalog der archäologischen Befunde und Funde Ia. Die Perlen Farbbilder*. Universität Regensburg; <http://epub.uni-regensburg.de/18913/>, accessed 5 July 2015.

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

Geisler, Horst

1997 *Perlen römischer Tradition von slawischen Fundplätzen*. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 211-212. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

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

Genoralev, M.E.

2016 Приложение 9. Минералогический анализ каменных бус Пашковского могильника № 1 [Appendix 9. Mineralogical Analysis of Stone Beads of the Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery]. In *The Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery. Volume 2: The Study of the Materials of the Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery*, edited by Anna V. Mastykova, M.M. Kazanski, and I.A. Saprykina, pp. 327-332. Nestor-Historia, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/34990057/>.

All the stone beads recovered from a cemetery of the 5th-7th centuries in southern Russia were made of various kinds of quartz, including rock crystal, smoky quartz, chalcedony, and carnelian.

Genovese, Francesca

2015 *La necropoli del Plemmyrion presso Siracusa. Materiali inediti per una rilettura del tema delle relazioni tra Sicilia e mondo egeo-miceneo nell'età del Bronzo Medio* [The Necropolis of Plemmyrion near Syracuse. Unpublished Materials for a Reinterpretation

of the Theme of the Relations between Sicily and the Aegean-Mycenaean World in the Middle Bronze Age]. In *Akrothina. Contributi di giovani ricercatori italiani agli studi egei e ciprioti*, edited by A.M. Jasink and L. Bombardieri, pp. 115-128. Firenze: Firenze University Press. <https://www.academia.edu/25589346/>.

The material discussed includes beads of vitreous material, amber, stone, terra cotta, and bronze.

Georgescu, Andrei and Andrei Bălărie

2017 The Story of a Sarmatian Grave Rescued by Florin Medeț at Gelu (Variaș Comm., Timiș County). *SCIIVA* 68(1-4):119-137. <https://www.academia.edu/37576577/>.

A female burial in west-central Romania was accompanied by 96 beads made of amber, carnelian, chalk, glass, bone, and clay which likely comprised a necklace.

Gerber, Yvonne and Willem B. Stern

2008 Hallstattzeitlichen Perlen. In *Langenthal, Unterhard: Gräberfeld und Siedlungsreste der Hallstatt- und Latènezeit, der römischen Epoche und des Frühmittelalters*, edited by Marianne Ramstein und Chantal Hartmann, pp. 212-217. Rub Media, Wabern.

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

Gerds, M.

2001 Worked and Unworked Amber from Early Medieval Trading Places in the South-Western Baltic Region. *Offa* 58:115-122.

More than 3000 pieces of amber were found at Gross Stromkendorf on the Wismar Buehl, Germany. These include raw material as well as unfinished and finished objects, mostly beads, but also pendants and gaming pieces. Tools were not found but the working process is clear. Gives details of comparable material from Hedeby, Kolobrzeg, Wolin, etc.

Gergova, Diana

2016 Amber in Thrace. Contexts, Provenances and Cultural Interpretations of Amber from the Territory of Bulgaria. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 223-232. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Amber beads are scarce in Thrace and usually of amorphous, biconical, and cylindrical forms.

Gergova, Diana and Ilijan Katevski

2008 Archaeology and Geophysics in the Sboryanovo National Reserve (North-East Bulgaria). In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 374-379. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29-30 October 2008 Sofia. Publishing House "St. Ivan Rilski," Sofia.

Illustrates the glass eye beads and other bead forms recovered from the tomb in Tumulus 18.

Gergova, Diana, Ilijan Katevski, Iavor Ivanov, and Daniela Dimcheva

2005 *Mogila 18: "Sborjanovo" Elinističeskiat nekropol, prouchvania prez 2004 g. (Tumulus 18: Sboryanovo Hellenistic Cemetery, Report 2004)*. Getica I.

A Getic cemetery in Thrace produced incised faience beads and glass eye beads. Most illustrations are in color.

Gerlach, S.

1995 Eine reich Frauenbestattung der mittleren Bronzezeit aus Frickenhausen am Main. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1994:71-74.

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

Gerloff, Sabine

1993 Zu Fragen mittelmeerländischer Kontakte und absoluter Chronologie der Frühbronzezeit in Mittel- und Westeuropa. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 68:58-102.

Important article which includes discussions of Early Bronze Age amber, tin, and faience beads in Middle and Western Europe.

Gibaja, Juan F., Stéphanie Dubosq, Araceli Martín, Jordi Roig, Xavier Oms, Patricia Martín, Jordi Nadal, Millán Mozota, Mónica Oliva, Joan Manel Coll, Josep Mestres, et al.

2016 Caractérisation de l'outillage, des récipients et des ornements des sépultures de la culture des « Sepulcros de Fosa ». In *Le Chasséen, des Chasséens... Retour sur une culture nationale et ses parallèles, Sepulcres de fossa, Cortaillod, Lagozza. Actes du colloque international tenu à Paris (France) du 18 au 20 novembre 2014*, edited by Thomas Perrin, Philippe Chambon, Juan F. Gibaja, and Gwenaëlle Goude, pp. 47-57. Archives d'Écologie Préhistorique, Toulouse. <https://www.academia.edu/33116686/>.

Discusses the beads of shell, red coral, and various types of stone recovered from Neolithic funerary contexts of the "Sepulcros de Fosa" culture, northeastern Iberian Peninsula.

Gibaja, Juan F., Millán Mozota, Maria Eulàlia Subirà, Araceli Martín, and Jordi Roig

2017 *Mirando a la muerte. Las prácticas funerarias durante el Neolítico en el noreste peninsular*. Vols. 1-2. Colección Akademos 1. <https://www.academia.edu/35283549/> and <https://www.academia.edu/36807905/>.

Discusses, by site, the various beads and pendants recovered from Neolithic sites in the northeastern Iberian peninsula.

Giesler-Müller, Ulrike

1992 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Basel-Kleinhüningen: Katalog und Tafeln*. Basler Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte 11B.

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

Gilchrist, Roberta

2012 *Medieval Life: Archaeology and the Life Course*. Boydell Press, Woodbridge.

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

Giles, Melanie

2012 *A Forged Glamour: Landscape, Identity and Material Culture in the Iron Age*.

Windgather Press, Oxford.

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

Giles Pacheco, Francisco, José María Gutiérrez López, José María Carrascal, Francisco J. Giles Guzmán, Ana M^a Doyague Reinoso, and Salvador Domínguez Bella

2016 Un ornamento singular atribuido a cazadores recolectores solutrenses en el yacimiento al aire libre de La Toleta (Puerto Serrano, Cádiz). In *ARPI 04 Extra: Homenaje a Rodrigo de Balbín Behrmann*, edited by Primitiva Bueno Ramírez pp. 49-63. Universidad de Alacalá, Alcalá de Henares. <https://www.academia.edu/26906604/>.

Discusses an unique pendant attributable to Solutrean hunter-gatherers in the open-air site of La Toleta in southern Spain.

Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, E. and E. Butėnas

2002 Laivių kapinynas [The Laiviai Cemetery]. *Lietuvos Archeologija* 22:9-198.

Large cemetery in western Lithuania, 8th-13th centuries. In women's graves amber beads were combined with glass beads and bronze spirals (p. 157, grave 143); 10th-11th-centuries pendant-amulets attached to pins or fibulae were of bronze, with one exception in amber (p. 167, fig. 39:9). Men had amber belt ornaments, usually one bead per grave (p. 164, grave 354). See p. 164 (English) for more details of glass, bronze, and amber beads. Summaries in English and Russian.

Giostra, Caterina

2012 Analisi dei corredi e delle offerte. La tomba inviolata del giovane armato. La tomba della fanciulla e le altre sepolture. Le croci in lamina d'oro. I vaghi di collana. I pettini. In *Archeologia medievale a Trezzo sull'Adda. Il sepolcreto longobardo e l'oratorio di San Martino. Le chiese di S. Stefano e San Michele in Sallianense*, edited by M.S. Lusuardi Siena and C. Giostra, pp. 218-288. Vita e Pensiero, Milano.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10807/24486>.

Discusses the necklace beads found in the Lombard necropolis of Cascina S. Martino in Trezzo sull'Adda, northern Italy.

Giumlia-Mair, Alessandra

2011 Appendix B. Necklace No. 1: Evidence for Egyptian Influence in Mycenaean Jewelry Production. In *Mochlos IIC. Period IV. The Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery: The*

Human Remains and Other Finds, edited by Jeffrey S. Soles, et al., pp. 167-172. INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia.

XRF analysis of some of the faience and gold beads comprising the necklace indicates an Egyptian origin for both the material and the production technique.

Giumlia-Mair, Alessandra and Jeffrey Soles

2013 Egyptian Faience and Rose Gold at Mochlos, Crete. *Surface Engineering* 29(2):114-120; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272225373>.

A Mycenaean necklace found in a tomb at Mochlos, Crete, consists of faience beads and a central wheel-shaped gold bead, and is dated to the LM IIIA period (ca. 1400-1300 BC).

Analysis of the beads reveals a strong Egyptian technological influence.

Glebov, V.P., S. Il'jasenko, and I. Tolocko

2005 Waffen aus hellenistischen Gräbern in der Nekropole von Tanais. *Eurasia Antiqua* 11:231-267.

Beads of various materials from Hellenistic graves at Tanais, southern Russia, especially glass (some with gold inside), jet, carnelian, and amber. Summaries in English and Russian.

Glód, Anna, Marcin Danielewski, and Jacek Wrzesiński

2019 Sharpening Stones, Beads, Spindle Whorls and Other Stone Artefacts from an Early-Medieval Stronghold in Grzybowo. *Historia Slavorum Occidentis* 2(21):116-139; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334318854>.

Bead materials include carnelian, rhinestone (clear quartz), amber, and possibly garnet. Poland.

Gmyrya, L.B.

2022 Золотые височные привески с ажурной бусиной как связующее звено между двумя курганными могильниками Восточного Предкавказья (Львовский Первый-2; Паласа-Сырт) [Gold Temporal Pendants with Openwork Beads as a Link between Two Mound Burial Grounds of East Ciscaucasia (Lvovsky Pervyi-2; Palasa-Syrt)].

Archeology of the Eurasian Steppes 1:121-135. <https://www.academia.edu/79358189/>.

Discusses unique gold temporal pendants incorporating openwork beads from burials of the 4th-5th centuries in southeastern Russia. English abstract.

Goldina, E.V.

2010 Бусы из могильников Неволинской культуры (конец IV-IX вв.) [Beads from the Nevolino Culture Burial Grounds (Late 4th-9th Centuries)]. Udmurt State University, Izhevsk.

Udmurtia, eastern Russia.

2010 Kharakteristika bus Turayevskogo I mogil'nika (beskurgannaya chast') [Characteristic Beads of the Turayevski I Cemetery (Beskurgan Part)]. In *Turayevskiy I mogil'nik— unikal'nyy pamyatnik epokhi Velikogo pereseleniya narodov v srednem Prikam'ye*

(*beskurgannaya chast'*) / Turayevskiy I Cemetery – A Unique Monument of the Great Migration in the Central Kama (Beskurgan Part), edited by R.D. Goldina and V.A. Berns, pp. 462-472. Mikvae 17. Udmurt State University, Izhevsk.

Udmurtia, Russia.

- 2010 Особенности бус Верх-Саинского могильника vi-ix веков в Пермском Прикамье [The Special Features of the Beads of Verch-Sainsky Cemetery in the Perm-Kama Region in the VI-IX Centuries]. *Bulletin of Udmurt University. History and Philology* 3:71-86.

Reports on the morphological, technological, and functional features of the beads recovered from the Verch-Sainsky cemetery in eastern Russia.

- 2012 Бусы Бартымского комплекса памятников [Beads of the Bartym Monument Complex]. *Bulletin of Udmurt University. History and Philology* 21(1):97-105.

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

- 2012 Бусы городища Лобач и могильника Сухой Лог [Beads of the Lobach Settlement and Cemetery at Sukhoi Log]. In *Lobach Settlement and its Surroundings in the Middle Ages*, edited by R.D. Goldina et al., pp. 237-255. Materials and Research. Kama-Vyatka Archaeological Expedition 23.

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

- 2015 Некоторые аспекты торговли стеклянными бусами в Верхнем Прикамье в I тысячелетии н. э. [Some Aspects of the Glass Beads Trade in the Upper Kama Region in the 1st Millennium A.D.]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* [East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century], edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 131-142. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia.

- 2017 Beads in the Finno-Ugric Women's Costume: The Evidence of Tarasovo Cemetery on the Middle Kama (0-500 AD). *Archaeology, Ethnology & Anthropology of Eurasia* 45(2):56-61; <http://elibrary.udsu.ru/xmlui/handle/123456789/16742>.

At this cemetery in Udmurtia, eastern Russia, glass beads were sewn to garments, incorporated into necklaces, and used as amulets.

Goldina, E.V. and V.A. Bernz

- 2015 Бусы Заборьинского могильника IV в. н. э. в Среднем Прикамье: использование и классификация [Beads of the Zaborye Cemetery of IV Century A.D. in the Middle Kama Region: Usage and Classification]. *Bulletin of Udmurt University. History and Philology* 4:47-57.

Focuses on the meaning of placing beads in graves, the different types of necklaces made of the beads, and the classification of the finds recovered from a site in eastern Russia. English summary.

Goldina, E.V. and E.M. Chernych

- 2015 Бусы Боярского (Арай) могильника IV-V вв. В Среднем Прикамье: классификация и использование [The Beads from Boyarsky (Aray) Burials of the IV-V Centuries A.D. in the Middle Kama Region: Classification and Use]. *Известия Самарского научного центра Российской академии наук* 17(3/2):567-575.

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. English summary.

- 2016 Морфо-технологическая характеристика бус Дубровского могильника IV-V веков в Среднем Прикамье [Morpho-Technological Characteristics of the Beads from the Boyarka Cemetery of the IV-V Centuries in the Middle Kama Region]. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 3(17):149-160; <https://www.academia.edu/28923900/>.

Describes the glass and shell beads recovered from a site in eastern Russia. English abstract.

- 2017 Бусы Дубровского могильника IV-V вв. в Среднем Прикамье: классификация и использование [Beads of the Dubrovskiy Burial Ground, 4th-5th Centuries AD, in the Middle Kama Region: Classification and Use]. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 1(19):238-256; <https://www.academia.edu/32880949/>.

The site in Russia produced 32 types of glass beads, most of which were associated with female headdresses. These were decorated with 1-2 rows of bead strings along the lower trim. English abstract.

Goldina, E.V. and R.D. Goldina

- 2021 К вопросу о датировке и хронологии бус Тарасовского могильника I-V вв. на Средней Каме [On Dating and Chronology of Beads from 1st-5th Century Tarasovo Burial Ground on Middle Kama]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 3:124-147; <https://www.academia.edu/61644762/>.

Describes a large and varied collection of glass beads recovered from a burial ground in eastern Russia. English abstract.

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

- 2012 Ныргындинский I могильник II-III вв. на Средней Каме [The Nyrgynda I Burial Ground of the 2nd-3rd Centuries in the Middle Kama]. *Materials and Research of the Kama-Vyatka Archaeological Expedition* 22.

Presents a thorough analysis of the glass beads recovered from a Sarmatian burial site in Nyrgynda, Udmurtia, Russia.

Golebiowska-Tobiasz, Aneta

- 2014 Precious and Decorative Stones and Other Raw Minerals in Polovtsian Burial Inventories (11th-Beginning of 13th Century). *Rossica Antiqua* 1:15-43; <https://www.academia.edu/10284939/>.

An overview of the materials used for ornaments – including beads and pendants – by the Polovtsi in eastern Ukraine and Russia and beyond. They include amber, rock crystal, carnelian, agate, lapis lazuli, coral, chalk, pearls, and shells.

Golovanova, L.V., V.B. Doronichev, E.V. Doronicheva, and A.G. Nedomolkin

- 2021 Industries of the End of Upper Palaeolithic in the South of Russian Plain (Northeastern Azov Sea Region) and the Northern Caucasus. In *Studies on the Palaeolithic of Western Eurasia: Proceedings of the XVIII UISPP World Congress*, edited by György Lengyel, Jarosław Wilczyński, Marta Sánchez de la Torre, Xavier Mangado, and Josep Maria Fullola, pp. 159-183. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/52712049/>.

Recovered ornaments include stone and animal tooth pendants as well as shell and bone beads.

Golubeva, E.N. and A.A. Chizhevsky

- 2020 Сланцевые подвески из энеолитических погребений Мурзихинского II могильника: морфолого-функциональный анализ [Slate Pendants from the Eneolithic Burials of the Murzikha II Burial Ground: Morphological and Functional Analysis (Preliminary Data)]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 5:76-88; <https://www.academia.edu/44904193/>.

Five morphological forms were recovered from this site in Ivanovo Oblast, central Russia. English abstract.

Gomes, Francisco B.

- 2014 Importações mediterrâneas em contextos «Pós-Orientalizantes» do Sul de Portugal (séculos VI-IV a.n.e.). *Revista Onoba* 2:27-44; <https://www.academia.edu/5748764/>.

Imported objects related to the Mediterranean commercial networks found in Iron Age contexts in southern Portugal include Egyptian amulets, and carnelian and glass beads.

- 2014 Mediterranean Goods in “Post-Orientalizing” Funerary Contexts of Southern Portugal: Some Remarks on Consumption, Peripherality and Cultural Identity. In *Actas del XVIII Congreso Internacional de Arqueología Clásica*, edited by José María Álvarez, Trinidad Nogales, and Isabel Rodà, pp. 85-87; <https://www.academia.edu/4331730/>.

A significant number of Mediterranean imports have been identified in so called “Post-Orientalizing” contexts (ca. late 6th century to the early 4th century 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; <https://www.academia.edu/37886503/>.

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.

2020 O conjunto vítreo da necrópole da I Idade do Ferro de Fonte Velha de Bensafrim (Lagos, Portugal) / The Glass Assemblage from the Early Iron Age Necropolis of Fonte Velha de Bensafrim (Lagos). *Ophiussa* 4:71-116; <https://www.academia.edu/62725949/>.

Presents a detailed discussion of the assemblage which remains one of the largest in the southwestern Iberian Peninsula, with nearly 300 specimens. English abstract.

2020 Uma *Trilobitenperle* de vidro negro de Cômoros da Portela (São Bartolomeu de Messines, Silves). *Revista Portuguesa de Arqueologia* 23:163-172; <https://www.academia.edu/62726443/>.

Discusses a black glass bead from a site in southern Portugal which does not fit within the known repertoire of Iron Age glass objects. Its technical, formal, and decorative characteristics seem to place it within the group of the so-called *Trilobitenperlen* which belong to the Late Roman period, the 4th century CE in particular.

2021 *A necrópole do Olival do Senhor dos Mártires (Alcácer do Sal, Portugal). Práticas funerárias, Cultura Material e Identidade(s) na Idade do Ferro do Baixo Sado (séculos VII-II a.n.e.)*. UNIARQ/FL-UL, Estudos & Memórias 17. <https://www.academia.edu/95478840/>.

Excavations at a necropolis in Portugal dated to the Lower Sado Iron Age (7th-2nd centuries BC) uncovered a number of beads made of bronze, glass, faience, and carnelian. Included are several examples of Egyptian type.

2021 Early Iron Age ‘Black’ Glass from the South-West Iberian Peninsula: Typology, Distribution and Context. *Zephyrus* LXXXVII:124-144; <https://www.academia.edu/62726309/>.

Presents a typological survey of “black” glass beads found in Early Iron Age contexts in a well-delimited area of Southern Portugal.

2021 El vidrio prerromano en el Algarve (Portugal): el conjunto de la tumba de Corte de Père Jacques (Aljezur) en su contexto regional / Pre-Roman Glass in Algarve (Portugal): The Assemblage from the Tomb of Corte de Père Jacques (Aljezur) in its Regional Setting. *Revista Onoba* 9:93-108; <https://www.academia.edu/62726187/>.

The tomb contained a significant assemblage of glass beads which belong to some of the more common groups in the Iron Age of southern Portugal, while there are also some examples with peculiar characteristics. English abstract.

2021 Phytomorphic Carnelian Pendants in the Late Bronze and Iron Ages of the Iberian Peninsula: Origin, Distribution, and Significance. *Complutum* 32(1):29-47; <https://www.academia.edu/62726778/>.

New evidence suggests the pendants should be considered as part of the array of prestige goods introduced in the Far West by Phoenician trade between the later stages of the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age.

2023 Iron Age Glass Eye Beads in southern Portugal (7th-2nd Centuries BCE). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 80(2), e17; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375902107>.

This study proposes an explicit and open typological system for Iron Age eye beads. The data compiled suggest that the decorative patterns of the eye beads in the study area have a chrono-cultural significance which might point to changes in supply chains as well as in the connectivity patterns of local communities between the Early and the Late Iron Age.

Gomes, Mário Varela, Rosa Varela Gomes, Carlos Boavida, and Joana Gonçalves

2022 Espólios funerários do Convento de Santana em Lisboa (campanha de 2002-2003). *Arqueologia & História* 71-72:73-90; <https://www.academia.edu/82530406/>.

Several burials at the convent in Lisbon, Portugal, were accompanied by rosaries or chaplets composed of bone and glass beads. They date to the 17th and 18th centuries.

Gomes, Mário Varela, Rosa Varela Gomes, and Joana Gonçalves

2017 Objectos produzidos em matérias duras de origem animal, do Convento de Santana, de Lisboa. In *I Encontro de Arqueologia de Lisboa: Uma Cidade em Escavação (Teatro Aberto, 26, 27 e 28 de Nov. de 2015)*, edited by Ana Caessa, Cristina Nozes, Isabel Cameira, and Rodrigo Banha da Silva, pp. 84-105. Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa / Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, Lisbon. <https://www.academia.edu/35273466/>.

Objects produced from hard materials of animal origin recovered from the Convento de Santana, Lisbon, Portugal, include beads made of bone, coral, and fish vertebrae, and a pendant made of mother-of-pearl. English abstract.

2020 Artefactos de azeviche do Convento de Santana de Lisboa. *Arqueologia & História* 70:295-305; <https://www.academia.edu/44424755/>.

A variety of jet beads and pendants were recovered from the site of the Santana Convent in Lisbon, Portugal. They date to between the 16th and 18th centuries. English abstract.

Gonçalves, Joana, Rosa Varela Gomes, and Mário Varela Gomes

2020 Adereços de vidro, dos séculos XVI-XVIII, procedentes do antigo Convento de Santana de Lisboa (anéis, braceletes e contas). In *Arqueologia em Portugal / 2020 - Estado da Questão*, edited by José Morais Arnaud, César Neves, and Andrea Martins, pp. 1815-1835. <https://www.academia.edu/44532899/>.

Excavations conducted at the site of Santana Convent in Lisbon, Portugal, revealed a variety of glass beads attributed to the 16th and 17th centuries. Included are Nueva Cadiz and chevron types. English abstract.

González Hernández, Pablo and Óscar López Jiménez

2021 Las cuentas oculadas de la Edad del Hierro en el sector suroccidental de la Meseta Norte (España) / Oculated Beads of the Iron Age in the Southwestern Sector of the Iberian Northern Plateau (Spain). *BSAA arqueología* LXXXVII:61-104; <https://www.academia.edu/72212887/>.

Examines a group of eye beads to determine their origin, as well as how and when they reached prehistoric sites in the present-day Spanish provinces of Salamanca and Ávila.

Gorbanenko, S.A., T.Yu. Hoshko, O.S. Dzneldze, O.M. KovalchuK, O.S. Milashevskiy, V.A. Nesterovskiy, A.V. Panikarskiy, and M.S. Serheieva

2018 Намисто вельбарської культури з Хрінників [Beads of the Wielbark Culture from Khrinnyk]. *Arheologija* 2:90-97; <https://www.academia.edu/37095909/>

Dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries, a glass bead and several perforated fish (pike) vertebrae – possibly once strung together – were found in a dwelling in northwestern Ukraine. English abstract.

Gordon, Kate

1990 A Norse Viking-Age Grave from Cruach Mhor, Islay. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 120:151-160.

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

Goring, Elizabeth

2006 Anthropomorphic and Zoomorphic Figurines and Pendants. In *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus*, edited by Edgar Peltenburg, pp. 67-90. Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, Nicosia.

Reports on the recovered pendants, mostly made of stone.

2019 Figurines and Figurative Pendants. In *Figurine Makers of Prehistoric Cyprus: Settlement and Cemeteries at Souskiou*, edited by Edgar Peltenburg, Diane Bolger, and Lindy Crewe, pp. 207-222. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv13gvh3h.20>.

Discusses the figurative pendants of stone, shell, and carved pig's teeth recovered from cemetery sites of the Chalcolithic period on Cyprus.

Górkiewicz-Bucka, Ewa

2016 Bizuteria z wczesnośredniowiecznego grodziska w Kamieniu Pomorskim [Jewellery from the Early Medieval Stronghold in Kamień Pomorski]. *Materiały Zachodniopomorskie* NS XII:463-481.

The ornaments recovered from a site in northwestern Poland include glass and amber beads.

Görner, I.

2002 *Bestattungssitten der Hügelgräberbronzezeit in Nord- und Osthessen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 20.

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

Gornez de Soto, José

1996 *Grotte des Perrats à Agris (Charente), 1981-1994: étude préliminaire*. Association de publications Chauvinoises, Dossier 4.

This cave site in west-central France produced amber beads and a bone imitation of an amber spacer-plate.

Gottschall, Anna

2008 Prayer Bead Production and use in Medieval England. *Rosetta* 4:1-14.

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

Govedarica, Blagoje and Igor Manzura

2016 The Giurgiulești Cemetery in Chronological and Cultural Context of Southeastern and Eastern Europe. *Eurasia Antiqua* 22:1-39; <https://www.academia.edu/40082626/>.

Dating to the 5th millennium BC, the burials recovered from a site in Moldova were accompanied by a variety of ornaments, including beads and pendants of shell, stone, metal, and deer teeth.

Gradmann, Rena, Marianne Hasenmayer, Christoph Berthold, and Ulrich Schüssler

2013 Funde von Chevronperlen in den frühneuzeitlichen Glashütten Neulautern und Walkersbach im Schwäbisch-Fränkischen Wald. In *Archäometrie und Denkmalpflege: Jahrestagung an der Bauhaus Universität Weimar, 25.-28. September 2013*, edited by A. Hauptman, O. Mecking, and M. Prange, pp. 289-293. Deutsches Bergbau-Museum, Bochum. <https://www.academia.edu/22952298/>.

Investigates the probable origin of seven-layer chevron bead production canes and beads as well as blue canes with round and square sections likely dating to the 16th century found at two glassworks in the Heilbronn district of southwestern Germany.

Graells i Fabregat, Raimon

2024 *La necrópolis paleoibérica de Poaiç. Reflexiones sobre una arqueología funeraria*, Publicacions de la Universitat d'Alacant. Studia Protohistorica 1.

The section on material culture discusses the pendants and beads recovered from the Paleoiberian necropolis of Poaiç in eastern Spain. *See also* Martinex Mira (2024).

Grahek, L.

2004 Halštatska gomila na Hribu v Metliki [A Hallstatt Tumulus at Hrib in Metlika]. *Arheološki Vestnik* 55:111-206.

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

Gratuze, Bernard and Yves Billaud

2014 Inventaire des perles en verre et en faïence de l'Age du Bronze originaires des ateliers de la région de Frattesina retrouvées en France. In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia: Atti delle XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO), Museo Archeologico Nazionale, 12-13 maggio 2012*, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Ubaldi, pp. 25-37. Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre – Comitato Nazionale Italiano, Venice. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269335283>.

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.

Gravel-Miguel, C., E. Cristiani, J. Hodgkins, C.M. Orr, D.S. Strait, M. Peresani, S. Benazzi, G. Pothier-Bouchard, H.M. Keller, D. Meyer, D. Drohobysky, S. Talamo, D. Panetta, A. Zupancich, C.E. Miller, F. Negrino, and J. Riel-Salvatore

2022 The Ornaments of the Arma Veirana Early Mesolithic Infant Burial. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*; <https://www.academia.edu/108216766/>.

Presents a detailed record of the shell beads and pendants found in direct association with a female infant in northwestern Italy.

Grębska-Kulow, Malgorzata, Maria Gurova, and Petar Zidarov

2021 Anthropomorphic Figurines and Miniature Beads from the Early Neolithic Settlement of Ilindentsi, Southwest Bulgaria. *Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology* 11(1):1-31; <https://www.academia.edu/84627974/>.

Unique to this site are 41 miniature (3-5 mm diameter) beads. Thirty-six are made of clay while the remainder are composed of shell, stone, and mother-of-pearl.

Grechko, Denis

2020 Chronological Schemes of the Late Hallstatt Period (HaD) in Central Europe: New Opportunities for the Synchronization and Refinement of Dates. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 72(2):585-605; <https://www.academia.edu/44714507/>.

Includes a discussion of biconical glass beads as chronological markers for complexes of the Early Iron Age.

Green, Barbara, Andrew Rogerson, and Susan G. White

1987 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Morning Thorpe, Norfolk. Volume 1: Catalogue*. East Anglian Archaeology 36. <https://eaareports.org.uk/publication/report36/>.

Recovered beads include those of amber, monochrome and polychrome glass, gold in glass, jet, crystal, ivory, and chalk. Minimal descriptions are provided by grave.

Greiff, Susanne and Etleva Nallbani

2008 When Metal Meets Beads: Technological Study of Early Medieval Metal Foil Beads from Albania. *Mélanges de l'École française de Rome - Moyen Âge* 120(2):355-375; <https://www.academia.edu/1621584/>.

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.

Grigoriev, Stanislav

2019 Central European Impulses in Eastern Europe in the Early Second Millennium BC. *Slovenská Archeológia* XVII(2):225-239; <https://www.academia.edu/41690082/>.

Eastern European cultures of the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, first of all, Babino and Abashevo, to a lesser extent Lola and Sintashta, have some Central European inclusions, indicating migration from west to east during this period. This makes it possible to establish chronological relations of the complexes of Eastern Europe, the Urals and Kazakhstan at the transition from the Eurasian Middle to Late Bronze Age with the Central European Early Bronze Age2 complexes. Beads and pendants of various forms and materials are included in the discussion.

Grömer, Karina and Angelika Rudelic

2014 Unscheinbar und doch spannend Organische Reste in den frühmittelalterlichen Gräbern von Adnet und Untereching. In *Spuren der Völkerwanderungszeit. Neue Grabfunde aus Adnet und St. Georgen-Untereching*, edited by P. Höglinger, pp. 48-61. Fundberichte aus Österreich Materialhefte A, Sonderheft 22.

Glass beads accompanied several early medieval burials at two sites in Austria.

Grøn, Ole, Anne Hedeager Krag, and Pia Bennike

1994 *Vikingetidsggravpladser på Langeland*. Langelands Museum, Rudkøbing. <https://www.academia.edu/5700613/>.

A number of beads were recovered from three Viking burial sites at Langeland, Denmark. They are composed of glass (including millefiori types), rock crystal, amber, silver wire formed into a ring-shape, and a fossil. Lengthy English summary.

Groove, Annette Marie

2001 *Das alamannische Gräberfeld von Münzingen/Stadt Freiburg*. Materialhefte zur Archäologie in Baden-Württemberg 54.

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

Gruber, Christian, Sophie Hüdepohl, and Martin Mach

2019 Korallenperlen aus den spätrömischen Gräberfeldern von *Guntia*/Günzburg und ihre archäometrische Analyse mittels Raman-Spektrometrie. *Berichte der bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 60:129-147; <https://www.academia.edu/42978436/>.

Discusses the archaeometric analysis of coral beads from Late Roman graves at *Guntia* (Günzburg in southern Germany), as well as illustrating the associated glass beads.

Gruet, Yves, Luc Laporte, and Yves Bodeur

2009 Objets de parure recueillis sur le site arténacien de Ponthezières [Objects of Ornament Collected on the Artenacian Site of Ponthezières]. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 470-504. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

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

Grumeza, Lavinia

2011 The Sarmatian Necropolis from Foeni (Timiș County). *Analele Banatului, S.N., Arheologie – Istorie* XIX:181-205.

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

2013 Roman Beads Found in Tibiscum. In *Archaeological Small Finds and their Significance. Proceedings of the Symposium: Costume as an Identity Expression*, edited by Iosif Vasile Ferencz, Nicolae Cătălin Rîșcuța, and Oana Tutilă Bărbat, pp. 139-158. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/42009726/>.

The existence of glass-bead workshops in Tibiscum in western Romania is demonstrated by the discovery of a glass-melting oven, crucibles, iron rods, and bead wasters.

2013 Sarmatian Necropolises and Graves from the Territory of Banat (1st-4th century AD). Ph.D. dissertation. "1 Decembrie 1918" University, Faculty of History and Philology, of Alba Iulia, Romania.

Sarmatian burials in the Banat region of western Romania have produced 8 types of monochrome glass beads (with different subtypes) and 10 types of polychrome glass beads. Other materials include calcite, carnelian, amber, and coral. All are imported Roman products.

2014 *Sarmatian Cemeteries from Banat (Late 1st - Early 5th Centuries AD)*. Mega Publishing House, Cluj Napoca. <https://www.academia.edu/30658763/>

Among the recovered ornaments are a collar made of silver beads set on iron wire and a collar made of golden beads and pendants, and glass inlay. There is also a variety of beads and pendants made of glass, stone, amber, and coral.

2016 Sarmatian Personal Ornaments from the South-Eastern Part of the Great Hungarian Plain during the 1st-3rd Centuries CE: Imports and Local Production. In *Mobility in Research on the Black Sea Region*, edited by Victor Cojocaru and Alexander Rubel, pp. 439-482. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/28471097/>. Presents an overview of the ornaments, including beads and pendants.

2018 Fashion by Rituals: Rosette Glass Beads Found in Sarmatian and Sântana de Mure-Chernyakhov Cultures (1st c. BC - 4th c. AD). *Arheologia Moldovei* 41(1):193-218; <https://www.cceol.com/search/article-detail?id=873042>. Explores the possible origins and uses of rosette beads in and around the Carpathian Basin.

2019 *Corpus der römischen Funde im europäischen Barbaricum. Rumänien. Band 1. Kreis Arad*. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/40902890/>. Contains a section on Roman beads from sites in Arad County, Romania.

2020 The More Colourful, the Better! Polychrome Glass Beads of the 2nd-4th Century Cemeteries in Banat (Romania). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 437-445. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.academia.edu/43634079/>. Discusses eight groups of decorated glass beads found with burials of the Sarmatian culture.

2021 Amulete din plumb din a doua jumătate a secolului al V-lea descoperite la Sânpaul (jud. Cluj). *Acta Musei Tutovens. Istorie veche și arheologie* XVII:122-134; <https://www.academia.edu/49121175/>. Describes three lead pendants and the associated glass beads found with burials of the Merovingian period in northwestern Romania with comparative material. English summary.

2021 The Sarmatian Cemetery of Mitoc-Malu Galben (Boto ani County/RO): 60 Years Later. In *Migration and Identity in Eurasia: From Ancient Times to the Middle Ages*, edited by Victor Cojocaru and Annamária-Izabella Pázsint, pp. 167-200. Pontica et Mediterranea X. <https://www.academia.edu/49487733/>.

Most of the beads recovered from the cemetery in northern Romania are made of glass, followed by amber, carnelian, and shell or nacre. They had been sewn to the lower parts of coats/dresses, and to shoes and tiaras/headdress. Beads in the neck area formed either necklaces or sewn onto garments.

2022 Weniger ist mehr: Glas in der Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov Kultur (Kreis Vaslui/Ostrumänien). *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 97(2); <https://doi.org/10.1515/pz-2022-2054>.

Analyzes the glass vessels and mosaic beads with face masks from sites of the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov Culture (end of the 3rd to the beginning of the 5th century AD) in Eastern Romania.

Grumeza, Lavinia and Vitalie Bârcă

2020 Glass Beads Discovered in the Sarmatian Cemeteries from South-Western Romania. *Archaeology and Early History of Ukraine* 3(36):402-415;

<https://www.academia.edu/44744006/>.

Nine main types of monochrome glass beads and eight types of polychrome glass beads (each with variations, different colors, and forms) are identified.

Grumeza, Lavinia and George Cupcea

2020 Migration Period Graves Recently Discovered in Sânpaul (Jud. Cluj / RO).

Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt 50(3):413-427;

<https://www.academia.edu/44925275/>.

Discusses the glass beads found with three burials in northwestern Romania.

Grumeza, Lavinia, Luciana Rumeșă-Irimu, and Vitalie Bârcă

2014 Beads. In *Sarmatian Vestiges Discovered South of the Lower Mure River. The Graves from Hunedoara Timișană and Arad*, by Vitalie Bârcă, pp. 120-132. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Thorough study of the glass, limestone, chalcedony, and amber beads recovered from sites in Romania dating mostly to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD.

Grumeza, Lavinia and Angela Simalcsik

2020 The Sarmatian Discoveries from Ripiceni – La Stâncă (Botoșani County/RO): Two Graves and Many Questions. *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology* 7(3):74-91;

<https://www.academia.edu/44417402/>.

Discusses the glass beads found with the burial of an adult female in northeastern Romania, as well as a perforated astragalus, probably used as a pendant, that accompanied a child. The burials are attributed to the second half of the 2nd century-3rd century AD.

Grumeza, Lavinia and Adrian Ursuțiu

2016 The Sarmatian Cemetery from Nădlac 3M North. In *Orbis Romanus and Barbaricum. The Barbarians around the Province of Dacia and Their Relations with the Roman Empire*, edited by Vitalie Bârcă, pp. 283-324. Patrimonium Archaeologicum

Transylvanicum 14. <https://www.academia.edu/37064479/>.

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

Grumeza, Lavinia, Adrian Ursuțiu, and Gelu Copos

2013 Arad “Barieră.” cercetări arheologice preventive într-un sit de epocă sarmatică / Arad “Barieră” / Rescue Excavation in a Sarmatian Period Site. Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum 6. <https://www.academia.edu/30832464/>.

Sarmatian glass, limestone, and amber beads of the 3rd-4th centuries were found at Arad, Romania.

Grünberg, Judith M.

2013 Animals in Mesolithic Burials in Europe. *Anthropozoologica* 48(2):231-253; <https://www.academia.edu/37594119/>.

Includes a discussion of bone, tooth, and shell pendants recovered from more than 200 burial sites in Europe with information regarding production techniques, value, and function.

2016 Mesolithic Burials – Rites, Symbols and Social Organisation of Early Postglacial Communities. In *Mesolithic Burials – Rites, Symbols and Social Organisation of Early Postglacial Communities. International Conference, Halle (Saale), Germany, 18th-21st September 2013*, edited by Judith M. Grünberg, Bernhard Gramsch, Lars Larsson, Jörg Orschiedt, and Harald Meller, pp. 13-24. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 13(I). <https://www.academia.edu/37592786/>.

Outlines some of the general features of Mesolithic burials based on previous research, including personal ornaments.

Grünberg, Judith M., Heribert A. Graetsch, Karl-Uwe Heußner, and Karla Schneider

2016 Analyses of Mesolithic Grave Goods from Upright Seated Individuals in Central Germany. In *Mesolithic Burials – Rites, Symbols and Social Organisation of Early Postglacial Communities. International Conference, Halle (Saale), Germany, 18th-21st September 2013*, edited by Judith M. Grünberg, Bernhard Gramsch, Lars Larsson, Jörg Orschiedt, and Harald Meller, pp. 291-328. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 13(I). <https://www.academia.edu/37593260/>.

The inventory includes perforated bovid and boar incisors.

Gubaidullina, A.V.

2017 Украшения из поделочных камней в коллекции Билярского музея [Decorations Made of Ornamental Stones in Collection of Bilyar Museum]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 1:92-103; <https://www.academia.edu/41641946/>.

Classifies the beads and pendants of carnelian, amber, agate, crystal, chalcedony, and lapis lazuli recovered from the Bilyar fortress, a reference monument of the pre-Mongol Volga Bulgaria in Tatarstan, eastern Russia. English abstract.

2018 Торговые отношения Волжской Булгарии с востоком на основе изучения импорта украшений из полудрагоценных и поделочных камней и органических материалов (к вопросу о классификации) [Trade Relations of Volga Bulgaria with the East on the

Basis of Studying Imported Jewelry from Semi-Precious Stones, Ornamental Stones and Organic Materials (Concerning the Issue of Classification)]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 5:261-299; <https://www.academia.edu/41691629/>.

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

Guckenbiehl, Marcus and Markus Wild

2022 Glasperlen und Fabelwesen aus einer Siedlung der Latènezeit am Hochrainweg in Germering. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 2021:73-75.

On glass beads and mythical creatures from a La Tène settlement in Germering, Bavaria, Germany.

Guerin, Samuel, Muriel Melin, Marilou Nordez, Barbara Armbruster, Colette du Gardin, Bernard Gratuze, Cecile Veber, Veronique Zech-Matterne, et al.

2022 Le site à dépôts multiples du Bronze moyen atlantique 2 de Ribécourt-Dreslincourt (Oise) : Approche pluridisciplinaire d'un ensemble d'exception / The Middle Bronze Age Atlantic 2 Multi-Deposit Site of Ribécourt-Dreslincourt (Oise): A Multidisciplinary Approach to an Exceptional Site. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 119(4):663-720. <https://hal.science/hal-03970323/document>.

A Bronze Age hoard (F 36) discovered in north-central France included a necklace composed primarily of amber beads, a single glass specimen, and bronze spirals and trumpet-shaped beads.

Guglielmi, Alexandra

2018 "Tangled." Roman Personal Ornament in Iron Age Ireland and Southern Scandinavia (100 BC-AD 500). Ph.D. thesis. School of Archaeology, University College Dublin, Dublin. <https://www.academia.edu/44462245/>; <https://www.academia.edu/44462246/>.

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.

Guguev, Vladimir and Aleksandr Nechiporuk

2020 A Grave with Imported Artefacts at the Cemetery of Temernik Fortified Settlement. *Crimea in the Sarmatian Era (II Century BC - IV Century AD)* VI:189-214; <https://www.academia.edu/44732854/>.

A female burial in the Rostov-on-Don region of Russia was accompanied by necklaces composed of gold pendants, bronze medallions, and almandine and carnelian beads. It dates to the period from the second half of the 2nd century to the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries. In Russian with English abstract.

Guguev, V.K. and I.N. Parusimov

2022 Раскопки участка Темерницкого некрополя в 2020 году [Excavation of a Section of the Temernitsky Necropolis in 2020]. In *Prehistory. Antiquity. Middle Ages. Historical, Archaeological and Cultural Studies* 2:67-95. <https://www.academia.edu/92174818/>. Describes the beads and pendants recovered from a necropolis in Rostov-on-Don, southeastern Russia. Attributed to the Don Meotian culture, they material dates to the second half of the 2nd century. English abstract.

Guidi, A.

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

Guido, Margaret

1999 *The Glass Beads of Anglo-Saxon England, c. AD 400-700*, edited by Martin Welch. Society of Antiquaries of London, Research Reports. The first national survey of all the glass beads that have been recovered through excavation, with references to their publication. Also, two essays by Martin Welch placing the beads in their historical and archaeological context. United Kingdom. See Hirst (1999) for a review.

Guido, M. and J.M. Mills

1993 Beads (Jet, Glass, Crystal, and Coral). In *Excavations at Poundbury, 1966-80. Vol. 2: The Cemeteries*, edited by D.E. Farwell and Theya I. Molleson, pp. 100-102. Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society Monograph Series 11. The beads recovered from excavations at a late Roman Christian cemetery near Dorchester, England, United Kingdom, are described.

Guido, M. and M. Welch

2000 Indirect Evidence for Glass Bead Manufacture in Early Anglo-Saxon England. In *Glass in Britain and Ireland, AD 350-1100*, edited by J. Price, pp. 115-119. British Museum Occasional Paper 127. London. United Kingdom.

Guidotti, M. Cristina

1988 Un pendente di vetro del Museo Egizio di Firenze. *Egitto e Vicino Oriente* XI:33-37. On a glass head pendant of 5th-century Phoenician type. Italy.

Guilaine, J.

1991 Les premières perles de verre en Méditerranée occidentale. In *Liber Amicorum Jacques A.E. Nenquin*, edited by H. Thoen et al., pp. 163-172. Seminarie voor Archeologie, Universiteit Gent, Studia Archaeologica. The first glass beads in the western Mediterranean.

Guilaine, Jean, Araceli Martín, and Mònica Oliva

2015 Les boutons prismatiques perforés en V. In *Grottes sépulcrales préhistoriques des Hautes-Corbières*, edited by Jean Guilaine, Jean Vaquer, and Jean Zammit, pp. 205-234. Archives d'Ecologie Préhistorique, Toulouse. <https://www.academia.edu/21813606/>.

A detailed study of prismatic “buttons” with V-shaped perforations of various materials which are generally considered to be characteristic of the late Chalcolithic and early Bronze ages in the eastern Pyrenees. They appear to have been strung into necklaces and also attached to garments.

Guilaine, Jean, Guirec Querré, Serge Cours, Jacques Coularou, Hélène Vergély, Jean Vaquer, and Muriel Gandelin

2023 The Variscite «Necklace» of the Salpêtre Cave, at Pompignan (Gard, France). *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 47, 103768; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2022.103768>.

A set of 17 variscite beads excavated in southeastern France constitutes a unique Middle Neolithic ornament. PIXE (Particle Induced X-ray Emission) chemical analysis of the beads and reference samples from possible sources indicates a mineral origin from the Gava mines situated near Barcelona, Spain.

Guirguis, Michele

2017 I gioielli, gli scarabei e gli amuleti. In *La Sardegna fenicia e punica. Storia e materiali*, edited by Michele Guirguis, pp. 449-486. Corpora delle antichità della Sardegna. <https://www.academia.edu/36934166/>.

Provides an illustrated catalog of glass, glass-paste, and metal ornaments recovered from Phoenician-Punic sites on Sardinia, Italy. These include necklaces and bracelets, as well as pendants, amulets, and scarabs.

Guliaev, V.I.

2003 Amazons in the Scythia: New Finds at the Middle Don, Southern Russia. *World Archaeology* 35(1):112-125.

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

Guliyeva, Zeyneb

2023 Neolithic Graves and Burial Customs in Nakhchivan. *Grani* 26(1):28-32; <https://www.academia.edu/110103099/>.

Presents a brief discussion of the beads associated with burials at the Kultepe I settlement located in the Nakhchivan region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Gullov, Hans Christian

1997 *From Middle Ages to Colonial Times: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Studies of the Thule Culture in South West Greenland 1300-1800 AD*. Meddelelser om Grønland: Man & Society 23.

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

Gulyás, Bence, Eszter Pásztor, Kristóf Fehér, Csilla Libor, Tamás Szeniczey, László Előd Aradi, Réka Fülöp, and Kyra Lyublyanovics

2023 Tiszkürt-Zsilke-tanya: An Interdisciplinary Analysis of an Early Avar Period Cemetery. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae* 3(11):293-441; <https://www.academia.edu/116964705/>.

Located in eastern Hungary, the site yielded a variety of glass beads and pendants. The principal chronological indicators are melon seed-shaped beads and two pairs of earrings with big bead pendants which date the burials to between the 640s and the 680s.

Gulyás, Gyöngyi

2015 A balta alakú csüngők a szarmata leletanyagban [Axe-Shaped Pendants among Sarmatian Finds]. In *Hadak Útján XXIV. Conference of Young Scholars on the Migration Period November 4-6, 2014, Esztergom*, Vol. 1, edited by Türk Attila, pp. 129-163. Archaeolingua, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/25695620/>.

Presents a survey of Sarmatian axe-shaped pendants found in Hungary and classifies them according to shape. Also discusses how they were utilized.

2018 Mit viseltek a szarmata lányok és asszonyok? Régészeti megfigyelések az Óföldrak-Ürmösön feltárt temető sírjai alapján (Kr. u. 4-5. sz.). Wie kleideten sich sarmatische Mädchen und Frauen? Archäologische Beobachtungen anhand der Befunde des Gräberfeldes von Óföldrak-Ürmös (4.-5. Jh. n. Chr.). In *7000 év története: Fejezetek Magyarországról régészetéből. 7000 Jahre Geschichte: Einblick in die Archäologie Ungarns*, edited by Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáska and Dániel Winger, pp. 147-156. <https://www.academia.edu/44820333/>.

On how Sarmatian girls and women utilized beads in their attire during the 4th-5th centuries based on archaeological finds at a burial ground in Hungary.

Gumiński, Witold and Karolina Bugajska

2016 Exception as a Rule. Unusual Mesolithic Cemetery and other Graves at Dudka and Szczepanki, Masuria, NE-Poland. In *Mesolithic Burials – Rites, Symbols and Social Organisation of Early Postglacial Communities. International Conference, Halle (Saale), Germany, 18th-21st September 2013*, edited by Judith M. Grünberg, Bernhard Gramsch, Lars Larsson, Jörg Orschiedt, and Harald Meller, pp. 465-510. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 13(II). <https://www.academia.edu/98617739/>.

The few adornments include beads fashioned from bird bone and fossil crinoid stem segments, and pendants formed from boar tusk fragments and naturally perforated limestone pebbles.

Gumpert, Anita von Kahler

- 1991 Review of *Baubles, Buttons and Beads: the Heritage of Bohemia*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1993). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:65-66; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol5/iss1/11/>.

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; <https://www.academia.edu/27508626/>.

Though short lived, the German trade journal, *Die Perle*, contains a wealth of information concerning the European bead and jewelry industry of the 1920s. Short articles provide insight into new machinery and apparatus for producing beads, natural and artificial materials for the production of beads and other ornaments, fashion trends, market reports, and numerous other topics. As the journals are in German, English summaries are provided for a representative sample of the articles to give the reader an idea of their vast scope.

Gurioli, Fabio

- 2008 Gli oggetti di *parure* tra i primi uomini moderni [Personal Ornaments among the First Anatomically Modern Populations]. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LVIII:29-38.

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

Guštin, Mitja

- 2020 “The Amber Route” during the Late Iron Age and Roman Imperial Periods, from the 5th Century BC to the 3rd Century AD. In *Revisiting Dispersions: Celtic and Germanic ca. 400 BC - ca. 400 AD*, edited by T. L. Markey and L. Repanšek, pp. 184-219. *Journal of Indo-European Studies Monograph Series* 76. <https://www.academia.edu/71229151/>.

Presents an evaluation of the commercial and cultural significance of the “Amber Route,” a term that demarcates an ancient trade connection between the southern coastal areas of the Baltic and the northern coastal regions of the Adriatic, the most integrated part of the Mediterranean area in Continental Europe. Beads and pendants enter into the discussion.

- 2023 The Scordiscian Lady and Her Attire from “Sremska Mitrovica.” In *A Step into the Past. Approaches to Identity, Communications and Material Culture in South-Eastern European Archaeology*, edited by B. Govedarica, I. Vranić, and A. Kapuran, pp. 123-136. Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade, Monographs 87 (printed) / 88 (digital). <https://www.academia.edu/113543435/>.

Located in northern Serbia, the burial – associated with the Celtic Scordisci tribe – was accompanied by a necklace of quartz/glass beads, another of amber beads, a large amber bead, and a bear-tooth pendant partly sheathed in silver foil.

Guštin, Mitja and Borut Križ

- 2007 Lady and Her Attire, Reflections of Status and Cult in Gr. 30/4 from Ivanec near Družinska Vas. In *Scripta praehistorica in honorem Biba Teržan*, edited by M. Blečić, M. Črešnar, B. Hänsel, A. Hellmuth, E. Kaiser, and C. Metzner-Nebelsick, pp. 491-503. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana. <https://www.academia.edu/2649452/>.

Located in southeastern Slovenia, the burial dates to the mid-6th century BC. Among the grave goods were several necklaces of blue glass and amber beads, as well as a bronze bead and pendant.

Guštin, Mitja and Andrej Preložnik

- 2005 Sajevice: železnodobno gomilno grobišče ob Krki. *Arheološki Vestnik* 56:113-168. Iron Age tumulus cemetery, 7th century, in eastern Dolenjska, Slovenia. Many graves contained bronze beads, including a belt set. Also a female grave with a prized large glass bead. Long English summary.

- 2005 Die hallstattzeitlichen Frauen mit Goldschmuck von Dolenjsko (Slowenien). In *Interpretierte Eisenzeiten. Fallstudien, Methoden, Theorie. Tagungsbeiträge der 1. Linzer Gespräche zur interpretativen Eisenzeitarchäologie*, edited by Raimund Karl and Jutta Leskovar, pp. 113-130. Studien zur Kulturgeschichte von Oberösterreich 18. Provides information about the gold ornaments, including beads, found with Hallstatt burials in Slovenia.

Gutiérrez, Carmen, Laura Llorente, Ignacio Martín-Lerma, Inmaculada Donate, Pedro Muñoz, and Aroa Guerrero

- 2018 Los objetos de adorno del Sector C de Cova Fosca (Castellón). *Anejos a CuPAUAM* 3:83-102; <https://www.academia.edu/42609705/>.

Cova Fosca in east-central Spain yielded various shell and bone beads and tooth and stone pendants ranging from the Epipaleolithic to the Neolithic 1C period. Their technological and functional aspects are discussed, as well as their cultural/symbolic value.

Gutiérrez-Zugasti, Igor and David Cuenca-Solana

- 2015 Ornaments from the Magdalenian Burial Area in El Mirón Cave (Cantabria, Northern Spain). Were they Grave Goods? *Journal of Archaeological Science* 60:112-124; <https://shs.hal.science/hal-01150375/>.

Concludes that the shell beads and perforated mammal teeth found near the burial of a woman were not grave goods, but simply artifacts present in the occupation layers in that part of the cave.

Gutjahr, Christoph and Eva Steigberger

- 2015 Ein spätantikes Kindergrab aus Wildon, Steiermark. *Archäologie Österreichs* 26(1):40-50.

A group of glass beads of late antiquity was found associated with a child burial in Austria.

Gutsmiedl, Doris

- 2009 Regionalisierungstendenzen merowingerzeitlicher Perlenmode am Beispiel der Perlen aus dem frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeld von Aschheim-Bajuwarenring, Lkr. München. In *Dunkle Jahrhunderte in Mitteleuropa?*, edited by O. Heinrich-Tamaska, N. Krohn, and S. Ristow, pp. 183-198. Studien zu Spätantike und Frühmittelalter 1.
On regional tendencies in Merovingian bead fashion based on beads from the early medieval cemetery at Aschheim-Bajuwarenring, southern Germany.

Gutsmiedl-Schümann, Doris

- 2012 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld Aschheim-Bajuwarenring – Einblicke zur Bevölkerung der Merowingerzeit. *Projekt für lebendige Archäologie des frühen Mittelalters, Jahrgang 2011*, pp. 11-33; <https://www.academia.edu/3732660/>.
Illustrates some of the glass bead necklaces recovered from an early medieval burial ground in Bavaria, Germany.

Gvozdober, Marina

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

Haack, Fabian

- 2020 Schmuck aus Stein: Ketten und Colliers. In *Schwarz auf Weiss. Das Rätsel der Steinzeitscheiben aus dem Blautal*, pp. 45-49. Museum Ulm, Ulm.
<https://www.academia.edu/56509060/>.
A brief account of some of the ornaments used to form necklaces in southern Germany during the early stone age.

Haberstroh, Claudia

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

Hackelberg, Louise

- 2006-2007 Terrass III i Birkas Garnison -i skuggan av Hallen och Smedjan. CD thesis 06/07. Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Stockholm.
Excavations at Terrace III in the Garrison of Birka, Sweden, uncovered beads of various materials. They date the site to the end of the 10th century. In Swedish with an English abstract.

Hackens, Tony and Rolf Winkes

- 1983 *Gold Jewelry: Craft, Style and Meaning from Mycenae to Constantinople*. Publications d'hist. de l'art et d'archéo. de l'Université Catholique de Louvain, Aurifex 5.

Includes fine bead necklaces (Mesopotamian, Mycenaean, Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine), also general essays on materials and techniques plus a reprint of a table of bead shapes (p. 209).

Haevernick, Thea Elisabeth

1983 *Glasperlen der Vorrömischen Eisenzeit I*. Marburger Studien zur Vor-und Frühgeschichte 5.

The first in a series of studies on Pre-Roman Iron Age glass beads.

Haffner, A.

1989 *Gräber – Spiegel des Lebens: zum Totenbrauchtum der Kelten und Römer am Beispiel des Treverer-Gräberfeldes Wederath-Belginum*. Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Trier. Von Zabern, Mainz.

Cemetery finds of the 4th century BC to the 4th century AD in Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, include some beads. Glass ring-beads are illustrated in excellent color photographs.

Hafner, Albert and Peter J. Suter

2003 *Das Neolithikum in der Schweiz. Journal of Neolithic Archaeology* 5;
<http://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.

Håkonsen, Ingunn Dahlseng

2009 *Perlehistorier – Reiser gjennom tid og sted*. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Tromsø, Tromsø.

Deals with beads of sundry materials at Late Iron Age sites in Northern Norway.

Hallager, E. and B.P. Hallager (eds.)

2000 *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania, 1970-1987, vol. II: The Late Minoan III C Settlement*. Svenska Institutet i Athen, Stockholm.

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

Halstead, Paul

1993 *Spondylus Shell Ornaments from Late Neolithic Dimini, Greece: Specialized Manufacture or Unequal Accumulation?* *Antiquity* 67(256):603-609;
<https://www.academia.edu/46947202/>.

A re-examination of the nature and contexts of shell objects and manufacturing waste at Dimini, a key Late Neolithic site on the coast of northern Greece, explores their social role within a *Spondylus*-working community.

Hamerow, Helena and John Pickin

1995 An Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Andrew's Hill, Easington, Co. Durham. *Durham Archaeological Journal* 11:35-66.

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

Hammerschmied, Julia

2015 Die Konservierung und Restaurierung von *en bloc* geborgenem Schmuck aus dem sächsischen Gräberfeld bei Immenbeck, Buxtehude. B.A. thesis. Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft, Berlin.

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

Hânceanu, George-Dan

2023 Morminte de incinerare din secolele II-III d. Hr. descoperite la David (jud. Neamț, România) [Cremation Graves from the 2nd-3rd Centuries AD Discovered at David (Neamț County, Romania)]. *Revista de Arheologie, Antropologie și Studii Interdisciplinare* 5:237-258; <https://www.academia.edu/111052589/>.

Recovered personal ornaments include 12 beads made of chalcedony, carnelian, and blue glass.

Händel, Marc, Ulrich Simon, Thomas Einwögerer, and Christine Neugebauer-Maresch

2009 New Excavations at Krems-Wachtberg – Approaching a Well-Preserved Gravettian Settlement Site in the Middle Danube Region. *Quartär* 56:187-196; <https://www.academia.edu/67732130/>.

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.

Hänsel, Alix

2000 Das Geheimnis des Bernsteincolliers (The Secret of the Amber Necklace). *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 32:163-166.

The arrangement of beads on a collar went unrecorded through find circumstances (p. 163). The author disagrees with the view that the collar was a woman's, citing parallels for males wearing bronze armlets like those found with the collar (pp. 165-166).

2003 Goldschmuck der Spätbronzezeit – Zu einer Neuerwerbung des Berliner Museums für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 35:157-175.

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

Hansen, Abigail Reed

2017 The Revival of Uncleby: An Antiquarian Excavation of an Anglian Cemetery. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, University of York, York.
<https://www.academia.edu/70460291/>.

The beads – which date to the time of the transition to Christianity – consist primarily of monochrome glass specimens, but bone and amethyst examples are also present.

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.

1995 Beads in the Arctic. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 13-19. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

2014 Gold and Silver in the Maikop Culture. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 389-410. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(2).

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

Hansen, Steffen S. (ed.)

2013 Toftanes: A Viking Age Farmstead in the Faroe Islands. *Acta Archaeologica* 84(1)5-239. Discusses the recovered stone (p. 80) and glass (pp. 91-93) beads.

Hansen, Svend

2003 Anhänger – Amulette – Siegel: Zu einer neolithischen Fundgruppe. In *Köyden Kente. From Village to Cities: Early Villages in the Near East*, edited by M. Özdoğan, Harald Hauptmann, and N. Başgelen, pp. 343-360. Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, Istanbul.
<https://www.academia.edu/2703698/>.

A study of the pendants, amulets, and seals recovered from Neolithic sites in eastern Europe and the western Middle East.

2016 Beads of Gold and Silver in the 4th and 3rd Millennium BC. In *From Bright Ores to Shiny Metals: Festschrift for Andreas Hauptmann on the Occasion of 40 Years Research in Archaeometallurgy and Archaeometry*, edited by Gabriele Körlin, Michael Prange, Thomas Stöllner, and Ünsal Yalçın, pp. 37-48. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Bergbau-Museum Bochum 210. <https://www.academia.edu/28509720/>.

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.

- 2020 Südlich von Cucuteni: Pietrele, eine Siedlung der kupferzeitlichen Gumelnița-Kultur an der Unteren Donau. In *Die Cucuteni-Kultur und ihre südlichen Nachbarn: Forschungsgeschichte - Kulturbeziehungen - offene Fragen*, edited by George Bodi, Blagoje Govedarica, Svend Hansen, Alexander Rubel, and Constantin-Emil Ursu, pp. 79-98. Karl A. Romstorfer, Suceava. <https://www.academia.edu/85263250/>.

Includes a discussion of the *Spondylus*, marble, and clay beads recovered from Pietrele, a Copper Age site in southeastern Romania. English abstract.

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

- 2006 Pietrele – Eine kupferzeitliche Siedlung an der Unteren Donau. *Eurasia Antiqua* 12:1-62. A remarkable bead find at this Copper Age settlement in southeastern 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. Good color photos. English summary.

Hansen, Svend, Meda Toderaș, Agathe Reingruber, Ivan Gatsov, Florian Klimscha, Petranka Nedelcheva, Reinder Neef, Michael Prange, T. Douglas Price, Joachim Wahl, Bernhard Weninger, Heide Wrobel, Jürgen Wunderlich, and Petar Zidarov

- 2008 Der kupferzeitliche Siedlungshügel Magura Gorgana bei Pietrele in der Walachei. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen im Sommer 2007. *Eurasia Antiqua* 14:19-100; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/301284764>.

Non-metallic ornaments uncovered at a Chalcolithic site in southeastern Romania include beads and pendants made of shell, bone, stone, and clay.

Hansen, S., M. Toderas, J. Wunderlich, K. Beutler, N. Benecke, A. Dittus, M. Karauçak, M. Müller, D. Nowacki, A. Pint, T.D. Price, K. Ritchie, D. Steiniger, and T. Vachta

- 2017 Pietrele am “Lacul Gorgana.” Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in der neolithischen und kupferzeitlichen Siedlung und die geomorphologischen Untersuchungen in den Sommern 2012-2016. *Eurasia Antiqua* 20:1-116; <https://www.academia.edu/35172114/>.

Reports on the beads and pendants made of marble, nephrite, and clay recovered from a Neolithic and Copper Age settlement in Romania.

Hansen, Ulla Lund and Linda Boye

- 2013 Glass and Amber Beads in Late Roman Iron Age. Relations between Denmark and the Black Sea Area – with a Special Focus on the Graves from Eastern Zealand. In *Inter Ambo Maria: Contacts between Scandinavia and the Crimea in the Roman Period*, edited by Igor Khrapunov and Frans-Arne Stylegar, pp. 40-68. DOLYA Publishing House, Kristianssand, Simferopol.

Harangi, Flórián and Réka Fülöp

2022 Swords, Silks and Beads. Some Remarks on the Commerce of the Carpathian Basin in the 9th-11th Centuries. In *Furor Normannorum. Research on 9-11th Century Double-Edged Swords: Archaeological and Metallurgical Approaches*, pp. 58-60. Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/87031651/>.

Discusses changes in trade patterns over time based on select excavated materials.

Harding, A.F.

1984 *Mycenaeans and Europe*. Academic Press, London.

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

Harhoiu, Radu, Erwin Gáll, and Attila Lakatos

2009 Gräberfeldsteile von Oradea-Salca Ghețarie aus dem 5. und 10.-11. Jahrhundert. *Archaeologiai Értesítő* 134:217-258.

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

Harrington, Sue and Martin Welch

2014 *The Early Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Southern Britain AD 450-650: Beneath the Tribal Hidage*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

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

Harrison, R.J. and Volker Heyd

2007 The Transformation of Europe in the Third Millennium BC: The Example of 'Le Petit Chasseur I + III' (Sion, Valais, Switzerland). *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 82(2):129-214; <https://www.academia.edu/1249547/>.

Contains a discussion of the types of ornaments depicted on anthropomorphic stelae at the cemetery. These include simple and compound necklaces (or lunulae), as well as double-spiral pendants.

Hartmann, Chantal

2008 Frühmittelalter. In *Langenthal, Unterhard: Gräberfeld und Siedlungsreste der Hallstatt- und Latènezeit, der römischen Epoche und des Frühmittelalters*, edited by Marianne Ramstein und Chantal Hartmann, pp. 94-161. Rub Media, Wabern.

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

Hartmann, Gerald, Irene Kappel, Klaus Grote, and Betty Arndt

1997 Chemistry and Technology of Prehistoric Glass from Lower Saxony and Hesse. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 24(6):547-559.

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

Hasenfratz, A., M. Heumüller, J. Königer, U. Leuzinger, H. Schlichtherle, and R. Steinhauser

2004 Pfahlbaujuwelen am Bodensee. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 27(2):4-14.

The finds of Lake-Dweller ornaments in Switzerland include finished and half-finished stone beads, dentalium, glass, and amber beads.

Hasenmayer, Marianne

2014 Chevronperlen, blaue Glasstangen und ein seltener Nuppenbecher aus dem Schwäbischen Wald. In *Glasarchäologie in Europa. Regionen - Produkte - Analysen*, edited by Eva Černá and Peter Steppuhn, pp. 89-96. Ústav Archeologické Památkové Péče Severozápadních Čech, Most.

On chevron beads and blue glass rods from a site in the Swabian Forest of southern Germany.

Hasenmayer, Marianne and Thomas Denzler

2015 Die Glashütten im Schwäbischen Wald. *Schwäbische Heimat* 66(2):142-149;
<https://journals.wlb-stuttgart.de/ojs/index.php/sh/article/view/2021/2093>.

Seven-layer chevron bead production tubes and broken finished beads were uncovered at the Neulautern glassworks (1530-1822) in the Swabian Forest in southern Germany. Such were also found at the nearby Walkersbach glassworks, as were blue production tubes and canes.

Hassall, T.G., C.E. Halpin, and M. Mellor

1984 Excavations in St. Ebbe's, Oxford, 1967-1976: Part II. Post-Medieval Domestic Tenements and the Post-Dissolution Site of the Greyfriars. *Oxoniensia* XLIX:153-274.
Glass beads on microfiche M IV G10. United Kingdom.

Hatherley, Candy and Ross Murray

2021 *Culduthel: An Iron Age Craftworking Centre in North-East Scotland*. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh.

This volume combines illustrated catalogs of finds with expert analyses to offer a unique insight into manufacture, trade, and exchange of an Iron Age community in northeastern Scotland.

Hatzmann, Sjoerd

2014 Meerdere Gezichten: Een onderzoek naar de oorspronkelijke functie en herkomst van een ivoren object uit de collectie van het Museum Meermanno-Westreenianum. M.A. thesis. Utrecht University.

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

Haudum, Franz and Kinga Tarcsay

2019 Das Rätsel „Gegenbachhütte“ – Forschungen zu einer Glashütte des 17./18. Jahrhunderts bei Schwarzenberg am Böhmerwald. *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Landeskunde und Denkmalpflege Oberösterreich* 164:203-287.

Reports on research into a glassworks of the 17th-18th centuries at Schwarzenberg in northern Austria. Furnace-wound glass beads are among the products recovered.

Haugen, Hanne

2009 Menn og deres perler. En studie av menns bruk av perler med hovedvekt på Midt-Norge i yngre jernalder. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, The Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim.

A study of men's use of beads with emphasis on Central Norway during the Late Iron Age.

Häusler, Alexander

2000 Probleme der Interpretation ur- und frühgeschichtlicher Bestattungssitten und das Gräberfeld von Lenzburg. *Helvetica Archaeologica* 122:51-84.

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

Hausmair, Barbara

2008 Die frühmittelalterlichen Grabfunde von Micheldorf/Kremsdorf, OÖ. M.A. thesis. University of Vienna. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/11593409.pdf>.

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

Haveman, E. and J.A. Sheridan

2006 The Exloo Necklace: New Light on an Old Find. *Palaeohistoria* 47/48:100-139; <https://www.academia.edu/93152965/>.

Presents a detailed study of an Early Bronze Age necklace composed of bronze, tin, and faience beads, and beads and pendants of amber found at Exloo, the Netherlands.

Hayeur Smith, Michèle M.

2003 A Social Analysis of Viking Jewellery from Iceland. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Attempts to decipher the social messages conveyed in Viking jewelry based on archaeological material (including beads and pendants) from Iceland.

Heaser, Sue

2020 Dark Ellipsoid Beads with Opaque Glass Thread Decoration Found in Britain. *Archeologia Polski* 65:116-129; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347711932>.

Describes four such beads in detail, compares them with similar finds elsewhere, and investigates how they were made.

2021 Early Anglo-Saxon Glass Beadmaking in Britain: Reconstructing the Past through Craft. *Ornament* 42(1):28-33.

Discusses beads found in cemeteries dating to the 5th-6th centuries AD, including how they were made.

2022 Anglo-Saxon Beads: Redefining the “Traffic Lights.” *EXARC Journal* 4; <https://exarc.net/ark:/88735/10664>.

Uses replicative technology to determine how polychrome beads in red, yellow, and green glass were made and provides a more detailed typology for this distinctive bead group.

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

2004 Glasperlen machen Geschichte – Technologieentwicklung zwischen Tradition und Innovation im frühen Mittelalter. In *Alte Fragen – Neue Antworten. Neue Technologien in den Geisteswissenschaften*, pp. 27-32. Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Berlin.

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

Heckel, Claire E.

2016 Digital Morphometric Analysis of Upper Palaeolithic Beads: Assessing Artifact Variability with User-Friendly Freeware. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303833149>

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

2018 Reconsidering Production Organization in the Early Upper Palaeolithic: The Case for Specialized Production of Aurignacian Beads. *Quaternary International* Volume 491:11-20; <https://www.academia.edu/33290694/>.

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.

- 2021 Creating Wealth in the Ice Age: Ivory Beads of the French Aurignacian. In *Une aristocratie préhistorique ? L'égalitarisme des sociétés du Paléolithique récent en question. Actes de la table-ronde organisée au Musée National de Préhistoire, Les Eyzies, 9-11 octobre 2019*, edited by Emmanuel Guy, pp. 166-175. Paleo Hors-série, Décembre; <https://doi.org/10.4000/paleo.6952>.

Heckel, Claire E. and Sibylle Wolf

- 2023 The Circulation of Ornaments in Aurignacian Contexts. In *Contact, Circulation, Exchange. Proceedings of the Modified Bone & Shell UISPP Commission Conference (2-3 March 2017, University of Trnava)*, edited by Éva David and Erik Hnrčiarik, pp. 13-32. Archaeopress Publishing, Oxford.
<https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781803275956>.

Presents a comparison of the Early Upper Paleolithic ornamental assemblages (shell and ivory beads) in the Swabian Jura and Aquitaine regions followed by a discussion of the implications that they have for issues of cultural contact, contexts of circulation, and networks of exchange in the Early Upper Palaeolithic and beyond. Includes information concerning bead production techniques.

Hector, Valerie

- 2016 Review of *Beads from Germany*, by Floor Kaspers (2016). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:95-96; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol28/iss1/10/>.

Hedinger, Bettina

- 2000 Geweihbearbeitung im spätrömischen Wachturm von Rheinau-Köpferplatz. *Archäologie der Schweiz = Archéologie suisse = Archeologia svizzera* 23(3):104-114. <https://www.e-periodica.ch/digbib/view?pid=ars-004:2000:23::130>.

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

Heege, Andreas, Ursula Werben, Reinhard Kopp, and Tatjana Eberhardinger

- 1992 Keltischer import in Südniedersachsen – Die Ringperle von Northeim-Hohnstedt, Ldkr Northeim. *Neue Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in Niedersachsen* 20:245-259. Lax, Hildesheim.

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

Heinrich-Tamáská, O.

- 2002 Funde der Keszthely-Kultur im Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte Berlin. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 34:307-349.

On Late Medieval 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.

Heiss, Andreas G.

- 2010 Von alten Amuletten und abgeschnittenen Nasen — die Pimpernuss in Archäologie und Geschichte. In *Die Pimpernuss (Staphylea pinnata L.)*, edited by Georg Schramayr and Klaus Wanninger, pp. 19-22. Monografien der Regionalen Gehölzvermehrung RGV 4. <https://www.academia.edu/35969901/>.

Similar to Heiss et al. (2014).

Heiss, Andreas G., Dragana Filipović, Anely Nedelcheva, Gabriela Ruß-Popa, Klaus Wanninger, Georg Schramayr, Renata Perego, and Stefanie Jacomet

- 2014 A Fistful of Bladdernuts: The Shifting Uses of *Staphylea pinnata* L. as Documented by Archaeology, History, and Ethnology. *Folk Life: Journal of Ethnological Studies* 52(2):95-136; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266200113>.

Discusses the use of bladdernut seeds as “botanical beads” in Europe from the early Bronze Age to modern times.

Heit, Ilia

- 2014 The Bead Workshop at Site MPS4, Mil Plain, Azerbaijan: Craft Specialization and the Manufacture of Shell Jewelry in the Neolithic. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 21-39. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Special Studies 23(2). <https://www.academia.edu/19887906/>.

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

Henderson, Julian

- 1984 The Glass. In Movilla Abbey, Newtownards, Co. Down: Excavations 1981. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 47:98-101.

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

- 1986 Beads and Rings. In *Finds from Parliament Street and Other Sites in the City Centre*, by D. Tweddle, pp. 210-224. The Archaeology of York: The Small Finds 17/14. Council for British Archaeology, York.

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

- 1987 The Archaeology and Technology of Glass from Meare Village East. In *Meare Village East*, by J.M. Coles, pp. 170-182. Somerset Levels Papers 13.

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

1987 Glass. In *Hengistbury Head, Dorset, I: The Prehistoric and Roman Settlement 3500 B.C.-A.D. 500*, by Barry Cunliffe, pp. 160-163. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, Monograph 13.
Eight beads and four armlets. England, United Kingdom.

1988 Glass Production and Bronze Age Europe. *Antiquity* 62(236):435- 451.
Reports the existence of a new glass technology which was used in the manufacture of late Bronze Age - early Iron Age glass beads, probably in Europe.

1988 The Nature of the Early Christian Glass Industry in Ireland: Some Evidence from Dunmisk Fort, Co. Tyrone. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 51:115-126.
Discusses the first recognized industrial evidence for glassmaking and the evidence for bead manufacture in Ireland, United Kingdom.

1989 The Evidence for Regional Production of Iron Age Glass in Britain. In *Le verre préromain en Europe occidentale*, edited by M. Feugère. Librairie Archéologique Montagnac.
Discusses archaeological evidence for bead production in Iron Age Britain. England, United Kingdom.

1990 Glass. In *The Birsay Bay Project, Vol. 1*, by C.D. Morris, p. 227. University of Durham, Department of Archaeology Monograph Series 1.
Viking-age beads in Scotland, United Kingdom.

1990 Les verres des Castros. *Archeologia* 253:46.
Beads from Iron Age excavations in Spain.

1991 The Glass. In *Maiden Castle Excavations and Field Survey, 1985-6*, by N.M. Sharples, p. 164. English Heritage Archaeological Report 19.
Describes an interesting bead apparently made to order, probably at Meare Lake Village, England, ca. 400 BC. United Kingdom.

1991 The Glass Artefacts (Chapter 21). In *The Metalwork, Glass and Stone Objects from Castle Street, Carlisle Excavations 1981-2*, by T.E. Padley, pp.177-180. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Research Series 5.
Description of Roman glass beads. United Kingdom.

1991 Industrial Specialisation in Late Iron Age Europe: Organisation, Location and Distribution. *The Archaeological Journal* 148:104-148.

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

1993 The Glass Bead. In *Excavations of an Iron Age settlement at Gamston, Nottinghamshire*, by D. Knight, pp. 68-70. Proceedings of the Nottinghamshire Archaeology Society 132. England, United Kingdom.

1994 The Glass. In *Howe: Four Millennia of Orkney Prehistory*, by B. Ballin Smith, pp. 234-236. *Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph Series* 9. Later iron age glass beads and their chemical analyses. Scotland, United Kingdom.

1995 Objects of Glass. In *Tattenhoe and Westbury, Two Deserted Medieval Settlements in Milton Keynes*, by R. Ivens, P. Busby, and N. Shepard, pp. 312-313. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series 8. England, United Kingdom.

1996 The Re-Use of an Iron Age Glass Bead. In *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland*, by Jane R. Timby, pp. 55-56. Oxbow Monograph 70. England, United Kingdom.

2000 The Production of Irish Early Christian Glass with Specific Reference to Beads and Enamels. In *Glass in Britain and Ireland, AD 350-1100*, edited by Jennifer Price, pp.143-156. British Museum Occasional Paper 127.

2002 An Archaeological and Scientific Study of 47 Glass Beads. In *Excavations on St Patrick's Isle, Peel, Isle of Man 1982-88*, edited by D. Freke, pp. 349-362. Liverpool University Press.

2011 The Scientific Analysis of Selected Glass Beads. In *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Butler's Field, Lechlade Gloucestershire, Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon Grave Goods, Specialist Reports, Phasing and Discussion*, by Angela Boyle et al., pp. 115-117. Oxford University School of Archaeology.

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

Henderson, Julian, Alison Sheridan, Simon Chenery, Jane Evans, Simon Timberlake, Andy Towle, Mark Knight, Rob Wiseman, and Lore Troalen

2024 Necklace and Beads. In *Must Farm Pile-dwelling Settlement: Volume 2. Specialist Reports*, edited by Rachel Ballantyne, Anwen Cooper, David Gibson, Mark Knight, and Iona Robinson Zeki, pp. 895-950. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge. <https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.107114>.

Over 56 beads, most of them monochrome glass, were recovered from this Bronze Age site in Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom. Other materials include amber, siltstone, shale, tin, and faience. The chemical composition of some of the beads is presented.

Henkes, Harold E.

1994 *Glas zonder glans: vijf eeuwen gebruiksglas uit de bodem van de Lage Landen 1300-1800* [Glass Without Gloss: Utility Glass from Five Centuries Excavated in the Low Countries, 1300-1800]. Coördinatie Commissie van Advies inzake Archeologisch Onderzoek binnen het Ressorot Rotterdam, Rotterdam Papers 9.

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

Henricson, Lars G.

1995 Broken Glass Beakers Re-Used as Beads. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 13-19. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Henriksen, Mogens Bo

2009 *Brudager Mark - en romertidsgravplads nær Gudme på Sydøstfyn*. 2 vols. Odense Bys Museer, Odense, Denmark.

A study of the glass and amber beads and pendants recovered from a Roman Iron Age cemetery in Brudager, Denmark.

Henry-Gambier, Dominique, Roland Nespoulet, and Laurent Chiotti

2013 Attribution culturelle au Gravettien ancien des fossiles humains de l'abri Cro-Magnon (Les Eyzies-de-Tayac, Dordogne, France). *Paleo: Revue d'archéologie préhistorique* 24:1-25; <https://www.academia.edu/67246952/>.

Attributes ivory pendants found in a Cro-Magnon rock shelter to the Early Gravettian culture.

Henry-Gambier, Dominique, Philippe Rocher, and Dorothee Drucker

2019 Étude et description de la sépulture de l'enfant de l'abri Labattut (vallon de Castelmerle, Sergeac, Dordogne, France). *Paleo* 30(1):170-203; <https://doi.org/10.4000/paleo.4668>.

Discusses the various shell beads found with a child burial at the Upper Paleolithic Labattut rock shelter in southwestern France.

Hepp, Daniel A.

2007 Die Bergkristall- und Karneolperlen von Haithabu und Schleswig: Ein Beitrag zu Handel und Handwerk im südlichen Ostseeraum. In *Berichte über die Ausgrabungen in Haithabu* 36, *Das Archäologische Fundmaterial* 8, edited by Christian Radtke, pp. 13-181. Wachholtz, Neumünster.

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

Heras Martin, Carmen de las

2016 Objetos grabados y elementos de adorno de los yacimientos de Cualventi, El Linar y Las Aguas (Alfoz de Lloredo, Cantabria). Excavaciones de 2003 a 2005. In *Los tiempos de Altamira*, pp. 645-688. Monografías de Altamira 26.

The ornaments recovered from three archaeological sites in northern Spain include pendants of bone and shell and belong mostly to the Lower Magdalenian.

Herbaut, Frédéric

2001 La parure néolithique dans l'Ouest de la France. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, University of Nantes. <https://www.academia.edu/1205463/>.

A thorough investigation of Neolithic ornaments found in the west of France, including typology, technology, and sociological and symbolic aspects. Covers beads and pendants of stone, bone, and shell.

Herbaut, Frédéric and Guirec Querré

2004 La parure néolithique en variscite dans le sud de l'Armorique. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 101(3):497-520.

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

Herget, Melanie

2004 *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Rödingen, Kr. Düren. Chronologie und Belegungsabfolge*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 22.

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

Herity, M.

1991 The Phases of the Irish Neolithic. *Journal of Indo-European Studies* 19:29-47.

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

Hernández Carrión, Emiliano and Francisco Gil González

1994 Memoria de las Excavaciones de Urgencia en la Rambla de la Alquería (Jumilla-Murcia). *Memorias de Arqueología de la Región de Murcia* 9:108-124; <https://www.academia.edu/93045696/>.

A multiple burial from the Eneolithic period uncovered near Murcia in southeastern Spain was accompanied by an assortment of beads and pendants made of shell, bone, and stone.

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.

Herry, N.

2004 Report on Finds from the Saint-Quay-Portrieux Wreck, France. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 33(1):96-105.

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

Heumüller, Marion

2010 Perlenherstellung in der jungneolithischen Seeufersiedlung Hornstaad-Hörnle IA: Hinweise auf Spezialisierung, Arbeitsteilung und siedlungsinternen Austausch. In *Vernetzungen. Aspekte siedlungsarchäologischer Forschung Festschrift für Helmut Schlichtherle zum 60. Geburtstag*, edited by Irenäus Matuschik, et al., pp. 223-236. LAVORI Verlag, Freiburg im Breisgau. <https://www.academia.edu/23731374/>.

Reports on the production and exchange of limestone beads at an early Neolithic settlement in southwestern Germany.

2010 Schmuck und Schmucksymbolik. Die Michelsberger Kultur und ihre Nachbarn. In *Jungsteinzeit im Umbruch. Die „Michelsberger Kultur“ und Mitteleuropa vor 6.000 Jahren*, edited by Clemens Lichter, pp. 124-129. Badisches Landesmuseum Karlsruhe. <https://www.academia.edu/1598726/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants of various forms and materials related to the Neolithic Michelsberg culture of Central Europe and investigates their symbolism.

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, a Late Neolithic (3917-3902 BC) lakeside settlement on the west side of Lake Constance, Germany, yielded over 4000 ornaments, beads included, mostly made of limestone.

2012 Schmuck als Zeichen weit gespannter und lang andauernder Kommunikationsräume im 5. und frühen 4. Jahrtausend. In *Mitteleuropa im 5. Jahrtausend v. Chr. Beiträge zur Internationalen Konferenz in Münster 2010*, edited by Ralf Gleser and Valeska Becker, pp. 359-387. Lit Verlag, Berlin. <https://www.academia.edu/23731792/>.

The Late Neolithic lakeside settlement of Hornstaad-Hörnle IA in southern Germany yielded limestone beads and bead blanks, *Dentalium*, and shell and limestone beads and pendants.

Heyd, Volker

2000 *Die Spätkupferzeit in Süddeutschland*. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 73. Dr. Rudolf Habelt, Bonn. <https://www.academia.edu/1249507/>.

Corded Ware culture adornments from sites in southern Germany include bone beads, copper spirals, and deer tooth and boar tusk pendants.

Hickey, Megan Kathleen

2014 *Perler fra vikingtiden (Beads of the Viking-Age). A Study of the Social and Economic Patterns in the Appearance of Beads from Viking-Age Sites in Britain*. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of York.

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

Higgins, R.A.

1996 *The Jewellery*. In *Knossos North Cemetery: Early Greek Tombs*, edited by J.N. Coldstream and H.W. Catling, vol. II, pp. 539-542. British School at Athens Supplement Volume 28.

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

Hills, Catharine, Kenneth Penn, and Robert Rickett

1984 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part III: Catalogue of Inhumations*. East Anglian Archaeology Report 21.

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

Hirschbäck-Merhar, G.

1984 *The Prehistoric Depot Debeli vrh*. *Arheološki Vestnik* XXXV:90-100.

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

Hirst, S.M. (Sue)

1985 *An Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Sewerby, East Yorkshire*. York University, Archaeological Publication 4.

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

- 1999 Review of *The Glass Beads of Anglo-Saxon England, c. AD 400-700*, by Margaret Guido (1999). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 34:14-15;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust. ,
- 2000 An Approach to the Study of Anglo-Saxon Glass Beads. In *Glass in Britain and Ireland, AD 350-1100*, edited by J. Price, pp. 121-130. British Museum Occasional Paper 127.
- 2006 Beads. In *Early Anglo-Saxon Dress Accessories from Saltwood Tunnel, Kent*, by Penelope Walton Rogers, Martin Henig, Sue Hirst, Ian Riddler, and Sonja Marzinzik, pp. 23-40. CTRL Specialist Report Series.
- The recovered beads include those of glass, faience, amber, quartz, and metal.

Hirst, Sue and Dido Clark

- 2009 *Excavations at Mucking: Volume 3, The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries*. Museum of London Archaeology, London.
- Beads are among the grave goods.

Hladíková, Katarína

- 2018 Protection of Children? A Case Study from the Early Iron Age Cemetery of Quattro Fontanili, Veii. *Studia Hercynia* XXII(1):56-76; <https://www.academia.edu/38342495/>.
- Discusses various types of pendants and beads that could have had a symbolic meaning of “magical” protection and served as amulets among the Villanovan population of central Italy.

Hoareau, Leïla, Didier Binder, and Sylvie Beyries

- 2018 Restituer la diversité et la complexité des traditions ornementales épigravettiennes : approche systémique de la biographie des objets de parure de l’abri Martin (Alpes-Maritimes, France). Poster; <https://www.academia.edu/37925133/>.
- Examines use-wear on two principal shell bead types recovered from an Epigravettian rock shelter in southeastern France.
- 2020 Retracer la biographie des objets de parure épigravettiens, de la matière première à la composition ornementale. Approche systémique de la parure en coquille de l’abri Martin (Alpes-Maritimes, France). In *L’art du paraître: apparences de l’humain, de la Préhistoire à nos jours / The Art of Human Appearance: from Prehistory to the Present Day*, edited by Hala Alarashi and Rosa Maria Dessì, pp. 167-179. Éditions APDCA, Nice. <https://www.academia.edu/103540183/>.
- Discusses, by species, the production techniques and use-wear evidence of marine-shell beads recovered from the Epigravettian (22,000- 9,000 cal. BCE) Martin rock shelter in southeastern France.

Hochstetter, Alix

1987 *Kastanas: Ausgrabungen in einem Siedlungshügel der Bronze- und Eisenzeit Makedoniens 1975-1979: Die Kleinfunde*. Prah. Arch. in Südosteuropa 6.

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

Hodgkins, Jamie, Caley M. Orr, Claudine Gravel Miguel, Julien Riel Salvatore, Christopher E. Miller, Luca Bondioli, Alessia Nava, Federico Lugli, et al.

2021 An Infant Burial from Arma Veirana in Northwestern Italy Provides Insights into Funerary Practices and Female Personhood in Early Mesolithic Europe. *Scientific Reports* 11, 23735; <https://www.academia.edu/69268764/>.

An infant burial attributable to the early Mesolithic period was richly decorated with at least 66 perforated *Columbella rustica* shell beads and three perforated pendants made of polished fragments of *Glycymeris* sp. The indication is that these were sewn onto at least two garments.

Hoffmann, Birgitta

2002 Roman Glass from Newstead and Vindolanda. *Annales du 15^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, New York - Corning, 2001*, pp. 41-44.

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

2006 Melonenperlen und das Militär in Großbritannien, am Rhein und an der oberen Donau. In *Im Dienste Roms. Festschrift zum 65. Geburtstag von H.U. Nuber*, edited by G. Seitz, G., pp. 227-231. BAG Verlag, Remshalden.

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

2008 A Glass Toggle from the Black Spout Homestead, Pitlochry, Perth and Kinross. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 49:3-7;

https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Excavation of a later Iron Age homestead in central Scotland yielded a toggle bead made from a piece of Roman glass. Includes a general discussion of toggle beads with much comparative material.

2011 The Glass. In *The Roman Settlement at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet: The Tesco Excavation, 1996-7*, edited by Peter Ellis and Peter Leach, pp. W14-17. Somerset Archaeology and Natural History 155.

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

Hoffmann, Dirk, Diego E. Angelucci, Valentín Villaverde, Josefina Zapata, and João Zilhão

2018 Symbolic Use of Marine Shells and Mineral Pigments by Iberian Neandertals 115,000 Years Ago. *Science Advances* 4:eaar5255.

Cueva de los Aviones in southeastern Spain) has yielded ochred and perforated marine shells, red and yellow colorants, and shell containers that feature residues of complex pigmentations mixtures. Similar finds from the Middle Stone Age of South Africa have been widely accepted as archaeological proxies for symbolic behavior. It is, therefore, possible that the roots of symbolic material culture may be found among the common ancestor of Neandertals and modern humans, more than half-a-million years ago.

Höglinger, Peter

1993 *Das urnenfelderzeitliche Gräberfeld von Oberecking, Ld. Salzburg*. Archäologie in Salzburg 2.

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

Hoika, Jürgen

1982 Jungsteinzeitliche Siedlungsreste aus Oldenburg-Dannau, Kreis Oldenburg. *Offa* 38:53-83.

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

Høilund Nielsen, Karen

1987 Zur Chronologie der jüngeren germanischen Eisenzeit auf Bornholm. Untersuchungen zu Schmuckgarnituren. *Acta Archaeologica. København* 57:47-86.

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

1997 Die frühmittelalterlichen Perlen Skandinaviens. Chronologische Untersuchungen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfried Wiczorek, pp. 187-196. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

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

2013 Typology. In *Anglo-Saxon Graves and Grave Goods of the 6th and 7th Centuries AD: A Chronological Framework*, edited by John Hines and Alex Bayliss, pp. 133-230. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 33.

Presents a descriptive catalog of the glass, stone (amethyst), shell, and metal beads, as well as the pendants, that typify female Anglo-Saxon burials of the 6th-7th centuries in England, United Kingdom. *See also* Bayliss, Hines, and Høilund Nielsen (2013).

Hölbling, Eva

2008 Das römische Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn. Untersuchungen zur Bevölkerung des ländlichen Raumes um Aelium Cetium. Die Grabungen des Bundesdenkmalamtes der Jahre 2000-2002. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Classical Archaeology, University of Vienna.

Describes the various forms of glass and bronze beads recovered from a Roman cemetery in Lower Austria.

Holbrook, Neil

2000 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Lower Farm, Bishop's Cleeve: Excavations Directed by Kenneth Brown, 1969. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 118:61-92.

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

Holbrook, N. and P.T. Bidwell

1991 *Roman Finds from Exeter*. Exeter Archaeological Reports 4.

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

Holden, T.G. and A. Sheridan

2001 Three Cists and a Possible Roman Road at Barbush Quarry, Dunblane, Perthshire. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 131:87-100.

Cannel-coal disc beads with a boat-shaped, V-perforated, jet fastener (pp. 93-95). Full description of manufacture, condition, use, the results of analyses, together with a warning about the need for immediate conservation treatment upon excavation. Probably Early Bronze Age. Scotland, United Kingdom.

Holgate, Barbara

1987 *The Pagan Lady of Peel*. St. Patrick's Isle Archaeological Trust.

The rich burial of an apparent Viking sorceress was accompanied by a elaborate necklace composed of 71 beads of glass, amber, and jet. Two large amber beads and a perforated ammonite fossil were found at the waist and may have been suspended from a belt.

Holzer, Veronika

1999 Sechs späthallstatt-/frühlatènezeitliche Glasperlen aus Vicenice, Böhmen. *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Serie A* 101:81-96;
<https://www.academia.edu/95718981/>.

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, Czechia.

Honti, Szilvia and Viktória Kiss

2013 Bronze Hoard from Zalasabbar. New Data on the Study of the Tolnanémedi Horizon – Part 2. In *Moments in Time. Papers Presented to Pál Raczky on His 60th Birthday*, edited by Alexandra Anders and Gabriella Kulcsár, pp. 739-755. L'Harmattan, Budapest. Uncovered in western Hungary, the hoard contains a variety of pendants and beads of the Hungarian Middle Bronze Age.

Hopkalo, Oksana V.

2008 *Бусы и подвески черняховской культуры* [Beads and Pendants of the Cherniakhov Culture]. National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of Archaeology, Kiev. <https://www.academia.edu/3577914/>.

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), calcite, shell, and bone. In Russian with English summary. Extensive bibliography.

Höpken, Constanze

2001 Melon Bead Production in the Naval Base of Cologne. *Instrumentum* 13:42; <https://www.academia.edu/10430321/>.

A quantity of quartz-ceramic melon beads were found in a Roman military barracks that apparently served as a workshop for their manufacture. Germany.

2003 Herstellung quarzkeramischer Melonenperlen im römischen Flottenlager Köln Alteburg: Terminologie – Technologie – Befund. In *Römische Keramik. Herstellung und Handel. Kolloquium Xanten, 15.-17.6.2000*, edited by Bernd Liesen and Ulrich Brandl, pp. 353-363. Xantener Berichte 13. <https://www.academia.edu/10114669/>.

On the production of quartz-ceramic melon beads in Cologne, including terminology, technology, and finds.

Hornák, Milan

2005 Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry v Sklabinskom Podzámku. *Slovenská Archeológia* LIII(2):203-218.

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

2006 Príspevok k historickej interpretácii sklenených korálikov v severovýchodoalpskej oblasti halštatskej kultúry a vo vekerzugskej kultúre [The Report on the Historical

Interpretation of Glass Beads in the North-Eastern Alpine Region of Halstat Culture and Vekezug Culture]. *Studia Historica Nitriensia* 13:37-46.

In Slovak with English abstract.

- 2009 Mikroskopické analýzy materiálu korálikov z hradiska kalenderbergskej kultúry Smolenice-Molpír [Microscopic Analyses of Material of the Beads from the Kalendenberg Culture's Hillfort in Smolenice-Molpír]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:95-98. Presents the results of microscopic analyses of glass beads recovered from a hillfort site in Slovakia. English summary.

Hornig, C.

- 1993 *Das spätsächsische Gräberfeld von Rullstorf, Ldkr. Lüneburg*. Internationale Archäologie 14.

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

Horváth, Ciprián

- 2012 10. Századi sírok Kőszeg – Kőszegfalvi-Rétek területén. *Savaria: A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője* 35:187-205; <https://www.academia.edu/45434489/>.

Describes the beads – mostly glass but also stone and clay – recovered from burials at a 10th-century site in Hungary. German abstract.

- 2014 New Data on Earrings with Beadrow Pendants: Grave 2 of the Cemetery of Kőszeg-Kőszegfalvi Rétek. In *Avars, Bulgars and Magyars on the Middle and Lower Danube*, edited by Lyudmila Doncheva-Petkova, Csilla Balogh, and Attila Türk, pp. 189-196. Archaeolingua, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/45434763/>.

Detailed analysis of a pair of earrings with a strand of glass beads depending from a bronze ring that accompanied a 10th-11th-century child burial in Hungary. Associated glass beads are also discussed.

- 2020 *Borsod, Abaúj és Zemplén megyék honfoglalás és kora Árpád-kori temetői és sírleletei* [The Conquests and Early Árpadian Cemeteries and Tombs of Borsod, Abaúj and Zemplén Counties]. *Magyarország honfoglalás kori és Árpád-kori sírleletei* 14. <https://www.academia.edu/45434267/>; <https://www.academia.edu/45434110/>.

Various beads were recovered from 10th-century burials in several counties in Hungary. Substantial English summary.

- 2022 *Honfoglalás és kora Árpád-kori sírok, temetők és szórványleletek a Szobi és a Váci járás területén*. A Magyarországtudományok Intézet Kiadványai 45. <https://www.academia.edu/83999745/>.

Glass and shell beads were found in association with burials in early Árpád-era cemeteries in north-central Hungary.

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

2018 A Double Burial of the Baden Culture from Tatabánya-Delphi (Northern Transdanubia, Hungary) – A Case Study of the *Dentalium* Beads of the Baden Culture and their Interpretation. *Quaternary International*; <https://www.academia.edu/37455119/>
The *Dentalium* beads accompanying the female burial enabled a detailed reconstruction of her funerary costume (headdress, veil, necklace, and girdle) and its possible role.

Horváth M., Attila

2017 Beads and Birds. Special Finds from the La Tène cemetery at Csepel Island. *Budapest Régiségei* L:53-60; <https://www.academia.edu/37830261/>.
Grave no. 274 contained a variety of glass (including amphora-shaped), amber, and coral beads. Hungary.

2019 A Preliminary Study of a Rare Fibula Type (the So Called Altmark Fibulae) from the La Tène Cemetery of Csepel. *Studia Historica Nitriensia* 23, Supplementum 2:107-124; <https://www.academia.edu/40530054/>.
The beads recovered from the cemetery in Budapest, Hungary, include those of coral, glass, and amber. The most spectacular among them are the amphora-shaped varieties which are present in almost every early female inhumation burial.

Howard-Davis, C.

1996 The Bead Necklace. In *Transect Through Time: The Archaeological Landscape of the Shell North Western Ethylene Pipeline*, by J. Lambert, p 115. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Lancaster.
A possible inhumation burial (pit 301, 3rd century) was accompanied by a necklace composed of jet, shale, and glass beads including gold-in-glass types. England, United Kingdom.

Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ó.

2005 Íslenskar perlur frá víkingaöld: með viðauka um perlur frá síðari öldum. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Iceland, Reykjavík.
On Icelandic Viking beads with an appendix on beads of later centuries.

2007 Medieval and Early Modern Beads from Iceland. *Archaeological Islandica* 6:9-31; <https://www.academia.edu/73018607/>.
Examines the corpus of glass, amber, jet, and stone beads from contexts dating between ca. 1100 and 1900.

2009 The Beads from Skuggi, Oddstaðir and Myrkárdalur 2009. In *Gásir Hinterlands Project 2009: Midden Prospection and Excavation*, edited by Ramona Harrison, pp. 43-49. FSÍ, Reykjavík, and CUNY NORSEC, New York.

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

2010 Viking Age Beads. *Ornament* 33(5):2-5;

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273133694>.

Presents a brief overview of Icelandic beads from the Viking age, their origin and characteristics.

2013 The Beads from Hrísbú. <https://www.academia.edu/64717696/>.

This Viking Age site in 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.

2014 Beads from Hrísbú and their Wider Icelandic Context. In *Viking Archaeology in Iceland: Mosfell Archaeological Project*, edited by Davide Zori and Jesse Byock, pp. 135-141. Brepols Publishers, Turnhout.

Hrnčiarik, Erik

2004 Die römischen Beinperlen und Amuletten aus der Südwestslowakei. In *Schmuck und Tracht der Antike im Laufe der Zeit = Ancient Jewellery and Costume in Course of Time, Konferencia, Seit der Bronzezeit bis zur Spätantik*, edited by M. Novotná, M. Dufková, K. Kuzmová, and P. Hnila, pp. 91-100. Anodos 3/2003.

<https://www.academia.edu/5097608/>.

On the Roman bone beads and amulets of southwest Slovakia.

2014 Rímske kostené šperky z antickej Gerulaty [Roman Bone Jewellery from Gerulata].

Študijné Zvesti Archeologického Ústavu Sav 55:69-82;

<https://www.academia.edu/8719779/>.

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

Hrubý, Petr, Petr Hejhal, Karel Kašák, Karel Malý, and Jiří Valkony

2009 The Deserted Baroque Glassworks in the Cadastral Territory of Nová Ves near Božejov (District of Pelhřimov). *Studies in Post-Medieval Archaeology* 3:479-500.

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

Huber, Lisa, Maria Marschler, Eva Thysell, Andrea Stadlmayr, Felix Lang, and Stefan Traxler

2023 Kontakte und Identitäten in *Lauriacum/Enns* im Spiegel der Gräber. Archäologische und anthropologische Interpretationsmöglichkeiten ausgewählter Grabbefunde. In *Gräber in*

Kontaktregionen. Aussagepotenzial und Methoden bei der Auswertung römerzeitlicher Nekropolen. Workshop vom 8. bis 10. November 2021 am Österreichischen Archäologischen Institut in Wien, edited by Lucia Clara Formato, Elisabeth Krieger, Felix Lang, Ana Zora Maspoli, Julia Rabitsch, Lennart Schönemann, Stefan Traxler, and Annina Wyss Schildknecht, pp. 109-122. ArchaeoPlus 14.
<https://www.academia.edu/102438408/>.

Burial 1/72 was accompanied by earrings incorporating beads and a necklace composed of glass ring beads and amber beads dating to the 4th-5th centuries.

Huber, Sandrine

1998 Érétrie et la Méditerranée à la lumière des trouvailles provenant d'une aire sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. In *Euboica. L'Eubea e la presenze euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente, Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Napoli, 13-16 novembre 1996*, edited by M. Bats and B. d'Agostino, pp. 109-133. Collection du Centre Jean Bérard 16 – AION(archeol) Quaderno 12.

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

Hublin, Jean-Jacques, Nikolay Sirakov, Vera Aldeias, Shara Bailey, Edouard Bard, Vincent Delvigne, Elena Endarova, Yoann Fagault, Helen Fewlass, Mateja Hajdinjak, Bernd Kromer, Ivaylo Krumov, João Marreiros, Naomi L. Martisius, et al.

2020 Initial Upper Palaeolithic *Homo sapiens* from Bacho Kiro Cave, Bulgaria. *Nature* 581:299-302; <https://www.academia.edu/74783186/>.

The site yielded a wealth of bone artifacts, including pendants manufactured from cave bear teeth that are reminiscent of those later produced by the last Neanderthals of western Europe.

Hüdepohl, Sophie

2021 An der Grenze des *Imperium Romanum*: Forschung zu Mobilität und Migration anhand archäologischer Quellen aus den spätrömischen Gräberfeldern in *Guntia* / Günzburg. In *Distant Worlds and Beyond. Special Issue Dedicated to the Graduate School Distant Worlds (2012-2021)*, edited by B. Baragli, A. Dietz, Zs. J. Földi, P. Heindl, P. Lohmann and S. P. Schlüter, pp. 95-109. Distant Worlds Journal Special Issue 3.
<https://www.academia.edu/49934382/>.

Female burials uncovered at late Roman *Guntia* in Bavarian Swabia, southern Germany, were accompanied by necklaces of glass and amber beads.

Hüdepohl, Sophie, Johannes Sebrich, and Silvia Codreanu-Windauer, with contributions from George McGlynn, Anita Toncala, and Eleonore Wintergerst

2022 Spätantike und Frühmittelalter in Regensburg – Pilotstudie Großes Gräberfeld. *Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 63:221-320;
<https://www.academia.edu/98690915/>.

Excavations at the large cemetery in Regensburg, southeastern Germany, uncovered a variety of beads made of glass, jet, amber, and coral dating to Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages. They were elements in necklaces, armbands, and belt hangers.

Huggett, J.W.

1988 Imported Grave Goods and the Early Anglo-Saxon Economy. *Medieval Archaeology* 32:63-96; <https://www.academia.edu/628239/>.

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

Hughes-Brock, Helen

1995 Seals and Beads: Their Shapes and Materials Compared. In *Sceaux minoens et myceniens*, edited by I. Pini and J.-C. Poursat, pp. 105-116. Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel 5.

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

1996 Asine Chamber Tomb I:1 - The Small Finds. In *Asine III: Supplementary Studies on the Swedish Excavations 1922-1930*, edited by R. Hagg, G.C. Nordquist, and B. Wells, pp. 80-90. Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae 4°, XLV fasc. 1.

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

1998 Greek Beads of the Mycenaean Period (ca. 1650-1100 B.C.): The Age of the Heroines of Greek Tradition and Mythology. In *Beads and Bead Makers: Gender, Material Culture and Meaning*, edited by L.D. Sciamma and J.B. Eicher, pp. 247-271. Berg, New York.

1998 Mycenaean Amber Beads and Ornaments: What can We Learn from their Shapes – and from One Another? In *Bollettino del XIII Congresso dell'Unione Internazionale delle Scienze Preistoriche e Protostoriche, Forlì, 1996: Workshop 7, Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A.M. Bietti Sestieri/R. de Marinis/R. Peroni/C. Peretto, pp. 491-496.

1999 Mycenaean Beads: Gender and Social Contexts. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 18(3):277-296.

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

2000 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral: Some Evidence from Small Objects. In *Kriti-Aigyptos: Politismikoi Desmoi Trion Chilitietion* (Crete-Egypt: Cultural Links Through Three Millennia), edited by Alexandra Karetsou, pp. 120-127. Kapon, Athens.

Minoan bead and necklace types, bead shapes and their meanings, imported stones, and the technology of vitreous materials. The traffic was mostly one-way, Egypt to Crete, but the Minoans quickly naturalized Egyptian imports.

- 2003 Amber Beads in Archaeology: Publications Since ca. 1993. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 236-257. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

This bibliography lists references located by the author since 1993, and is divided into 17 sections, both topical and geographical, and annotates 219 books and articles dealing with amber around the world.

- 2003 The Mycenaean Greeks – Master Bead Makers: Major Work Since Beck. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 10-22. The Bead Study Trust, London.

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

- 2005 Amber and Some Other Travellers in the Bronze Age Aegean and Europe. In *Autochthon: Papers Presented to O.T.P.K. Dickinson on the Occasion of his Retirement*, edited by A. Dakouri-Hild and S. Sherratt, pp. 301-316. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1432.

Covers beads of amber, faience, and glass in the Mycenaean area and their distant links in Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, and the Ukraine (pp. 301-307). Greece.

- 2008 Close Encounters of Interesting Kinds: Relief Beads and Glass Seals – Design and Craftsmen. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by C.M. Jackson and E.C. Wager, pp. 127-151. Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology 9.

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

- 2009 Amber in Archaeology: Publications Since ca. 2000. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 304-351. National Museum, Belgrade.

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

- 2011 Exotic Materials and Objects Sent to – and from? – the Bronze Age Aegean: Some Recent Work and Some Observations. In *Exotica in the Prehistoric Mediterranean*, edited by Andrea Vianello, pp. 99-114. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

- 2014 The Waz-Lily and the Priest's Axe: Can Relief-Beads Tell Us Something? In *Athyrmata: Critical Essays on the Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean in Honour of E. Susan*

Sherratt, edited by Yannis Galanakis, Toby Wilkinson, and John Bennet, pp. 105-116. Archaeopress, Oxford.

Discusses the distinctive relief-beads of gold, faience, and glass mass produced using stone molds characteristic of Minoan and Mycenaean material culture

Huisman, Hans, Marion Aarts, Mirjam Kars, Fardau Mulder, Dominique Ngan-Tillard, and Bertil van Os

2019 Maken en handelen: Merovingische kralen uit het Sittard-Kemperkoul grafveld geanalyseerd. *Paleo-aktueel* 30:65-73; <https://www.academia.edu/56507253/>.

Presents a chemical analysis of Merovingian beads from the Sittard-Kemperkoul burial ground in the Netherlands.

Hulinsky, V. and E. Černá

2002 Microanalysis of Early Medieval Glass Beads and its Importance in Archaeological Research. *Annales du 15^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, New York - Corning 2001*, pp. 116-121.

Analysis of 6th-13th-centuries material from a wide range of excavated contexts in Bohemia and Moravia, where the beads were commonest in the 9th and 10th centuries. Czechia.

Hulínský, Václav, Šárka Jonášová, and Kateřina Tomková

2012 Skleněné korálky zpohřebišť na katastru Žalova z pohledu jejich chemického složení [Glass Beads from the Burial Grounds in the Žalov Municipal Cadastre Based on their Chemical Composition]. In *Levý Hradec v zrcadle archeologických výzkumů. Pohřebiště. Díl I* [Levý Hradec in the Mirror of Archaeological Excavations. Cemeteries. Part I], edited by Kateřina Tomková, pp. 336-341. Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague. <https://www.academia.edu/45581640/>.

Reports the results of the chemical analysis (SEM-EDS) of glass beads from two burial grounds of the 9th-10th centuries in the Czech Republic. German summary.

Hulst, Michel, Jerzy Gawronski, Ranjith Jayasena, and Jørgen Veerkamp

2012 Glasshouse De Twee Rozen (Amsterdam, Netherlands): 17th Century Glass Production in Venetian Style. In *Le Verre en Lorraine et dans les régions voisines*, edited by Véronique Arveiller and Hubert Cabart. Monographies Instrumentum 42.

Illustrates some of the glass beads recovered from The Two Roses glasshouse which operated from 1621 until 1679. See Gawronski 2010 for a catalog of the finds.

Hummel, Andreas

2016 Das spätsächsische Gräberfeld von Visbek-Uhlenkamp II [The Late Saxon Cemetery of Visbek-Uhlenkamp II]. In *Siedlungs- und Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet / Settlement and Coastal Research in the Southern North Sea Region* 39, pp. 195-212. Niedersächsisches Institut für historische Küstenforschung, Wilhelmshaven.

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

Hunter, Fraser and Mary Davis

1994 Early Bronze Age Lead – A Unique Necklace from Southeast Scotland. *Antiquity* 68(261):824-830; <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003598X00047529>.

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. United Kingdom.

2000 Artefacts from the Early Bronze Age Cemetery. In *Excavation of an Early Bronze Age Cemetery and Other Sites at West Water Reservoir, West Linton, Scottish Borders*, edited by Fraser Hunter, pp. 136-141. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 130:115-182; <https://www.academia.edu/103232129/>.

A two-strand necklace was found in Cist 3. The outer strand was composed of a graduated string of 181 cannel-coal disc beads, while the inner one consisted of 31 lead beads, possibly once separated by lost organic beads or knots.

2000 Necklace. In *Excavation of an Early Bronze Age Cemetery and Other Sites at West Water Reservoir, West Linton, Scottish Borders*, by F. Hunter et al., pp. 136-141. *Proceedings Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 130. <https://www.academia.edu/8873335/>.

An unique 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.

Hunter, Fraser and Sebastian Fürst

2022 Coral in Northern Climates: An Exotic Coral Bead from Iron Age Scotland and its Implications. In *De l'Escaut au Nil. Bric-à-brac en hommage à Eugène Warmenbol à l'occasion de son 65e anniversaire*, edited by Jean-Marc Doyen with Pierre Cattelain, Luc Delvaux, and Guy De Mulder, pp. 283-288. Cedarc/Musée du Malgré-Tout, Treignes.

Hüpscher, Erica

2020 Hanzeatisch goud in Brugse context. Een onderzoek naar het gebruik en de bewerking van amber voor paternosters op basis van productieafval uit twee laatmiddeleeuwse sites. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Gent University. <https://www.academia.edu/43594598/>.

Delves into the use and working of amber for rosary beads in Bruges during the late Middle Ages based on production waste from two sites. Includes information regarding production techniques. English abstract.

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.

Huseynov, Muzaffar and Bakhtiyar Jalilov

2006 *Amirarkh Report Excavations of an Antique Period Wooden Coffin Grave at Kilometre Point 204 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus pipelines Right of Way.*

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

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

Hutchinson, M.E.

1990 *Identification of the Non-Glass Beads from Wroxeter (WP), Shropshire.* English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 107/90.

Beads include those of amber, coral, emerald, brass, jet/shale, “faience” or variscite. England, United Kingdom.

1992 *The Examination and Identification of 29 Beads from Ardleigh, Essex.* English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 84/92.

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

1996 *Gemmological Work in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1980-1995.* Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 35/96.

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

Hvala, Sneža Tecco, Janez Dular, and Eva Kocuvan

2004 *Železnodobne gomile na Magdalenski gori / Eisenzeitliche Grabhügel auf der Magdalenska gora.* Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in monografije / Catalogi et monographiae 36. <https://www.academia.edu/16487819/>.

A variety of beads were recovered from Iron Age burial mounds at Magdalenska gora in Slovenia.

Ibsen, Timo

2003 *Das kaiserzeitliche und völkerwanderungszeitliche Gräberfeld von Berezovka/ Groß Ottenhagen im Kaliningrader Gebiet.* M.A. thesis. Christian-Albrechts-Universität, Kiel. <https://www.academia.edu/24103473/>.

A burial ground of the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period in Kaliningrad, Russia, yielded a variety of glass, amber, and bronze beads.

Ibsen, Timo and Konstantin N. Skvorzov

- 2005 Das Gräberfeld von Berezovka/ Groß Ottenhagen – Ein wiederentdeckter Bestattungsplatz des 1. Jahrtausends n. Chr. im Kaliningrader Gebiet. *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 85:379-452; <https://www.academia.edu/5370994>. Discusses the glass, amber, and bronze beads associated with burials of the Roman period.

Ifantidis, Fotis

- 2004 Part II: The Shell Personal Ornaments. In *Shell Assemblage Analysis of the Neolithic Lakeside Settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria: The Eastern Sector*, edited by Rena Veropoulidou and Fotis Ifantidis, pp. 57-87. Institute for Aegean Prehistory Research Grant Report, Thessaloniki. <https://www.academia.edu/237271/>.

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

- 2005 Part II: The Shell Personal Ornaments. In *Shell Assemblage Analysis of the Neolithic Lakeside Settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria: The Western Sector*, edited by Rena Veropoulidou and Fotis Ifantidis, pp. 66-97. Institute for Aegean Prehistory Research Grant Report, Thessaloniki. <https://www.academia.edu/237273/>.

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

- 2006 Τα Κοσμήματα του Νεολιθικού Οικισμού Δισπηλιού Καστοριάς: Παραγωγή & Χρήση μίας “Αισθητικής Εργαλειοθήκης” [Personal Ornaments from the Neolithic Settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria: Production & Function of an “Aesthetic Toolkit”]. M.A. thesis. Department of History and Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

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

- 2006 The Most Personal Personal Ornament. *Archaeolog: All Things Archaeological*. <https://www.academia.edu/167841/>.

Discusses a human-tooth pendant unearthed at the Neolithic settlement of Dispilio, Greece.

- 2010 Ανθρώπινα δόντια, «ανθρώπινα» κοσμήματα: Ένα σημείωμα με αφορμή το K0325 από το Δισπηλιό Καστοριάς [Human Teeth, “Human” Ornaments: A Note on K0325 from Neolithic Dispilio, Kastoria]. In *Meletes sti Mnimi tis Kathigitrias Angelikis Pilali-Papasteriou apo tous Mathites tis sto Aristoteleio Panepistimio Thessalonikis*, edited by N. Merousis, E. Stefani, and M. Nikolaidou, pp. 201-211. Kornelia Sfakianaki Editions, Thessaloniki. <https://www.academia.edu/428782/>.

Discusses a molar of an adult human with a perforation in one of its roots and reviews similar finds at sites dating from the Upper Paleolithic to the Chalcolithic period in Europe. In Greek with English summary.

- 2011 *Cosmos in Fragments: Spondylus and Glycymeris Adornment at Neolithic Dispilio, Greece*. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 123-137. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2216. <https://www.academia.edu/1128046/>.

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

- 2018 Πρακτικές Προσωπικής Κόσμησης στη Νεολιθική Ελλάδα. Τόμος Α'-Β' (αποσπάσματα) [Practices of Personal Adornment in Neolithic Greece]. Volumes A-B. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; <https://www.academia.edu/35943188/> and <https://www.academia.edu/35943189/>.

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

- 2019 *Practices of Personal Adornment in Neolithic Greece / Πρακτικές Προσωπικής Κόσμησης στη Νεολιθική Ελλάδα*. Access Archaeology, Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/38196177/>.

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 northwestern Greece, is also provided. Included are beads and pendants of shell, clay, bone, stone, and metal. In Greek with English summary.

- 2020 Self-Adorned in Neolithic Greece: A Biographical Synopsis. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 41-54. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.academia.edu/43030865/>.

An outline of the main characteristics of ornament production and distribution in Neolithic Greece is followed by a focused view on a selection of some of the biographical fragments of the self-adornment practices in Neolithic Greece.

- 2022 Personal Adornment in Neolithic Greece: Panoramas and Focal Points. In *Myrrini: Aegean Prehistory Studies, Honorary Volume for Ekaterini Papaefthymou-Papanthimou*, edited by N. Merousis, M. Nikolaidou, and L. Stefani, pp. 313-327. Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki. <https://www.academia.edu/82936831/>.

Outlines the main characteristics of ornament production, consumption, and distribution in Neolithic Greece. Discussion focuses on aspects of personal adornment that still remain “blurred” to the eye of the researcher. In Greek with English abstract.

Ifantidis, Fotis and Marianna Nikolaidou (eds.)

- 2011 *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*. BAR International Series 2216.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340663860>.

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

Ignatiadou, Despina

- 2009 A Tibetan Bead in Leibethra. In *Kermatia Filias: Festschrift for J. Touratsoglou*, edited by Stella Drougou, et al., pp. 591-599. Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Numismatic Museum, Athens. <https://www.academia.edu/1197760/>.

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.

Ignatiadou, Despina and Kalliopi Chatzinikolaou

- 2002 Glass Beads from the Ancient Cemetery of Thermi (Sedes), near Thessaloniki. In *Glass from Antiquity to Date, 2nd Conference in Margarites, Mylopotamou, 26-28 September 1997*, edited by P. Themelis, pp. 57-72. Ioannou F. Costopoulos Foundation, Athens. <https://www.academia.edu/40008690/>.

Burials dating primarily to the 6th-4th centuries BC were accompanied by a variety of glass beads. Decorated varieties are primarily eye beads. In Greek with English summary.

Ignatiadou, Despina, Petros Karalis and Elissavet Dotsika

- 2020 Beads and Bead Making in Ancient Methone, Northern Greece. In *Cutting-Edge Technologies in Ancient Greece: Materials Science Applied to Trace Ancient Technologies in the Aegean World*, edited by Marina Panagiotaki, Ilias Tomazos, and Fotios Papadimitrakopoulos, pp. 105-112. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv13nb882>.

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

- 1988 Комплексы сарматского времени из Прикубанья [Complexes of Sarmatian Times in the Kuban Basin]. *Sovetskaya Arkheologiya* 3:175-197;
http://www.ra.ianan.ru/?page_id=1690&lang=en.

Beads of glass, carnelian, jet, and faience were recovered from Iron Age burials in southern Russia. English summary.

Ihm, Peter, Barbara Sasse, and Claudia Theune

- 1994 Merovingian Glass Beads: An Essay of Classification. In *Information Systems and Data Analysis*, edited by H.-H. Bock, W. Lenski, and M.M. Richter, pp. 425-435. Springer, Berlin. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-46808-7_40.

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.

Ioniță, Ion, Mircea Mamalaucă, and Vlad Vornic

2009 *Antichitatea Târzie în Bazinul Prutului. Catalog* [Late Antiquity in the Prut Basin. Catalog]. Editura Sfera, Bârlad. <https://www.academia.edu/67173273/>.

Illustrates and briefly describes a variety of necklaces and beads recovered from sites in the Prut River Basin of Romania and Moldova.

Ioniță, Ion and Octavian Liviu Șovan

2022 O necropolă din secolul al IV-lea d. Hr. la Leorda (Jud. Botoșani) [A Necropolis from the 4th Century AD in Leorda (Botoșani County)]. *Acta Musei Tutovens: Istorie veche i arheologie* XVIII:104-116; <https://www.academia.edu/82685305/>.

The burial of a young girl in northeastern Romania was accompanied by a necklace incorporating glass, amber, carnelian, and limestone beads, one bone and two *Murex* shell pendants, and a perforated animal tooth. A pair of wire loops (earrings?), each with two glass beads, were also recovered.

Istvánovits, Eszter

1993 Das Gräberfeld aus dem 4.-5. Jahrhundert von Tiszadob-Sziget. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* XLV:91-146; <https://www.academia.edu/14192532/>.

A burial ground in northeastern Hungary attributed to the 4th-5th centuries yielded a variety of glass, amber, and stone beads.

Istvánovits, Eszter and Valéria Kulcsár

2011 From the Crimea to Scandinavia the Great Hungarian Plain: Traces of Germanic-Sarmatian Contacts on the Basis of Finds of Spherical Pendants. In *Inter Ambo Maria: Contacts between Scandinavia and the Crimea in the Roman Period*, edited by Igor Khrapunov and Frans-Arne Stylegar, pp. 80-90. DOLYA Publishing House, Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/2319157/>.

Discusses rare spherical openwork amulet-pendants made of cast bronze and their role as indicators of cultural relations revealed at a vast territory from the North Caucasus to Denmark.

2011 Satana and Others: Priestesses, Witches and Queens of the Steppe-Region. In *Weibliche Eliten in der Frühgeschichte* (Female Elites in Protohistoric Europe), edited by Dieter Quast, pp. 201-218. Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz. <https://www.academia.edu/14152140/>.

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.

- 2017 Ведерковидные подвески в сарматском Барбарикуме Карпатского бассейна (1-5 вв. н. э.) [Bucket-shaped Pendants in the Sarmatian Barbaricum of the Carpathian Basin (1st-5th Centuries AD)]. In *Європейська археологія I тисячоліття н. е.: Збірник наукових праць на честь ліани Василівни Вакуленко*, edited by A.V. Skiba and S.A. Gorbanenko, pp. 51-62. Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv. <https://www.academia.edu/35794848/>.

Presents a discussion and catalog of the amulet/pendants recovered from various sites in the study area.

- 2023 A 5th-6th-century Catacomb Grave from Kótaj-Verba Farm (Hungary, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County). *Travaux et mémoires* 27:105-130;
<https://www.academia.edu/121374532/>.

The burial of a girl was accompanied by a necklace or breast ornament composed of a variety of glass, ambers, and stone beads.

Istvánovits, Eszter, Valéria Kulcsár, and Anastasiya Stoyanova

- 2020 Бусы в костюме населения сарматского времени Крыма и Альфёльда [Beads in the Costume of the Sarmatian Age Population in Crimea and Great Hungarian Plain]. In *The Crimea in the Age of the Sarmatians, 200 BC-AD 400* VI:10-43;
<https://www.academia.edu/44736578/>.

Beads were used not only as parts of necklaces and bracelets but also for embroidering the clothes and shoes. It was possible to trace some common tendencies in the composition of the sets used by the women of both regions for decorating their costumes. English abstract.

Ivanišević, Vujadin and Michel Kazanski

- 2002 La nécropole de l'époque des grandes migrations a Singidunum. *Singidunum* 3:101-157. Tombs in Serbia produced beads of amber, glass, and carnelian (pp. 122-123) of the 6th-7th centuries. All are of types known in Merovingian France, Germany, and Italy.

Ivanišević, Vujadin, Michel Kazanski, and Anna Mastykova

- 2006 *Les nécropoles de Viminacium à l'époque des Grandes Migrations*. Collège de France, Centre de Recherche d'Histoire et Civilisation de Byzance, Monographies 22.
<https://www.academia.edu/5679439/>.

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.

Ivanov, Yavor

- 2005 Могила 18 – погребение на жрица [Mound 18 – Burial of a Priestess]. In *Burial Mound No. 18. "Sboryanovo" Hellenistic Necropolis (Survey in 2004)*, edited by D. Gergova, I.

Katevski, Ya. Ivanov, and D. Dimcheva, pp. 16-76. *Getica* 1.
<https://www.academia.edu/32048296/>.

Faience, ceramic, and glass eye beads accompanied the cremated burial of a woman in northeastern Bulgaria.

Ivanova, Silviya and Ivelin Kuleff

2009 Archaeological Amber from the Late Bronze and Iron Ages from the Territory of Present Bulgaria. *Archaeologia Bulgarica* XIII(3):23-46; <https://www.academia.edu/510174/>.
Discusses relevant amber finds (mostly beads) and provides compositional data.

Iversen, Mette and Bjarne H. Nielsen

1992-1993 Brandstrup III. Axe and Taper from Two Viking Age Chamber Graves. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 11:136-149;
<https://tidsskrift.dk/jda/article/view/127668/173926>.

Eight beads, mostly glass, and a circular silver object were found in a little bag on the breast of a woman in a well preserved 10th-century grave in Denmark.

Jackson, C.

2016 Blue Beads from Gardom's Edge. *Journal of Glass Studies* 58:11-19.
<https://core.ac.uk/display/59920858?source=2>.

Recovered from a prehistoric site in the Peak District in central Britain, the beads are an extraordinary find in a marginal area, suggesting far-reaching trade and exchange networks. They were made with mineral alkalis, but contained extremely low concentrations of impurities and were colored with copper, indicating they were produced somewhere in Western Europe.

Jacobs, J.

1989 Jungsteinzeitliche Metallfunde auf dem Gebiet der DDR. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 23:1-17.

Early Stone Age metal finds from eastern Germany include early types of rolled spiral beads.

Jadczkowska, I.

1986 The Early La Tène Cemetery at Piaski Bankówe. *Prace i Materiały* 33:207-260.
Includes some fish-vertebra beads associated with the Lausitz Culture, central Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Jadrić-Kučan, Ivana

2022 Glass Beads from the Archaeological Site of Burnum (Amfiteatar, Campus). In *Roman Pottery and Glass Manufactures: Production and Trade in the Adriatic Region and Beyond*, edited by Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan, Ana Konestra, and Anamarija Eterović Borzić, pp. 331-368. Archaeopress Roman Archaeology 94.

Discusses the beads recovered from a Roman Legion camp in Croatia. Included are face beads and frit melon beads. Some of the latter were found in necklaces around the necks of horses.

Jakubiak, Krzysztof, Mateusz Iskra, Ashot Piliposyan, and Artavazd Zaqyan

2018 Preliminary Report on the 2016 Season in Metsamor (Armenia). *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 26(1):557-569; <https://www.academia.edu/97995074/>.

Several necklaces composed of carnelian, sardonyx, agate, gold, and tin beads, as well as gold and tin pendants, were found in various contexts dating between the 15th and 8th centuries BC.

Jakubiak, Krzysztof, Ashot Piliposyan, Mateusz Iskra, and Artavazd Zaqyan

2017 Metsamor (Armenia): Preliminary Report on the Excavations in 2013, 2014 and 2015. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 25:553-572; <https://www.academia.edu/82713792/>.

A necklace of 17 beads made of yellow glazed paste was found around the neck of a burial in Sector IX. It is dated to the Classical Period (1st century BC-1st century AD).

Jankovits, Katalin

1992 Spätbronzezeitliche Hügelgräber von Bakonyjákó. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 44:261-343.

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

2021 A Bronze Hoard from Pusztasárkánytó (Mosdós-Sárkánytó puszta) and a Grave Assemblage from Ráksi (County Somogy) in the Piarist Museum in Budapest. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 72(1):1-20; <https://www.academia.edu/50768589/>.

Dating to the Middle Bronze Age, the artifacts associated with the two assemblages include various bronze pendants, spirally wound wire tube beads, and cylindrical beads of rolled sheet metal.

Jankuhn, H., Heinrich Tiefenbach, Walter Janssen, and Ruth Schmidt-Wiegand (eds.)

1983 *Das Handwerk in vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Zeit: Bericht über die Kolloquien der Kommission für die Altertumskunde Mittel- und Nordeuropas in den Jahren 1977 bis 1980, Teil II.* Abhandlungen d. Akad. d. Wiss. in Göttingen, phil.-hist. K1., 3. Folge, 122. Vanclenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen.

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

Jansson, Ingmar

1989 Wikergerzeitlicher orientalischer Import in Skandinavien. *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 69:564-647.

On the types of carnelian, rock crystal, and *Cypraea* beads imported from the East and their distribution in Viking Age Scandinavia.

Janzon, G.O.

1983 Zoomorphic Clay Figurines and Beads from Ire, Hangvar Parish, Gotland. *Fornvännen* 78:1-20.

Re: the association of beads with animal figurines and bones on northern European Stone Age sites in 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, Czechia. 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 Czechia) 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) and Carey (1999) 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) and Carey (1999) for a review.

Jargstorf, Sibylle and Gerhard Zeh

2003 Schwarze Perlen und Knöpfe aus Bayern. *Annales du 15^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Corning, New York, 2001*, pp. 230-234.

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

2009 Emailbemahte Knöpfe aus dem Fichtelgebirge. *Annales du 17^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Antwerp, Belgium*, edited by Koen Janssens, pp. 488-492.

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

Jaskanis, J.

1996 *Cecele: ein Gräberfeld der Wielbark-Kultur in Ostpolen*. Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica II.

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

Javakhishvili, A. and G. Abramishvili

1986 *Jewellery and Metalwork in the Museums of Georgia*. Aurora, Leningrad.

Includes fine color photographs of beads of various periods.

Jensen, Jens Fog, Martin Appelt, Bjarne Grønnow, Hans H. Harmsen, Peter Andreas Toft, Frederik Fuujs Larsen, Angutinnguaq Olsen, Mikkel Sørensen, Sean Desjardins et al.

2022 *Field Report 2021. WP 3.4: Dynamic Global Networks*. Activating Arctic Heritage Project. <https://www.academia.edu/101744976/>.

A variety of European glass beads from the 17th-18th centuries, as well as animal canine pendants and an antler bead preform, were recovered from sites Nipasat East and West, and Arajutsisut in western Greenland.

Jepur, Antonele

2006 Das westgotenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Madrona (Segovia, Spanien). Inaugural Ph.D. dissertation. Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, and Universidad Autónoma, Madrid.

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

Jeremić, Gordana

2015 Стаклена перла са представом жабе из Медијане [Glass Bead from Mediana Bearing a Depiction of a Frog]. *Proceedings of the National Museum – Belgrade* XXII(1):217-230; <https://www.academia.edu/22933333/>.

The bead was excavated at a Roman site in Serbia. English summary.

Jeremić, Gordana, Toni Čerško, and Dragana Vulović

2014 Гроб богате грађанке из касноантичког Наиса (Naissus) [Grave of a Wealthy Female Citizen from Late Roman Naissus]. *Journal of Serbian Archaeological Society* 30:83-108; <https://www.academia.edu/23296389/>.

Among the woman's jewelry was a necklace composed of gold and green glass beads with matching earrings. English summary.

Jiménez Ávila, Javier

2000 Los objetos de vidrio procedentes del yacimiento de Pajares. Estudio preliminar. In *El Yacimiento Protohistórico de Pajares. Villanueva de La Vera. Cáceres I. Las Necrópolis y el Teroso Áureo*, edited by S. Celestino, pp: 139-152. Memorias de Arqueología Extremeña 3. Mérida.

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

- 2003 Los objetos de pasta vitrea de Cancho Roano. In *Cancho Roano VIII. Los materiales arqueológicos*, edited by S. Celestino Pérez, pp. 263-291;
<https://www.academia.edu/954207/>.

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

Jiménez Gómez, M.C.

- 1995 Zambujal. Los amuletos de las campañas 1964 hasta 1973. In *Zambujal: Kupferfunde aus den Grabungen 1964 bis 1973*, edited by E. Sangmeister and M.C. Jiménez Gómez, pp. 155-238. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein.

Reports on greenstone beads from a site in Portugal.

Jiménez Guijarro, Jesús

- 2008 La neolitización del interior de la Península Ibérica [The Neolithization of the Interior of the Iberian Peninsula]. Ph.D. thesis. Departamento de Prehistoria, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid. <https://www.academia.edu/95404505/>.

Includes a summary of the ornaments recovered from sites in central Spain which include bone and stone beads, and perforated gastropod shells and animal teeth. They range in date from the Upper Paleolithic to the Chalcolithic.

Jiménez Hernández, Alejandro

- 2022 Una tumba romana peculiar en La Fuenlonguilla (La Puebla de Cazalla, Sevilla). *Mainake* XL:291-307; <https://www.academia.edu/110519631/>.

A Roman burial in southern Spain was accompanied by small spherical gold and cylindrical emerald beads.

John, Jan

- 2011 Status of *Spondylus* Artifacts within the LBK Grave Goods. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 123-137. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2216.

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

Johns, Catherine

- 1996 *The Jewellery of Roman Britain: Celtic and Classical Traditions*. Routledge, Oxon, UK. The section on Necklaces and Bracelets discusses beads and pendants of various materials.

2004 Roman Jewellery. *Gem & Jewellery News* 13(2):34-36.

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

Johnston, Susan A. and Bernard Wailes

2007 Dún Ailinne: Excavations at an Irish Royal Site, 1968-1975. University Museum Monograph 129. University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

Ten stone beads, likely Neolithic, were recovered from a major ritual site in County Kildare, Ireland.

Jonaitis, Rytis

2012 Civitas Rutenica in Early Vilnius in the 14th and 15th Centuries: The Socio-Cultural Aspect. *Archaeologia Baltica* 18:256-269.

Several-bead and three-bead earrings were found with Orthodox burials of the 13th-14th centuries at a cemetery in Vilnius, Lithuania.

Jones, Andy

2016 *Preserved in the Peat: An Extraordinary Bronze Age Burial on Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor, and its Wider Context*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<http://digital.casalini.it/9781785702631>.

The cremated remains of a young person uncovered in southwestern England were accompanied by a basketry container containing various items including beads of shale, amber, clay and tin.

2018 The Whitehorse Hill Cist, Dartmoor. *Historic England Research* 7:31-35;
<https://www.academia.edu/35365664/>.

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.

Jones, B.

2003 Construction and Function of Costumes from Thera and Knossos. In *Metron: Measuring the Aegean Bronze Age, Proceedings of the 9th International Aegean Conference, Yale University, 2002*, edited by K.P. Foster and R. Laffineur, pp. 441-449. Aegaeum 21.

A fresco depicting a veil with red dots inspired a replication experiment: 750 carnelian beads were sewn onto a linen veil and found to make “a pleasant clinking sound” when the wearer danced. Are beads intended in other depictions too? Greece, Cyprus.

Jönis, Rosanna

2019 Sigtuna före staden. En undersökning av äldre föremål från Sigtunas kulturlager. M.A. thesis. Department of Archeology, Stockholm University, Stockholm;
<https://www.academia.edu/41511182/>.

Glass and carnelian beads found at sites outside Sigtuna, Sweden's oldest extant medieval town, predate the founding of the settlement in AD 970.

Jonuks, Tõnno and Eve Rannamäe

2018 Animals and Worldviews: A Diachronic Approach to Tooth and Bone Pendants from the Mesolithic to the Medieval Period in Estonia. In *The Bioarchaeology of Ritual and Religion*, edited by A. Livarda, A. Madgwick, and S. Riera Mora, pp. 162-178. Oxbow, Oxford. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322759691>.

The pendants included perforated elk, weasel, bear, wolf, dog, wild boar, and pig teeth; hare and beaver astragali; eagle-claw cores; chicken wing bones; a sturgeon scale; and zoomorphic forms.

Jordá, Jesús F., J. Emili Aura, Carlos Martín, and Bárbara Avezuela

2010 Archaeomalacological Remains from the Upper Pleistocene - Early Holocene Record of the Vestíbulo of Nerja Cave (Malaga, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 78-87. Munibe Suplemento 31.

The recovered materials include shell beads.

Jordan, Alexis

2009 A Preliminary Study of Iron Age Glass in Ireland, with Particular Emphasis on the Glass Beads. M.S. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Synthesizes all the evidence for Irish Iron Age glass to examine the characteristics, variability, and distribution of glass on the island.

2010 The Toggle & Indigenous Iron Age Glass Production in Ireland. *Field Notes: A Journal of Collegiate Anthropology* 2(1):25-36; <https://www.academia.edu/1498164/>.

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

Jørgensen, L.

1990 *Baekkegård and Glasergård. Two Cemeteries from the Late Iron Age on Bornholm*. Arkaeologiske Studier VIII.

Beads are among the recovered grave goods. Denmark.

Jørgensen, L. and Anne Nørgård Jørgensen

1997 *Nørre Sandegård Vest: A Cemetery from the 6th-8th Centuries on Bornholm*. Nordiske Fortidsminder B/14.

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

Jover Maestre, Francisco Javier and Alicia Luján Navas

2010 El consumo de conchas marinas durante la Edad del Bronce en la fachada mediterránea de la Península Ibérica [Marine Shell Consumption during the Bronze Age in the Eastern Iberian Peninsula]. *Complutum* 21(1):101-122.

Shell was especially used for the production of necklace beads in eastern Spain.

Jubani, Bep

1983 Tumat ilire të Kënetës: Les tumulus illyriens de Kënetë. *Iliria* XIII(2):77-133.

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

Juhász, Irén

1995 Stollengräber im Komitat Békés. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:417-452.

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

Kacharava, Darejan and Sulchan Kharabadze

2016 Recently Revealed Graves from the Vavi City Site; Part I; Robbed Graves. *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 12:157-193; <https://www.academia.edu/65435103/>.

Grave goods include a variety of plain and decorated glass beads as well as those of other materials. Text is in Georgian but photographs illustrate the objects.

2018 Recently Found Graves from Vani, Part II (Grave N 22). *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 14:5-63; <https://www.academia.edu/65435097/>.

Graves in Georgia yielded several varieties of decorated glass beads as well as beads, pendants, and necklaces made of gold. In Georgian but many photographs illustrate the objects.

Kacharava, D., S. Kharabadze, and M. Turmanidze

2013 Beads from Grave 24 of the Vani Site. *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 9:148-173.

Discusses the beads (glass and gold) recovered from the ancient temple city of Vani (7th-1st centuries BC) in western Georgia. In Georgian but many photographs illustrate the beads.

Kacharava, D. and G. Kvirkvelia

2008 *Wine, Worship, and Sacrifice: The Golden Graves of Ancient Vani*. Princeton University Press, Princeton.

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

2009 Recent Archaeological Finds on the Upper Terrace of the Vani Site. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 14:237-315; <https://www.academia.edu/7877996/>.
The site yielded a variety of beads and pendants formed from various materials.

Kacl, Pavel

2015 Nálezy fajánsových předmětů z doby římské v Čechách [Finds of Faience Artefacts from the Roman Period in Bohemia]. In *Od Skandzy k Dunaji, od Rýna k Pasłęce. Sborník k 70. narozeninám Lubomíra Košnara*, edited by M. Popelka, R. Šmidtová, and Z. Beneš, pp. 125-142. *Praehistorica* XXXII(2). <https://www.academia.edu/15330358/>.

Summarizes the origins and production techniques of Egyptian faience and identifies find sites of faience beads and pendants in Bohemia.

Kacl, Pavel and Erika Průchová

2017 Komplex zaniklých hřbitovů v Praze-Karlíně. *Archaeologia Historica* 42(1):153-185; <https://www.academia.edu/34558716/>.

Rosaries and rosary beads of bone, clay, ceramic, and stone were among the objects found in graves at cemeteries of the 18th and 19th centuries in and around Prague, Czechia.

Kaiser, Michael J.

2003 „funff tusend Punder Korner.“ Das Edelsteingewerbe in Freiburg und Waldkirch im Spiegel archäologischer und historischer Quellen. *Fundberichte aus Baden-Württemberg* 27:1045-1172; <https://www.academia.edu/15367910/>.

Thorough study of the gemstone trade in southwestern Germany as reflected in archaeological and historical sources. Includes sections on the raw materials, beadmaking, and rosaries.

Kalafatić, Hrvoje, Siniša Radović, Mislav Čavka, Mario Novak, Marija Mihaljević, and Rajna Šošić Klindžić

2016 A Rare Find of Bone Beads from the Late Bronze Age Cemetery in the Southern Carpathian Basin. In *Close to the Bone: Current Studies in Bone Technologies*, edited by Selena Vitezović, pp. 146-153. Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade. <https://www.academia.edu/29438109/>.

Three rare bone beads were found with a female burial of the Barice-Gređani cultural group at the site of Mačkovac (14th-12th centuries BC) in Eastern Croatia.

Kalicz, N. and J.G. Szénászky

2001 Spondylus-Schmuck im Neolithikum des Komitats Békés, Südostungarn. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 76(1):24-54.

Discusses *Spondylus*-shell ornaments, primarily beads, from a Neolithic site in southeastern Hungary.

Kalicz-Schreiber, Rózsa

2010 *Ein Gräberfeld der Spätbronzezeit von Budapest-Békásmegyer*, edited by Nándor Kalicz and Gábor Váczi. L'Harmattan Ungarn, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/1124054/>. Discusses the faience (glass paste), amber, and bone beads uncovered at a Late Bronze Age cemetery in Hungary.

Kalinichenko, V.A. and S.V. Pyvovarov

2022 Намисто з чорніського городища XIII ст. (дослідження 1999-2020 pp.) [Necklace from Chornivka Hill-Fort of the 13th Century (Excavation of 1999-2020)]. *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 2(43):160-168; <https://www.academia.edu/92561932/>. Necklace beads found at a site in western Ukraine include perforated cowries, metal open-work and filigree examples, as well as several glass varieties. English summary.

Kalkreuth, Wolfgang, Claus Andreasen, Henrik I. Petersen, and Lars Stemmerik

2012 The Petrology and Provenance of Coal Artifacts from Thule Settlements in North-eastern Greenland. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of Denmark* 60:1-13; <https://www.academia.edu/66981487/>.

Coal petrographic techniques were used to trace the origin of the coal used to produce two large 15th-century perforated pendants or amulets. One is in the form of a female figure; the other is oval in form. The coal was found to be of local origin and not imported from known “mines” in Arctic Canada.

Kallintzi, Constantina and Kyriaki Chatziprokopiou

2024 Apotropaic and Prophylactic Jewellery from Abdera. In *Apotropaia & Phylakteria: Confronting Evil in Ancient Greece*, edited by Maria G. Spathi, Maria Chidirolou, and Jenny Wallensten, pp. 204-222. Archaeopress, Oxford.

The items discussed include various forms of beads and pendants.

Kallintzi, Constantina and Irini-Despina Papaikonomou

2006 A Methodical Approach to Funeral Goods Offered to Children in Ancient Abdera. In *Proceedings of the XVIth International Congress of Classical Archaeology, Boston, August 23-26, 2003*, edited by Carol C. Mattusch, A.A. Donohue, and Amy Brauer, pp. 480-484. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/40575863/>.

The 4th-century BC burial of a girl at Abdera in northeastern Greece was accompanied by a necklace composed of figural bone beads including a cicada which is given special attention.

Kalogeropoulos, K.

1998 *Die frühmykenischen Gräbfunde von Analipsis (Südöstliches Arkadien)*. Bibliothek der Archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Athen 175.

A Late Helladic II tomb on Crete produced five beads, now lost; the descriptions and drawings are based on old photographs (pp. 14, 70, 72, pl. 8, nos. 19-21, 29, 30). One amber bead was found with gold wire.

Kamieńska, J. and J.K. Kozłowski

1990 *Entwicklung und Gliederung der Lengyel- und Polgar-Kulturgruppen in Polen*. *Prace Archeologiczne* 46.

Late Neolithic shell and rolled-copper tube beads (pp. 20-24, pls. 41, 43, 46) from Poland.

Kaminská, Ľubomíra

2009 Paläolithische Kunst in der Slowakei. *Anthropologie* XLVII(1-2):125-130;
<https://www.academia.edu/14141032/>.

Ornaments attributed to the Gravettian period in Slovakia include bone beads, dentalium, and pierced gastropod shells, as well as pendants of quartz and sandstone.

2014 *Staré Slovensko 2. Paleolit a mezolit*. *Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae* 2.
<https://www.academia.edu/13834551/>.

Similar content regarding Gravettian ornaments as the previous entry.

Kaminsky, V.N.

1987 Алано-болгарский могильник близ станицы Старокорсунской на Кубани [An Alan-Bulgarian Burial Ground at the Starokorsunskaya Village in the Kuban Basin].
Sovetskaya Arkheologia 4:187-205; http://www.ra.iran.ru/?page_id=1690&lang=en.

A wide variety of stone and glass beads dating ca. 750-850 were excavated at a site in southern Russia. English summary.

Kapcsos, Norbert

2014 The Sarmatian Graves of the 4R Archaeological Site Dated to the Third-Fourth Century A.D. Additional Data on the Sarmatian Burial Rite in the Lower Mureş Region. *Ziridava, Studia Archaeologica* 28:157-172.

Discusses the glass beads found with two undisturbed Sarmatian graves in western Romania.

Kapcsos M., Norbert, Alpár Dobos, Márton Ferenczi, Mihály Huba Hógyes, and Zsolt Körösfői

2023 Catalogue of the Graves. In *The Migration Period Cemetery from Ernei*, edited by Alpár Dobos and Sándor Berecki, pp. 17-41. *Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis, Series Archaeologica* XIX. <https://www.academia.edu/106144579/>.

This chapter provides an inventory of the beads and other items by grave recovered from a site in Romania. For specifics on the beads, see Dobos and Hógyes (2023).

Karageorghis, Vassos

1987 Chronique des fouilles à Chypre en 1986. *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* III:663-733.

Beads from the rescue excavation of tombs on Cyprus. Late Bronze Age: terracotta bicones, also stone and glass (p. 725, figs. 213, 218); Archaic and Classical: carnelian and faience and a lotus-

shaped silver bead (pp. 698, 707); a worn amber bead and gold beads with granulation (p. 722, fig. 208); Hellenistic and Roman (p. 728).

Karageorghis, Vassos (ed.)

1986 *Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium: Cyprus between the Orient and the Occident, Nicosia, 8-14 Sept. 1985*. Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.

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

Karali, Lilian

1991 Parure en coquillage du site de Dimitra en Macédoine protohistorique. In *Thalassa: l'Egee prehistorique et la mer*, edited by Robert Laffineur and Lucien Basch, pp. 315-324. Aegaeum 7.

Presents an analysis of the shell beads and pendants recovered from a protohistoric site in Macedonia.

1999 *Shells in Aegean Prehistory*. BAR International Series 761.

Includes a section on ornaments.

2013 The Shells: The Marine Palaeoenvironment and the Use of the Molluscan Remains. In *The Settlement at Dhaskalio*, edited by C. Renfrew, O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas, and M.J. Boyd, pp. 443-450. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge. <https://www.academia.edu/30515024/>.

Reports on the beads, pendants, and other shell ornaments recovered from an Early Bronze Age site on Keros, in the Cyclades, Greece.

Karametrou-Menteside, Georgia

1999 *Voïon-Notia Orestis: Arkhaiologike Erevna kai Istorike Topographia*. 2 vols. Vivlion Eisagoges Arkhaiologikou Mouseiou Kozanes, Thessalonike.

Two groups of amber beads and 19 stone beads are mentioned from a tomb with Mycenaean III C pottery in Siatista, western Macedonia. In Greek.

2000 Aiani 2000: The Excavation of the Late Bronze Age Cemetery. *To Arkhaiologiko Ergo ste Makedonia kai Thrake* 14:591-606.

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

Karantzali, Efi

1986 Une tombe du Minoen Récent IIIb à la Canée. *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* CX:53-87.

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

Karczewski, Maciej

2012 On the Road to the Other World. Plants in the Burial Rites of Bogaczewo Culture (Roman Period, Northeast Poland). *Archaeologia Baltica* 18:126-146.

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

Karetsou, Alexandra and Helen Hughes-Brock

2022 Seals and Offerings of Distinction from the Kophinas Sanctuary. In *Megistos Kouros: Studies in Honour of Hugh Sackett*, edited by In Jan Driessen and Carl Knappett, pp. 73-100. Aegis 23.

Includes a discussion of the meaning of a fine gold trilobe bead (seen as representing a crocus flower), as well as other bead shapes in Late Minoan Crete (ca. 1600-1450).

Karklins, Karlis

1985 Early Amsterdam Trade Beads. *Ornament* 9(2):36-41.
<https://www.academia.edu/12672314/>.

Reports on the glass beads and production wasters recovered from four sites near the edge of the old part of Amsterdam. In that many of the beads have counterparts at archaeological sites in eastern North America, they can tell us something of how Dutch beads fit into the early North American fur trade. Please note that sites Kg9 and Kg10 have recently been attributed to the first Two Roses glass factory which operated from 1621 to 1657, and not “pre 1610” as stated in the article.

1985 A Sample Book of 19th Century Venetian Beads. In *Glass Beads*, by Karlis Karklins, pp. 41-84. Parks Canada, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. Ottawa.
<https://www.academia.edu/27754619/>.

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

1994 Review of *Perlen aus Gablonz: Historismus, Jugendstil /Beads from Gablonz: Historicism, Art Nouveau*, by Waltraud Neuwirth (1994). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:81-82; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol6/iss1/9/>.

- 1998-1999 Review of *Glasperlen Christbaumschmuck/Glass Bead Christmas Tree Ornaments*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:68-69; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol10/iss1/13/>.
- 2002 The Giacomuzzi Bead Sample Book and Folders. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:31-63; <https://www.academia.edu/27485749/>.
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).
- 2003 Review of *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Beck, Curt W., Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd (2003). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 15:79-80; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol15/iss1/11/>.
- 2004 The Levin Catalogue of Mid-19th-Century Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 16:39-50; <https://www.academia.edu/27507749/>.
The catalog is composed of two similar collections of glass and stone beads assembled by Moses Lewin Levin, a London bead merchant whose business operated from 1830 to 1913. A total of 621 beads comprising 128 different varieties makes up the collections which can be dated to the period 1851-1869. The beads are recorded as having been used in the African trade but have counterparts in North America and likewise elsewhere.
- 2007 Review of *The Bead Goes On: The Sample Card Collection with Trade Beads from the Company J.F. Sick & Co. in the Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam*, by Koos van Brakel (2006). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:80; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol19/iss1/12/>.
- 2008 Review of *Middle Eastern and Venetian Glass Beads: Eighth to Twentieth Centuries*, by Augusto Panini (2007). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:87-88; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol20/iss1/11/>.
- 2009 Archaeological Evidence for Beadmaking in Riga, Latvia, during the 13th-14th Centuries. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:68-69. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 18:11-13 (1991). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.
Bead wasters, etc., found in excavations in the 1970s. Chemical analysis reveals non-alkali lead glass like contemporary Polish and Russian glass but distinct from the typical potash-lime glass of Western Europe.
- 2009 Beads from Iron Age Hoards in Latvia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:60-61. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 6:9-11 (1985). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

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

2009 Beads from the Wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *de Liefde* (1711). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:62-65. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 12:11-17 (1988). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>; <https://www.academia.edu/21697928/>.

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

2009 The Birmingham Bead Industry. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:61-62. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 10:9-11 (1987). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

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

2017 Review of *The World in a Bead: The Murano Glass Museum's Collection*, by Augusto Panini (2017). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 29:86-87.

2018 Beads in Weapons of War. *The Bead Forum* 72:4-6; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

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

2019 Even More on Frit-Core Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:75-78; <https://www.academia.edu/41600183/>.

Reports on new finds in North America as well as two different types found with wasters from the production of drawn-glass beads in Rouen, France, dating to the early 17th century.

2019 Furnace-Wound Beadmaking in the Bavarian/Bohemian Forests and Environs, 15th-19th Centuries. *The Bead Forum* 74:1-3; <https://www.academia.edu/39004467/>.

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

2021 The Bead Stringers of Venice: A Visual Survey. *The Bead Forum* 78:8-9; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

A brief account of the Venetian women who spent much of their lives stringing glass beads made on Murano for distribution around the world.

2023 Chevron Bead Production in Southwestern Germany during the Early Modern Period. *The Bead Forum* 82:1-4.

Two glassworks operating in Baden-Württemberg were marginally involved in the manufacture of faceted seven-layer chevron beads as well as blue glass tubes, possibly for bead production.

Karklins, Karlis with Carol F. Adams

1990 Dominique Bussolin on the Glass-Bead Industry of Murano and Venice (1847). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:69-84;
<https://www.academia.edu/12780248/>.

One of the earliest detailed descriptions of the Venetian bead industry is contained in an obscure book published in French in 1847 by the Venetian glassmaker Domenico Bussolin. Intended as a “Guide for the Foreigner,” this work contains much useful information concerning bead manufacturing techniques and the socioeconomic aspects of the industry. The translation was prepared by Karklins and Adams to make the text generally available.

Karklins, Karlis and Adelphine Bonneau

2019 Evidence of Early 17th-Century Glass Beadmaking in and around Rouen, France. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:3-8;
<https://www.academia.edu/41600116/>.

Provides a descriptive catalog of the glass and frit-core beads recovered from loci in and around Rouen.

Karklins, Karlis, Laure Dussubieux, and Ron G.V. Hancock

2015 A 17th-Century Glass Bead Factory at Hammersmith Embankment, London, England. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:16-24;
<https://www.academia.edu/20300753/>.

Excavations in West London uncovered the remains of two glass furnaces with associated wasters relating to the manufacture of drawn glass beads during the second quarter of the 17th century. The site is significant as it represents the first archaeological evidence for the production of glass beads in post-medieval England. Comparisons of the chemical compositions of the Hammersmith beads with those of beads from a contemporary Amsterdam factory reveal a number of similarities as well as differences.

Karklins, Karlis, Sibylle Jargstorf, Gerhard Zeh, and Laure Dussubieux

2016 The Fichtelgebirge Bead and Button Industry of Bavaria. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:16-37; <https://www.academia.edu/32800480/>.

The Fichtelgebirge bead and button industry is especially notable for two things: 1) the utilization of furnace-winding technology which, based on our current knowledge, was not employed to a significant degree elsewhere in Europe during the post-medieval period, and 2) the localized use of Proterobas, a greenish igneous rock, to produce opaque black beads and buttons without any additives until the early 19th century. This article presents a history of the industry and describes the products and the technology involved. It also provides a preliminary assessment of the chemical composition of the various products.

Karklins, Karlis and Derek Jordan

2009 An Early 19th-century Account of Beadmaking in Murano and Venice. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:73-74. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 17:5-8 (1990). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

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

Karklins, Karlis and Tony Oost

1992 The Beads of Roman and Post-Medieval Antwerpen. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 4:21-28; <https://www.academia.edu/12780791/>.

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.

Karo, Špela

2021 Necklaces and Bracelets of Glass Beads. In *Northern Cemetery of Emona – The Kozolec Site*, edited by Alenka Miškec, Bernarda Zupanek, Špela Karo, and Gojko Tica, pp. 219-225. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana. Situla 45 en. <https://www.academia.edu/50962556/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from numerous graves of the Roman period in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Kars, Mirjam

2011 A Cultural Perspective on Merovingian Burial Chronology and the Grave Goods from the Vrijthof and Pandhof Cemeteries in Maastricht. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam.

An excellent and thorough study which well describes (pp. 321-366) and illustrates (figs. 47-71) the recovered beads which date principally to the 5th-7th centuries. Glass and amber varieties predominate but there are also beads of stone (amethyst and rock crystal) and metal (gold, silver). Netherlands.

2016 Grave Finds. In *The Merovingian Cemeteries of Sittard, Obbicht and Stein*, edited by M. Kars, F. Theuws, and M. de Haas, pp. 76-229. Rudolf Habelt, Bonn. <https://www.academia.edu/83645713/>.

Three sites in the Netherlands yielded a variety of monochrome and decorated glass beads, as well as amber and amethyst specimens.

Karwowski, Maciej

1997 Keltische Glasfunde im polnischen Gebiet. *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 45:33-71; <https://www.academia.edu/5355277/>.

Discusses ring and face beads found at La Tène culture sites in Poland, with much comparative material.

1998-1999 Keltische Glasarmringe und Ringperlen vom Oberleiserberg bei Ernstbrunn, Niederösterreich. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 82-83:209-220; <https://www.academia.edu/5355271/>.

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

2004 Latènezeitliche Glasschieber aus Niederösterreich. *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* 39:123-133; <https://www.academia.edu/5355337/>.

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

2004 *Latènezeitlicher Glasringschmuck aus Ostösterreich*. Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission 55. <https://www.academia.edu/1514840/>.

Provides a description and typology of glass-ring ornaments (including ring beads) of the La Tène culture found in eastern Austria.

2005 The Earliest Types of Eastern-Celtic Glass Ornaments. In *Celts on the Margin: Studies in European Cultural Interaction 7th Century B.C.- 1st Century A.D. Dedicated to Zenon Wozniak*, edited by Halina Dobrzanska, Vincent Megaw, and Paulina Poleska, pp. 163-171. Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow. <https://www.academia.edu/5355376/>.

The discussion includes glass bobbin and face beads, among others.

2006 Major Questions Concerning Celtic Glass from the Eastern Regions of La Tène Culture. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoviensia* 1:133-159; <https://www.academia.edu/5355384/>.

Discusses glass bracelets, ring beads, and tiny rings, including their elemental composition.

Kashina, Ekaterina

2019 Carved Bird Pendants of Forest Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers (East European Plain, 3500-2700 BC): The Edible Totems. PowerPoint presentation at the International Open Workshop Socio-Environmental Dynamics over the Last 15000 Years: The Creation of Landscapes VI, Kiel, March 11-16. <https://www.academia.edu/38699848/>.

Visual survey of the different forms of pendants found at Volosovo culture sites in the Moscow region of Central Russia.

Kashina, Ekaterina and Aleksandr V. Emelyanov

2003 Костяные изображения птиц финала каменного века Мещерской низменности [Bone Bird Figurines of Meschora Lowland in the Final Stone Age]. In *Проблемы Древней и Средневековой Археологии Окского Бассейна* [Problems of the Ancient and Medieval Archeology of the Oka Basin], pp. 53-70. Poverennyi, Ryazan. <https://www.academia.edu/31082062/>.

Initial article about bone bird pendants and figurines of the Volosovo culture in the Central Russian Plain, dated 3300-2700 cal BC.

- 2020 In Bird We Trust: Bone Bird Pendants Made by Forest Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers in the Central Part of the East European Plain (3500-2700 BC). In *Raptor on the Fist – Falconry, its Imagery and Similar Motifs throughout the Millennia on a Global Scale*, edited by Oliver Grimm, pp. 403-416. Advanced Studies on the Archaeology and History of Hunting 2.1-2.2. <https://www.academia.edu/44053276/>.

Discusses the pendants' morphology, the technology used to make them, analogues in adjacent regions, dating, functional use, and symbolic meaning.

Kashina, Ekaterina and Aija Macāne

- 2020 Wild Boar Tusk Adornments and Tools from the Neolithic Hunter-Gatherer Sites in the Volga-Oka Interfluvium (Central Russia). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 151-162. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.academia.edu/44148036/>.

The ornaments include pendants.

Kaspers, Floor

- 2011 *Beads from Briare*. Marblings Publishing, Amsterdam.
<https://www.beadmuseum.com/files/BeadsfromBriare.pdf>.

Discusses the “tile” or “Prosser-molded” beads produced by the Bapterosses company in Briare, France, between 1860 and 1962 when bead production ceased. See Tomalin and Zinn (2012) for a review.

- 2014 *Beads from Jablonec: A History in Beads*. Marblings Publishing, Amsterdam.
<https://www.beadmuseum.com/files/beadsfromjablonec.pdf>.

A popular overview of the glass beadmaking industry in Jablonec nad Nisou, Czech Republic, formerly known by the German name Gablonz. See Carey (2015) for a review.

- 2016 *Beads from Germany*. Marblings Publishing, Amsterdam.
<https://beadmuseum.com/blog/2016012901.html>.

Explores the history of three German beadmaking centers: Idar-Oberstein, the center for stone beads, Lauscha, well known for its blown beads, and Neugablonz, noted for mold-pressed beads. See Hector (2016) for a review.

- 2017 Lesser Known Bead Manufacturing Centres in Europe. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2017*.

Provides details about three historical bead manufacturing centers of Europe: Jablonec (Czechia), Lauscha (Germany), and Briare (France).

Kastholm, Ole Thirup, Julie Nielsen, and Bo Jensen

- 2017 Vikingetidsskatten fra Lille Karleby (The Viking Age Treasure from Lille Karleby). *ROMU 2017*:54-73.

Found in Denmark, the treasure includes a wide variety of glass, stone, and silver beads. No descriptions but most are illustrated in color.

Kaszewski, Z.

1986 The Lusatian Cemetery of the Hallstatt Period on Site 2 at Łubnice, Kalisz Province. *Prace i Materiały* 33:129-205.

Hallstatt C glass beads, Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Katzmeyer, Thomas

1997 Verbreitungsbilder ausgewählter Perlentypen des Frühmittelalters in Süd- und Westdeutschland. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 149-160. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. Identifies bead types and how they are distributed in south and west Germany; certain types concentrate in different areas. These distribution patterns may be the result of regional preferences which might distinguish costumes of Frankish, Alemannic, and Bavarian women.

Kaudela, Veronika

2024 The Adornments of the Gravettian Site Krems-Wachtberg in Chronological and Techno-cultural Context. *Přehled výzkumů* 65(1):57-83; <https://www.academia.edu/121930140/>.

Describes the perforated animal canine teeth and beads of mammoth ivory, shell, and fossil *Serpulidae* recovered from a Paleolithic site in Lower Austria. Information concerning the use of the ivory beads, as well a detailed account of their production process, is also provided.

Kaufmann, H.

1992 Latènezeitlicher Glasschmuck aus Sachsen. *Ausgrabungen und Funde* 37(1):14-20. Regional survey of La Tène glass beads and armlets in Saxony (Germany) with full bibliography.

Kaul, Fleming

2020 Middle Bronze Age Long Distance Exchange through Europe and Beyond: Beads of Egyptian and Mesopotamian Glass Reaching Denmark in the 14th Century BC. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 26(2):266-274; <https://doi.org/10.1163/15700577-12341372>.

A comparison of the chemical composition of blue glass beads from well-dated Danish Bronze Age burials with comparative material from Egypt and Mesopotamia reveals that glass from those distant lands was entering Scandinavia in the 14th century BC.

Kaul, Flemming and Jeanette Varberg (Anneli O'Neill, trans.)

2016 Glasperlen und Klappstühle – aus Ägypten nach Dänemark. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 5:32-35; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26322322>.

Blue glass beads from rich burials in Denmark from 1400 BC onwards prove how far trade contacts extended. The glass comes from Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Kazakevičius, V.

1993 Plinkaigalio kapinynas [The Plinkaigalis Burial Ground]. *Lietuvos Archeologija* 10:3-181.

Graves of nearly 400 individuals with many grave goods, 5th-6th centuries AD. The English summary on beads (p. 174) is fairly substantial: over 1250 beads of glass, enamel, tin, and amber, also bronze spirals from headdresses. Lithuania.

Kazanski, Michel and Anna Mastykova

2003 Les éléments germaniques dans la civilisation de la population du Caucase du Nord à l'époque des grandes migrations. In *Kontakt-Kooperation-Konflikt. Germanen und Sarmaten zwischen dem 1. und 4. Jahrhundert nach Christus*, edited by Christian Radtke, pp. 135-176. Wachholtz Verlag, Neumünster. <https://www.academia.edu/5679557/>.

Annexe 4 provides detailed comments on specific types of carnelian, glass, rock crystal, and amber beads found in the North Caucuses from the time of the Great Migration.

2007 *Tsibilium II. La nécropole apside de Tsibilium: L'étude du site. Vol. 2.* BAR International Series S1721. <https://www.academia.edu/5679472/>.

Section II.3.19 provides descriptions of the beads of various materials recovered from a cemetery complex dating to the 5th-7th centuries in Abkhazia, southern Russia.

2016 «Princely» Finds and Power Centers in Eastern European Barbaricum in the Hunnic Time. In *Wandel durch Migration?*, edited by Hans Geisler, pp. 85-103. *Arbeiten zur Archäologie Süddeutschlands* 29. <https://www.academia.edu/31610446/>.

Illustrates in color the glass and amber beads recovered from site Mukhino-2 in west-central Russia. See Dobrovolskaia et al. (2015) for details about the beads.

Kazanski, Michel and Patrick Périn

2009 »Foreign« Objects in the Merovingian Cemeteries of Northern Gaul. In *Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe: Thirteen International Studies on Early Medieval Mobility*, edited by Dieter Quast, pp. 149-167. *Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums* 78.

Aims to interpret – from an ethnic perspective – a number of female graves discovered mainly in northern Gaul, in cemeteries dating from the beginning of the Merovingian period (second third of the 5th to the second third of the 6th century), whose grave goods include costume elements (beads included) foreign to classic Merovingian fashion.

Kazantseva, Olga A.

2014 Наборные изделия из бус могильника Кудашевский I III-V веков [Bead Items from the Kudashevsky I Burial Ground of the 3rd-5th Centuries]. *Bulletin of Perm State University* 24(1):83-89.

Discusses the necklaces, chest pieces, and belts composed of amber, rock crystal, honey onyx, and quartz beads found in graves in the Bardymy district of the Perm region of eastern European Russia. English summary.

Kaza-Papageorgiou, Dina

1985 An Early Mycenaean Cist Grave from Argos. *Mitt. des DAI, Athen. Abteilung* 100:1-21. Rich child's burial with necklaces of glass, faience, and amethyst beads of several shapes, including a figure-eight shield. Greece.

Keily, Jackie

2006 *Small Finds from Whitehill Road, Longfield and New Barn, Kent (Archaeological Zones 1 and 2)*. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

A necklace composed of amber beads was found with an Early Bronze Age burial unearthed in southeastern England, United Kingdom.

Kemenczei, T.

1988 Zu den Beziehungen zwischen dem Ungarischen Donau-Theissraum und dem Nordwestbalkan in der Früheisenzeit. *Folia Archaeologica* 39:93-113.

Bronze beads are among the distinctive ornaments discussed. Early Iron Age; Hungary and the Balkans.

Kenyon, Ian, Susan Kenyon, Susan Aufreiter, and Ron Hancock

2009 Glass Beadmaking in the Fichtelgebirge Region of Bavaria in the Mid-Nineteenth Century. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:74-78. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 28:12-19 (1996). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

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

Kern, Angelika

2013 Langobardenzeitliche Siedlungsstrukturen im Burgenland anhand zweier Fallbeispiele. M.A. thesis. University of Vienna.

A Lombard cemetery at Nikitsch, Austria, yielded a small quantity of glass and amber beads.

Khairedinova, Elzara A.

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

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

2002 Женский костюм варваров Юго-Западного Крыма в V – первой пол. VI вв. [Female Costume of the Barbarians in the Southwestern Crimea in the 5th - First Half of the 6th Centuries]. *Materials on Archaeology, History and Ethnography of Tavria* IX:53-118;

<https://www.academia.edu/45570007/>.

Necklace components included beads and pendants of glass, bronze, gold, coral, amber, carnelian, and bone. English summary.

- 2013 Ausgrabungen in der Nekropole am Hang des Tafelberges Eski Kermen in den Jahren 2006-2008. In *Die Höhensiedlungen im Bergland der Krim. Umwelt, Kulturaustausch und Transformation am Nordrand des Byzantinischen Reiches*, edited by S. Albrecht, F. Daim, and M. Herdick, pp. 1-62. Monographien RGZM 113.

<https://www.academia.edu/42272885/>.

The finds at a burial ground in the Crimea include beads of glass, metal-in-glass, amber, and carnelian. They date to the 6th-7th centuries AD.

- 2017 The Child's Grave of the First Half of the 7th Century [AD] with Bow-Shaped Fibulas of the Dnieper Culture Type from the Burial Ground near the Village of Luchistoe in the Southwestern Crimea. *Kratkiye soobshcheniya Instituta arkheologii* 248:232-248;

<https://www.academia.edu/42276599/>.

The child was adorned with a breast adornment and necklace incorporating glass and metal beads as well as several forms of metal pendants.

- 2017 Frümiddelalterlicher Halsschmuck mit Kreuzanhängern von der südwestlichen Krim [Early Mediaeval Necklaces with Crosses in the Southwestern Crimea]. *Mitteilungen zur Christlichen Archäologie* 23:63-91; <https://www.academia.edu/42082635/>.

Discusses early medieval (AD 550-650) necklaces worn by Crimean Goth women which incorporate metal crosses with flared ends. Southwestern Crimea, Ukraine. English abstract.

- 2017 Парадный убор жительницы средневекового Дороса (по находкам из Тешкли-Бурунского клада) [Parade Attire of a Woman Residing in Mediaeval Doros (According to the Finds from the Teshkli-Burun Hoard)]. *Materials on Archeology, History and Ethnography of Tavria* XXII:63-88; <https://www.academia.edu/42087815/>.

A hoard of 6th-7th-century ornaments found in the southwestern Crimea includes a variety of gold pendants.

- 2019 Раннесредневековые подвески-буллы из могильника у с. Лучистое [Early Mediaeval Bulla Pendants from the Cemetery near Luchistoe Village]. *Materials on Archeology, History and Ethnography of Tavria* XXIV:109-134;

<https://www.academia.edu/42087919/>.

Among the ornaments of the Byzantine tradition existing among the Gotho-Alanic population in the southwestern Crimea were impressive lens-shaped pendants (bulla) made of gold or bronze that were incorporated into necklaces. English summary.

Khamaiko, Natalia, Victor Nesterovskiy, and Olena Zhurukhina

2021 флюоритові намистини з розкопок у Києві [Fluorite Beads from Excavations in Kyiv]. In *X International Scientific-Practical Conference "Modern Technologies and Features of Quarrying, Processing and Uses of Natural Stones," 05-06 November 2020, Kyiv, Ukraine*, pp. 47-51. <https://www.academia.edu/70147443/>.

On fluorite beads from north-central Ukraine.

Kharaldina, Z.Ye. and A.M. Novichikhin

1996 Ancient Collections of the Anapa Museum. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia: An International Journal of Comparative Studies in History and Archaeology* 3(2-3):347-365; https://brill.com/view/journals/acss/3/2-3/article-p347_14.xml.

Mentions a large and diverse collection of over 2000 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 Беценбергера») [The Unknown Collection of Items from the "Prussia" Museum in the Holdings of the State Historical Museum (Gift of Director Bezzenberger)]. *Краткие сообщения Института археологии* Вып 253:220-234.

Discusses a set of Roman beads gifted to the Moscow Archaeological Society in 1911. They include the most typical types associated with the cultures of Southeastern Baltics during the Roman and Migration periods.

Khrapunov, Igor

2013 Germanic Artefacts in the Cemetery of Neyzats. In *Inter Ambo Maria: Northern Barbarians from Scandinavia towards the Black Sea*, edited by Igor Khrapunov and Frans-Arne Stylegar, pp. 177-195. Dolya Publishing House, Kristiansand/Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/4069139>.

Located near Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, the cemetery (2nd-4th centuries AD) yielded bucket-shaped pendants of gold, silver, and iron; an axe-shaped pendant of bronze; and amber pendants in the shape of a figure eight.

2013 Several Results of the Researches of the Cemetery of Neyzats. In *Exploring the Cemetery of Neyzats: Collected Papers*, edited by Igor Khrapunov, pp. 13-123. Black Sea Archaeology in Translation 2. <https://www.academia.edu/34342327/>.

Beads and pendants recovered from a cemetery in the Crimea, Ukraine, and utilized by the Sarmatians and Alans during the 2nd-4th centuries, include those of glass, Egyptian faience, jet, amber, carnelian, chalcedony, rock crystal, bone, chalk, mother-of-pearl, coral, and bronze.

2020 Склеп с монетами III в. н. э. из могильника Опушки [A Crypt with Third-Century Coins in the Cemetery of Opushki]. *The Lower Volga Archaeological Bulletin* 19(2):247-278; <https://www.academia.edu/44743034/>.

In addition to the coins uncovered at this cemetery in the southern Crimea were a number of beads and pendants of amber, jet and silver. English abstract.

Khrapunov, Igor, Sergei Mul'd, and Anastasiia Stoianova

2023 Позднескифский склеп I в. н. э. из могильника Опушки [The First-Century AD Late Scythian Burial Vault in the Cemetery of Opushki]. *The Crimea in the Age of the Sarmatians, 200 BC-AD 400* IX:169-233; <https://www.academia.edu/111236562/>.

Located in Crimea, Ukraine, the vault contained 39 individuals accompanied by a wide range of glass and faience beads, pendants, and scarabs. English abstract.

Khrapunov, Igor and Anastasiya Stoyanova

2013 Три подбойные могилы из некрополя Опушки в Крыму [Three Lined Graves from the Opushki Necropolis in the Crimea]. In *The Barbarian World of the Northern Pontic Lands in the Sarmatic Age. Collected Papers Dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of A.N. Dzygovskogo*, edited by E.V. Smyntyna, pp. 184-207. Oleg Filyuk, Kiev. <https://www.academia.edu/35807421/>.

Dating to the 2nd-4th centuries, the graves contained a variety of glass, Egyptian faience, amber, and carnelian beads. English abstract.

2016 Могила № 9 (35) из Чернореченского могильника в Крыму [Grave 9 (35) from the Chernorechensky Cemetery in the Crimea]. *Brief Communications of the Institute of Archaeology* 244:166-194; <https://www.academia.edu/32049755/>.

Dating to the Late Roman period, the burial was accompanied by a variety of glass beads. English abstract.

2016 Первые погребения в могильнике Нейзац [Earliest Burials in the Necropolis of Neyzats]. *History and Archeology of the Crimea* III:200-234; <https://www.academia.edu/31982495/>.

Attributed to the late 1st or early 2nd century AD, the burials were accompanied by a variety of glass, stone, and amber beads. English abstract.

2018 Gold Jewellery from the Necropolis of Neyzats. In “*To Make a Fairy’s Whistle from a Briar Rose.*” *Studies Presented to Eszter Istvánovits on her Sixtieth Birthday*, edited by Márta L. Nagy and Katalin L. Szölösi, pp. 275-295. Publications of the András Jóna Museum 73. <https://www.academia.edu/36278755/>.

The items uncovered at a cemetery in the Crimea, Ukraine, include pendants, beads, earrings, and sewn plaques.

- 2020 A Stone Burial Vault at the Cemetery of Opushki. In *The Crimea in the Age of the Sarmatians, 200 BC - AD 400. VI. Collected Papers*, edited by Igor' Khrapunov, pp. 66-112. Salta, Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/44736616/>.

Multiple burials at a site in the Crimea were accompanied by a great variety of beads and pendants of various materials, especially glass. They date to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. In Russian with English abstract.

- 2021 A Third Century AD Burial Vault with Multiple Burials at the Cemetery of Opushki. *The Lower Volga Archaeological Bulletin* 20(1):217-249; <https://www.academia.edu/49302626/>.

Located near Simferopol in the central area of the Crimean foothills, the cemetery yielded a variety of glass, faience, stone, amber, and bronze beads.

Kilian-Dirlmeier, Imma

- 1985 Noch einmal zu den "Kriegergräbern" von Knossos. *Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 32:196-214.

Contains analyses and tables of various combinations of grave goods, including bead jewelry, considered as indicators of status and rank. Greece.

- 1986 Beobachtungen zu den Schachtgräbern von Mykenai und zu den Schmuckbeigaben Mykenischer Männergräber: Untersuchungen zur Sozialstruktur in späthelladischer Zeit. *Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 33(1):159-198.

As for Kilian-Dirlmeier (1985).

- 2002 *Kleinfunde aus dem Itonia-Heiligtum bei Philia (Thessalien)*. Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Monographien 48.

This site in Greece ranges from Geometric (down to ca. 700) to Late Archaic (ca. 500). The beads, which fall mostly in the Subgeometric Archaic range (ca. 750-575), are mostly glass (pp. 75-76), some decorated (figs. 8-9), but there is also faience and rock crystal (p. 76). Bronze beads are Geometric (p. 15) and Archaic (p. 102).

King, Rachel

- 2019 The Reformation of the Rosary Bead: Protestantism and the Perpetuation of the Amber Paternoster. In *Religious Materiality in the Early Modern World*, edited by Suzanna Ivanič, Mary Laven, and Andrew Morrall, pp. 193-210. Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9789048535422-014>.

Explores how amber continued to be used in the form of rosary beads in the Duchy of Prussia and beyond in the 16th century, despite this object and prayer having been questioned and ultimately jettisoned by Lutherans.

Kinnes, I.A.

1994 *British Bronze Age Metalwork, A17-30: Beaker and Early Bronze Age Grave Groups*. British Museum, Associated Finds Series. London.
Includes gold, shale, amber, and segmented faience beads from several sites. England, United Kingdom.

Kiratisin, A. and D. Demaille

2006 Les perles en variscite d'Er Grah. In *Monuments Mégalithiques à Locmariaquer (Morbihan): Le long tumulus d'Er Grah dans son environnement*, edited by C.T. Le Roux, pp. 205- 223. XXXVIIIe supplément Gallia Préhistoire. CNRS editions.
On the variscite beads excavated at the Neolithic Er Grah tumulus in Brittany, France.

Kirillova, Irina V., Vladimir A. Levchenko, Alexei P. Ippolitov, Boris G. Pokrovsky, Natalia I. Shishlina, and Tamara A. Yanina

2018 The Origin of Objects of Invertebrate Descent from the Khvalynsk Eneolithic Cemeteries (Northern Caspian Region). *Quaternary International* 465, Part A:142-151;
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2017.08.037>.

AMS radiocarbon dating confirmed that disk-shaped beads made of the freshwater *Unionid* shells are coeval with the site and most likely of local origin. Marine shells such as scaphopod and *Glycymeris* shells and fragments of calcareous tubes are fossils and some may have originated from local deposits while others may have come from distant places.

Kirpichnikov, Anatolii Nikolaevich

2004 A Viking Period Workshop in Staraya Ladoga, Excavated in 1997. *Fornvännen* 99(3):183-196.

Refuse from glass bead production and amber working was found at the proto-urban Viking Period settlement of Staraya Ladoga in western Russia.

Kisfaludi, J.

2004 Szkita kori temető a Nyáregyháza M5-4 autopályá nyomvonalában. *Studia Comitatus* 28:167-198.

This Scythian cemetery in Hungary produced many beads, mostly glass, also cowrie, amber, and coral. They were found with men, women, and children.

Kiss, Attila

1995 Die Werkstätten der Gräberfunde des Gepidenkönigs Omharus von Apahida (Siebenbürgen). *Acta. Arch. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 47(1-4):305-318.

On distinctive gold barrel-shaped beads with circumferential grooves (pp. 314-316, figs. 3-4), a late Roman type found all over the Carpathian Basin during the 5th-6th centuries. Transylvania, Romania.

1996 *Das awarenzeitlich gepidische Gräberfeld von Kölked-Feketekapu A.* Monographien zur Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 2. Studien zur Archäologie der Awaren 5.
The Avar cemetery at Kölked in southwestern Hungary produced amber and multicolored glass beads. It is one of the most important find complexes in Hungary.

1996 Das Gräberfeld von Szekszárd-Palánk aus der zweiten Hälfte des 5. Jh. und der ostgotische Fundstoff in Pannonien. *Zalai Múzeum* 6:53-86
Attributed to the second half of the 5th century, Grave 217 at the Szekszárd-Palánk cemetery in Hungary yielded a variety of glass and amber beads.

2001 *Das awarenzeitlich gepidische Gräberfeld in Kölked-Feketekapu B.* Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica 2(1/2).
As for Kiss (1996).

2001 Das germanische Frauengrab von Répcelak (Westungarn) aus der zweiten Hälfte des 5. Jahrhunderts. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 52:115-144.
Nine grooved beads of gold foil over a paste-like substance, a local type in the Carpathian Basin (pp. 119, 126, fig. 5). Hungary, 2nd half of the 5th century.

Kitov, Georgi and Milena Tonkova

1996 Trésors thraces de Malkata. *Archéologia* 327:36-41.
Finds from a 4th-century BC tumulus in central Bulgaria include gold filigree beads.

Kivisalo, Nora

2008 The Late Iron Age Bear-Tooth Pendants in Finland: Symbolic Mediators between Women, Bears, and Wilderness? *Temenos* 44(2):263-291;
<https://www.academia.edu/48118003/>.

While the pendants are usually interpreted as magical or religious, it is also possible that they had a decorative and/or social function.

Klaës, Guillaume

2021 Beadmaking during the 17th and 18th Centuries in Eu County, Normandy. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:34-44;
<https://www.academia.edu/74150802/>.

Reconstructs the history of a family of French beadmakers in Eu County, Normandy, from 1687 to 1747, as well as the context of their migration from the urban beadmaking center of Rouen.

Klanica, Z.

1985 Mikulčice-Klášteřisko. *Památky Archeologické* 76:474-539.

Catalog of finds from graves of the 7th-10th centuries AD in the Czech Republic including beads, some of which are illustrated.

Klanica, Zdeněk and Soňa Klanicová

2011 Das langobardische Gräberfeld von Lužice (bez. Hodonín). In *Langobardische Gräberfelder in Mähren. I.*, edited by Jaroslav Tejral et al., pp. 225-312. Archäologisches Institut Akademie der Wissenschaften der Tschechische Republik, Brno.

Various forms of glass beads were found with Lombard burials at Lužice in Czechia.

Kleijne, Jos

2023 Red Rain is Coming Down. Bronze Age and Iron Age Amber in the Netherlands. *Metaaltijden* 10:79-101; <https://www.academia.edu/108429794/>.

Presents a chronological overview of amber beads found in the Netherlands which spans both the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, and includes 69 archaeological sites.

Klochko, Lubov S.

2009 Amber in Garments of Populations of Scythia (Ways and Forms of Reception). *Baltic-Pontic Studies* 14:415-438; <https://www.academia.edu/38065835/>.

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* [Hordiyivsky Cemetery], edited by V. Klochko, pp. 114-123. Vinnytsia, Ukraine. <https://www.academia.edu/28847761/>.

Amber and gold necklaces are among the objects recovered from a site in the Ukraine.

Klochko, Viktor and Barbara Stopiak

1995 Glass Beads from Sofievka Cemetery. *Baltic-Pontic Studies* 3:243-246; <https://www.academia.edu/40992996/>.

Presents the results of the chemical analysis of several glass beads recovered from a site in the eastern Ukraine which dates to the first half of the 3rd millennium BC.

Knöfler, Lukas

2011 Glas og rav: Perlerne fra Vellensbygård, en bornholmsk gravplads fra yngre romersk jernalder. B.A. project in prehistoric archeology, Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen. <https://www.academia.edu/5222195/>.

A detailed study of the glass and amber beads from Vellensbygård, Denmark, a Bornholm cemetery of the Late Roman Iron Age. Well illustrated.

Kobalia, Nino, Christine Shavlakadze, Ana Sakhvadze, and Maia Kublashvili

2022 The Evolution of Carnelian Beads and Pendants in Different Chronological Groups – The Middle Bronze – Early Christian Age (According to Samtavro Cemetery). *Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences* 16(2):150-156; <https://www.academia.edu/95587193/>.

Discusses the various forms of beads and pendants recovered from a cemetery in eastern Georgia and their chronological sequence.

Kobylinski, Zbigniew, Urszula Kobylńska, Louis Daniel Nebelsick, and Dariusz Wach

- 2015 Świąte źródło w Kozowie: kontekst archeologiczny „skarbu z Vettersfelde” [Sacred Spring at Kozów. Archeological Context of the “Vettersfelde Hard”]. In *Woda – żywioł ujarzmiony i nieujarzmiony*, edited by A. Jaszewskiej and A. Michalaka, pp. 111-121. Central Nadodrze Archaeological Library, Notebook 8.

A sacred spring that once existed near Kozów in south-central Poland during the Early Iron Age contained a unique collection of eye beads made of glass paste with clear Pontic affinities.

Koch, Hubert

- 1992 Grabfunde der Hallstattzeit aus Isartal bei Niedererl bach, Lkr Landshut. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter* 57:49-75.

Burials with amber and a few glass beads. Noteworthy is a necklace of ca. 479 amber beads with two spacers (*See esp. p. 70*), dated Hallstatt D1. Germany.

Koch, Leonie C.

- 2009 Glasbügelfibeln: Neues zur Verarbeitungstechnik von Glas im früheisenzeitlichen Italien. In *Architektur: Interpretation und Rekonstruktion. Beiträge zur Sitzung der AG Eisenzeit während des 6. Deutschen Archäologie-Kongresses in Mannheim*, edited by P. Trebsche et al., pp. 223-231. Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas 55. <https://www.academia.edu/3219330/>.

Discusses bow fibulae decorated with a single elaborate glass beads made specially for this purpose; Early Iron Age Italy.

- 2010 Glas – Zeichen einer neuen Zeit? Gläserne Vogelperlen des frühen Orientalizzante. In *Neue Forschungen zu den Etruskern. Beiträge der Tagung vom 07. bis 9. November 2008 am Archäologischen Institut der Universität Bonn*, edited by A. Kieburg and A. Rieger, pp. 33-39. BAR International Series 2163. <https://www.academia.edu/>.

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

- 2010 *Die Glasbügelfibeln des 8. und 7. Jahrhunderts aus Etrurien: Ein Beitrag zur eisenzeitlichen Glastechnik und zu den Bestattungssitten des Orientalizzante*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie Band 190. Rudolf Habelt, Bonn. <https://www.academia.edu/3226077/>.

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

- 2011 *Früheisenzeitliches Glas und Glasfunde Mittelitaliens. Eine Übersicht von der Villanovazeit bis zum Orientalizzante und eine Analyse von Glasperlen als Grabbeigabe*

des Gräberfeldes Quattro Fontanili in Veji. Bochumer Forschungen zur Ur- und Frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie 4. <https://www.academia.edu/3226115/>.

Presents an overview of the Villanova period until Orientalizing along with an analysis of glass beads uncovered at the Quattro Fontanili burial ground in Veii, Italy.

- 2013 Kleine Mädchen in großen gesellschaftlichen Rollen? Überlegungen zu besonderen Kindergräbern der Früheisenzeit in Mittelitalien. In *Bilder – Räume – Rollen. Beiträge zur gemeinsamen Sitzung der AG Eisenzeit und der AG Geschlechterforschung während des 7. Deutschen Archäologenkongresses in Bremen 2011*, edited by Stefanie Wefers, Jana Esther Fries, Janine Fries-Knoblach, Christiana Later, Ulrike Rambuscheck, Peter Trebsche, and Julian Wiethold, pp. 143-157. Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas 72. <https://www.academia.edu/5563622/>.

Rich burials of girls at three Iron Age necropoli in Etruria (Tarquinia, Veio) and Latium (Osteria dell'Osa), Italy, were accompanied by various grave goods including a variety of glass, amber, and silver beads and a pendant of the Egyptian goddess Mut made of a glass-like material.

- 2013 Von Hellas bis Hessen: Zu möglichen Importen gläserner Perlen während der spätesten Bronzezeit. In *Petasos. Festschrift für Hans Lohmann*, edited by Georg Kalaitzoglou and Gundula Lüdorf, pp. 149-161. Mittelmeerstudien 2. <https://www.academia.edu/3219532/>.

On the possible import of glass beads to Germany from Greece or elsewhere to the east during the late Bronze Age based on the Late Urnfield hoard at Allendorf. Includes chemical analysis.

- 2014 Bronzezeitliches Glas. Die Frage nach seiner Herkunft, Antworten durch chemische Analysen und das Problem ihrer Interpretation. In *Ressourcen und Rohstoffe in der Bronzezeit: Nutzung – Distribution – Kontrolle. Beiträge zur Sitzung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Bronzezeit auf der Jahrestagung des Mittel- und Ostdeutschen Verbandes für Altertumsforschung in Brandenburg an der Havel, 16. bis 17. April 2012*, edited by Bianka Nessel, Immo Heske und Dirk Brandherm, pp. 87-99. Arbeitsberichte zur Bodendenkmalpflege in Brandenburg 26. <https://www.academia.edu/12040967/>.

Attempts to answer the question of the origin of Bronze Age glass by means of chemical analysis and the problem of their interpretation. Faience and glass beads are among the items analyzed.

- 2015 Perle di Vetro. In "Le necropoli di Verucchio. Materiali e nuovi dati di scavo," edited by Patrizia von Eles, Laura Bentini, and Paola Poli. CD accompanying *Immagini di uomini e di donne dalle necropoli villanoviane di Verucchio*, edited by Patrizia von Eles, Laura Bentini, Paola Poli, and Elena Rodriguez. Quaderni di Archeologia dell'Emilia Romagna 34; <https://www.academia.edu/39757123/>.

Presents a typology for the glass beads recovered from the Villanovan necropolis of Verucchio (9th-7th centuries BC), Italy.

2018 Fibule di vetro dell'Età Orientalizzante da Verucchio. In *Atti della XLV Riunione Scientifica "Preistoria e Protostoria dell'Emilia-Romagna" dell'Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Modena, 26.-31. Ottobre 2011*, pp. 351-357. Preistoria e Protostoria dell'Emilia Romagna. <https://www.academia.edu/3225829/>.

On *Glasbügelfibeln* (bow fibulae adorned with large glass beads) of the Orientalizing Period from Verucchio in north-central Italy. English summary.

2018 Report on the Vitreous Bird Beads (Vogelperlen). *Arimnestos: Ricerche di Protostoria Mediterranea* 1:227-237.

On glass bird beads recovered from sites in Italy and Greece. Their origin (from Rhodes, elsewhere in the Aegean, or even from Italy?) remains undetermined.

2020 The Large Glass Beads of Leech Fibulae from Iron Age Necropoli in Northern Italy. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:3-14; <https://www.academia.edu/45187054/>.

Provides an overview of these adornments as well as insights into their production technology, chemical composition, and origin. The wide variety of these objects suggests the existence of several local glass workshops.

2020 An Overview of Vitreous Materials in Bronze Age Italy and Brief Perspectives on the Iron Age. In *From Past to Present. Studies in Memory of Manfred O. Korfmann*, edited by Stephan W.E. Blum, Turan Efe, Tobias L. Kienlin, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 409-428. *Studia Troica Monographien* 11. <https://www.academia.edu/44393006/>.

Discusses the composition and sources of faience and glass beads and buttons.

2021 Glas und glasartiges Material in Italien zur Bronze- und Früheisenzeit – Forschungsstand und Perspektiven. In *Vom Künstlichen Stein zum durchsichtigen Massenprodukt: Innovationen in der Glastechnik und ihre sozialen Folgen zwischen Bronzezeit und Antike*, edited by Florian Klimscha, Hans-Jörg Karlsen, Svend Hansen, and Jürgen Renn, pp. 67-103. *Berlin Studies of the Ancient World* 67. <https://refubium.fu-berlin.de/handle/fub188/29236>.

Sums up the state of research on faience and glass beads, faience buttons, and imported faience objects from the Eastern Mediterranean in Italy during the Bronze and Early Iron ages. Includes information about glass composition.

2021 Die schwarzen Perlen in Osteria dell'Osa (Rom, Italien). Ein Beitrag zu den ersten Glasperlen der frühen Eisenzeit in Latium. *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 99, 2018:5-82; <https://www.academia.edu/73951941/>.

A detailed study of black glass beads from the very Early Iron Age (9th century BC) in central Italy. English summary.

- 2022 Die Glasperlen des 8. und 7. Jhs. v. Chr. aus Verucchio (Emilia-Romagna, Italien). Die monochromen Perlen und Augenperlen. *Römische Mitteilungen* 128:8-41.
<https://www.academia.edu/101502181/>.

This article investigates monochrome glass beads and those decorated with dot or ring eyes recovered from sites of the 8th-7th centuries BC in Italy and beyond, including their chemistries.

- 2022 Osservazioni sulle perle e vaghi in vetro e pasta vitrea. In *La necropoli di Poggio Montano: Un sito di frontiera nell'Etruria interna*, by Alessandra Piergrossi, pp. 385-393, 582-584. *Mediterranea: Studi e ricerche sul Mediterraneo antico*, Supplementi, N.S. 3. <https://www.academia.edu/122117215/>.

Discusses two groups of glass beads recovered from the Etrurian necropolis (8th-7th centuries BC) of Poggio Montano in central Italy: blue beads decorated with white or yellow rings and larger beads of translucent glass.

Koch, Leonie C. and Oleh Yatsuk

- 2023 Green Beads with Reticella Decoration of the 8th Century BC in Italy – On the Type and Chemical Composition of an Unusual Form. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 53:477-498; <https://www.academia.edu/119010029/>.

With a parallel on Rhodes, two types of distinctive beads found especially in west-central Italy seem to have been imported from the Aegean. However, the similarity in trace elements with typical Italian Final Bronze Age beads of the LMHK glass group suggests their production in Italy.

Koch, Ursula

- 1997 Polychrome Perlen in Württemberg/Nordbaden. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 143-148. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

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

- 2001 *Das alamannisch-fränkische Gräberfeld bei Pleidelsheim*. Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg. *Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg* 60.

Much on glass beads from an Alamannian-Franconian cemetery in southwestern Germany, including millefiori and mosaic examples.

- 2015 Perlen aus Gräbern vom Säbener Burgberg (Ausgrabungen 1976 und 1978-1982). In *Die Ausgrabungen im spätantik-frühmittelalterlichen Bischofssitz Sabiona-Säben*, edited by Volker Bierbrauer and Hans Nothdurfter, pp. 561-602. *Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 58.

On the beads recovered from a late antique-early medieval monastery in the southern Tyrol.

2018 *Mannheim-Sandhofen. Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Geroldisheim (?)*.
Publikationen der Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen 86.

Beads, pendants, and amulets of various materials were found with female burials at an early medieval burial ground in Mannheim, Germany.

Kock, Jan and Torben Sode

2021 Karneoler – vikingernes magiske røde perler [Carnelian – The Magical Red Beads of the Vikings]. *Skalk* 5:18-23.

Kocztur, E.V.

2004 Kora császarkori temető Solymaron: második közlemény. *Studia Comitatus* 28:157-165.

Cemetery of Imperial Roman date in Hungary; beads of glass of various colors and one amber.

Kogălniceanu, Raluca

2012 Adornments from the Hamangia Cemetery Excavated at Cernavodă – *Columbia D. Contextual Analysis*. In *Homines, Funera, Astra: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Funerary Anthropology. 5-8 June 2011, '1 Decembrie 1918' University (Alba Iulia, Romania)*, edited by Raluca Kogălniceanu, Roxana-Gabriela Curcă, Mihai Gligor, and Susan Stratton, pp. 81-95. BAR International Series 2410.
<https://www.academia.edu/2215667/>.

Describes the beads and pendants recovered from the Hamangia cemetery (Late Neolithic) in Romania. Materials include shell, marble, and copper.

Kőhegyi, Mihály and Gabriella Vörös

1992 3-4. századi temető és 4-5. Századi település Szeged-Algyőn [Cemetery Dating from the 3rd and 4th Centuries and Settlement from the 4th and 5th Centuries in Szeged Algyő]. *Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve*, pp. 63-116.

Beads of glass, carnelian, limestone, and coral were found with the burials. Some were sewn to garments. The beads are illustrated in several figures and plates I-III.

Koka, Aristotel

1985 La culture de la nécropole tumulaire de Shtoji. *Iliria* XV(2):241-250.

Mentions beads “of various kinds” in bronze, iron, amber, and glass from tombs in Albania of the 7th-5th centuries BC. In Albanian with French summary.

Kokora, Karolina

2019 Glass Production in Early Mediaeval Volin after Jerzy Olczak and Elżbieta Jasiewiczowa – 55 Years Later. New Findings Regarding Glass Objects from Site 1 in Wolin. *Archeologia Polski* LXIV:283-338; <https://www.academia.edu/42138304/>.

Discusses the glass beads – both locally made and imported – excavated in Wolin, Poland. Includes information regarding their chemical composition. In Polish and English.

Kokowski, Andrzej

- 2017 О ребристых бусах (тип ТМ-171) в центрально- и североевропейском Барбарикуме [About Ribbed Beads (Type TM-171) in Central and Northern European Barbaricum]. In *Europe from the La Tène period to the Middle Ages: The Barbarian World and the Birth of the Slavic Cultures. On the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of A.M. Oblomsky*, edited by V.E. Rodinkova and O.S. Rumyantseva, pp. 142-148. Early Slavic World 19. <https://www.academia.edu/38042568/>.

Discusses faience melon beads and their distribution in Europe.

Kölbl, Stefanie and Nicholas J. Conard (eds.)

- 2003 *Eiszeitschmuck. Status und Schönheit*. Urgeschichtliches Museum, Blaubeuren. Museumsheft 6.

Contains four articles dealing with Ice Age jewelry in the Swabian Alb of Germany. Individual articles are annotated elsewhere in this bibliography.

Kolesnychenko, Anzhelika

- 2024 Glass Beads from Kartal III Burial Ground. In *Kartal III Burial Ground in the Lower Danube Area (Middle Hallstatt)*, by Igor V. Bruyako, pp. 577-594. Stratum plus, Chişinău.

Presents a study of the beads recovered from an Early Iron Age burial ground (9th-8th centuries BC) in southwestern Ukraine.

Kolesnychenko, Anzhelika and Dmytro Kiosak

- 2021 The Ancient Glass-workshop of Yahorlyk Settlement in the Northern Pontic Region. *Annales du 21^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Istanbul, 03-07 Septembre 2018*, pp. 81-94; <https://www.academia.edu/75416411/>.

Discusses glass beadmaking at a Greek settlement of the Archaic Period in southern Ukraine, including their chemical composition.

Kolesnychenko, Anzhelika, Sabrina Molinaro, Oleh Yatsuk, Patrizia Davit, Stanislav Zadnikov, Iryna Shramko, Lorena Carla Giannossa, Annarosa Mangone, Giulia Berruto, Roberto Giustetto, and Monica Gulmini

- 2024 Vitreous Finds from the Iron Age Archaeological Complex at Bilsk (Ukraine) as Evidence of Trade by Land and Sea. *Journal of Cultural Heritage* 68:172-183; <https://www.academia.edu/121018405/>.

Archaeometric analysis of glass and faience beads from the site revealed a complex picture for the raw materials, identifying several sources of silica and, consequently, several production centers for the items. This information facilitates a better understanding of the trade networks that operated in the region between the 7th and 4th centuries BCE.

Kolesnychenko, Anzhelika and Oleh Yatsuk

2021 виробництво скла чи його обробка? Ягорлицьке поселення у світлі нових досліджень [Glassmaking or Glassworking? Yahorlyk Settlement in the Light of Recent Research]. *Eminak*1(33):144-156; <https://www.academia.edu/47555002/>.

Reports the results of various compositional analyses performed on glass beads recovered from a workshop dating to the 6th century BC in the Southern Ukraine. English summary.

Koloda, V.V.

2019 Житло кочівника зі слідами обрядових дій на городищі Мохнач (за матеріалами розкопок 2018 р.) [Nomad's Dwelling with the Marks of Ritual Acts at Mohnach Hillfort (Based on the Materials of the Excavations in 2018)]. *Міхесівські Читання* 1:18-29. <https://dspace.hnpu.edu.ua/items/38db7ad1-b92e-4307-a638-0154b7a7f716>.

A ritual deposit uncovered near a fireplace in a dwelling in eastern Ukraine included a variety of glass and stone beads dated to the 9th century. English abstract.

Kolpakov, Evgeniy M., Anton I. Murashkin, Alevtina M. Kiseleva, Vladimir Ya. Shumkin, and Kristiina Mannermaa

2021 Kharlovka 1-6 on the Kola Peninsula: One of the Oldest Gressbakken House Sites in Northern Fennoscandia. In *Materiality and Objects: Multi-Disciplinary Approaches to Archaeological Material and Contexts: Proceedings of the Finnish-Russian Archaeological Symposium, Hämeenlinna, 10-12 October 2019*, edited by P. Halinen and J. Taivainen, pp. 21-42. *Iskos* 24. <https://www.academia.edu/69960959/>.

Ornaments recovered from a semi-subterranean house in extreme northwestern Russia include beads made of bone, amber, and copper, as well as pendants fashioned from elk and seal teeth.

Kolpakov, E.M. and E.N. Ryabtseva

1994 A New Type of Chud Burial Construction. *Fennoscandia Archaeologica* XI:77-86.

A medieval Finno-Ugrian burial uncovered in the Arkhangelsk district of Russia was accompanied by a number of ornaments incorporating beads and pendants of bone, carnelian, and gold- and silver-glass.

Komšo, Darko

n.d. Nakit na području Istre od paleolitika do neolitika [Body Ornaments in Istria from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic Period]. <https://www.academia.edu/10085671/>.

This study reveals changes in styles of adornment during the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods in the area of the Istrian peninsula (Croatia, Slovenia, and Italy) and its relation to the changes in subsistence strategies and belief systems.

Komšo, Darko and Nikola Vukosavljević

2011 Connecting Coast and Inland: Perforated Marine and Freshwater Snail Shells in the Croatian Mesolithic. *Quaternary International* 244(1):117-125; <https://www.academia.edu/113518556/>.

The probable existence of a Mesolithic regional exchange system between coastal and inland areas is supported by the presence of exotic shells, likely serving as beads, both on the coast and inland.

Komšo, Darko, Nikola Vukosavljević, Ivor Karavanić, and Preston Miracle

2020 Chasing Snails from Coast to Inland and Back: Perforated Marine and Freshwater Snail Shells as an Indication of Regional Exchange Systems during the Mesolithic in Croatia. *Histria archaeologica* 50:9-24; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348390518>.

Perforated marine and freshwater snail shells found at several sites in the Northern Adriatic and at Zala Cave in Croatia's interior suggest the existence of regional exchange systems during the Mesolithic.

Könemann, Patrick

2015 Das Gräberfeld der römischen Kaiserzeit und frühen Völkerwanderungszeit von Dortmund-Asseln. *Ausgrabungen und Funde in Westfalen-Lippe* 12:205-275; <https://www.academia.edu/77520743/>.

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-Maczyńska (1985).

Konrad, Michaela

1997 *Das römische Gräberfeld von Bregenz-Brigantium: Die Körpergräber des 3. bis 5. Jahrhunderts*. C.H. Beck'sche Druckerei, München.

The various forms of beads recovered from a Roman cemetery in Austria are discussed by grave in the *Katalog*.

Kontny, B., J. Okulicz-Kozaryn, and M. Pietrzak

2011 *Nowinka, Site 1. The Cemetery from the Late Migration Period in the Northern Poland*. Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytet Warszawski-Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku, Gdańsk-Warszawa. <https://www.academia.edu/72459363/>.

Discusses the small group of recovered glass and amber beads.

Kordowski, Janna

2013 Bernsteinschnitzer an der Nordsee – in Tinnum auf Sylt. *Archäologische Nachrichten aus Schleswig-Holstein* 19:78-81; <https://www.academia.edu/20390521/>.

Discusses amber beadmaking on the island of Sylt in northern Germany during the 8th-12th centuries.

Korenyuk, S.N. and M.K. Mingaleva

2022 Бусы Гляденовского костяка (материалы раскопок 2003-2006 гг.) [The Beads Found on the Glyadenovo Sanctuary during the 2003-2006 Excavation Period]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 5:151-163; <https://www.academia.edu/92177379/>.

Located in the Kama region of eastern Russia, the hillfort (6th century BC-5th century AD) yielded beads made of monochrome and polychrome glass, Egyptian faience, and metal. English abstract.

Kornbluth, Genevra

- 2015 Merovingian Rock Crystal: Practical Tools and Status Markers. In *Golden Middle Ages in Europe: New Research into Early-Medieval Communities and Identities*, edited by Annemarieke Willemsen and Hanneke Kik, pp. 49-55. Brepols, Turnhout, Belgium. <https://www.academia.edu/23612828/>, <https://www.academia.edu/28496085/>, and <https://www.academia.edu/28496304/>.

Provides an introduction to Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon rock crystal, focusing on the two most distinctive forms: bound pendants and faceted spindle whorls.

- 2016 Early Medieval Crystal Amulets: Secular Instruments of Protection and Healing. In *The Sacred and the Secular in Medieval Healing*, edited by Barbara S. Bowers and Linda Migl Keyser, pp. 143-181. Routledge, London.

Discusses bound pendants which consist of rock-crystal spheres in a metalwork cage.

- 2019 Pilulae and Bound Pendants: Roman and Merovingian Amulets. In *Magical Gems in their Contexts*, edited by Kata Endreffy, Árpád M. Nagy, and Jeffrey Spier, pp. 125-133. *Studia Archaeologica* 229. <https://www.academia.edu/42121060/>.

Includes a discussion of bound pendants which are composed of polished crystal spheres or beads in a metalwork mount.

- 2020 Amulets and Identity in the Merovingian World. In *The Oxford Handbook of the Merovingian World*, edited by Bonnie Effros and Isabel Moreira, pp. 941-967. Oxford Handbooks Online.

Items discussed include perforated bear teeth, cowrie shells, and coins, as well as complex bound pendants which held spheroid materials, most often stone, in metalwork cages.

- 2020 Transparent, Translucent, and Opaque: Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon Crystal Amulets. In *Seeking Transparency: Rock Crystals across the Medieval Mediterranean*, edited by Cynthia Hahn and Avinoam Shalem, pp. 67-77. Gebr. Mann Verlag, Berlin. <https://www.academia.edu/46001423/> and <https://www.academia.edu/46003315/>.

The discussion includes beads as well as spindle whorls (which were sometime strung with beads) and bound pendants.

Kornél, Sóskúti, Balázs János, and Rózsa Zoltán

- 2012 A „szarmata kislány” Hercegnő sírja az orosházi főtér alatt. *Mozaikok Orosháza és vidéke múltjából* 8:3-13.

A variety of glass beads were found with the 3rd-century burial of the “Sarmatian girl” in Hungary.

Korobov, D.S. and Anna Mastykova

2009 Набор бус из погребения VII в. на аланском могильнике близ Кисловодска [Beads from a 7th-Century Alanic Tomb in a Necropolis near Kislovodsk]. *Российская Археология* (Russian Archaeology) 4:160-167.
Southern Russia.

Koroleva, E.P. and A.N. Egor'kov

2017 Типология и состав стекла бус курганного могильника Восход [Typology and Chemical Composition of Glass Beads from the Voskhod Burial Mound]. *Transactions of the Institute for the History of Material Culture* 16:138-145.

Optical emission spectrography of glass beads found at a site in east-central Belarus that was occupied during the late 10th and early 11th century revealed three glass types: that manufactured with 1) halophytic ash, 2) natural natron, and 3) lead.

Korolev, Arkadii, Anna Kochkina, and Dmitry Stashenkov

2019 The Early Eneolithic Burial Ground at Ekaterinovskiy Cape in the Forest-Steppe Volga Region. *Documenta Praehistorica* XLVI:388-397;
<https://www.academia.edu/41255010/T>.

The grave goods found at this site in eastern Russia include beads and pendants made of stone, shell, animal teeth, bone, and horn.

Korolev, A.I. and A.A. Shalapinin

2023 Скорченные погребения грунтового могильника Максимовка I эпохи энеолита [Bent Burials at Maksimovka I Eneolithic Burial Ground]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 1:314-327; <https://www.academia.edu/101943109/>.

The burials, located in western Russia, were accompanied by a variety of bone, shell, and stone beads and pendants.

Korolyova, E.P.

2017 Бусы курганного могильника Восход: типология, хронология, технология изготовления и назначение [Beads of Voshod Burial Ground: Typology, Chronology, Production Technology and Purpose]. *Вестник Полоцкого Государственного Университета Серия* (Bulletin of the Polotsk State University) A(1):68-76.

Deals with glass and stone beads of the 10th-11th centuries in Belarus.

Korom, Anita

2018 Archaeological Study of Face Beads Excavated from an Early Sarmatian Grave. In "Hadak útján." 26th Conference of Young Scholars on the Migration Period: Economy – Trade – Craftsmanship. Budapest, 2016. November 3-4, edited by Zsófia Rácz, István Koncz, and Bence Gulyás, pp. 21-32. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae, Supplementum* 2. <https://doi.org/10.17204/dissarch.suppl2.21>.

The burial of a woman uncovered at Dunakeszi, Hungary, was accompanied by two necklaces and two bracelets composed of various beads including eight different face beads which are discussed in detail.

2018 Korai szarmata női sír Dunakeszi határából. In *Relationes Rerum. Régészeti tanulmányok Nagy Margit tiszteletére*, edited by Anita Korom, pp. 175-202. *Studia ad Archaeologiam Pazmaniensia* 10. <https://www.academia.edu/44141960/>.

An early Sarmatian woman's grave in central Hungary was accompanied by a wide range of beads – including glass mosaic and face, carnelian, rock crystal, and amber – as well as metal pendants. Much comparative material regarding the face beads.

Košta, J. and K. Tomková

2011 Olivovité korálky v raně středověkých Čechách a jejich postavení ve středoevropském kontextu. *Památky archeologické* 102:307-354; <https://www.academia.edu/6059420/>.

On olive-shaped beads in early medieval Bohemia and their position in the Central European context.

2012 Olivenperlen – ein gemeinsames Kapitel frühmittelalterlicher Kulturgeschichte in Böhmen und Bayern. *Fines Transire* 21:199-214; <https://www.academia.edu/6059435/>.

About olive-shaped beads of early medieval Bohemia and Bavaria.

Košta, J., K. Tomková, V. Hulínský, and J. Zavřel

2011 G-korály v raně středověkých náhrdelnících z Čech v kontextu evropské sklářské produkce přelomu 9. a 10. století [G-Beads on Early Medieval Necklaces from Bohemia in the Context of European Glass Production at the Turn of the 10th Century].

Archeologické rozhledy 63:586-607; <https://www.academia.edu/6059502/>.

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. English summary.

Kostov, Ruslan I.

2005 Precious and Decorative Minerals from the Eneolithic Necropoli in Northeastern Bulgaria and their Significance in the History of Gemmology. In *Proceedings of the Jubilee International Conference: 80 Years Bulgarian Geological Society, Sofia, 17-18, November 2005*, pp. 205-208; <https://www.academia.edu/1118949/>.

Summarizes the different minerals and metals that have been used to produce beads and other ornaments in Bulgaria.

2010 Gem Minerals and Materials from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic Periods of Bulgaria and their Impact on the History of Gemmology. In *Proceedings of the XIX Congress of the Carpathian-Balkan Geological Association, September 23-25, 2010, Thessaloniki*,

Greece, edited by G. Christofides, N. Kantiranis, D.S. Kostopoulos, and A.A. Chatzipetros, pp. 391-397. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Faculty of Science, Special Volume 100. <https://www.academia.edu/2090692/>.

Studies of prehistoric artifacts from the territory of Bulgaria have revealed a lot of specific decorative minerals and materials being used for ornaments such as beads: nephrite, malachite, serpentinite, turquoise, jadeite, jet, carnelian, agate, and jasper (including heliotrope).

2016 Symmetry of Form and Weight: Standardization of Gold and Mineral Artifacts from the Varna Chalcolithic Necropolis (5th Millennium BC). In *Symmetry Festival 2016*, edited by G. Darvas, pp. 176-179. Symmetrion, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/30713900/>.

Discusses a possible prehistoric weight and length unit system for beads and other objects based on Fibonacci sequence numbers and/or common multiples. Hungary.

Kostov, Ruslan I., John Chapman, Irko Petrov, and Ana Raduntcheva

2007 Turquoise – Archaeomineralogical Evidences from the Orlovo Prehistoric Site (Haskovo District, Southern Bulgaria). *Geology and Mineral Resources* 14(7-8):17-22; <https://www.academia.edu/5476486/>.

Reports on the analysis of a small group of turquoise beads and blanks.

Kostov, Ruslan I. and Todor Dimov

2003 Mineralogical and Gemmological Characteristics of Non-Metallic Jewellery Objects from the Prehistoric Cemetery on the West Bank of the Durankulak Lake (NE Bulgaria). *Geology and Mineral Resources* 10:23-29; <https://www.academia.edu/5475984/>.

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 English abstract.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Todor Dimov, and Olga Pelevina

2004 Gemmological Characteristics of Carnelian and Agate Beads from the Chalcolithic Necropolis at Durankulak and Varna. *Geology and Mineral Resources* 11(10):15-24; <https://www.academia.edu/5501990/>.

Describes three morphological types of chalcedony (carnelian and agate) beads from sites in Bulgaria: type 1 – elongated barrel-shaped; type 2 – elongated with trapezohedral facets; type 3 – short cylindrical. In Bulgarian with English abstract.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Irena Kostova, and Olga Pelevina

2010 Coal (Jet) Beads from the Varna Chalcolithic Necropolis (V mill. BC) in a Prehistoric Weight System. In *Bulgarian Geological Society, National Conference with International Participation "Geosciences 2010," Sofia, 9-10 December 2010*, pp. 177-178. <https://www.academia.edu/1118944/>.

A short article on jet (lignite) beads in Bulgaria with emphasis on weight comparisons with other stones.

Kostov, Ruslan I. and Olga Pelevina

2008 Complex Faceted and Other Carnelian Beads from the Varna Chalcolithic Necropolis: Archaeogemmological Analysis. In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 67-72. Publishing House “St. Ivan Rilski,” Sofia. <https://www.academia.edu/1118945/>.

The Chalcolithic graves at Varna in Bulgaria yielded numerous carnelian and agate beads. A rare fourth type (elongated cylinder) has been added to the three morphological types already recorded (Kostov et al. 2004).

Kostov, Ruslan I., Olga Pelevina, and Vladimir S. Slavchev

2003 Mineralogical and Gemmological Characteristics of the Non-Metallic Jewellery Objects from the Middle Eneolithic Necropolis Varna II. *Geology and Mineral Resources* 9:23-26; <https://www.academia.edu/5592276/>.

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 English abstract.

Košťová, Nikola, Katarína Kapustka, Eliška Zazvonilová, Roman Křivánek, Sylva Drtikolová Kaupová, Hana Vondrová, Aleš Bajer, and Romana Kočárová

2022 Raně středověké pohřebiště v Přezleticích (okr. Praha-východ) / Early Medieval Burial Ground in Přezletice (Prague-East District). *Památky archeologické* CXIII:183-255; <https://www.academia.edu/109578749/>.

Dating to the 10th-11th centuries, the recovered ornaments include beads made of lead, amber, and monochrome glass, and perforated cowries. Czechia.

Kostyleva, Elena L.

2018 Артефакты из органических материалов из захоронений и «святилищ» могильника Сахтыш IIa (Центральная Россия) / Artifacts from Organic Materials Found in the Graves and “Shrines” of Sakhtysh-IIa Burial Ground (Central Russia). *Historia Provinciae – The Journal of Regional History* 2(4):286-325; <https://www.academia.edu/65915452/>.

Discusses various forms of pendants made of stone, bone, and animal teeth. English summary.

Kostyleva, Elena L. and A.V. Utkin

2010 Нео-энеолитические могильники Верхнего Поволжья и Волго-Окского междуречья: Планиграфические и хронологические структуры / The Neolithic and Aeneolithic Burials of the Upper Volga Region and the Volga-Okainterfluve: Planigraphic and Chronological Structures. Taus, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/24653603/>.

Grave goods recovered from 150 burial sites in Central Russia include a variety of beads and pendants fashioned from stone, amber, bone, and the teeth of various animals. English summary.

- 2011 Волосовские ритуальные клады в составе погребальных комплексов: Хронология и типология (Тверской археологический сборник) [The Ritual Hoards of the Volosovo Culture in Burial Complexes (Chronology and Typology)]. *Tverskoï arkheologicheskï sbornik* 8:340-360; <https://www.academia.edu/29057135/>.

Ornaments attributed to the Early Volosovo Culture in central Russia consist of amber beads and pendants; those representing the late phase consist primarily of animal-tooth pendants. English summary.

Kotigoroshko, V.G.

- 1987 Жертвенник III-IV вв. н. э. у селе Солонцы [A Sacrificial Altar of the 3rd-4th Centuries at the Solontsy Village]. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:176-191; <https://www.academia.edu/30594040/>.

Beads associated with human sacrifices at a site in western Ukraine include faceted forms. English summary.

- 1989 Ремесленное производство на дакийском городище Малая Копаня [Handicrafts at the Dacian Site of Malaya Kopan]. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:183-200; <https://www.academia.edu/31533888/>.

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. English summary.

Kotova, Nadezhda S.

- 2008 *Early Eneolithic in the Pontic Steppe*. BAR International Series 1735.

This volume is devoted to the Sredniy Stog culture (5300-4100 calBC) based on sites in the Ukraine. Descriptions of the beads are lacking but quite a few examples are illustrated in the figures section.

- 2010 Burial Clothing in Neolithic Cemeteries of the Ukrainian Steppe. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXVII:167-177.

Over 600 burials from numerous Neolithic cemeteries are known from the Pontic steppe of the Ukraine. They are of the Lower Don, Azov-Dnieper, and Surskaja cultures, with different sets of adornments on their burial clothing. The disposition of the adornments (including shell, bone, and jet beads and animal-tooth pendants) provides valuable information regarding the clothing (caps, shirts with long sleeves, loincloths, and footwear).

Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, H.

- 1992 *Proistoriki Thasos: Ta Nekrotapheia tou Oikismou Kastri*. 4 vols. Publications of the Arch. Deltion 45.

Amber, glass, and dentalium shell beads in a large report on a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age settlement and cemeteries in Greece.

Kouřil, Pavel and Markéta Tymonová

2013 *Slovanský kostrový mohylník ve Stěbořicích*. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno 34. <https://www.academia.edu/10030418/>.

Discusses the glass beads recovered from a Slavic cemetery of the 9th-10th centuries in northeastern Czechia. German summary.

Kovács, László

2008 *Vulvae, Eyes, Snake Heads: Archaeological Finds of Cowrie Amulets*. BAR International Series 1846.

A comprehensive study of cowries and other shells, including their use as ornaments, with emphasis on the Carpathian Basin. Associated finds are also discussed and include beads and pendants of various materials.

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; <https://www.academia.edu/11770346/>.

Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of glass, ceramic, coral, and stone (amber, amethyst, rock-crystal, chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, and marble) beads were exported to European Russia from the Islamic East to pay for furs during the course of the Middle Ages.

2002 The Infrastructure of the Novgorodian Fur Trade in the Pre-Mongol Era (ca. 900-ca. 1240). Ph.D. dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

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

Kovalevskaya, Vera Borisovna

1998 Хронология восточноевропейских древностей V-IX вв. Вып. 1: Каменные бусы Крыма и Кавказа [Chronology of Eastern European Antiquities, 5th-9th Centuries. Vol. 1: Stone Beads of the Crimea and Caucasus]. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

A thorough survey with tables of types and distributions, extensive bibliography, and 18 colored computer maps of various materials, not only stone but also glass and amber.

2000 Компьютерная обработка массового археологического материала из раннесредневековых памятников Евразии [Computer Processing of Mass Archaeological Material from Early Medieval Monuments of Eurasia]. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow; kovalevskaya: Компьютерная обработка массового.

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.

- 2015 Бусы и даты — статистический и пространственный анализ бус могильника Дюрсо V-VIII веков на Северо-Западном Кавказе [Beads and Dates: Statistical and Spatial Analysis of the 5th-8th Centuries Beads from the Dyurso Burial, North-Western Caucasus]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века [East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century]*, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 90-101. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Kovářik, J.

- 1991 *Slovanské Kostrové Pohřebiště v Praze 5 - Motole*. Museum of Prague, Claves Archaeologicae 1.

Slav cemetery in the Motol district of Prague, Czech Republic, with beads in various shapes and materials. These are mostly glass, but also amber and semi-precious stones (pp. 62-65).

Kowalczyk, Ewelina J. and Sylwia Siemianowska

- 2018 Mysterious Glass Face Beads from Głogów in Lower Silesia. *Historické sklo* 6:51-64; <https://www.academia.edu/38582506/>.

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.

Kowalska, Anna B. and Sylwia Wajda

- 2022 Glass Beads from the Most Recent Excavations of the Viking Period Settlement in Świelubienear Kołobrzeg. In *Glas als Fernhandelsprodukt im frühen Mittelalter – Köln und der europäische Norden*, edited by Michael Dodt, Andreas Kronz, Bente S. Majchczack, and Sebastian Messal, pp. 219-232. Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Tagungen 46. <https://www.academia.edu/105575277/>.

Describes the blown, drawn, and wound beads of the 8th-10th centuries recovered from a fortified settlement in northern Poland.

Kozak, D.I. and O.V. Hopkalo

- 2011 Намисто з поселення вельбарської культури біля с. Хрінники на Волині та питання хронології пам'ятки. *Chernyakhiv Culture: Research Materials / OIUM* 1:97-106; <https://www.academia.edu/17302828/>.

Reports on the beads (primarily glass) recovered from a settlement of the Velbar culture near the village of Khrinnyky in northwestern Ukraine.

Kozáková, Romana and Martin Hložek

- 2018 Technologické aspekty výroby sklenených korálikov z lokalít Radzovce a Kostrová Jaskyňa. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Stašíková-Štukovská, pp. 41-52. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava. Technological study of glass beads recovered from two sites in Slovakia. English summary.

Kozubová, Anita

- 2013 *Pohrebiská vekerzugskej kultúry v Chotíne na juhozápadnom Slovensku. Vyhodnotenie* [Cemeteries of the Vekerzug Culture in Chotin, Southwestern Slovakia. Evaluation]. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Bratislavenses* 1; <https://www.academia.edu/5337536/>.

Grave goods include beads and pendants made of glass, faience, metal, amber, bone, shell, and animal teeth. German summary.

- 2018 Kopfschmuck der Vekerzug-Kultur am Beispiel der Gräberfelder in Chotín [Head Ornaments of the Vekerzug Culture on an Example of Cemeteries in Chotín]. *Musaica Archaeologica* 3(1):13-63; <https://www.academia.edu/37095492/>.

While the focus of the article is metal hair rings found at cemeteries in southwestern Slovakia, the beads associated with them in burials are illustrated. German abstract.

- 2019 “Something Happened in the East but More in the West and South.” Einige kritische Bemerkungen zu östlichen Einflüssen in der Vekerzug-Kultur. *Musaica Archaeologica* 4(1):55-185; <https://www.academia.edu/40121616/>.

Discusses eastern influences on the Vekerzug culture including the role of ornaments such as beads made of glass, clay, amber, metal, and bone/antler, as well as bronze spirals and ringlets, animal teeth, cowrie shells, and metal and bone pendants.

- 2020 Lasst die Knochen sprechen! Knochen-, Geweih- und Zahnartefakte der Vekerzug-Kultur [Let the Bones Speak! Bone, Antler and Tooth Artifacts of the Vekerzug Culture]. *Študijné zvesti Archeologického ústavu SAV* 67(1):53-76; <https://www.academia.edu/43533346/>.

Ornaments made of bone include small beads, occasional pendants, and many perforated deer-tooth pendants.

Krämer, W.

- 1985 *Die Ausgrabungen in Manching, Band 9: Die Grabfunde von Manching und die Latenezeitlichen Flachgräber in Südbayern*. Röm.-Germ. Kommission des D.A.I. zu Frankfurt-am-Main.

Beads from this burial area in southern Bavaria, Germany, include some complicated and unusual ones, possibly of local production. Likely La Tène associations.

Kranioti, A.

- 1989 *Report on Excavations at Myrodata in Thrace*. *Arkhaiologikon Deltion* 39 [for 1984]. A necklace of 121 glass beads of various shapes and colors was found in a woman's grave of the 10th century AD (vol. 2, p. 281). Greece.

Krasnodubets, Elizaveta

- 2019 Погребальный инвентарь из склепов № 2189, 2191 Херсонесского некрополя / Funeral Equipment from Burial Vaults No. 2189, 2191 of the Chersonesos Necropolis. In

Уваровские Таврические чтения IV «Древности Юга России»: Материалы Международной научной конференции. Государственный историко-археологический музей-заповедник «Херсонес Таврический», 12-15 сентября 2019 г., edited by A.V. Sazanov, L.V. Sedikova, and N.V. Ginkut, pp. 103-108. Sevastopol. <https://www.academia.edu/40259671/>.

Briefly describes the glass, jet, and lignite beads found in two tombs on the Crimean peninsula, Ukraine, which date to the second half of the 3rd-4th centuries.

Krasnoperov, Alexander A.

2012 Бусы Нырғынды [Beads of Nyrgyndy]. <https://www.academia.edu/3156851>.

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). Extensive bibliography.

2020 Датировки комплексов с бусами Т-М-362 на римском пограничье в связи с находками в Прикамье [Dating of Complexes with Beads of Type T-M-362 on the Roman Borderlands in Connection with Finds in the Kama Region]. *Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Peoples of the Ural-Volga Region* 2(9):58-74; <https://www.academia.edu/45022174/>.

Focuses on “rosette glass beads” as an aid in dating archaeological contexts in the Kama Region of the Udmurt Republic in eastern Russia. English summary.

2020 Пластинчатые подвески из погребения 73 Тураевского грунтового могильника [Plate-Shaped Pendants from the Burial 73 of the Turaevsky Burial Ground]. *Tomsk Journal of Linguistics and Anthropology* 3(29):128-141; <https://www.academia.edu/44703848/>.

Discusses rectangular and trapezoidal metal pendants found with a burial in eastern Russia dated to the 3rd century AD. English summary.

2021 Погребение 106 Тураевского грунтового могильника и датирующие возможности мелких полихромных предметов [Burial 106 of Turaevo Ground Necropolis and Small Polychrome Items as a Dating Source]. *Ufimskij arkheologicheskij vestnik* 21(2):358-376; <https://www.academia.edu/66455720/>.

Discusses an amber 8-shaped pendant of the mid-4th century excavated in Tatarstan, eastern European Russia, with much comparative material. English abstract.

2021 Распространение янтарных грибовидных бус-подвесок в Поволжье и Прикамье и индикаторы финала позднесарматского времени [The Spread of Amber Mushroom-Shaped Beads-Pendants in the Volga and Kama Region and Indicators of the End of the Late Sarmatian Period]. *Archaeological News* 32:194-211; <https://www.academia.edu/53565539/>.

Discusses mushroom-shaped beads/pendants as chronological indicators of the late “catacomb” stage of the late Sarmatian culture in eastern European Russia. English abstract.

- 2023 Комплексы с бусами группы Алексеева-480-482,490,492 / Т-М-362 в Центральной Европе и их датирующие возможности [Complexes with Rosette Glass Beads (Т-М 362) in Central Europe and Their Dating Potential]. *Scientific Notes of Novgorod State University* 50(5):434-451; <https://www.academia.edu/107599815/>.

These beads are primarily associated with the Wielbark culture, from which the Maślomęcz-Grupp stands out, demonstrating pronounced southern ties with the Chernyakhov culture and the Sarmatians of the Limes. English abstract.

- 2024 Хрустальные гранёные бусы в Прикамье [Crystal Faceted Beads in the Kama River Region]. *Вестник Танаиса* 6:298-315; <https://www.academia.edu/126168299/>.

Faceted beads of rock crystal are a rare form found with Sarmatian burials in eastern European Russia. They date to the first half of the 3rd century AD. English abstract.

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

- 2011 Экскурс 2. Стекланные бусы из верхнего слоя Дьякова городища [Glass Beads from the Upper Layer at Dyakovo Hillfort]. In *Dyakovo Hillfort: The Culture of the Population of the River Moskva Basin in the 1st Millennium BC - 1st Millennium AD*, edited by N.A. Krenke, pp. 82-88. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/23981479/>.

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.

Križ, Borut

- 1999 Hallstatt Barrows on Kapitelska Njiva in Novo Mesto-Slovenia. In *Archaeology of the Bronze and Iron Age: Experimental Archaeology, Environmental Archaeology, Archaeological Parks. Proceedings of the International Archaeological Conference, Százhalombatta, 3-7 October 1996*, edited by E. Jerem and I. Poroszlai, pp. 117-123. Archaeolingua, Budapest.

Graves dating to the 9th-2nd centuries BC yielded large numbers of glass beads (over 1000 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.

- 2006 The Amber and Glass Jewellery of Novo Mesto. In *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*, edited by Lidia Bakarić, Borut Križ, and Marin Šoufek, pp. 94-139. Arheološki muzej, Zagreb.

Includes a discussion of the recovered beads.

Križ, Borut and Mitja Guštin

- 2015 Prehistoric Glass from Novo Mesto / Slovenia. *Annales du 19^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, pp. 48-54.

Discusses the glass and amber beads recovered from Early and Late Iron Age contexts.

Križ, Borut, Petra Stipanečič, and Andreja Š. Petrič

- 2009 *Arheološka Podoba Dolenjske / The Archaeological Image of Dolenjske*. Dolenjske Muzej, Novo Mesto, Slovenia.

This catalog of the permanent collections of the Dolenjske Muzej illustrates and describes a variety of amber, stone, bone, glass, and bronze beads from the Stone Age to the Late Iron Age. Included are glass ram's head and eye beads.

Križ, Borut and Peter Turk

- 2003 *Bernstein- und Glasschmuck aus Novo Mesto, Slowenien*. Keltenmuseum Hochdorf, Eberdingen.

Museum catalog that displays the amber and glass beads recovered from an important Early Iron Age site in Slovenia.

Kršová, Michaela

- 2013 Skleněné korálky doby bronzové a halštatské na Moravě. B.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Museology, Masaryk University, Brno.

Detailed study of glass and faience beads of the Bronze Age and Hallstatt culture in Moravia. Compositional analysis of the glass beads is provided in two appendices by M. Hložek.

Krueger, I. and K.H. Wedepohl

- 2003 Composition and Shapes of Glass of the Early Medieval Period (8th to 10th Century AD) in Central Europe. In *Echanges et commerce du verre dans le monde antique. Actes du colloque de l'AFAV, Aix-en-Provence Marseille 7-9 juin 2001*, edited by D. Foy and M.D. Nenna, pp. 93-100. Monographie Instrumentum 24.

Krukowska, Olga

- 2015 Glass Ornaments as the Garment Decoration of Citizens of Early Medieval Gdansk. In *The Baltic Sea – A Mediterranean of North Europe*, edited by Olgierd Felczak, pp. 93-100. Gdańsk Archaeological Museum, Gdańsk. <https://www.academia.edu/39904437/>.

How beads and other glass adornments were utilized in Gdańsk, Poland.

- 2022 Glass Beads: Their Function and Meaning in Early Medieval Society. In Yu. L. Shchapova *International Memorial Conference Moscow, Russia, 28-30 May 2020*, pp. 279-287. <https://www.academia.edu/121740303/>.

This study is based on beads recovered from the Cieple cemetery complex in East Pomerania, Poland, which was utilized from the first half of the 11th century to the first half of the 12th century.

Krumpel, Johannes

- 2012 Four Graves of the Baden Culture from Ratzersdorf an der Traisen, Lower Austria. *Sborník prací Filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity. M, Řada archeologická* 61(M17):211-231.

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

Krumphanzlová, Z.

- 1992 Amber: Its Significance in the Early Middle Ages. *Památky archaeologické* 83:350-371. A major study of the historical and economic significance of the trade in amber beads, as well as beliefs about amber.

Krupičková, Šárka, Estelle Ottenwelter, and Helena Březinová

- 2019 Exact Evidences of the Use of Spherical Buttons (Gombíky): Two Case Studies from Moravian Finds. *Přehled výzkumů* 60(2):57-77; <https://www.academia.edu/41964550/>. Presents evidence that spherical glass and metal buttons were incorporated into necklaces as pendants during the period of Great Moravia.

Krutilov, Valerij V.

- 2010 Moulds. In *The Lower City of Olbia (Sector NGS) in the 6th Century BC to the 4th Century AD. Volume 1: Text*, edited by Nina A. Lejpunskaja, Pia Guldager Bilde, Jakob Munk Højte, Valentina V. Krapivina, and Sergej D. Kryžickij, pp. 473-477. Aarhus University Press, Aarhus. <https://www.academia.edu/41216348/>.

Located in eastern Ukraine, the site yielded several molds for casting metal pendants and beads. All were made from the handles of Rhodian amphora. Composed of well-levigated clay, they were able to withstand the high temperature of the molten metal.

Krylasova, N.B. and A.V. Danich

- 2020 Низки из металлических пронизок и бус в средневековом финно-угорском костюме Пермского Предуралья [Threads of Metal Beads and Tube Beads in the Middle-Age Finno-Ugrian Costume of the Perm Cis-Urals]. *The Volga River Region Archaeology* 4(34):50-65.

Discusses strands of beads found at the Bayanovsky and Rozhdestvensky burial sites in the Perm Region of Russia. The strands comprised temple, braid, and belt decorations in women's attire but only as belt decorations in men's attire.

- 2021 Composite Belt Ornaments with Bear Claw Pieces in Medieval Men's Costume of the Perm Region, Western Urals. *Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 49(1):78-84; <https://www.academia.edu/45632299/>.

Excavations at the Boyanovo and Rozhdestvenskoye medieval cemeteries in the Perm Territory of Russia uncovered a new type of ornamental belt composed of curved pieces carved from the dorsal plates of bear claws strung together with bronze beads or pipes. They were in use from the late 9th to the late 11th century.

Kuhn, Steven L. and Mary C. Stiner

- 1998 The Earliest Aurignacian of Riparo Mochi (Liguria, Italy). *Current Anthropology* 39:S175-189; <https://www.academia.edu/969092/>.

The majority of ornaments from Stratum G are shell beads and/or pendants fashioned from 43 different species of marine mollusks. Several stone beads, a bone specimen, and a perforated carnivore canine were also recovered.

- 2007 Body Ornamentation as Information Technology: Toward an Understanding of the Significance of Early Beads. In *Rethinking the Human Revolution: New Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origin and Dispersal of Modern Humans*, edited by P. Mellars et al., pp. 45-54. McDonald Institute Monographs, Cambridge. <https://www.academia.edu/944232/>.

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 they contrast with other, older technologies that may have been based exclusively on pigments.

- 2007 Paleolithic Ornaments: Implications for Cognition, Demography and Identity. *Diogenes* (May) 54:40-48.

The relatively sudden appearance of beads in the Paleolithic archaeological record coincides with genetic and archaeological evidence for expansion of human populations. The authors argue that these changes reflect expanding scales of social interaction and more complex social landscapes resulting from unprecedentedly large and internally differentiated human populations.

Kujundžić-Vejzagić, Z.

- 2009 Amber from the Japod Necropolises of Jezerine and Ribić near Bihać. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 156-163. National Museum, Belgrade.

Over 850 graves reveal developments in amber fashions, ca. 800 BC-AD 110. A distinctive feature is very large beads with special perforations. Some objects are roughly worked and there are some unworked pieces. Possible connections with sun cult. Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kulakov, V.I.

2015 Gintaras Kaupe. *Archaeologia Litwana* 16:40-48; <https://www.academia.edu/24400046/>. Several amber beads were found with a female burial in Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia. It is attributed to the early Middle Ages.

2020 Подвески в виде брелка в древностях юго-восточной Балтии римского времени [Charm Pendants Found among the Roman-Time Antiquities of the South-Eastern Baltic Region]. *Bulletin of Archeology, Anthropology and Ethnography* 48(1):26-33; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339535570>.

Aims at tracing the origin of Roman amber pendants found in the Baltic region, dating them, and determining their semantic meaning.

Kuncienė, O.

1981 IX–XIII a. stiklo karoliai Lietuvoje. *Lietuvos archeologija* 2:77–92.
Glass beads of the 9th-13th centuries in Lithuania. Colored drawings depict the various varieties.

Kunter, Kari

1986 Funde aus fernen Ländern II: Zu den polychromen Glasperlen aus dem Fürstengrab von Reinheim, Kr. St. Ingbert (Finds from Distant Countries II. On the Polychrome Glass Beads from the Princely Burial at Reinheim, District of St. Ingbert). *Gedenkschrift für Gero von Merhart zum 100. Geburtstag*, pp. 91-128. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 7.

On the origin, variability, and distribution (Carthage, Caucasus, China, etc.) of compound eye beads, also dark eye beads with knobs closely related to “mask beads.” Germany.

1994 Zur Verteilung spät Hallstattzeitlicher Glasperlen in Unterkrain. In *Festschrift für Otto-Hermann Frey zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by C. Dobiat, pp. 353-371. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 16.

Classifies glass beads by decorative patterns (eyes, zigzags), size and type of sets (glass only; glass + amber), shape, and burial (man, woman, or child). Late Hallstatt period, Slovenia.

1995 *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit IV: Schichtaugenperlen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 18.

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

1996 Die Welt ins Haus geholt. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 1:28-31.

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

1996 Zu früh für Kontroversen. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 1:22-25.

On the glass beads of the Late Bronze Age hoard from Allendorf near Marburg, Germany, found in 1943 and the continuing controversy as to their origin.

- 1997 Frühlatènezeitliche Schichtaugenperlen in der Schweiz? Überlegungen zu einer Fundlücke im westlichen Mitteleuropa. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 43-53. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Yellow and blue-green eye beads with blue and white stratified eyes were widespread in the Old World during La Tène times except in Switzerland. This may be partly explained by an obvious Swiss preference for stratified eye beads with “all-over” eyes applied to a blue body.

Kunter, Kari and T.E. Haevernick

- 1995 *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit IV. Schichtaugenperlen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 18.

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

Kuntz, Delphine, Anthony Sécher, Sandrine Costamagno, Jean-Baptiste Mallye, Jean-Marc Pétilion, Caroline Peschaux, Éric Pubert, William Rendu, Myriam Boudadi-Maligne, Véronique Laroulandie, Carolyn Barshay-Szmidt, and Mathieu Langlais

- 2015 Le Roc de Marcamps 2 (Prignac-et-Marcamps, Gironde) : nouvelles données sur la subsistance et les traditions techniques au début du Magdalénien moyen. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 112(3):475-516; <https://www.academia.edu/76477904/>.

A Middle Magdalenian site in southwestern France yielded a number of shell (primarily *Dentalium*) beads as well as pendants consisting of the perforated teeth of various animals.

Kunz, Stefanie Andrea

- 2012 Glas in der Latènezeit. Seminar paper. University of Münster.
<https://www.academia.edu/25208869/>.

Concentrates on glass beads and arm rings of the Latène period, their archaeological contexts and their production techniques.

Kurisoo, Tuuli

- 2012 Ristripatsid Eesti 12.-13. sajandi laibakalmistutes: Kas ehted või usu tunnused? [The Cross-Shaped Pendants of Inhumation Burials in 12th-13th Century Estonia: Adornments or Signs of Belief?]. *Õpetatud Eesti Seltsi Aastaraamat* 2011:213-234;
<https://www.academia.edu/2983175/>.

Concludes, based on contextual analysis, that the pendants were used as indicators of belief rather than just items of adornment. English summary.

- 2017 Lost in Translation? A Case of Ambiguous Pendants in the Final Iron Age (1050-1200/1250 AD) Estonia. In *Interaktion ohne Grenzen: Beispiele archäologischer Forschungen am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts*, vol. 2, edited by Berit Valentin Eriksen, Angelika Abegg-Wigg, Ralf Bleile, and Ulf Ickerodt, pp. 775-781. Archäologisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein (ALSH), Schleswig.
<https://www.academia.edu/44634219/>.

Investigates the tendency of ascribing one-meaning content to ambiguous copper-alloy pendants that can be perceived as axes, combs, or women. The stylistic nature of these finds complicates perception and all the aforementioned definitions are possible.

- 2021 *Adornment, Self-definition, Religion: Pendants of the North-eastern Baltic Sea Region, 9th-13th Century*. Studien zur Siedlungsgeschichte und Archäologie der Ostseegebiete 19. <https://www.academia.edu/62001422/>.

Presents a catalog of the various forms of Iron Age pendants recorded in the study area, as well as information concerning production technology, use, and repair and reuse.

Kurti, Rovenà

- 2013 Qelibari gjatë periudhës së bronzit të vonë dhe të hekurit në Shqipëri (Amber during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age in Albania). *Iliria* XXXVI:73-108; <https://www.academia.edu/8406112/>.

Discusses a variety of amber beads and pendants. In Albanian with lengthy English summary (pp. 99-104).

- 2017 Carnelian and Amber Beads as Evidence of Late Bronze Age Contacts between the Present Territory of Albania and the Aegean. In *Hesperos. The Aegean Seen from the West, Proceedings of the 16th International Aegean Conference, University of Ioannina, Department of History and Archaeology, Unit of Archaeology and Art History, 18-21 May 2016*, edited by Michael Fotiadis, Robert Laffineur, Yannis Lolos, and Andreas Vlachopoulos, pp. 287-298. *Aegaeum* 41. <https://www.academia.edu/36039938/>.

Kurti, Rovenà, Mateusz Cwalinski, Sarjit Kaur, Edith Stout, and Rachel Kim

- 2022 Provenience of Albanian Bronze Age Amber Finds. *Iliria: Revistë Arkeologjike* XLIV:89-130; <https://www.academia.edu/81497904/>.

Analysis of 14 amber beads from six different Bronze Age sites in Albania revealed that all were made of Baltic amber (succinite).

Kurti, Rovenà, Rudenc Ruka, and Ilirjan Gjipali

- 2018 Disa aspekte të shkëmbimit paramonetar gjatë prehistorisë së Shqipërisë [Some Aspects of Pre-Monetary Exchange during the Prehistory of Albania]. In *Paraja dhe bankingu në Shqipëri, nga antikiteti në ditët tona: Punimet e Konferencës së Parë të Muzeut të Bankës së Shqipërisë Tiranë, 14-15 qershor 2017*, pp.29-42. Banka e Shqipërisë, Tiranë. <https://www.academia.edu/36622131/>.

Includes a discussion of cornaline and amber beads during the Late Bronze and Early Iron ages in Albania.

Kuryshova, N.P.

- 2012 Классификация бус из кочевнических погребений золотоордынского времени [Classification of Beads from Nomad Graves of the Golden Horde Period]. *Povolzhskaya Arheologiya* 1(1):204-215.

Glass beads dominate the bead assemblages from nomad graves of the 18th-19th centuries in the Lower Volga region of Russia. Also present are those of faience, rock crystal, carnelian, coral, mother-of-pearl, and pearls. English abstract.

- 2015 Бусы из стекла в погребальных памятниках XIII–XIV веков Нижнего Поволжья [Glass Beads in Funerary Monuments of the 13th and 14th Centuries from the Lower Volga Region]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* [East European Glass from Antiquity to the beginning of 20th Century], edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 153-162. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

- 2021 Стекланные подвески из погребений кочевников xiii-xiv вв [Glass Pendants from the Burials of Nomads of the 13th-14th Centuries]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 4:141-148; <https://www.academia.edu/79236723/>.

Glass pendants/beads found with well-preserved burials in the territory of the Lower Volga region of Russia decorated a woman's headdress, formed the center of a necklace, were used in the form of amulets, and also served to decorate a purse or bag. The men's costume of the Horde is characterized by the use of large blue ornamented pendants as retainers for weapon straps and as purse decoration. English abstract.

- 2021 Стекланные украшения из золотоордынского города Маджар [Glass Jewelry from the Golden Horde City of Madjar]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 4:160-168; <https://www.academia.edu/73836508/>.

Discusses the monochrome and polychrome glass beads recovered from a site in southern Russia. English abstract.

Kurzawska, Aldona and Hanna Kowalewska-Marszałek

- 2010 Shell Ornaments from the Early Bronze Age Burial at Kichary Nowe, Poland. In *Of Plants and Snails, A Collection of Papers Presented to Wim Kuijper in Gratitude for Forty Years of Teaching and Identifying*, edited by C. Bakels, K. Fennema, W. Out, and C. Vermeeren, pp. 155-165. SideStone Press, Leiden. <https://www.academia.edu/2308328/>.

Either sewn to garments or comprising two pieces of jewelry, the recovered beads and pendants prove the existence of long-distance connections with the eastern Mediterranean during the Early Bronze Age.

Kurzawska, Aldona and Iwona Sobkowiak-Tabaka

- 2020 *Spondylus* Shells at Prehistoric Sites in Poland. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 72(2):41-66; <https://www.academia.edu/44845909/>.

Recovered from Neolithic sites, the objects discussed include three medallions made of shell valves, three large beads (two irregular/barrel-shaped and one cylindrical), and a pendant which was originally a bead of an irregular/barrel shape.

Kutuzova, D.O.

2019 Бусы Мари-Луговского могильника [Beads from Mari-Lugovskoy Burial Ground]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 5:151-156; <https://www.academia.edu/41739185/>. Several varieties of glass beads attributed to the Azelino culture (5th-3rd centuries BC) were recovered from a site in Mari El Republic, eastern Russian Federation. In Russian with English summary.

2019 Хронология бус могильников левобережья Волги IX-XII веков. [Bead Chronology of the IX-XII Centuries Cemeteries on the Left-Bank of the Volga]. In *Новые материалы и методы археологического исследования: От критики источника к обобщению и интерпретации данных*, edited by V.E. Rodinkova, pp. 162-165. Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/41269327/>.

About the beads of glass, amber, stone, and metal recovered from two cemeteries in the Mari El Republic of Russia.

Kutuzova, D.O. and E.E. Vorobeva

2018 Стеклоделательное ремесло нижеволжских столиц Золотой Орды: Предварительные результаты раскопок 2017 года Селитренного городища [Glass Making Craft of the Lower Volga Capitals of the Golden Horde: Preliminary Results of Excavations in 2017 of the Selitrenny Settlement]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 4:103-108; <https://www.academia.edu/41678993/>.

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. English summary.

Kuzina, Inna

2015 Стекланные бусы из могильника Никольское III в центральном Белозерье [Glass Beads from Nikolskoe III Burial Ground in Central Belozerie]. In *Города и веси средневековой Руси: археология, история, культура* [Cities and Villages of Medieval Russia: Archeology, History, Culture], edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 240-246. Antiquities of the North, Moscow and Vologda.

2016 Glass Beads in the Northern Regions of Rus': Issues of Trade Routes and Chronology. *Archeologia Polski* LXI:219-240; <https://www.academia.edu/40473931/>.

By comparing bead types from three chronological periods (10th and early 11th centuries, 11th century, and 12th-13th centuries) at sites in what are now the Leningrad and Vologda regions of Russia, it is possible to trace the routes by which glass beads came to the area.

- 2017 Вопросы хронологии стеклянных бус Русского Севера XI века [Questions About the Chronology of 11th-Century Glass Beads of the Russian North]. In *Памятники средневековой археологии Восточной Европы. К юбилею М. Д. Полубояриновой*, edited by A.V. Chernetsov and I.N. Kuzina, pp. 264-269. Institute of Archeology RAN, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/37965651/>.

Concerns the chronology of 11th-century glass beads in northern Russia.

Kuzina, Inna N. and O.V. Zelentsova

- 2021 The Podbolotyevsky Burial Ground Glass Beads from 2012-2014 Excavations (General Characteristics). In *Finno-Ugric Antiquities of the Second Half of the I – Beginning of the II Millennium AD. Materials of the Scientific Seminar “The Podbolotyevsky Burial Ground: 100 Years of Research.”* pp. 68-74. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/51746824/>.

Presents a statistical study of the beads recovered from burials of the 8th-11th centuries at a site in western Russia. In Russian with English abstract.

Kuzmicheva, E.I.

- 2016 Приложение 10. Кораллы (горгониды) – археологические находки из тайника Погребения 5.1949 г. Пашковского могильника № 1 [Appendix 10. Excavated Corals-Gorgonids from the Cache of Burial 5. 1949 of the Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery]. In *The Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery. Volume 2: The Study of the Materials of the Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery*, edited by Anna V. Mastykova, M.M. Kazanski, and I.A. Saprykina, pp. 333-338. Nestor-Historia, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/34990057/>.

Recovered from a cemetery of the 5th-7th centuries in southern Russia, the beads are all fashioned from sections of fossil coral which may have come from the Mangyshlak Peninsula in western Kazakhstan.

Kvachadze, Marine

- 2012 The Beads from Eli Baba Cemetery. *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 8:116-126; <https://www.academia.edu/65435098/>.

In Georgian but many line drawings illustrate the various bead types.

Kvachadze, Marine and Goderdzi Narimanishvili

- 2016 Late Bronze-Early Iron Age Beads from Trialeti. In *Aegean World and South Caucasus: Cultural Relations in the Bronze Age*, edited by Marine Kvachadze and Nino Shanshashvili, pp. 180-209. Mtsignobari, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Describes the beads and pendants of stone, faience, and glass recovered from sites in Georgia related to the Kura-Araxes culture. Numerous necklaces are depicted.

Kwiatkowska, Katarzyna and Dariusz Manasterski

- 2016 Model wieloaspektowej analizy artefaktów bursztynowych z przełomu neolitu i epoki brązu na przykładzie wybranych zabytków z Podlasia i Mazowsza [Model of a Multi-Aspect Analysis of Amber Artefacts from the Late Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age on the Basis of Selected Artefacts from Podlachia and Mazovia]. In *Studia i Materiały do Badań nad Neolitem i Wczesną Epoką Brązu na Mazowszu i Podlasiu VI*, edited by Ryszard F. Mazurowski, Dariusz Manasterski, and Katarzyna Januszek, pp. 23-51. Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warsaw.

Analysis of several amber beads and pendants from two sites in Poland was conducted to determine the type of raw material, its source, and the technology involved in their manufacture. In Polish with substantial English abstract.

Kyparissi-Apostolika, Nina

- 1992 Neolithic Jewellery of Thessaly. In *Diethnes Synedrio yia ten Archaia Thessalia ste mneme tou Demetre P. Theochare* (International Congress on Ancient Thessaly in memory of Dimitris P. Theochares), pp.185-190. *Archaialogikon Deltion* 48.

Includes some remarks on the stone and shell pendants (which the author considers all had some meaning) and beads. Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Kyselková, Eliška

- 2012 Symbolika korálků s očky v době železné. Thesis. University of West Bohemia in Pilsen, Czechia.

Deals with the symbolism of glass eye beads during the Iron Age based on an examination of 470 glass eye beads from 140 sites. English summary.

Kyselý, René, Miroslav Dobeš, and Karel Svoboda

- 2019 Drilled Teeth and Shell Artefacts from a Grave at Prague-Březiněves and a Review of Decorative Artefacts Made from Animal Material from Corded Ware Culture in the Czech Republic. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 11:87-131; <https://www.academia.edu/109396638/>.

Discusses the richest collection of tooth pendants and shell beads so far discovered in Bohemia, and potentially the whole of Europe, and reviews all available graves of the Late Eneolithic Corded Ware culture within Czechia that contain similar decorative items.

Labaune, Françoise and Françoise Le Boulanger

- 2006 Les Objets de parure de Visseiche (Ille-et-Vilaine). *Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Archéologie du Verre* 18-19; <https://hal.science/hal-02413596v1>.
Medieval grave finds at Visseiche, France, include 1103 glass beads.

Ladier, Edmée and Anne-Catherine Welté

- 1993 Les objets de parure de la vallée de l'Aveyron, Fontales, Abris de Bruniquel (Plantade, Lafaye, Gandil). *Paléo* 5:281-317; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/251038656>.

Describes the various pendants and beads recovered from three Magdalenian rock shelters in southern France. Materials include lignite, shell, bone, ivory, animal teeth, and fossils.

Lagarce, J. and E. Lagarce

1985 *Alasia IV: deux tombes du chypriote récent d'Enkomi (Chypre) - tombes 1851 et 1907*. Mission arch. franc. d'Alasia VII. Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations, Paris.
A plundered Late Bronze Age tomb contained a few rock crystal (rare in Cyprus) and faience beads.

Laharnar, Boštjan

2018 Kovinske in steklene najdbe ter kamniti kalupi iz železnodobne naselbine na Mostu na Soči / Metal Finds, Glass Finds and Stone Moulds from the Iron Age Settlement at Most na Soči. In *Železnodobno naselje Most na Soči. Razprave / The Iron Age Settlement at Most na Soči. Treatises*, edited by Janez Dular and Sneža Tecco Hvala, pp. 195-247. Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 34. <https://www.academia.edu/37573664/>.
This site in Slovenia yielded basket-shaped pendants and glass beads.

Lammers, D.

1991 Ein schieberartiger Knochen: "Anhänger" von der Henneburg, Kr. Sigmaringen. *Arch. Korrespondenzblatt* 21:383-385.
A triangular pendant with five perforations (late Hallstatt?) from Bavaria, Germany, may have been used like similar amber objects as an end element of a multi-strand bead ornament.

Lanaspa, Javier Rey, Ignacio Clemente Conte, Ermengol Gassiot Ballbè, Mónica Oliva Poveda, David Cuenca Solana, and María Saña Seguí

2018 Elementos de adorno neolíticos de Coro Trasito (Tella-Sin, Huesca). Campañas de excavación 2011-2017 / Neolithic Personal Ornaments of Coro Trasito (Tella-Sin, Huesca). *Arqueological Excavation 2011-2017. II Congreso de Arqueología y Patrimonio Aragonés*, pp. 49-57.
Reports on the Neolithic shell and stone beads and perforated animal teeth recovered from a high-altitude cave in the Aragonese Pyrenees, Spain.

Lang, Amei

1999 *Das Gräberfeld von Kundl im Tiroler Inntal: Studien zur vorrömischen Eisenzeit in den zentralen Alpen, I-II*. Marie Leidorf, Rahden/Westf.
Glass and amber beads are among the ornaments recovered from a pre-Roman Iron Age site in the Tyrol region of Germany.

Langbroek, Mette B.

2018 Early Medieval Amber Beads in Northern Gaul. In *Rural Riches & Royal Rags? Studies on Medieval and Modern Archaeology, Presented to Frans Theuws*, edited by Mirjam

Kars, Roos van Oosten, Marcus A. Roxburgh, and Arno Verhoeven, pp. 105-109. SPA-Uitgevers, Zwolle. <https://www.academia.edu/36957244/>.

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.

2018 Wereld van kralen. De omzwervingen van barnsteen in de Merovingische periode. *Madoc: Tijdschrift over de Middeleeuwen* 32(3):140-150; <https://www.academia.edu/49196123/>.

On amber beads in what is now Benelux during the Merovingian period.

2021 Beads and Beadmaking in the Early Medieval Settlement of Oegstgeest. In *Oegstgeest: A Riverine Settlement in the Early Medieval World System*, edited by J. de Bruin, C. Bakels, and F. Theuws, pp. 278-293. Merovingian Archaeology in the Low Countries 7. <https://www.academia.edu/109164955/>.

Excavation of the settlement in west-central Netherlands uncovered 113 beads made of glass, amber, rock crystal, and faience, as well as overwhelming evidence for the production of amber beads.

2021 Beads from Dorestad. In *Dorestad and its Networks: Communities, Contact and Conflict in Early Medieval Europe*, edited by Annemarieke Willemsen and Hanneke Kik, pp. 55-100. Papers on Archaeology of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities 25. <https://www.academia.edu/49060141/>

Discusses the varied collection of beads and pendants recovered from Late Merovingian and Carolingian settlements in the Netherlands. The specimens are mostly glass but those composed of faience, stone, and shell are also present.

Langbroek, Mette and Annemarieke Willemsen

2020 Karolingische kralen uit Dorestad. *Archeologie in Nederland* 4(3):42-47; <https://www.academia.edu/49258131/>.

On Carolingian glass beads from excavations in Dorestad, the Netherlands.

2022 *5000 jaar Kralen*. Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden. <https://www.rmo.nl/online-shop/5000-jaar-kralen/>.

Accompanying a museum exhibition of the same name, this booklet focuses on beads of various materials excavated in the Netherlands, from prehistory to the 17th century. Sixty special strings of beads from the National Museum of Antiquities are explained by essays about the use and meaning of beads in the past and present.

Langó, P.

2004 Kora Árpád-kori temető Kóspallagon [Cemetery from the Early Arpadian Period at Kospallag]. *Régészeti kutatások Magyarországon 2002* (Archaeological Investigations in Hungary 2002):81-108.

A cemetery of the 10th-11th centuries in Hungary. An appendix lists all the carnelian and rock crystal beads from this period in the Carpathian Basin, including sites in Slovakia and eastern Austria. Much on bead use.

Laporte, Luc

1997 Un site de production de parure discoïdes en coquillage au Néolithique final à Ponthezières (Saint-Georges-d'Oléron, Charente-Maritime). Ministère de la Culture, Paris. <https://www.academia.edu/2457834/>

Reports on a shell beadmaking site in west-central France that dates to the Late Neolithic. Includes the *chaîne opératoire*.

1998 La parure au Néolithique. In *Les premiers paysans du Golf, le néolithique dans le marais poitevin*, edited by Roger Joussaume, pp. 45-47. Patrimoines et Médias, Prahecq, France. Includes a discussion of Neolithic beads and pendants of shell, bone, stone, and animal teeth.

2009 Diffusion de la production, circulation de biens matériels et réseaux d'échanges [Diffusion of the Produced Ornament Items]. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 521-539. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

Discusses the inland diffusion of shell disc beads and others produced on the central-west coast of France.

2009 La parure néolithique dans le Centre-Ouest de la France [Neolithic Ornament in the Mid-West of France]. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 455-469. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

Presents an overview of the shell, bone, and stone beads and tooth pendants recovered from sites in the study area.

2012 Pièces d'ornement ou de parure attribuées au néolithique récent. In *L'enceinte néolithique de Champ-Durand à Nieul-sur-l'Autise (Vendée)*, edited by Roger Joussaume, pp. 503-524. Éd. Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XLIV. Chauvigny.

A study of the Late Neolithic ornaments, including beads and pendants of animal teeth, shell, and stone (limestone), excavated at two sites in western France.

Laporte, Luc (ed.)

2009 La parure: Approches stylistiques, technologiques et fonctionnelles du mobilier [Ornaments: Stylistic, Technological, and Functional Approaches]. In *Des premiers*

paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.), edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 449-549. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, *Mémoire XXXIII*.

Chapter 6 contains five articles that deal with various aspects of shell ornaments (including beads) recovered from prehistoric sites in western France: 1) Neolithic Ornament in the Mid-West of France; 2) Objects of Ornament Collected on the Artenacian Site of Ponthezières; 3) The Seashells Ornaments of La Perroche; 4) Experimental Archeology–Elements for Comparing Ethnographic and Archaeological Data; and 5) Diffusion of the Produced Ornament Items. In French. The individual papers are listed by author elsewhere in this bibliography.

Laporte, Luc and Catherine Dupont

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Personal Adornments and Objects of Ornamentation: Two Case Studies from Hunter-Gatherer Burials in France (La Vergne) and Argentina (Arroyo Seco II). *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:156-176; <https://www.academia.edu/38463075/>.

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).

Laporte, Luc, Catherine Dupont, Yves Gruet, Patrice Courtaud, Henri Duday, Laurent Quesnel, Jean-Yves Lefeuvre, Flavien Bambagioni, Vincent Mialhe, and Karine Robin

2021 Les coquilles marines de la nécropole mésolithique de La Vergne (Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Charente-Maritime, France) : de leur collecte à la mise en scène des corps humains. *Gallia Préhistoire* 61; <https://www.academia.edu/88445712/>.

Discusses various aspects of the large collection of pierced marine-shell adornments found associated with the burials, including perforation techniques and use-wear.

Laporte, Luc and José Gomez de Soto

2001 Germignac et Lamérac : perles discoïdes et anneaux-disques dans le Centre-Ouest de la France. *Revue Archéologique de l'Ouest* 18:13-26.

Compares discoid shell beads from two sites in west-central France, both believed to belong to the Early Neolithic, 5th millennium BC.

La Rosa, V.

2005 Réflexion sur le problème de la première présence égéenne en Sicile. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 571-583. *Aegaeum* 25.

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

Larsson, Lars

- 2001 The Sun from the Sea – Amber in the Mesolithic and Neolithic of Southern Scandinavia. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 65-75. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

How ideas about amber changed. Mesolithic amber was treated like animal bone (same shapes, etc.), but in the Early and Middle Neolithic it was treated like copper (copper discs and axes copied in amber). In the Late Neolithic interest in metal began and interest in amber faded. In the Bronze Age, interest in bronze for ornaments takes over entirely in hoards, burials, and ritual contexts.

- 2006 A Tooth for a Tooth. Tooth Ornaments from the Graves at the Cemeteries of Zvejnieki. In *Back to the Origin. New Research in the Mesolithic-Neolithic Zvejnieki Cemetery and Environment, North Latvia*, edited by Lars Larsson and Ilga Zagorska, pp. 253-287. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 52. <https://www.academia.edu/36887672/>.

Animal tooth pendants were found with 42 burials attributed to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Includes information regarding the production process and use-wear.

- 2010 A Double Grave with Amber and Bone Adornments at Zvejnieki in Northern Latvia. In *At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts*, edited by Audronė Bliujienė, pp. 80-90. Archaeologia Baltica 13.

The large Stone Age cemetery at Zvejnieki contained more than 300 graves including one double burial. No. 316, a female, had an arrangement of amber pendants from the waist to the knee, while no. 317, a male, had some beads around the head and around the lower legs. This interment proved to be the most richly furnished grave in the cemetery in terms of amber pendants. It has been dated to about 4000 cal BC.

- 2012 The Embellished Dress in Hunter-Gatherer Societies: Tooth Ornaments from the Graves at the Cemeteries of Zvejnieki, Northern Latvia. *Archaeological Textiles Review* 54:44-54; <https://www.academia.edu/42371142/>.

The distribution of tooth pendants in graves suggests they were sewn onto garments which must have consisted not only of a sleeved jacket but also a skirt that was at least knee-length or some kind of leggings. Some women probably had a broad beaded belt around the hips.

- 2013 Rich Women and Poor Men. Analyses of a Cemetery at Önsvala in the Hinterland of Uppåkra. In *Folk, fö och fynd*, edited by Birgitta Hårdh and Lars Larsson, pp.133-161. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 64. <https://www.academia.edu/42370950/>.

Female burials at a cemetery in southern Sweden were accompanied by a variety of grave goods including various beads of glass and amber, some formed into necklaces, as well as perforated teeth. There were three stages of interments: ca. AD 400, 600, and 1000.

- 2020 Beads and Pendants in a Long-Term Perspective. Tooth Beads and Amber in the Burials at Zvejnieki, Northern Latvia, through the Millennia. In *Beauty and the Eye of the*

Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 353-370. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Larsson, Lars, Liv Nilsson Stutz, Ilga Zagorska, Valdis Bērziņš, and Aija Ceriņa

2017 New Aspects of the Mesolithic-Neolithic Cemeteries and Settlement at Zvejnieki, Northern Latvia. *Acta Archaeologica* 88(1):57-93;
<https://www.academia.edu/109578837/>.

Burials were accompanied by beads and pendants made from amber and bone, as well as perforated animal teeth.

Larsson, Lars and T. Douglas Price

2022 Animal Teeth and Mesolithic Society. *Open Archaeology* 8:55-61;
<https://www.academia.edu/75721694/>.

Perforated animal teeth were found sewn to garments in several graves at Skateholm in southern Sweden. They appear to have carried symbolic information that may be related to the physical or social attributes of the wearer. Includes information concerning use-wear and strontium isotope analysis.

Lasak, I.

2007 Glass Beads from the Cemetery in Miłosławice in Silesia: Possible Interpretations. In *Long Distance Trade in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age*, edited by J. Baron and I. Lasak, pp. 141-157. *Studia Archeologiczne* 40.
On beads from an Early Hallstatt site in Poland.

La Salvia, Vasco and Laura Gallucci

2022 “Castelseprio, centro di potere”. Due vaghi “erratici” in pasta vitrea da Casa Piccoli: appunti per la ricostruzione di percorrenze commerciali tra tarda Antichità e alto Medioevo. In *IX Congresso Nazionale di Archeologia Medievale, Vol. 1*, edited by Marco Milanese, pp. 155-157. Società degli Archeologi Medievisti Italiani, Sesto Fiorentino.

Discusses two “erratic” beads of glass paste from Casa Piccoli in northern Italy and their role in the reconstruction of commercial routes between Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Laser, Rudolf

1985 Abschluss der Untersuchungen einer spätkaiserzeitlichen Siedlung bei Mühlberg, Kr. Gotha. *Ausgrabungen und Funde* 30:228-236.

Over 100 imported Roman glass beads including many mosaic and millefiori varieties (p. 234, fig. 2) were recovered from a settlement in east-central Germany.

Laser, Rudolf and Hans-Ulrich Voß

1994 *Corpus der römischen Funde im Europäischen Barbaricum. Deutschland Bd. 1: Bundesländer Brandenburg und Berlin*. Habelt, Bonn.

Detailed descriptions of Roman beads in Germany.

Lasota-Moskalewska, Alicja

2014 Biological Assessments of the Pendants Made from Arctic Fox Teeth. In *Wilczyce: A Late Magdalenian Winter Hunting Camp in Southern Poland*, edited by Romuald Schild, pp. 343-345. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

Latvian Academy of Sciences

1987 *Arheologija un Etnografija* XV. Latvian Academy of Sciences, Riga.

This volume contains eight archaeological reports with beads illustrated – mostly amber, glass, and cowrie shell – from the Neolithic to the recent past. In Latvian with summaries in Russian and German.

Lazăr, Cătălin, Radian Andreescu, Teodor ignat, Mihai Florea, and Ciprian Astaloş

2008 The Eneolithic Cemetery from Sultana-Malu Roşu (Călăraşi County, Romania). *Studii de Preistorie* 5:131-152; <https://www.academia.edu/1453011/>.

The individual in Grave 1 was accompanied by a necklace and a bracelet composed of beads made of *Spondylus* shell, marble, and malachite.

Lazăr, Cătălin, Monica Mărgărit, and Valentin Radu

2017 Evidence for the Production and Use of *Lithoglyphus naticoides* Beads in Europe during the Holocene: The Case of Sultana-Malu Roşu Site (Romania). *Quaternary International* 472:84-96; <https://www.academia.edu/35075520/>.

Documents the collecting techniques, methodology of perforating the shells, and their use as beads. It also evaluates the costs invested in their manufacture, based on experimental replication.

2018 Between Dominant Ideologies and Techno-economical Constraints: *Spondylus* Ornaments from the Balkans in the 5th Millennium BC. In *Interchange in Pre- and Protohistory*, edited by Ana Cruz and Juan F. Gibaja, pp. 5-22. British Archaeological Reports, International Series S2891. <https://www.academia.edu/36852736/>.

Discusses *Spondylus* beads, pendants, and other ornaments from sites in Southeastern Romania which date to the Eneolithic (ca. 5000-3900 cal. BC).

Lazăr, Cătălin and Mădălina Voicu

2015 The Distortion of Archaeological Realities through Objects: A Case Study. In *Homines, Funera, Astra 2: Life Beyond Death in Ancient Times (Romanian Case Studies)*, edited by Raluca Kogălniceanu, Mihai Gligor, Roxana-Gabriela Curcă, and Susan Stratton, pp. 67-77. Archaeopress, Oxford.

The discussion includes beads and pendants recovered from Sultana – Malu Roşu, an Eneolithic cemetery in Romania. Materials include stone, shell, and bone.

Lazar, Irena and Hugh Willmott

2006 *The Glass from the Gnalčić Wreck*. Annales Mediterranea, Koper

A large color photo illustrates the glass beads found on the 16th-century Gnalčić wreck, Croatia.

Lazarovici, Gheorghe and Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

2020 A Workshop Specialized in Gold Jewellery from the Copper Age. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 323-342. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Located in Peștera Ungurească, Cheile Turzii, Romania, the workshop operated between 4150 and 3800 cal BC. Its products included beads, gold plaques, and pieces applied to clothing or armor. Information about the production process is provided.

Lázníčková-Galetová, Martina

2014 The Phenomenon of Gravettian Necklaces – Mammoth Ivory Necklaces from Dolní Věstonice I (Moravia, Czech Republic). *Quaternary International* 359-360:229-239; <https://www.academia.edu/81683648/>.

Seven beads/pendants were examined to determine the state of conservation, manufacturing technology, decorating style, and supposed function. It was possible to partially reconstruct the *chaîne opératoire*.

2019 The Symbolism of Breast-Shaped Beads from Dolní Věstonice I (Moravia, Czech Republic). *Quaternary International* 503(B):221-232; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2017.08.035>.

Focuses on the manufacturing technology, decoration, and interpretation of eight breast-shaped beads of mammoth ivory excavated at a Gravettian site in Czechia.

2021 Gravettian Ivory Ornaments in Central Europe, Moravia (Czech Republic). *L'Anthropologie* 125(2), 102870; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anthro.2021.102870>.

In Moravia, Gravettian personal ivory ornaments are found in a great variety of forms and sizes, mostly beads that are breast shaped, bilobate, flat bilobate, and tear-drop shaped. Zoomorphic, antropomorphic, and geometric pendants are also present.

Le Boulanger, Françoise, Françoise Labaune, and Eric Nicolas

2005 Bretagne: une riche sépulture du Ve siècle. *Archéologia* 426:6-7.

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

Lechenault, Marine, Kewin Peche-Quilichini, and Jean-Philippe Antolini

2017 Les “pendeloques-plumes” de l’âge du Fer corse : du moulage à la tombe [The “Feather Pendants” of the Corsican Iron Age: From Molding to the Tomb]. In *Production et proto-industrialisation aux âges du Fer. Perspectives sociales et environnementales*, edited by Stéphane Marion, Sylvie Deffressigne, Jenny Kaurin, and Gérard Bataillepp, pp. 359-364. Ausonius Éditions, Bordeaux. <https://www.academia.edu/38230443/>.

Discusses bronze feather-shaped pendants found on Corsica and an example of a steatite mold that was used to create them.

Lefranc, Philippe, Rose-Marie Arbogast, Fanny Chenal, Erwin Hildbrand, Matthias Merkl, Christian Strahm, Samuel Van Willigen, and Marie Wörle

2012 Inhumations, dépôts d'animaux et perles en cuivre du IV^e millénaire sur le site Néolithique récent de Colmar « Aérodrome » (Haut-Rhin). *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 109(4):689-730.

Two necklaces composed of copper beads were found with a Neolithic burial in northeastern France. Compositional data are provided.

Lefranc, Philippe, François Bachellerie, Fanny Chenal, Anthony Denaire, Clément Féliu, Hélène Réveillas, and Nathalie Schneider

2018 La nécropole Néolithique moyen d'obernai 'Neuen Brunnen' (Bas-Rhin) : Rites funéraires de la première moitié du 5^e millénaire dans le sud de la plaine du Rhin supérieur (Grossgartach, Planig-Friedberg, Roessen). *Revue Archéologique de l'Est* 67:5-57.

A Middle Neolithic cemetery in France yielded beads made of animal teeth, bone, shell, and stone.

Lekashvili, D.

2005 Gilt and Silver-Plated Glass Beads from Classical Burials of Mtskheta. *Dziebani* (The Journal of the Centre for Archaeological Studies, Georgian Academy of Sciences) 15/16:181-185.

On gold-in-glass beads from Mtskheta in eastern Georgia.

Lelong, Olivia and Tony Pollard

1998 Excavation of a Bronze Age Ring Cairn at Cloburn Quarry, Cairngryffe Hill, Lanarkshire. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 128:105-142; <https://www.academia.edu/69928704/>.

Excavation of a Bronze Age ring cairn in southern Scotland uncovered 20 jet disc beads and one jet button.

Le Maux, Nicolas, Serge Cassen, Juliette Durand, Marc Laroche, Didier Le Gouestre, and Emmanuelle Vigier

2019 Production et diffusion de parures néolithiques en séricite et autres micas en quart nord-ouest de la France dans son contexte européen. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 399-422. Archaeopress, Oxford.

On the production and distribution of Neolithic ornaments in sericite and other micas in the northwest part of France in its European context.

Lemke, Martin

2005 Jewelry for the Dead: A few Thoughts on Finds from the Medieval Cemetery at *Novae*, Sector IV. *Novensia* 16:9-15. Ośrodek Badań Archeologicznych UW, Warsaw.

Discusses the glass bead necklaces and other ornaments found with two burials at the site of *Novae* in Bulgaria.

Lemos, L.S.

2002 *The Protogeometric Aegean: The Archaeology of the Late Eleventh and Tenth Centuries B.C.* Oxford University Press.

A thorough overview of this period in which beads do not abound but are important indicators of foreign contacts (*see index*). A few examples of amber, faience, and bone/ivory beads on pin shafts, “special” materials probably expressing the (warrior) owner’s status (pp. 125-126, 129-130). Gold beads and pendants (pp. 131-133).

Lenneis, Eva

2007 Mesolithic Heritage in Early Neolithic Burial Rituals and Personal Adornments. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXIV:129-137.

Early Neolithic burials with traditional Mesolithic ornaments such as shell beads and pendants are also generally equipped with precious “new” items such as *Spondylus* adornments and therefore reveal them to be high-status individuals in Early Neolithic society.

Leontyeva, Anna S.

2018 Кашинные изделия в погребениях Змейского катакомбного могильника [The Kashi Artefacts in the Burials of the Zmeisky Catacomb Cemetery]. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 4(26):56-70; <https://www.academia.edu/38048335/>.

Located in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, Russian Federation, the site yielded a variety of beads and pendants attributed to the 13th-14th centuries. English abstract.

Leskov, Alexander M.

1990 *Grabschätze der Adygeen. Neue Entdeckungen im Nordkaukasus*. Hirmer, Munich.

Grave goods associated with Adygean burials in the North Caucasus include a variety of beads, including face and eye types, and pendants.

Lesman, Yu.M. and S.S. Ryabtseva

2013 Многобусинных кольцах, европейской моде и этнографическом уборе [About Rings with Many Beads, European Fashion and Ethnographic Dress]. In *Under the Ruriks' Sign*, edited by Roman A. Rabinovici, pp. 309-336. Stratum plus 5.

On medieval temple rings and earrings with four or more metal beads strung on a ring. Most of the finds are associated with Eastern Europe, primarily the Novgorod region of Russia. There are ca. 400 known examples of these ornaments in the area from Karelia and Frisia to the Caucasus and Slovenia.

Lester, Katherine and Bess Viola Oerke

2004 *Accessories of Dress: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. Dover, Mineola, NY.

Chapter 15 of this work originally published in 1940 deals with European “Beads and Necklace” from antiquity to the present.

Lettner, Felix, Michael Schwartz, and Claudia Theune

2021 Frühmittelalterliche Grabfunde aus Lungitz, Bezirk Perg, Oberösterreich. *Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich* 37:22-39; <https://www.academia.edu/68701100/>.

Burial 3 at an early medieval graveyard in Upper Austria was accompanied by two blue glass beads: a hollow, bilobed one and a multi-segmented tubular one, both found near the skull.

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.

Leusch, Verena, Barbara Armbruster, Ernst Pernicka, and Vladimir Slavčev

2015 On the Invention of Gold Metallurgy: The Gold Objects from the Varna I Cemetery (Bulgaria) – Technological Consequence and Inventive Creativity. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 25(1):353-376; <https://www.academia.edu/84111764/>.

Comprehensive analysis of gold beads and other items from the Varna I cemetery (4550-4450 cal. BC) sheds new light not only on the technical expertise of the so-far earliest known fine metalworkers within the Southeast European Chalcolithic, but also on the general context and potential prerequisites in which the invention of gold metallurgy may be embedded.

Leusch, Verena, Ernst Pernicka, and Barbara Armbruster

2014 Chalcolithic Gold from Varna – Provenance, Circulation, Processing, and Function. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 165-182. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(1).

Discusses some aspects of early goldworking and use on the basis of new analyses of gold objects (including beads) from the Late Chalcolithic cemetery, Varna I, in Bulgaria.

Levi, D. and F. Carinci

1988 *Festòs e la civiltà minoica II:2 – L'arte festia nell'età protopalaziale: ceramica ed altri materiali*. Incunabula Graeca LXXVII.

Presents a guide to the beads so far published from the Minoan Phaistos palace in Crete and other Italian excavations in the district (p. 289).

Lewartowski, K.

1987 Unpublished Mycenaean Objects from Kalamki (Attica) in the National Museum at Athens. *Athenische Mitteilungen* 102:115-130.

On beads, mostly glass (pp. 127-130). Greece.

Lewcun, Marek

2005 Recent Research and Finds from the Norton St Philip Area. *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter* (autumn/winter):9-12.

Clay pipes were manufactured at this formerly important market town in southern England between ca. 1620 and 1853. Surface finds reveal that the pipe makers also produced other pipe-clay items during the 17th century. These included “marbles,” rings, and spherical and sub-conical beads decorated with impressed wheel-like designs and milling. United Kingdom.

2015 Pipeclay Beads from Norton St Philip, England. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:25-28; <https://www.academia.edu/21630487/>.

In 17th-century England, the village of Norton St Philip was well known as a center for the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes. In recent years, however, discoveries have shown that pipes were not the only things they made, as among a variety of interesting objects are some quite remarkable beads.

2018 More Pipeclay Beads from Norton St Philip, England. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:52-54; <https://www.academia.edu/40475978/>.

Describes and illustrates additional pipeclay beads.

Lībiete, Jana

2009 Conservation of the Daugmale Castle-Mound Beads, Latvia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:83-85. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 36:5-11 (2000). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

Discusses the various procedures used to conserve the 1,541 glass beads dating to the 10th-13th centuries. Provides color before and after photos.

Lichtenstein, László

2006 Kora avar sírok Orosháza-Bónumból [Early Avarian Graves of Orosháza-Bónum]. *A Szántó Kovács Múzeum Évkönyve* 8:131-147.

Discusses and illustrates a necklace of eye beads found in association with a 7th-century burial in Hungary. English summary.

Liebetrau, Sabrina

2017 Modeschmuck der Merowingerzeit: Perlen aus dem Mömlinger Gräberfeld. In *1200 Jahre Mömlingen*, by Wolfgang W. Hartmann, pp. 75-85. Mömlingen. <https://www.academia.edu/35356302/>.

On the glass, amber, and stone beads recovered from the Merovingian cemetery in Mömlingen, Germany.

Liesau von Lettow-Vorbeck, Corina

2016 Some Prestige Goods as Evidence of Interregional Interactions in the Funerary Practices of the Bell Beaker Groups of Central Iberia. In *Analysis of the Economic Foundations Supporting the Social Supremacy of the Beaker Groups. Proceedings of the XVII UISPP World Congress (1-7 September, Burgos, Spain)*, Volume 6, Session B36, edited by Elisa Guerra Doce and Corina Liesau von Letow-Vorbeck, pp. 69-93. Archaeopress Publishing, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/22976121/>.

An archaeometric study of V- perforated buttons reveals that they are formed from different types of dentins (forest and African elephant tusks as well as sperm whale teeth) which reveals trade networks with long-distance interactions.

Liesau, Corina and Concepción Blasco

2020 Botones y cuentas campaniformes en la región de Madrid: ¿meros adornos la exclusividad del prestigio? In *¡Un brindis por el príncipe! El vaso campaniforme en el interior de la Península Ibérica (2500-2000 A.C.)*, edited by G. Delibes and E. Guerra, pp. 127-150. Regional Archaeological Museum, Madrid. <https://www.academia.edu/40521243/>.

Discusses the ivory bell-shaped buttons, pendants, and beads found at sites in the Madrid region of Spain.

Lifantii, Oksana

2024 Scythian Jewelry Meshes and the Problem of Their Interpretation. In *Situating Eurasia in Antiquity: Nomadic Material Culture in the First Millennium BCE*, edited by Caspar Meyer, pp. 256-271. MDPI, Basel. <https://www.academia.edu/123184801/>.

Members of the Scythian elite in the North Black Sea region during the second half of the 5th century and throughout the 4th century BCE wore mesh-like and cross-chest decorations composed of gold or gilded silver tubes, beads, pendants, and buttons.

Likhter, Julia A.

1988 Стекланные изделия из могильника Оселивка [Glassware from the Oselivka Burial Ground]. In Могильники черняховской культуры [Burial Grounds of the Chernyakhov Culture], edited by V.V. Kropotkin, pp. 101-110. Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

Glass objects discovered in a burial ground of the 3rd-4th centuries AD near the village of Oselivka in southwestern Ukraine include a variety of beads.

2016 Стекланные изделия в Москве – находки археологической службы Москвы [Glass Products in Moscow – Finds of the Moscow Archaeological Service]. In Материалы научно-практической конференции по сохранению объектов археологического наследия памяти А.Г. Векслера, edited by L.V. Kondrashev, pp. 193-204. Department of Cultural Heritage of the City of Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/42315320/>.

Archaeological finds excavated in Moscow during the period 1989-2015 include striped drawn beads of the 17th century apparently in a warehouse context as well as wasters from the production of fancy wound beads attributed to the second half of the 18th century.

2017 Imported Beads in Russia in the 17th and First Half of the 18th Centuries (Moscow, Mangazeya, Smolensk Region). *Annales du 20^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Fribourg / Romont 7-11 septembre 2015*, pp. 585-590. Verlag Marie Leidorf, Rahden. <https://aihv.org/publications/annales-20/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from excavations in Moscow; Mangazeya, a trade settlement founded in the 1570s in northwestern Siberia; and Volochyok Vyazemskiy, an Old Russian hill fort of the late 17th-18th centuries. Includes information concerning glass composition.

2018 Old Russian Glass Beads from the Excavation of Moscow Archaeological Service. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staščíková-Štukovská, pp. 155-164. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

Likhter, J. and Yu. L. Shchapova

1991 Gnezdovskie busy. Po materialam raskopok kurganov I poseleniia [Beads from Gnezdovo. Based on the Excavations of Barrows and the Settlement]. In *Smolensk u Gnezdovo*, edited by D.A. Avdusin, pp. 244-259. Moscow.

Discusses the beads associated with Scandinavian burials in the Gnezdovo region of Russia. In Russian.

Likhter, Julia A. and Alexander G. Veksler

2006 Post-Medieval Beads from Moscow. *The Bead Forum* 48:6-16;
<https://www.academia.edu/31667422/>.

Insightful article discussing 1625 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. Veksler, and Nikolay I. Sudarev

2015 Следы производства стеклянных бус в Москве XVIII века [Traces of Glass Bead Production in 18th-Century Moscow]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века [East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century]*, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 304-313. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

2015 Traces of Glass Bead Production in 18th Century Moscow. *Annales du 19^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, pp. 512-518.

Reports on a workshop which produced wound beads. Composition analysis shows the presence of two chemical types of glass: K-Ca-Pb-Si, and K-Ca-Si.

Lillehammer, G.

1996 *Død og Grav: Gravskikk på Kvassheimfeltet, Hå i Rogaland, SV Norge – Death and Grave: Burial Rituals of the Kvassheim Cemetery, Hå in Rogaland, SW Norway*. AmS Skrifter 13.

Beads were found in a number of Late Pre-Roman to Viking graves. Interpretation concentrates on social aspects.

Linares Catela, José Antonio and Carlos Patricio Odriozola Lloret

2011 Cuentas de collar de variscita y otras piedras verdes en tumbas megalíticas del Suroeste de la Península Ibérica. Cuestiones acerca de su producción, circulación y presencia en contextos funerarios. In *Explorando el tiempo y la materia en los monumentos prehistóricos: cronología absoluta y rocas raras en los megalitos europeos*, edited by L. García Sanjuán, C. Scarre, and D. Weathley, pp. 335-369. Menga: Revista de Prehistoria de Andalucía 1. <https://www.academia.edu/37342242/>.

Investigates the production, distribution, and presence in funerary contexts of necklace beads made from variscite and other green stones in megalithic tombs in the southwest of the Iberian peninsula. Includes compositional analysis.

Lind, B.

2010 Glas- og ravperler. In *Slusegårdgravpladsen V: Fundoversigt og genstandstyper*, edited by B.M. Rasmussen, pp. 175-220. Jysk Arkæologisk Selskabs Skrifter XIV(5). Århus.
On Roman Iron Age glass and amber beads recovered from the Slusegård cemetery V, Denmark.

Lindquist, M.

2003 Children's Graves – Status Symbols? *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:28-29.

Reviews the burials of four Viking-age children (three boys and a girl) from Gotland, Sweden, obviously of high status, since they were buried with miniaturized jewelry including beads.

Lindquist, M. and R. Heidström

2003 A Tool for Making Beads. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:20.

Paviken on Gotland, Sweden, was the find spot for glass beadmaking materials including a pointed iron tool, possibly for piercing a glass mass to form a bead.

Linscheid, Petra

2021 Hairnets with Gold Tube Beads from the Roman Rhineland and their Textile Technique. In *Crafting Textiles: Tablet Weaving, Sprang, Lace and Other Techniques from the Bronze Age to the Early 17th Century*, edited by Frances Pritchard. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

A hairnet composed of 250 gold tubes was found associated with the cremation burial of a girl who died during the 1st quarter of the 3rd century. Also discusses comparable finds from other western Roman provinces.

Lippert, A.

1993 Des frühgeschichtliche Gräberfeld von Pfaffenhofen im Oberinntal, Tirol: ein Katalog der Gräber und Beigaben. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 77:165-211.

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

Liska, András

1997 Avar kori temetők és telepek Szentes határában [Avarzeitliche Gräberfelder und Siedlungen in der Gemarkung von Szentes: archäologischer Fundkataster]. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* III:153-168.

The list of finds from 63 Avar sites in Hungary includes beads *passim*. German summary.

Lisowska, Ewa, Kinga Zamelska-Monczak, Justyna Kolenda, Piotr Gunia, and Barbara Łydźba-Kopczyńska

2017 Multidisciplinary Approach to the Provenance Investigations of Early Medieval Amber Finds Discovered in Santok and Milicz. *Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses* 53:223-240.

Presents the first multidisciplinary provenance study of archaeological amber objects – beads and a pendant included – dated to the period of the Middle Ages in Poland.

van Lith, Sophie M.E.

1984 Glas aus Asciburgium, Beiträge zur Archäologie des römischen Rheinlands, IV, 1983.

Rheinische Ausgrabungen 23:211-281. Reprinted by Instituut voor Prae- en Protohistorie, University of Amsterdam, *I.P.P. Publicatie* 329.

Analyses of Roman glass including beads (pp. 273-280, pl. 97-98) from the Rhineland, Germany.

Liu, Robert K.

2008 Roman Mosaic Face Plaques and Beads. *Ornament* 31(5):60-65.

Well-illustrated coverage of the craftsmanship and versatile artistry of those who made mosaic face murrini that are generally dated to the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD. They were probably made in Alexandria, since some motifs show ancient Egyptian or Hellenistic motifs.

2022 Early Roman Mosaic Face Bead Iconography. The Allure of the Courtesan Part I. *Ornament* 42(4):58-63; <https://www.academia.edu/83479005/>.

Presents an overview of the subject with special attention paid to rare courtesan face beads.

2023 Early Roman Mosaic Face Bead Iconography: Mysteries of the Past, Part II. *Ornament* 43(3):30-35.

A further examination of Early Roman mosaic “courtesan” beads, illustrated with dozens of examples and an extensive bibliography.

Ljungkvist, John

2010 Influences from the Empire: Byzantine-Related Objects in Sweden and Scandinavia – 560/570-750/800 AD. In *Byzanz – das Römerreich im Mittelalter. Teil 3: Peripherie und Nachbarschaft*, edited by Falko Daim und Jörg Drauschke, pp. 419-441. Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz. <https://www.academia.edu/433277/>.

Among the items discussed are amethyst and shell beads, and cowrie shells.

Ljuština, Marija

2010 The Late Hallstatt Communities in the Serbian Part of the Danube Basin. In *Iron Age Communities in the Carpathian Basin*, edited by Sándor Berecki, pp. 59-78. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Discusses and illustrates the glass and other beads recovered from several sites in the study area.

2019 Amber in the Bronze Age of Serbia: Old Finds and New Discoveries. In *Contribuții la preistoria și istoria antică a spațiului carpatodanubiano-pontic: In honorem professoris Ion Niculiță natalia sua octogesima celebrantis*, edited by Aurel Zanoci and Mihail Băț, pp. 87-100. Cartdidact Publishing House, Chișinău, Moldova. <https://www.academia.edu/39283505/>.

Reviews amber finds – mostly beads – in Serbia.

2020 Remarks on Funerary Practices of Late Hallstatt Srem / Syrmia Group, Northern Serbia. In *Funeralkultur der Thraker und Skythen des 7. bis 5. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. an der unteren Donau*, edited by Emilian Teleaga, pp. 337-348. Studien zur Eisenzeitlichen Archäologie Thrakiens 5. <https://www.academia.edu/81617180/>.

Necklaces composed of glass, amber, and gold beads were found with most burials. Some cowries were also encountered.

Ljuština, Marija and Katarina Dmitrović

2020 The Role of Amber in Forming the Social Identity of the Bronze Age Communities in Western Serbia Revealed through Funerary Practices. In *Bronze and Iron Ages in*

Eurasia: Rituals and Grave Goods as Possible Markers of the Social Identity of the Dead. Proceedings of the 18th International Colloquium of Funerary Archaeology, Buzău (Romania), 17th-20th of October 2019, edited by Sebastian Matei, pp. 159-172. Mousaios XXIII. <https://www.academia.edu/44793257/>.

The role of amber in revealing the social identity of the local communities in Western Serbia can be comprehended having in mind that the rest of the grave inventory is opulent, comprising pottery, bronze jewelry, and accessories. It is presumed that the amber decorated the attire of the individuals, possibly socially prominent, but certainly belonging to connected cultures and cultural groups.

Ljuština, Marija, Marija Krečković, and Teodora Radišić

2019 Notes on *Columbella* Shells from the Bronze Age Necropolis Mokrin, Northern Serbia. In *Digging in the Past of Old Europe: Studies in Honor of Cristian Schuster at his 60th Anniversary*, edited by Valeriu Sîrbu, Alexandra Comşa, and Dumitru Hortopan, pp.189-202. Editura Istros a Muzeului Brăilei „Carol I”, Târgu Jiu - Brăila, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/41231613/>.

The beads occur in the graves with more opulent fittings, equally in the graves of males and females, but mostly adults. Their usage in clothes and accessories is restricted to a single zone: head, chest, or waist.

Ljuština, Marija, Ivan Ninčić, and Teodora Radišić

2019 A Close Watch on the Tisa: The Early Iron Age Necropolis Stubarlija, Serbia. In *Border Guards of the Passes, from the Fortresses and the Graves. The Bronze and Iron Ages*, edited by Valeriu Sîrbu, Cristian Schuster, and Dumitru Hortopan, pp. 123-138. Editura Istros a Muzeului Brăilei “Carol I”, Târgu Jiu - Brăila, Romania.

Several burials were accompanied by necklaces composed of glass beads including ring-eye specimens.

Ljuština, Marija, Teodora Radišić, and Ivan Ninčić

2019 Exotic Goods from the Early Iron Age Necropolis Stubarlija, Serbia, as Indicators of Cultural Contacts. In *Border Guards of the Passes, from the Fortresses and the Graves. The Bronze and Iron Ages*, edited by Valeriu Sîrbu, Cristian Schuster, and Dumitru Hortopan, pp. 139-148. Editura Istros a Muzeului Brăilei "Carol I," Brăila, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/41231831/>.

In-depth study of cowrie shells found with a female burial with much comparative material and information about their likely source.

Loewen, Brad

2019 Glass and Enamel Beadmaking in Normandy, Circa 1590-1635. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:9-20; <https://www.academia.edu/39721934/>.

Nineteenth-century French scholars interested in glassmaking in Normandy noted beadmaking there ca. 1590-1635. Their publications show a rural cottage industry in the county of Eu and the forest of Brotonne, and an urban guild of *patenôtriers* in Rouen.

Loewen, Brad and Andreia Martins Torres

2023 Glass Beads as Architectural Décor at Alcáçovas, Portugal. *The Bead Forum* 82:5-10.

Several varieties of chevron and Nueva Cadiz beads and fragments thereof were used to decorate the walls of the chapel of Nossa Senhora da Conceição in the 17th century, along with seashells, stones, and ceramic dishes and sherds.

Louwen, Arjan

2021 *Breaking and Making the Ancestors. Piecing Together the Urnfield Mortuary Process in the Lower-Rhine-Basin, ca. 1300-400 BC*. Sidestone Press, Leiden.

<https://www.academia.edu/66691895/>.

Reports on the 102 beads and 4 pendants recovered from more than 3,000 Urnfield graves excavated in the Netherlands. Materials include glass, clay, amber, bronze, tin, and bone.

Lojacono, Agnese

2019 Pendagli in ambra dalla necropoli peuceta di Santo Stefano a Gravina in Puglia. Il caso della tomba 28. *LANX* 27:184-194; <https://doi.org/10.13130/2035-4797/13495>.

Discusses amber pendants recovered from Tomb 28 at the Peucetian necropolis of Santo Stefano in Gravina, southern Italy.

Longhi, Cristina, Alessandra Mazzucchi, Roberto Micheli, Cristiano Nicosia, Giulia Rebonato, and Massimo Vidale

2022 La necropoli della loc. Basalica di Calvisano (BS) nel quadro dei rituali funerari lombardi dell'età del Rame: un ritrovamento di eccezione? *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LXXII S2:271-281; <https://www.academia.edu/122985250/>.

Excavations at the Bronze Age Calvisano Basalica cemetery in Lombardy (Italy) uncovered a place of specific rituals characterized by the intentional scattering of many stone and shell beads among the mound layers. This practice seems strictly related to the role played by personal ornaments in the collective cave burials of the Prealpine area.

Lopatin, N.V. and B.N. Kharlashov

2015 Новые данные об округе Изборска в X-XII вв [New Data on the Izborsk Vicinity in the 10th-12th Centuries]. *Краткие сообщения института археологии* (Brief Communications of the Institute of Archaeology) 240:44-56, 345-347.

Discusses the glass beads recovered with burials at the Ust-Smolka burial ground near Izborsk in western Russia.

Lordkipanidze, Otar D.

1994 Recent Discoveries in the Field of Classical Archaeology in Georgia. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* I(2):127-168.

In a cluster of settlements in the Colchian hinterland, 8th-7th and 6th-5th centuries BC, the Ochkhauri site shows large-scale bead manufacture, probably designed for export: finished and half-finished pieces, wasters, raw materials (glass, stone, bronze), and many tools.

Lőrinczy, Gábor

1998 Kelet-európai steppai népesség a 6-7. századi Kárpát-medencében: Régészeti adatok a Tiszántul kora avar kori betelepüléséhez [Osteuropäische Steppenbevölkerung im 6. und 7. Jahrhundert im Karpatenbecken]. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* IV:343-372.

East European steppe dwellers in the Carpathian Basin, 6th-7th centuries. Glass beads (pp. 348, 350, figs. 11, 15). Summary in German.

Lösch, Constanze

2011 Ein außerordentlich reiches Mädchengrab des dritten Jahrhunderts aus Rheinbach-Flerzheim. *Archäologische Informationen* 34(1):117-122; <https://www.academia.edu/1556903/>.

The burial of a young girl dating to the first decades of the 3rd century excavated in western Germany was accompanied by a Roman hairnet composed of numerous gilded bronze tubes. It is a type imported from the Mediterranean and very rare in the northern provinces of the Roman Empire.

2011 International vernetzt - das zweite römische Prunkhaarnetz im Rheinland. 25 Jahre Archäologie im Rheinland 1987-2011, edited by Jürgen Kunow, pp.120-122. Theiss, Darmstadt. <https://www.academia.edu/6538963/>.

A shorter article on the luxury gold hairnet from a 3rd-century Roman tomb in Rheinbach-Flerzheim, Germany.

Lourdaux, Sylvie and José Gomez de Soto

1999 La parure de la nécropole de l'âge du Bronze final des Ouches à Auzay (Vendée). In *L'atelier du bronzier en Europe du XXe au VIIIe siècle avant notre ère. Volume 3: Production, circulation et consommation du bronze*, edited by Claude Mordant, Michel Pernot, and Valentin Rychner, pp. 115-128. Actes du colloque international Bronze '96, Neuchâtel and Dijon, 1996.

Two Late Bronze Age burials in west-central France were accompanied by tubular bronze beads and perforated animal tooth pendants.

Loze, Ilze B.

1993 Stone Age Amber in the Eastern Baltic. In *Amber in Archaeology: Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck and Jan Bouzek, pp. 129-140. Institute of Archaeology, Prague.

The first report on amber workshops of the Middle and Late Neolithic in the Baltics (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia). Beads of various forms are discussed.

1998 Funerary Amber among the Stone Age Inhabitants of the Eastern Baltic. In *Proceedings of the XIII Congress of International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences* Forli, Italia, 1996, 8-14 September, Vol. 6 (Workshops) Tome I, pp. 399-408. A.B.A.C.O. Edizioni, La Spezia.

Discusses Middle and Late Neolithic amber beads in Latvia with emphasis on button-shaped examples. A concentration of such beads with one male burial at the Abora settlement suggests a high social rank, although it is also possible that he was the maker of the beads.

1999 The Processing of Amber during the Middle Neolithic in Latvia. In *Investigations into Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Symposium – Baltic Amber and Other Fossil Resins, 2-6 September 1997, Gdańsk*, edited by B. Kosmowska-Ceranowicz and H. Paner, pp. 131-135. Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk.

Describes the production of Middle Neolithic amber beads from start to finish with specific reference to the Naniekstes un Zvidzes sites in the Lake Lubāns wetlands.

- 2001 Some Aspects of Research of Middle Neolithic Amber in the Lake Lubāns Depression. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp.125-133. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis* 22.

Two sites in Latvia yielded hundreds of finished and half-worked items, illustrating production methods, and served as intermediaries in far-flung links with the East European Forest Zone.

- 2002 Late Neolithic Amber Beads and Pendants from the Lake Lubans Wetlands, Latvia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:65-76; <https://www.academia.edu/27485824/>.

Describes a wide range of amber ornaments including beads.

- 2003 Middle Neolithic Amber Workshops in the Lake Lubāns Depression. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 72-89. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

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

- 2004 *Senais dzintars Austrumbaltijā* [Prehistoric Amber in the Eastern Baltic]. Latgale Cultural Center Publishers, Rēzekne.

This nicely produced little book by the leading Latvian amber specialist is an excellent account of Neolithic amber working including the sites, workshops, types of artifact, and uses, with color photos. The industry began in the Middle Neolithic. Latvia. In Latvian and English.

- 2005 Eiņu vēlā neolīta apmetne [The Eiņu Late Neolithic Settlement]. *Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija* XXII:62-81.

Ornaments include various forms of amber beads and pendants as well as bone discs and bird-bone tubes (p. 70, figs. 5, 7). Latvia. English summary.

- 2006 Amber Processing in Iča Neolithic Settlement (Lake Lubans Depression). In *Chelovek adaptacia, kultura*, edited by A.N. Sorokin, pp. 440-450. Moscow.

Latvia.

- 2008 *Lubāna ezera mitrāja Neolīta dzintars* [Neolithic Amber of Lake Lubans Wetlands and Amber-Working Workshops]. Latvijas vēstures institūts, Riga.

Discusses the various amber ornaments (beads, pendants, etc.) found at Neolithic archaeological sites in the Lake Lubans region of eastern Latvia. Very nicely done with many excellent color and B&W illustrations. In Latvian with a good English summary. See Palavestra (2007) for a review.

- 2010 Iča Neolithic Settlement in the Lake Lubāns Wetland. In *At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts*, edited by Audronė Bliujienė, pp. 91-109. *Archaeologia Baltica* 13.

This Late Neolithic settlement in Latvia produced a variety of amber ornaments, altogether 122 pendants, buttons, cylindrical beads, fragments of rings and discs, were found, as were some bone pendants. Radiocarbon data date the occupation from 3320 to 2570 BC.

2011 Neolithic Amber Processing and Exchange on the Eastern Coast of the Baltic Sea. In *Exotica in the Prehistoric Mediterranean*, edited by Andrea Vianello, pp. 59-62. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

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

2013 Tubular Amber Beads from Neolithic Settlement at Zvidze in the Lake Lubāns Wetlands. *Archaeologia Baltica* 20:150-159.

Discusses the most important ancient amber tubular beads from the Neolithic Zvidze settlement in eastern Latvia and their analogies in the forest zone of Eastern Europe.

2016 Neolithic Amber Adornment Types and Their Symbolism in the Territory of Latvia. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 129-144. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Includes beads and pendants.

2016 The Role of the Middle and Upper Reaches of River Daugava and its Basin in the Establishment of Neolithic Amber Roads. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 31-49. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Discusses the amber workshops of the Lake Lubāns wetlands of eastern Latvia and their involvement in the amber trade. Beads and pendants were among their products.

Luca, Sabin Adrian and Ana-Maria Păpureanu

2018 Buttons and a Bead Obtained from *Spondylus Gaederopus* L., 1758 Shell Discovered at Tărtăria- Gura Luncii (Romania). *Brukenenthal. Acta Musei XIII*(1):7-20; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330194334>.

Present a thorough investigation of the recovered items including the manufacturing techniques involved in their production. They are of the Vinča culture and dated between the Early and Late Neolithic.

Luca, Sabin Adrian, Cosmin Ioan Suciu, and Adrian Luca

2009 Incised Amulet from Turdaş-Luncă Archaeological Excavation. *Bibliotheca Brukenenthal* XXXV:67-76; <https://www.academia.edu/2514663/>.

Describes and attempts to interpret the symbols incised on a pierced clay amulet found in Romania and attributed to the Turdaş Culture (5th millennium cal BC).

Lucy, Sam, Richard Newman, Natasha Dodwell, Catherine Hills, Michiel Dekker, Tamsin O'Connell, Ian Riddler, and Penelope Walton Rogers

2009 The Burial of a Princess? The Later Seventh-Century Cemetery at Westfield Farm, Ely. *The Antiquaries Journal* 89:81-141; <https://www.academia.edu/27955940/>.

Excavations at an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in England uncovered 15 burials, one of which was accompanied by a necklace composed of nine silver, gold, and gold-and-garnet pendants, including a cross pendant. A few amethyst and glass beads were found with other burials.

Ludvik, Geoffrey E., Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, and Magda Pieniążek

2020 New Evidence for Interregional Interaction in the 3rd Millennium BCE Aegean: Indus-style Carnelian Beads at Aegina-Kolonna, Greece. *Paléorient* 46(1-2):161-178; <https://www.academia.edu/98711031/>.

Of 19 carnelian beads and one of rock crystal discovered in a small jewelry hoard, at least 15 can be linked to the craft traditions of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Luik, Heidi

2010 Beaver in the Economy and Social Communication of the Inhabitants of South Estonia in the Viking Age (800-1050 AD). In *Bestial Mirrors: Using Animals to Construct Human Identities in Medieval Europe*, edited by Matthias Kucera and Günther Karl Kunst, pp. 46-54. Vienna Institute for Archaeological Science, Vienna. <https://www.academia.edu/20497093/>.

Pendants made of beaver astragali and teeth found at hillforts evidently possessed a symbolic meaning in social communication of the Viking Age society; perhaps they marked a certain social group.

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.

1985 Exchange of Contacts between Peoples of the Cashubian and Chełm Groups of the Lusatian Culture in the Light of Collective Finds. Gdansk Archaeological Museum, *Pomorania Antiqua* XII:17-59.

Remarks on the role of the amber bead trade (pp. 54-57). In Polish with English summary.

Lull, Vicente, Rafael Micó, Christina Rihuete Herrada, and Roberto Risch

2014 The Social Value of Silver in El Argar. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 557-576. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(2).

Mention is made of silver beads in the Early Bronze Age Argaric culture of Spain. Fig. 11 depicts a necklace composed of shell, bone, limestone, muscovite, greenstone, and possibly damourite beads, as well as copper and silver spirals found at La Bastida.

2015 *Primeras investigaciones en La Bastida (1869-2005)*. Impresos Izquierdo, Madrid.
Annexo 1 briefly discusses the shell, bone, and stone beads recovered from tombs at La Bastida in northern Spain during excavations conducted in 1886.

Lund Hansen, Ulla

1987 *Römischer Import im Norden: Warenaustausch zwischen dem Römischen Reich und dem freien Germanien während der Kaiserzeit unter besonder Berücksichtigung Nordeuropas*. Nordiske Fortidsminder Series B, 10.

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

1991 Berlockförmige Bernsteinperlen – die europäischen Kontakte eines ostdänischen Zentrums der jüngeren Kaiserzeit. In *Regions and Reflections: In Honour of Märta Strömberg*, edited by K. Jennbert et al., pp. 177-192. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 8. Almqvist and Wiksell, Lund.

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

1998 Zur Ausstattung und sozialen Stellung runenführender Gräber der Kaiserzeit in Südsandinavien. In *Runeninschriften als Quellen interdisziplinärer Forschung. Abhandlungen des Vierten Internationalen Symposiums über Runen und Runeninschriften in Göttingen vom 4.-9. August 1995*, edited by Klaus Düwel, pp. 160-179. Berlin.

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

2009 Analyse von Perlen. In *Wealth and Prestige – An Analysis of Rich Graves from Late Roman Iron Age on Eastern Zealand, Denmark*, edited by L. Boye and U. Lund Hansen, pp. 115-144. Studier i Astronomi, Nyere Tid, Arkæologi, bind II, Kroppedal.

Lundqvist, Karin

2018 Glas- och bärnstenspärlorna från ESS-gravfältet. *Ale* 4:14-25;
<https://www.academia.edu/67762787/>.

A small burial ground of the Late Roman Iron Age near Lund, Sweden, yielded a variety of glass and amber beads. Of the 900 or so specimens, at least 551 were found with a single individual.

2020 Glass and Amber Beads from the Late Roman Iron Age in Scania. *Lund Archaeological Review* 24-25:63-79; <https://www.academia.edu/44724200/>.

Discusses the glass and amber beads recovered from 25 graves from modern-day Scania, southern Sweden.

2021 Pärlgravar från yngre romersk järnålder i Uppåkras omland. In *Bygd, by och bostad runt Uppåkra: Landskapet med sin centralplats*, edited by M. Roslund, pp. 229-244. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia Series in 8°, No. 72. <https://www.academia.edu/51014092/>.

Two glass bead sets found near Uppåkra in southern Sweden illustrate how bead fashion changed during the 4th century from smaller sets with more variation to more homogeneous larger sets dominated by red, white, and green beads. English abstract.

Lundström, Agneta

- 1981 Survey of the Glass from Helgö. In *Excavations at Helgö 7: Glass – Iron – Clay*, edited by Agneta Lundström, Gunnel Werner, Anita Knape, Helge Brinch Madsen, and Synnöve Reisborg, pp. 1-38. Kungliga Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, Stockholm.

Includes a detailed study of the glass beads recovered from a Viking settlement in southeastern Sweden with excellent large-scale images of the different varieties and notes of local beadmaking.

L’vova, Z.A.

- 1983 The Technological Differentiation of Glass Beads found in the Varninsky Burial as a Basis for their Relative and Absolute Dating. *Arkheologicheskii Sbornik* 24:90-110. Detailed article with many illustrations on beads from the western Urals, Russia, 8th-10th centuries AD. Brief English summary.

- 1997 Eine seltene Gruppe von Glasperlen des 11. Jahrhunderts aus dem südlichen Russland. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 253-218. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Discusses a small group of beads and pendants made by shaping a small flat piece of trail-decorated glass in different ways; 11th century, southern Russia.

- 2003 Стекланные бусы Старой Ладogi [Glass Beads of Old Ladoga] In *Old Ladoga. Ancient Capital of Russia*, edited by O.I. Boguslavsky et al., pp. 151-153. State Hermitage Publishing House, St. Petersburg.

- 2008 Стекланные бусы Старой Ладogi как исторический источник [The Glass Beads of Staraya Ladoga as a Historical Source].
http://chernov-trezn.narod.ru/ZLATA_LVOVA.htm.

Summarizes works written by L’vova between 1968 and 1996 that deal with the glass beads (8th-10th centuries) recovered from Staraya (Old) Ladoga near Leningrad, Russia. Includes information concerning typology, chronology, sources, and trade routes.

- 2015 Торговые пути завoза стекланных бус в Ладoгу по материалам бус салтовской культуры и данным болгарской летописи [Trade Routes of Glass Beads Imports in Ladoga, on the Materials the Beads of the Saltovo-Mayaki Culture and Data of the Căġfăr Tarixı Chronicles]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 143-146. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia.

Lysenko, Aleksander V., Vyacheslav Masyakin, and Valentina Mordvintseva

- 2015 Могила № 1 некрополя римского времени Лучистое-2 (Южный Крым) [Grave No. 1 of the Roman-era Necropolis Luchistoye-2 (Southern Crimea)]. *History and archeology of Crimea* II:295-333, 620-628; <https://www.academia.edu/24071517/>.

Beads of glass, stone, and amber were recovered from Grave No. 1 at the Luchistoye-2 necropolis in southern Crimea, Ukraine. English abstract.

Lysenko, S.S. and S.D. Lysenko

- 2017 Погребальные комплексы и клады как источники для реконструкции парадного убранства носителей комаровской культуры [Burial Complexes and Hoards as Sources for the Reconstruction of Ceremonial Adornments of the Representatives of Komarovo Culture]. *Volga Archeology* 3(21):329-350; <https://www.academia.edu/34758474/297>.

Presents an analysis of metal adornments (including beads, pendants, and amulets) from burial complexes of the Komarovo culture (southwestern Ukraine) dating back to the late Bronze period for the reconstruction of the characteristics of the costume complex and adornment elements. In Russian with English summary.

Macāne, Aija

- 2020 Petrified Animals: Fossil Beads from a Neolithic Hunter-Gatherer Double Burial at Zvejnieki in Latvia. *Antiquity* 94(376):916-931; <https://www.academia.edu/113861463/>.

A unique leg ornament associated with the female burial is composed of tubular beads. Previously believed to have been made of bird bone, reanalysis of 68 of these beads demonstrates that they were produced from the stems of fossilized sea lilies (*Crinoidea*).

Macāne, Aija, Elena Kostyleva, and Kerkko Nordqvist

- 2023 Long-Distance Circulation of Exotic Teeth and Non-Local Minerals in Forested Northeastern Europe 4th Millennium BC. In *Contact, Circulation, Exchange. Proceedings of the Modified Bone & Shell UISPP Commission Conference (2-3 March 2017, University of Trnava)*, edited by Éva David and Erik Hnrčiarik, pp. 77-97. Archaeopress Publishing, Oxford. <https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781803275956>.

Exotic items recovered from the Sakhtysh archaeological complex in the Upper Volga region of Russia include beads and pendants made of amber and serpentine. Local ornaments include pendants made of badger and dog canines.

Macāne, Aija and Kerkko Nordqvist

- 2021 More Than Just Zvejnieki: An Overview of Latvian Stone Age Burials. *European Journal of Archaeology* 24(3):299-323; <https://www.academia.edu/104573322/>.

Includes a summary of the amber, stone, and bone beads and animal-tooth pendants that characterize Latvian Stone Age burials.

Macāne, Aija, Kerkko Nordqvist, and Elena Kostyleva

- 2019 Marmot Incisors and Bear Tooth Pendants in Volosovo Hunter-Gatherer Burials. New Radiocarbon and Stable Isotope Data from the Sakhtysh Complex, Upper-Volga Region. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 26, 101908; <https://www.academia.edu/104573329/>.

Examines Volosovo period chronology at sites Sakhtysh II and Ila in central Russia by presenting 15 new AMS and stable bulk isotope measurements of animal tooth pendants from ritual contexts.

MacGregor, Arthur

1997 *A Summary Catalogue of the Continental Archaeological Collections (Roman Iron Age, Migration Period, Early Medieval)*. BAR International Series 674.

Lists hundreds of beads in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford: Germany, Late Merovingian (pp. 100-105), France (pp. 188f.), Ukraine, mostly from Kerch in the Crimea (pp. 237-239), and unprovenienced (pp. 253-255).

Mackensen, Michael

2013 Anhänger, Armringe, Perlen und Spielsteine aus Glas. In *Der römische Militärplatz Submuntorium/Burghöfe an der oberen Donau*, edited by M. Mackensen and F. Schimmer, pp. 387-391. Münchner Beitr. Provinzialröm. Arch. 4.

Includes a discussion of the beads recovered from a Roman fort on the upper Danube, Germany.

MacKie, Euan W.

2009 Scottish Iron Age Glass Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:88-89. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 29:4-7 (1996).
<https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

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.

Maćczyńska, Magdalena

1992 Westgotische Perlen: Funde vom Gräberfeld Carpio de Tajo und aus den Sammlungen in Barcelona und Nürnberg. *Madriider Mitt.* 33:145-183.

On Visigoth beads from a site in Spain and from the collections in Barcelona and Nuremberg. Very full survey with 12 tables illustrating dozens of types. Altogether 1,434 glass, 489 amber, and one each of jet, carnelian, and bronze.

1997 Die “barbarische” Kette der Römischen Kaiserzeit – ihre Zusammensetzung am Beispiel der Černjachov-Kultur. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freedon and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 103-116. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. The 12 full-page illustrations show the comparisons and differences between necklaces of the Černiachov culture and the neighboring Wielbark and Masłomęcz groups.

Madaras László

1999 Újabb avar kori temetők Szentes határában [Neue awarenzeitliche Gräberfelder in der Gemarkung von Szentes]. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* V:317-345.

On an Avar cemetery in Hungary with beads mentioned *passim*. Summary in German.

Madrid Balanza, M. José, and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez

2007 Collares de época bizantina procedentes de la necrópolis oriental de *Carthago Spartaria*. *Verdolay* 10:173-196.

Discusses the necklaces composed of amber, inferior-resin, and glass-paste beads recovered from a Byzantine necropolis in Cartagena, Spain.

Madsen, Helge Brinch and Leif C. Nielsen

1984 Nørre Vosborg. En kvindegrav fra aeldre vikingtid [Nørre Vosborg. A Woman's Grave from the Early Viking Period]. *Kuml* 1982-83:81-195.

Presentation of a rich woman's unique and complete outfit, including glass and amber beads. English summary.

Maggio, Matteo

2020 Elementi di ornamento du denti animali nella Preistoria dell'Italia settentrionale. Censimento dei siti, rappresentazione GIS e loro significato archeologico [Elements of Ornamentation of Animal Teeth in the Prehistory of Northern Italy. Census of Sites, GIS Representation and their Archaeological Significance]. B.A. thesis. Department of Cultural and Environmental Heritage, University of Milan, Milan.
Discusses prehistoric ornaments made of animal teeth in northern Italy.

Maggio, Matteo, Stefano Viola, and Umberto Tecchiati

2020 Elementi di adorno su denti animali dall'età del rame al bronzo antico in Italia settentrionale. Elenco dei siti, tipologia dei manufatti e loro distribuzione [Ornamental Decorations on Animal Teeth from the Copper Age to the Early Bronze Age in Northern Italy. List of Sites, Artifact Typology, and their Distribution]. *Annali del Museo Civico di Rovereto. Sezione: Archeologia, Storia, Scienze Naturali* 36:37-71;
<https://www.academia.edu/44816466/>.

The symbolic and social significance of the ornamental elements is projected against the background of the functional, chronological, and socio-cultural characterization of the sites of origin.

Mägi, T.

1993 Viimsi helmed [The Beads of Viimsi]. In *Kaks tarandkalmet Viimsis, Jõelähtme kihelkonnas*, edited by V. Lang, pp. 70-78. Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia, Ajaloo Instituut, Tallinn.

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

Magnus, Bente

2003 The Importance of Amber in the Viking Period in the Nordic Countries. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 126-138. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

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

Magyar, Zsolt

2009 Trilobitenperlen from Dunaszekcsô (Hungary). *A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve* 50-52 (2005-2007), pp. 100-104; <https://www.academia.edu/202889/>.

Plano-convex glass beads with a ribbed upper surface and a flat underside with two parallel perforations were used in bracelets from late Roman times until the 8th century.

Mahieu, E. and B. Boisseau

2000 La necropole de Ventavon (Hautes-Alpes): synthèse des différentes interventions et comparaisons. *Documents d'Archéologie Méridionale* 23:7-75.

Preliminary report on a number of tumulus cemeteries in southeastern France, Final Bronze and Early Iron Age. Lists finds without details. Beads of amber, glass, bronze and copper, and stone are mentioned. Summary in English.

Maicas, Ruth and Aixa Vidal

2010 More than Food: Beads and Shell Tools from Late Prehistory in the Spanish Southeast. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 168-175. Munibe Suplemento 31.

Reports on a large collection of shell artifacts recovered from Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in the Vera Basin, Almería, Spain. Personal ornaments, such as beads and pendants, comprise the main group.

Mainman, A.J. and Nicola S.H. Rogers

2000 *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York*. The Archaeology of York: The Small Finds 17/14. Council for British Archaeology, York. Presents the evidence for the manufacture of jet and amber beads in York, England, along with a description of the recovered beads (glass, copper alloy, amber, and stone). Specifics of the beads are presented in the Catalogue section. The chemical composition of the glass beads is also discussed.

Maixner, Birgit

2021 Urban Market Production and Coastal Trade in the Early Viking Age. A Study of Eighth-Century AD Blue Period Millefiori Beads in Central and Northern Norway. *Journal of Urban Archaeology* 4:167-192; <https://www.academia.edu/59026010/>.

Comparing the stock of motifs on millefiori beads with the bead production waste from the urban market of Ribe in Denmark, it is likely that many of them were manufactured in Ribe.

Makarov, Nikolaj, Anna Krasnikova, Irina Zaytseva, and Maria Dobrovolskaja

2021 New Evidence on the Late Viking-Age Burial Rituals in the Volga-Oka Region: Excavations at Shekshovo/RU. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 51(2):287-308; <https://www.academia.edu/50539582/>.

Two female inhumation burials of the 11th-early 12th centuries at a barrow cemetery in western Russia wore necklaces composed mostly of monochrome glass beads and coin pendants.

Makarov, N.A., S.D. Zakharov, and S.V. Shpolyanskij

2010 О датировке средневекового поселения Весь 5 под Суздаlem [On the Dating of the Medieval Settlement Ves 5 near Suzdal]. In *Диалог культур и народов средневековой Европы : К 60-летию со дня рождения Евгения Николаевича Носова*, edited by A.E. Musin and N.V. Khvoshchinskaya, pp.113-141. "Дмитрий Буланин," St. Petersburg. <https://www.academia.edu/40790565/>.

A wide range of glass bead varieties was recovered from a site of the 9th-10th centuries in west-central Russia. English summary.

Makhortikh, S.V. and V.A. Petrenko

1987 New Cemetery of Scythian Period in Checheno-Ingushetia. *Arkheologia* 59:52-60. Decorated glass beads and others are illustrated from a cemetery in what is now Chechnya, Russia. In Ukrainian with Russian summary.

Maklasova, L.E. and I.A. Gordin

2020 Элементы головных уборов из двух погребений курганного могильника Дядьковский 45 [Headdress Elements from Two Burials of Diadkovsky 45 Burial Mound]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 5:159-168; <https://www.academia.edu/44904193/>.

Burial 1, that of a married woman of the 13th-14th centuries uncovered in southern Russia, was interred wearing a headdress composed of a birch-bark frame adorned with cloth, perforated pearls, and cowrie shells.

Makowiecki, Daniel and Marzena Makowiecka

2017 Kręgi, paciorki, wisiorki, talizmany, czyli przyczynek do poznania pozautilitarnego znaczenia ryb u ludów prahistorycznych i wczesnohistorycznych na ziemiach polskich [Vertebrae, Beads, Pendants, Talismans, or a Contribution to the Study on Non-Utilitarian Significance of Fish among Prehistoric and Early Historical People on Polish Lands]. In *Gemma Gemmarum: Studia dedykowane Profesor Hannie Kóćce-Krenz*, edited by Artur Różański, pp.343-363. Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Poznań.

Examines beads made from fish vertebrae found at 27 sites in what is now Poland. English summary.

Makowiecki, D., K. Ritchie, and A. Pluskowski

2021 The Cultural Roles of Perforated Fish Vertebrae in Prehistoric and Historic Europe. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 31(6):1125-1137; https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/110338/1/Beads_final%20version%203_6_21.pdf.

Provides a new synthesis of fish-vertebrae beads used as personal ornaments and as amulets in prehistoric and historic Europe, with a particular focus on Poland, within the broader context of Central and Eastern Europe.

Malachowska, Sylwia

1993-1994 Srebrne ozdoby z wczesnosredniowiecznego skarbu z Góry Strekowej, gm. Zawady, woj.Lomzynskie [Silver Ornaments from the Early Medieval Hoard in Góra Strekowa, Zawady Commune, Lomzynsk a Voiv]. *Wiadomosci Archeologiczne* 43:35-45.

Rare and elaborate bow-shaped granulated beads from a site in Poland, probably made in the Kiev area ca. AD 950-1050. They were found with earrings and 29 Arab coins, all reflecting the importance of Kiev as a trade center. English summary.

Malakasioti, Zoe

1992 Mycenaean Chamber Tomb at Kato Mavrolophos Almyrou. In *Diethnes Synedrio yia ten Archaia Thessalia ste mneme tou Demetre P. Theochare* (International Congress on

Ancient Thessaly in memory of Dimitris P. Theochares), pp. 267-271. *Archaiologikon Deltion* 48.

Finds include a large number of glass beads in at least eight shapes (including relief beads) and almond-shaped carnelian beads. Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Malaman, Elisabetta and Fabio Spagiari

2022 Pendenti in vetro antropomorfi e zoomorfi nella Sardegna fenicio-punica. In *Le lenti del passato: Approcci multiscalarari all'archeologia. Convegno della Scuola di Specializzazione in Beni Archeologici Padova, 21-22 dicembre 2021*, edited by Luca Filoni, Giorgio Garatti, Andrea Giunto, Giulia Iadicicco, Noemi Ruberti, and Fabio Spagiari, pp. 223-238. Edizioni Quasar, Rome. <https://www.academia.edu/97976529/>.

On the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic glass pendants of Phoenician-Punic Sardinia, their geographical and chronological distribution, and production techniques and chemical composition.

Malamidou, Dimitra, Zoï Tsirtsoni, and Markos Vaxevanopoulos

2022 The Emergence of Metal Use in Greek Eastern Macedonia during the Neolithic Period (Late 6th-5th Millennia BC). *Documenta Praehistorica* XLIX; <https://www.academia.edu/95963822/>.

Copper, gold, and silver artifacts (including beads and pendants), together with evidence of metallurgical activities, have been retrieved from Late Neolithic strata in several settlements in Greek Eastern Macedonia.

Malarczyk, Dorota, Łukasz Miechowicz, and Sylwia Wajda

2021 Dirham Imitations and Glass Beads from the 10th Century Discovered in an Early Medieval Building in Kłodnica, Municipality of Wilków, Lublin Voivodeship. *Notae Numismaticae* XVI:201-224; <https://www.academia.edu/81361720/>.

Discusses two dirham coin imitations and the accompanying glass beads (of drawn and wound manufacture) excavated in Poland which presumably formed a necklace unique.

Malerba, Giancarla and Giacomo Giacobini

2014 Les objets en ivoire des sépultures gravettiennes de la Barma Grande de Grimaldi (Ligurie, Italie). Étude descriptive et technologique. *L'Anthropologie* 118(3):309-327; <https://www.academia.edu/78494657/>.

Discusses nine decorated claviform pendants and four buttons formerly defined as “double-olive pendants” made of ivory that were found with two Gravettian burials at Barma Grande, Grimaldi, Italy. Includes information regarding manufacturing techniques.

Malone, Caroline, Petros Chatzimpaloglou, and Catriona Brogan

2020 Small Finds and Lithics: Reassessing the Excavated Artefacts and their Sources in Prehistoric Malta. In *Temple Places: Excavating Cultural Sustainability in Prehistoric Malta*, by Caroline Malone, Reuben Grima, Rowan McLaughlin, Eóin W. Parkinson, Simon Stoddart, and Nicholas Vella, pp. 399-446. Fragility and Sustainability – Studies on Early Malta 2. <https://www.academia.edu/44925884/>.

Several shell beads and a perforated cowrie shell are attributed to the Neolithic period.

Malve, Martin and Andres Tvauri

2022 The 1710 Plague Burial Ground on the Outskirts of Tallinn. *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia 2021*:235-248;

https://www.arheoloogia.ee/ave2021/AVE2021_18_Malve,Tvauri_Tallinn1710.pdf.

Recovered ornaments include necklace beads of amber, jet, and glass. The latter are mostly furnace-wound examples of globular, oval, and pentagonal-faceted forms likely from eastern Bohemia or adjacent Southern Bohemia. No. 7 in Plate 10 may be a frit-core bead.

Malyšev, A.A. and M.Yu. Treister

1994 Eine Bestattung des Zubovsko-Vozdviženski-Kreises aus der Umgebung von Noworossisk. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtesblätter* 59:39-71.

Graves of the 1st century AD on the northeast coast of the Black Sea, Russia, where Mediterranean imports mix with native material, yielded beads of stone, amber, coral, etc.

Malyutina, Anna

2019 II.A.4 Bone, Antler and Teeth Items in the Dnepr-Dvina Area (NW Russia) in the Neolithic – Bronze Age (VI–III mill. BC): Technological-Functional Features and Cultural Attribution. In *Network In Eastern European Neolithic and Wetland Archaeology. Scientific Cooperation between Eastern Europe and Switzerland*, edited by Albert Hafner, Ekaterina Dolbunova, Andrey Mazurkevich, et al., pp. 51-61.
<https://www.academia.edu/44936624/>.

Ornaments include tubular bird-bone beads and pendants made from the teeth of various animals.

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

2009 *Pojezierze Mazurskie u schyłku neolitu i na początku epoki brązu w świetle zespołów typu Ząbie-Szestno* [Masurian Lake District at the End of the Neolithic and the beginning of the Bronze Age in the Light of Ząbie-Szestno Type Complexes]. Institute of Archeology, University of Warsaw. <https://www.academia.edu/45080197/>.

Provides an updated typology of amber beads.

2010 Exchanges between Syncretic Groups from the Mazury Lake District in Northeast Poland and Early Bronze Age Communities in Central Europe. In *At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts*, edited by Audronė Bliujienė, pp. 126-139. *Archaeologia Baltica* 13.

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

Manasterski, Dariusz and Katarzyna Kwiatkowska

2015 Wyroby bursztynowe jako jeden z wyznaczników prestiżu „elit” na przełomie neolitu i epoki brązu na rubieży Nizin Środkowo-i Wschodnioeuropejskiej. *Studia i Materiały do Badań nad Neolitem i Wczesną Epoką Brązu na Mazowszu i Podlasiu* V:87-112; <https://www.academia.edu/45080399/>.

Amber artifacts (beads included) as one of the indicators of prestige among “elites” at the end of the Neolithic and/or the beginning of the Bronze Age at the border of the Middle- and East-European Plains. English summary.

2018 Late Neolithic Amber Beads from Supraśl in the Light of Multi-Faceted Analysis. In *AMBERIF 2018 International Symposium: Amber. Science and Art. Abstracts*, edited by Ewa Wagner-Wysiecka, Jacek Szwedo, Elżbieta Sontag, Anna Sobecka, Janusz Czebreszuk, and Mateusz Cwaliński, pp. 57-60. Gdańsk International Fair Co. (MTG SA), Gdańsk.

Presents the current techniques used to identify amber raw material, as well as the technology and stylistics of amber artifacts reflected by beads recently discovered in northeastern Poland.

Manca, Laura

2010 Gli oggetti d’ornamento in conchiglia. In *Usini. Ricostruire il passato. Una ricerca internazionale a S’Elighe Entosu*, edited by Maria Grazia Melis, pp. 237-248. Carlo Delfino, Sassari. <https://www.academia.edu/9032054/>.

Discusses the shell beads and pendants recovered from Tomb III at the necropolis of S’Elighe Entosu on Sardinia, Italy. They are attributed to the Bell Beaker phase of the Chalcolithic.

Măndescu, Dragoș

2020 Beauty of the Beast. Animal Skeletal Parts as Personal Adornments in the Early Iron Age Necropolis at Valea Stâinii (Argeș County, Romania). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 431-436. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.academia.edu/43630980/>.

Discusses an outstanding set of deer canine pendants imitated in antler and two bone pendant fragments.

2020 Between East and West. Early Iron Age Intercultural Connections Reflected by the Necropolis from Valea Stâinii, Argeș County. In *Cross-Cultural Interaction in the Tisza-Dniester Region in the Iron Age*, edited by Aurel Zanoci and Mihail Băț, pp. 7-22. <https://www.academia.edu/45094159/>.

Ornaments encountered in the tombs of an incineration necropolis in Romania include small kaolin beads, a pendant formed from an animal mandible, and imitations of red deer canines carved from antler.

Măndescu, Dragoș, Mihai Constantinescu, and Monica Margarit

2019 A Set of Red Deer Canine Imitations from the Iron Age Necropolis at Valea Stâinii (Argeș County, Romania). *Acta Archaeologica* 70(2):301-315; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337866243>.

Among the cremated bones of a subadult individual were 16 perforated adornments made of red-deer antler in imitation of red-deer canines. They were most likely sewn to the funeral clothes.

Măndescu, Dragoș, Maria Mihalache, Ioana Stănculescu, and Mihai Constantinescu

2017 Contribuții la studiul pieselor de port și podoabă din mediul cultural Ferigile. Măgelele de caolin descoperite în necropola hallstattiană de la Valea Stânii (județul Argeș) [Contributions to the Study of the Adornments from Ferigile Cultural Milieu. The Kaolin Beads Found in the Early Iron Age Necropolis at Valea Stânii (Argeș County)]. *Peuce, Serie Nouă, Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie* XV:7-48; <https://www.academia.edu/51496774/>.

The study of small kaolin beads at a site in Romania includes archaeometric analysis.

Mannermaa, Kristiina

2008 Birds and Burials at Ajvide (Gotland, Sweden) and Zvejnieki (Latvia) about 8000-3900 BP. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 27:201-225; <https://www.academia.edu/1624567>.

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.

Mannermaa, Kristiina, Dimitri Gerasimov, Evgeny Girya, and Mikhail V. Sablin

2017 Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*) Teeth from a Female Burial in Yuzhniy Oleniy Ostrov, Northwestern Russia (c. 6200 cal BC) – Local Rarities or Transported Goods? *Environmental Archaeology* 24(1):79-90; <https://doi.org/10.1080/14614103.2017.1393139>.

Eighteen fragments of pendants fashioned from the teeth of at least five wild boars accompanied a woman buried at a Late Mesolithic site.

Mannermaa, Kristiina, Anna Malyutina, Alisa Zubova, and Dmitriy Gerasimov

2022 First Evidence of Human Bone Pendants from Late Mesolithic Northeast Europe. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 43, 103488; <https://www.academia.edu/85825346/>.
Of 37 pendants made of long-bone splinters excavated at the massive Yuzhniy Oleniy Ostrov cemetery in Karelia, northwestern Russia, 12 were found to be made from human bone.

Mannermaa, Kristiina and Riitta Rainio

2013 Tubular Bone Artefacts in Burial Context at Ajvide, Gotland c. 2500 cal BC. Are They Musical Instruments? In *From These Bare Bones: Raw Materials and the Study of Worked Osseous Objects*, edited by Alice Choyke and Sonia O'Connor, pp. 140-153. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

While some of the smaller bone tubes found with a Middle Neolithic burial on Gotland, Sweden, are likely beads, larger specimens, especially those with multiple holes carved in them, may have served a musical function. Also found were pendants made from wild boar teeth.

Mannermaa, Kristiina, Riitta Rainio, Evgeny Yu. Giry, and Dmitry V. Gerasimov

2021 Let's Groove: Attachment Techniques of Eurasian Elk (*Alces alces*) Tooth Pendants at the Late Mesolithic Cemetery Yuzhniy Oleniy Ostrov (Lake Onega, Russia). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 13:3; <https://www.academia.edu/59868455/>.

Analyzes the manufacturing techniques of elk tooth pendants found with 84 burials. Most of the teeth were worked by carving one or several grooves around the root tip.

Mannion, Margaret (Mags)

2013 An Examination of Glass Beads from Early Medieval Ireland. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway. <http://hdl.handle.net/10379/5264>.

This is the first dedicated and comprehensive study of glass beads from Early Medieval Ireland, presenting the first national classification, typology, dating, and consideration of the social context and symbology of glass beads.

2015 *Glass Beads from Early Medieval Ireland*. Archaeopress, Oxford.

Explores the importance of beads as a tool of archaeological research as well as their relevance in the social arena and their significance as markers of cultural and religious identity and symbols of status and age both in Ireland and further afield.

2019 Glass Beads: Production and Decorative Motifs. In *Insular Iconographies: Essays in Honour of Jane Hawkes*, edited by Meg Boulton and Michael D. J. Bintley, pp. 167-186. Boydell & Brewer, Martlesham. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781787444966.011>.

Concentrates on the beads used by Ireland's native population in pre-medieval times.

Mäntylä-Asplund, Sari and Jan Storå

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

Dating to ca. AD 790-820, the cremations were accompanied by a number of glass beads including eye beads and a rectangular form. There is also a pyramid-shaped pendant.

Maran, J.

2004 Wessex und Mykene. Zur Deutung des Bernsteins in der Schachtgräberzeit Südgriechenlands. In *Zwischen Karpaten und Ägäis, Neolithikum und Ältere Bronzezeit, Gedenkschrift für Viera Němejcová-Pavůková*, by B. Hänsel and E. Studeníková, pp. 49-65. Internationale Archäologie, Studia Honoraria 21. Leidorf, Rahden.

Amber appears suddenly in the Peloponnese at the beginning of the Mycenaean period, presumably from Wessex. The author argues that amber was prized by the elite in both regions for a supernatural significance and that at least one bead at Mycenae was an amuletic sword pendant. Detailed discussion of some much debated questions. Greece. Summaries in German and English.

Marazzi, M. and S. Tusa

1994 *Vivara: centro commerciale mediterraneo dell' età del bronzo, vol. II - Le tracce dei contatti con il mondo egeo (scavi 1976-1982)*. Ricerche di storia, epigrafia e archeologia mediterranea 3.

Vivara, in the Gulf of Naples, Italy, was a commercial center during the Bronze Age. Glass beads were found there (pp. 295-302) and are associated with Aegean pottery.

2005 Egei in occidente. Le più antiche vie marittime. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 599-609. Aegaeum 25.

On the archaeologically important island of Pantelleria west of Sicily, Italy. Finds include an Egyptian bead, a faience necklace, and some amber beads “*di manifattura egea*” (p. 602).

Marcadal, Y. and J-L. Paillet

2005 Une perle “à yeux” d’un type particulier, découverte à *Glanum* (Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, Bouches-du-Rhône). *Documents d’Archéologie Méridionale* 28:151-156; <https://www.academia.edu/78723561/>.

Reports a black glass eye bead with brown or white threads forming crossed triangles; late 2nd century BC to the mid-1st century AD, France. Full description with illustrations and discussion because this bead is so far unique.

Maréchal, D.

1992 La Parure du Néolithique final de Clairvaux et de Châlain (Jura) pendant le III^e millénaire av. J.-C. M.A. thesis. Université de Paris.

Detailed study of the ornaments, including beads and pendants, recovered from Late Neolithic (3rd millennium BC) sites in the Jura region of France.

Maréchal, D., Anne-Marie Pétrequin, Pierre Pétrequin, and Rose-Marie Arbogast

1998 Les parures du Néolithique final à Châlain et Clairvaux. *Gallia Préhistoire* II:141-203. Several hundred beads and other objects of adornment in wood, stone, bone, antler, and shell from Jura Lake sites in France are examined in connection with pottery, cultural stimuli, and environmental and social developments.

Marechal, Denis, Pierre Petrequin, and Anne-Marie Petrequin

2016 Les objets de parure. Objects of personal adornment. In *Clairvaux et le « Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon »*, edited by Pierre Petréquin and Anne-Marie Petréquin, pp. 1077-1083. Presses universitaires de Franche-Comté, Besançon. <https://www.academia.edu/34995978/>.

Ornaments recovered from three Middle Neolithic sites at Clairvaux in eastern France include pendants formed of perforated boar tusk slivers and the canines of small carnivores and bears, as well as beads of dentalium shell and fired clay. The latter are quite unusual.

Mărgărit, Monica

2012 Shell Adornments from the Hamangia Cemetery Excavated at Cernavodă – *Columbia D. Techno- Typological Analysis*. In *Homines, Funera, Astra: Proceedings of the*

International Symposium on Funerary Anthropology 5-8 June 2011, "1 Decembrie 1918" University (Alba Iulia, Romania), edited by R. Kogălniceanu, R.-G. Curcă, M. Gligor, and S. Stratton, pp. 97-106. BAR International Series 2410.

Proposes a new type of study concerning adornments fashioned from *Spondylus* shell, beads included, based on material from a cemetery in Romania.

2016 Testing the Endurance of Prehistoric Adornments: Raw Materials from the Aquatic Environment. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 70:66-81.

Investigates the way in which wear develops on beads replicated from shell and carp opercular bones according to the system of attachment and the longevity of use. The results are compared to archaeological specimens recovered from sites of the Romanian Neolithic.

2020 Personal Adornments in the Romanian Eneolithic: Local *Versus* Exotic Raw Materials. *Quaternary International* 539:49-61;

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328036698>.

Analyzes and compares the types of ornaments used by Eneolithic communities (ca. 5000-3500 BC) in the area to the north of the Danube in Romania to provide an integrated image of the ways in which the use of certain types of ornaments had socio-economic effects.

2024 Shell Adornments of the 6th-5th Millennia BC in the Romanian Lower Danube Area. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 54, 104436;

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2024.104436>.

Reviews the ornaments from 22 settlements and 19 necropolises from various aspects: the raw materials and their sources of procurement, the chaîne opératoire, and the ways they were worn.

Mărgărit, Monica and Adina Boroneanț (eds.)

2020 *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342957313>.

This volume contains 26 studies organized into three sections related to regional studies on adornments and their use and presence in everyday life and afterlife. The ones relating to beads and pendants are listed elsewhere in this bibliography.

Mărgărit, Monica, Adina Boroneanț, and Clive Bonsall

2020 Prehistoric Adornments from Cuina Turcului. *Cercetări Arheologice* XXVII:45-71; https://cercetari-arheologice.ro/articol/ca27_02/.

Compares Early Mesolithic (Epipalaeolithic) and Early Neolithic ornament assemblages from a rockshelter in Romania from the perspectives of context, typology, and use-wear. The inventory includes beads and pendants of shell, bone, fish vertebrae, teeth, and stone.

2021 Stone and Osseous Adornments in the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic of the Iron Gates. *Open Archaeology* 7:779-797; <https://www.academia.edu/50527950/>.

Reviews how adornments were used in southwestern Romania, based on an analysis of their morphology and use/wear, and attempts to reconstruct the chaîne opératoire.

Mărgărit, Monica and Mădălina Dimache

2019 Personal Adornments Discovered in the Boian Funerary Contexts: Necropolis of Sultana-Valea Orbului (Călărași County, Romania). *Studii de Preistorie* 16:15-39; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339385770>.

The personal ornaments from this Neolithic site includes beads of various forms made from shell, bone, and stone. The material is compared to that from other Boian sites.

2019 Personal Adornments from the Eneolithic Necropolis of Chirnogi-Șuviț a Iorgulescu (Romania): A Picture of Symbolism in Prehistoric Communities. *Documenta Praehistorica* XLVI:398-413; <https://www.academia.edu/76020592/>.

The funeral inventory includes small cylindrical, tubular, or biconvex beads, made of various raw materials: *Spondylus* shell, bone, malachite, copper, and green slate. At the technical level, attention is drawn towards the technological transformation scheme of the raw material.

Mărgărit, Monica, Mihai Gligor, Valentin Radu, Alina Bin.in.an

2020 About Fragmentation, Recycling and Imitation in Prehistory: Adornments Made of Marine Valves in the Settlement of Alba Iulia-Lumea Nouă (Romania). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 299-322. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

The ornaments include broken *Spondylus* and *Glycymeris* bracelets recycled into pendants and animal teeth imitated in shell.

Mărgărit, Monica, Pavel Mirea, and Valentin Radu

2018 Exploitation of Aquatic Resources for Adornment and Tool Processing at Magura 'Buduiasca' ('Boldul lui Moș Ivanuș') Neolithic Settlement (Southern Romania). *Quaternary International* 472-A:49-59; <https://www.academia.edu/35075664/>.

The adornments include beads made from a range of shell species.

Mărgărit, Monica and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici

2012 *From Block to Finished Object: The Function of Personal Ornaments in the Eneolithic Settlement of Hârșova-Tell (Județul Constanța, Romania)*. *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* 47.

Attributed to the Gumelnița culture (the second half of the 5th millennium BC), the site yielded a series of personal ornaments made of various raw materials, in different processing stages, from entire bivalve shells and bones, simply perforated, through irregular fragments to finished beads. The present study aims to reconstruct the production processes and interpret the possible social and symbolic significance of the objects.

Mărgărit, Monica, Valentin Radu, Adina Boronean, and Clive Bonsall

2018 Experimental Studies of Personal Ornaments from the Iron Gates Mesolithic. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-017-0522-5>.

Analysis of ornaments from five sites in Romania revealed they were made from the shells of several gastropod taxa and at least one species of dentaliid scaphopod, as well as the pharyngeal teeth of cyprinids, the teeth of several species of terrestrial mammal, fish vertebrae, and pieces of antler and bone. Information is provided concerning the durability of the ornaments and how they were utilized.

Mărgărit, Monica, Valentin Radu, and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici

2015 From Operculum to Bead: Production of Pearls from Opercular Bones of *Cyprinus carpio* in the Romanian Eneolithic. *Environmental Archaeology* 1(4):351-360;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272249808>.

Sites of the Gumelnița culture in Romania have produced a significant number of carp opercular bones in the process of being turned into circular beads.

Mărgărit, Monica and Meda Toderaș

2019 Industria materiilor dure animale din *tell*-ul Gumelnițean de la Pietrele. Reevaluarea vechilor colecții arheologice. *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice* V:1-80.

Reviews old collections of hard animal artifacts recovered from the tell settlement of Pietrele in southern Romania. Shell beads are among the items discussed.

Mărgărit, Monica and Camelia-Mirel Vintilă

2015 New Information from Old Collections. Reevaluation of Personal Adornments Made of Hard Animal Materials from the Necropolis of Cernica. *Studii de Preistorie* 12:81-115;
<https://www.academia.edu/22465037/>.

Concentrates on the study of use-wear evidence on beads and other ornaments of shell, bone, and teeth recovered from a Neolithic necropolis in Romania.

Mărgărit, Monica, Cristian Virag, and Alexandra Georgiana Diaconu

2020 Were Personal Adornments just for Women? The Case of the Eneolithic Necropolis from Urziceni-Vamă (Satu Mare County, Romania). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 399-412. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Investigates how the small cylindrical beads made of *Spondylus* shell that dominate the assemblage were produced and if the beads were worn before being interred.

Margit, Nagy

2006 Kora népvándorlaskori sírleletek Budapest területéről [Grave Finds from the Migration Period in the Budapest Area]. *Budapest Régiségei* XL:95-155.

The burial of a woman at 7 Zalavar, Sashalom neighborhood of Budapest, Hungary, was accompanied by two necklaces of glass, amber, and carnelian beads.

Marijan, B.

1985-1986 Iron Age Communal Grave from Vašarovine near Livno. *Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu* 40/41:23-38.

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

Markó, András, Alfréd Dulai, and Viola Dobosi

2018 ‘...Finding a Smoother Pebble or Prettier Shell than Ordinary’ – Non-Utilitarian Artefacts in the upper Palaeolithic – a Case Study from Mogyorósbánya (Transdanubia, Hungary). *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 69:227-252;
<https://www.academia.edu/37814988/>.

Items likely utilized as personal ornaments include fossil *Dentalium* shells and worm tube fragments that were cut and exhibit intense rounding and shine.

Markov, Miroslav

2016 Necklaces and Chains from Northwestern Bulgaria from Museum Funds. *Problems and Researches of the Thracian Culture* VIII:271-290; <https://www.academia.edu/38619668/>. Features eight specimens, all of which are typical of the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. Most have gold components and incorporate beads of glass, pearls, garnet, and limestone. In Bulgarian with English abstract.

Marková, Klára

2009 Amber in the Context of Cultural Interactions in the Carpathian Basin in the Early Iron Age. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 110-123. National Museum, Belgrade.

Provides details of beads and fibulae that reflect the somewhat complicated situation in the Carpathian basin, the western part showing continuity and linked with Hallstatt sites while the east has nomadic steppe societies which look East as well as West.

2009 Fajansa a jantár v staršej dobe bronzovej [Faience and Amber in the Early Bronze Age]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:61-67.

On EBA faience and amber beads with emphasis on material from Slovakia. Analyses revealed that the amber finds in the Carpathian basin are of Baltic origin. In Slovak with German summary.

Marková, Klára Anna Tirpáková, and Dagmar Markechová

2003 The Social Ranking of Graves with Amber during the Early Bronze Age in South-West Slovakia. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 198-202. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Provides a statistical survey of grave goods associated with amber objects, and reveals that there is a high incidence of amber with the tools of persons presumed to be artisans.

Marlasca Martín, Ricard, Consuelo Mata Parreño, Lucía Soria Combadiera, Marta Blasco Martín, and Eva Collado Mataix

2019 Cuentas ibéricas sobre vértebras de pescado. In *Recursos marins en el passat. IV Jornades d'arqueozoologia*, edited by Josep Lluís Pascual Benito and Alfred Sanchis, pp. 221-237. Museu de Prehistòria de València, València. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341120702>.

Examines a small set of fish-vertebrae beads from the Iberian period in order to identify the species and try to explain their use and presence in settlement, necropolis, and votive deposits.

Mårtensson, Linda, Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, and Anne Batzer

2006 *Experimental Archaeology: Part 2:2 Whorl or Bead?* University of Copenhagen, Centre for Textile Research, Technical Report.

Experiments to spin thread using Bronze Age “beads” from the eastern Mediterranean region challenge the belief that perforated objects weighing less than 10 g are too light to be used as spindle whorls.

Marti, Reto

1990 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Saint-Sulpice VD*. Cahiers d'archéologie romande 52. <https://www.academia.edu/1188319/>.

The early medieval (5th-7th centuries) burial ground of Saint-Sulpice in Switzerland yielded a number of monochrome and polychrome glass beads, as well as a single amber bead.

2000 *Zwischen Römerzeit und Mittelalter: Forschungen zur frühmittelalterlichen Siedlungsgeschichte der Nordwestschweiz (4.-10. Jahrhundert). Band B: Katalog und Tafeln* (Between Roman Times and the Middle Ages: Research on the Early Medieval Settlement History of Northwestern Switzerland). Archäologie und Museum 41 B; <https://www.academia.edu/1188323/>.

The recovered beads – mostly glass – are described by burial.

Martin, Max

1997 Die goldene Kette von Szilágysomlyó und das frühmerowingische Amulettgehänge der westgermanischen Frauentracht. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 349-372. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

The gold chain from Szilágysomlyó (Transylvania, Romania) has a smoky quartz ball set in a gold sling with over 40 miniature pendants shaped as tools, and a further 6 pendants shaped as vine leaves. Amulets of various materials and set in gold slings were found mainly in Late Iron Age and Migration Period graves in East Germania. From the 5th century onwards such amulets were the end-pieces of chatelaines worn by West Germanic women. This one may have been worn by a noblewoman as a combined belt and chatelaine, and served as a model for Merovingian chatelaines.

Martín de la Cruz, José Clemente, Juan Carlos Vera Rodríguez, Beatriz Gavilán, and María Perlines Benito

2005 Un colgante de cornalina de manufactura oriental procedente de la provincia de Córdoba. In *El Periodo Orientalizante. Actas del III Simposio Internacional de Arqueología de Mérida: Protohistoria del Mediterráneo Occidental*, edited by S. Celestino y J. Jiménez, pp. 503-509. Anejos de AEspA XXXV. <https://www.academia.edu/2092705/>.

A carnelian pendant in the form of a narcotic seed pod excavated in the province of Cordoba, Spain, appears to have originated in Egypt, based on archaeometric analysis.

Martín de la Cruz, José Clemente, Juan Carlos Vera Rodríguez, Alfonso Sánchez Romero, Diego Ruiz Mata, Carmen Pérez Pérez, José Antonio Ruiz Gil, Juan José Lapez Amador, Julia Barrios Neira, Luis Montealegre Contreras, and Francisco J. Ibarra de Dios

2004 Colgantes y cuentas de cornalina procedentes de Andalucía Occidental. *Revista de Prehistoria* 3:7-47; <https://www.academia.edu/2094472/>.

On carnelian beads and pendants of the Bronze Age from Western Andalusia whose very characteristic typologies and exotic raw material reveal their eastern Mediterranean origin.

Martin Pruvot, Chantal and Bernard Gratuze

2019 Des perles en verre d'Inde du Sud ou du Sri Lanka au bord du Léman Importations pour l'élite mérovingienne. *Kunst + Architektur in der Schweiz* 4(4); hal-02420092, version 1.

Analysis of tiny opaque green glass beads found with female burials of the Early Middle Ages at the necropolis of Clos d'Aubonne at La Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland, reveal that they bear witness to trade between South India or Sri Lanka and the Merovingian West.

Martinek, Klaus-Peter and Stefan Möslin

1998 Frühbronzezeitliche Zinnperlen von Buxheim, Lkr. Eichstätt, Oberbayern. In *Archäometrie und Denkmalpflege – Kurzberichte*, edited by A. Hauptmann, pp. 178-180. DMT-LB, Bochum. <https://www.academia.edu/58295241/>.

Excavations near Buxheim in Upper Bavaria, Germany, have uncovered rare tin beads in Early Bronze Age contexts.

Martínez Martínez, Susana Victoria

2015 Os adornos em concha do paleolítico superior da região de Murcia (Espanha). M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal. <https://sapientia.ualg.pt/handle/10400.1/8170>.

A study of Upper Paleolithic shell ornaments in the Murcia region of Spain, including notes on manufacturing technology and use-wear.

2016 Los adornos en concha do Paleolítico Superior de la Región de Murcia (España). In *Between Science and Culture: From Interdisciplinary to the Transversality of Archeology: Proceedings of the 8th Young Researches in Archeology Conference*, edited by Inês Pinto Coelho, Joana Torres, Luís Gil, and Tiago Ramos, pp. 269-276. ArqueArte 4. <https://www.academia.edu/39225834/>.

Similar to the previous entry.

Martínez Mira, Isidro

2024 Apéndice II. Análisis de la cuenta de pasta vítrea. In *La necrópolis paleoibérica de Poaig. Reflexiones sobre una arqueología funeraria*, edited by R. Graells i Fabregat, pp. 283-291. Publicacions de la Universitat d'Alacant. Studia Protohistorica 1.

Discusses the condition and composition of the beads made of vitreous paste recovered from the Paleoiberian necropolis of Poaig in eastern Spain.

Martínez Mira, Isidro and Eduardo Vilaplana Ortego

2014 Análisis de las cuentas de collar de la tumba 19 de la Necrópolis de Boliche. In *La Necrópolis orientalizante de Boliche (Cuevas del Almanzora, Almería)*, by Alberto J. Lorrio, pp. 235-242. Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid. <https://www.academia.edu/62685770/>.

Presents information concerning the form, composition, production, dating, origin, and the cultural significance of several beads recovered from a tomb in southern Spain attributed to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

2014 Cuentas de collar de La Fonteta (Guardamar, Alicante) y La Peña Negra (Crevillente, Alicante): descripción y análisis instrumental. In *La Fonteta-2: Estudio de los materiales arqueológicos hallados en la colonia fenicia de la actual desembocadura del río Segura (Guardamar, Alicante)*, Vol. 2, edited by Alfredo González Prats, pp. 848-931.

Seminarios Internacionales Sobre Temas Fenicios, Alicante.

<https://www.academia.edu/83008413/>.

Describes stone and faience necklace beads of the period 850-550 BC from southeastern Spain with compositional data.

Martínez-Moreno, Jorge

2010 La indústria òssia i els objectes d'ornament al jaciment de Forat de Conqueta (Santa Linya, Lleida). *Treballs d'Arqueologia* 16: 81-95; <https://www.academia.edu/70807083/>. Ornaments recovered from a Chalcolithic/Bronze Age site in eastern Spain include boar canines, dentalium shell beads, and several forms of shell pendants.

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

2010 Lost in the Mountains? Marine Ornaments in the Mesolithic of the Northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. In *Not Only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 100-109. Munibe Suplemento 31.

New shell-bead data obtained from the southeastern Pyrenean site of Balma Guilanyà in Spain reveals the transformations that affected the technical, social, and cultural spheres of the postglacial hunter-gatherers from the South Pyrenees and Ebro Valley.

Martins Torres, C. Andreia

2007 Contas exumadas na intervenção arqueológica do palácio dos marqueses de Marialva – uma tipologia usada no trato colonial. *Anais de História de Além-Mar* VIII:181-237; <https://www.academia.edu/5353065/>.

Discusses and provides a catalog of the beads of various materials excavated at the palace of the Marquis of Marialva in Sintra, Portugal. The specimens, dating to the 17th-18th centuries, are mostly glass and include several chevron and Nueva Cadiz forms. A discussion of beadmaking techniques is included.

2021 Collares de vidrio. Aclaraciones en torno a la manufactura de sus abalorios entre los siglos XVI y XVIII. *Indumenta: Revista del Museo del Traje* 4:63-81; <https://www.academia.edu/61514981/>.

Explores the possibility that some of the beads comprising necklaces of the Modern era in the collections of the Museo del Traje in Madrid, Spain, were made in Spanish workshops.

Martisius, Naomi L., Rosen Spasov, Geoff M. Smith, Elena Endarova, Virginie Sinet-Mathiot, Frido Welker, Vera Aldeias, Pedro Horta, João Marreiros, Zeljko Rezek, Shannon P. McPherron, Nikolay Sirakov, Svoboda Sirakova, Tsenka Tsanova, and Jean-Jacques Hublin

2022 Initial Upper Paleolithic Bone Technology and Personal Ornaments at Bacho Kiro Cave (Bulgaria). *Journal of Human Evolution* 167, 103198; <https://www.academia.edu/103280336/>.

Personal ornaments include pendants and pendant fragments (n = 27) made from both carnivore and herbivore teeth, as well as three broken beads made on ivory, bone, and stone, respectively.

Marzatico, F.

2002 “Mobilitat” entlang des Etschtales vor der Romanisierung. In *Über die Alpen: Menschen-Wege-Waren*, edited by G. Schnekenburger, pp. 23-37. Archäologisches Landesmuseum, Baden-Württemberg.

Includes Bronze Age amber beads with a spacer-plate (p. 27, fig. 8) and a grooved bead similar to the “Allumiere” type (p. 31, fig. 17).

Masclans Latorre, Alba, Juan Francisco Gibaja, Mónica Oliva, Xavier Oms, Millán Mozota, Stephanie Dubosq, Antoni Palomo, Xavier Torradas, Ignacio Clemente, and Niccolò Mazzuco

2016 Que laissait-on dans les tombes neolithiques du nord-est de la Peninsule Iberique ? In *«De la tombe au territoire» & Actualité de la recherche. Actes des 11^e Rencontres Méridionales de Préhistoire Récente Montpellier (Hérault) 25 au 27 septembre 2014*, edited by Jessie Cauliez, Ingrid Sénépart, Luc Jallot, Pierre-Arnaud De Labriffe, Christophe Gilabert, and Xavier Guthertz, pp. 175-183. Archives d’Ecologie Préhistorique, Toulouse.

Summarizes the different forms of shell, stone, and coral beads, as well as boar tusk pendants, found in Neolithic graves in the northeastern Iberian Peninsula, Spain.

Masserey, Catherine

2008 *Un habitat de La Tène ancienne à Alle, Noir Bois (Jura, Suisse)*. Cahier d’archéologie jurassienne 11.

Discusses the glass and stone beads recovered from an early La Tène settlement in Switzerland.

Mastrocinque, Attilio

1991 *L’ambra e l’Eridano: studi sulla letteratura e sui commercio dell’ ambra in età preromana*. Università di Trento, Pubblicazioni di Storia Antica 3.

A thorough general survey of the uses and mythology of pre-Roman amber. Some reference to manufacture.

Mastykova, Anna V.

1991 Типология бус из погребений Маяцкого селища [Typology of Beads from Mayatsky Habitation Burials]. In *Культовые комплексы Маяцкого селища*, edited by A.Z. Vinnikov and G.E. Afanasyev, pp. 170-182. Voronezh Publishing House, Voronezh.

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 I.O. Gavritukhin and A.M. Oblomsky, 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 “Византизм и Крым”* (International Conference “Byzantium and the Crimea”), pp. 57-63. Sevastopol.

1998 Glass Beads as an Archaeological Source. In *Craft Specialization: Operational Sequences and Beyond. Papers of the EAA Third Annual Meeting at Ravenna 1997*, vol. IV, edited S. Milliken and M. Vidale, pp. 139-148. BAR International Series S-720.

1998 Les perles en ambre à décor gravé de l'époque des Grandes Migrations. XIXe Journées Internationales d'Archéologie mérovingienne, Saint-Denis, 1998. Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne, *Bulletin de Liaison* 22:73-77.

On amber beads with incised decoration of the Great Migration Period.

1999 О распространении янтарных грибовидных бус-подвесок позднеримского времени на юге Восточной Европы и в Закавказье [On the Distribution of Eight-Shaped Amber Bead-pendants of the Late Roman Period in Southern Europe and the Caucasus]. In *Сто лет черняховской культуре*, edited by M.G. Levada, pp. 171-202. Vita Antiqua, Kiev. <https://www.academia.edu/5679519>.

German summary.

2001 Amber Beads with Incised Linear Decoration in the Great Migration Period. In *International Connections of the Barbarians of the Carpathian Basin in the 1st-5th Centuries A.D. Proceedings of the International Conference held in 1999 in Aszód and Nyíregyháza*, edited by E. Istvánovits and V. Kulcsár, pp. 241-361. Jóna András Museum and Osváth Gedeon Museum Foundation, Aszód-Nyíregyháza. <https://www.academia.edu/7567663/>.

Rounded discoid and disco-conical in form, the beads are considered prestige items.

2001 Халцедоновые бусы эллипсоидной формы эпохи раннего средневековья: распространение, датировка, социальная атрибуция [Chalcedony Beads of Ellipsoid Shape from the Early Medieval Period: Distribution, Age, and Social Attribution]. *Russian Archaeology* 2:23-37.

Russia.

2001 Раннесредневековые бусы северокавказского могильника Клинь-Яр III (по раскопкам В.С. Флёрва) [Beads from the Early Medieval North Caucasian Necropolis of Klin-Yar III (from the Excavations of V.S. Flerova)]. In *Практика и теория археологических исследований. Труды отдела охранных раскопок*, edited by A.C. Смирнов, pp. 56-104. Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/15014735/>.

Provides a catalog of the recovered glass, faience, and stone beads. Russia.

2001 Халцедоновые бусы эллипсоидной формы эпохи раннего средневековья: распространение, датировка, социальная атрибуция. *Russian Archaeology* 2:23-37. The Russian-language version of Mastykova (2006).

2002 Les perles. In *La nécropole gallo-romaine et mérovingienne de Breny (Aisne)*, by M. Kazanski et al., pp. 68-77. Montagnac.

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

2004 Янтарные бусы с нарезным декором эпохи Великого переселения народов [Amber Beads with Incised Decoration from the Era of the Great Migration]. *Российская Археология* (Russian Archaeology) 3:55-67.

2004 Стекланные бусы комплекса поселений у с. Замятино [Glass Beads from Hun-Era Settlements Around Zamjatino]. In: Острая Лука Дона в древности. Замятинский археологический комплекс гуннского времени. Moscow, pp. 84-88.

On glass beads from Hun-era settlements around Zamjatino, Russia.

2005 Стекланные изделия из раскопок в г. Козельске [Glass Objects from Excavations at Kozelsk]. In *Древний Козельск и его округа. Материалы исследований Деснинской экспедиции Института археологии РАН*, edited by Р.А. Нигматуллин, О.Л. Прошкин, Г.А. Массалитина, and Т.М. Хохлова, pp. 156-175. Труды Отдела Охранных Раскопок 4. Moscow.

Beads are among the items discussed from a site in Kaluga Oblast, Russia. Chemical data are provided.

2006 Les grosses perles du haut Moyen Age en calcédoine et en forme de tonneau: diffusion, datation, signification sociale. In *De l'Age du Fer au haut Moyen Age. Archéologie funéraire, princes et élites guerrières*, edited by Michel Kazanski, Patrick Périn, and X. Délestre, pp. 234-250. Saint-Germain-en-Laye. <https://www.academia.edu/7567673/>.

On the distribution, dating, and social significance of large, chalcedony, barrel-shaped beads of the early medieval period.

2007 О датирующих возможностях некоторых типов бус из северокавказских погребений эпохи Великого переселения народов [On the Dating of Certain Kinds of Beads from North Caucasian Tombs of the Era of the Great Migration]. In *Археология, этнография и фольклористика Кавказа. Новейшие археологические и этнографические исследования на Кавказе*, by М.С. Hajiyeв, pp. 176-179. Epoch, Makhachkala.

2009 Les perles en Espagne et en Gaule méridionale à l'époque wisigothique (Ve-VIIe s.). *Zona Arqueológica* 11:459-475. Alcala de Henares.

On beads of the Visigoth period (5th-7th centuries) in Spain and southern Gaul.

2009 Женский костюм Центрального и Западного Предкавказья в конце IV - середине VI в. [Female Costume of the Central and Western Ciscaucasia in the Late 4th to mid-6th Centuries AD]. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/5679476/>

Sections deal specifically with stone and amber beads (pp. 91-104) and glass beads (pp. 105-115). Lengthy English summary.

- 2013 Бусы эпохи Великого переселения народов из “королевского” кургана Журань в Южной Моравии [Beads of the Great Migration Period from the “Royal” Kurgan of Žuráň, South Moravia]. *Brief Communications from the Institute of Archeology* 228:46-57; <https://www.academia.edu/5680641/>.

Discusses the chronological position of two decorated beads with comparative material.

- 2013 Стекланные псевдогеммы эпохи Великого Переселения народов на Северном Кавказе [Glass Pseudogems from the Era of the Great Migration in the North Caucasus]. In *Очерки, средневековой археологии Кавказа. к 85-летию со дня рождения В.А. Кузнецова: сб. статей*, edited by V.I. Kozenkova, pp. 138-154. Institute of Archeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/7583078/>.

The pseudogems are round glass beads with a flattened side and have the same form as their stone counterparts. They are primarily connected with the Sasanian tradition.

- 2015 Стекланные и полихромные бусы из Велегожского клада [Glass and Polychrome Beads from the Velegozh Treasure]. In *Лесная и лесостепная зоны Восточной Европы в эпохи римских влияний и Великого переселения народов. Конференция 4. Часть 1*, edited by A.M. Vorontsova and I.O. Gavritukhina, pp. 57-67. State Museum-Reserve “Kulikovo Field,” Tula. <https://www.academia.edu/18366342/>.

Provides a catalog of the glass and amber beads recovered from a hoard of the Moshchin Culture found at Velegozh in western Russia.

- 2016 Приложение 7. Морфо-технологический каталог бус Пашковского могильника № 1 [Appendix 7. Morpho-technological Catalogue of Beads of the Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery]. In *The Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery. Volume 2: The Study of the Materials of the Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery*, edited by Anna V. Mastykova, M.M. Kazanski, and I.A. Saprykina, pp. 251-304. Nestor-Historia, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/34990057/>.

Provides detailed descriptions of all the recovered beads. Well illustrated. *See also* Mastykova, Kazanski, and Saprykina (2016).

- 2016 Происхождении янтарных грибовидных бус-подвесок римского времени в Понто-Кавказском регионе [On the Origin of Amber 8-Shaped Pendants of the Roman Time in the Pontus-Caucasian Region]. In *Heimskringla: Rome and Barbarians*, edited by Oleg V. Sharov, pp. 173-189. Stratum plus 4.

As the earliest finds of these pendants are from the Crimea and, probably, Dagestan, it is concluded that pendants of Adriatic Aquileian production served as prototypes of the Pontus-Caucasian items.

- 2017 The Dating of Beads from the ‘Royal’ Barrow of Žuráň. In *Na Hranicích Impéria. Extra fines Imperii. Jaroslavu Tejralovi k 80. narozeninám*, edited by Jarmila Bednaříková, pp. 326-334. Masarikova Univerzita, Archeologický ústav Akademie Věd ČR, Brno. <https://www.academia.edu/34215747/>.

Including decorated types, the glass beads, found in South Moravia, are assigned to the Great Migration period (late 4th-early 5th centuries).

- 2018 Female Costume from the Hun Age Grave in Vranja in the Roman Province of Pannonia II. In *“To Make a Fairy’s Whistle from a Briar Rose.” Studies Presented to Eszter Istvánovits on her Sixtieth Birthday*, edited by Edited by Márta L. Nagy and Katalin L. Szőllősi, pp. 395-405. Jóna András Múzeum, Nyíregyháza.
<https://www.academia.edu/36274559/>.

The burial of a woman in northern Serbia was accompanied by a necklace composed of a variety of glass, stone, amber, and gold beads.

- 2020 Бусы римского времени из могильника Фронтное 3 в Юго-Западном Крыму: предварительные наблюдения [Roman-era Beads from the Frontovoye 3 Burial Ground in Southwestern Crimea: Preliminary Observations]. In *Труды VI (XXII) Всероссийского археологического съезда в Самаре, Том II*, edited by A.P. Derevianko, N.A. Makarov, and O.D. Mochalov, pp. 177-179. Samara State Academy of Social Sciences and Humanities, Samara. <https://www.academia.edu/45016266/>.

Provides preliminary results of a morpho-technological study of the beads recovered from a site in southern Ukraine, including data on chronology and distribution.

- 2020 Хрустальная многогранная бусина с поселения Картамышев-3 и контакты Среднего Поднепровья с Северным Причерноморьем VI-VII вв. [Crystal Multifaceted Bead from the Settlement of Kartamyshevo-3 and Contacts between the Middle Dnieper Region and the Northern Black Sea Littoral in the 6th-7th Centuries]. *Archaeological News* 28:272-288; <https://www.academia.edu/44526223/>.

Presents a detailed discussion of a polyhedral bead made of rock crystal found at a site in the Kursk region of Russia with lots of comparative material. English summary.

- 2021 Золотые ожерелья с удлинёнными подвесками эпохи великого переселения народов и их средиземноморско-понтийские истоки [Gold Necklaces with Elongated Pendants of the Migration Period and their Mediterranean-Pontic Origins]. In *ΧΕΡΣΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ: империя и полис. XIII Международный Византийский Семинар, Севастополь – Балаклава, 29 мая - 3 июня 2021 г. Материалы научной конференции*, edited by Н.А. Алексеенко, pp. 191-200. It Arial, Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/49146633/>.

Necklaces made of gold braided chains with elongated cone- or rod-shaped pendants are a typical component of “princely” female costume during the Migration period.

- 2024 Золотые ожерелья гуннского времени типа Гранада-Альбайсин в Северном Причерноморье [Gold Necklaces of the Hunnic Period of the Granada-Albaicín Type in the Northern Black Sea Region]. *Brief Communications of the Institute of Archaeology* 274:196-216; <https://www.academia.edu/121040368/>.

Currently, all known necklaces of the Granada-Albaicín type, with the exception of the first find in Spain, have their origins in the North Pontic region. The necklaces are composed of three elements: flattened cylindrical beads, lunulae, and rhomboid spacers. English summary.

Mastykova, Anna V., M.M. Kazanski, and I.A. Saprykina (eds.)

- 2016 *Пащковский могильник № 1. Том 2: Исследование материалов Пащковского могильника № 1* [The Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery. Volume 2: The Study of the Materials

of the Pashkovskaia 1 Cemetery]. Nestor-Historia, Moscow.

<https://www.academia.edu/34990057/>.

Provides a detailed study of the glass, faience, stone, amber, and coral beads recovered from a cemetery in Krasnodar, southern Russia, that was utilized during the 5th-7th centuries. Also discusses their chronology and how they were utilized. See Mastykova (2016) Appendix 7 for a detailed catalog of the material.

Mastykova, Anna V., Christian Pilet, and Alexandre Egorkov

2002 Les perles méditerranéennes de la nécropole mérovingienne de Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay (Calvados). XXIIIe Journées Internationales d'Archéologie mérovingienne, Arles, 2002. Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne, *Bulletin de Liaison* 26:86-92.

Reports on the beads recovered from the Mediterranean Merovingian cemetery at Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay, Calvados, France.

2005 Les perles multicolores d'origine méditerranéenne provenant de la nécropole mérovingienne de Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay (Calvados). In *La Méditerranée et le monde mérovingien: témoins archéologiques*, edited by Xavier Delestre, Patrick Périn, and Michel Kazanski, pp. 299-313. Association Provence Archéologie, Aix-en-Provence. <https://www.academia.edu/7567678/>.

On the multicolored glass beads of Mediterranean origin from the Merovingian cemetery of Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay (Calvados), France. Includes some chemical analysis.

Mastykova, A.V. and A. Plokhov

2010 Датировка и происхождение стеклянных бус из могильника у о. Съезжее [The Dates and Provenance of the Glass Beads from the Cemetery of Syezzheye]. In *Диалог культур и народов средневековой Европы. К 60-летию со дня рождения Евгения Николаевича Носова*, edited by A.E. Musin and N.V. Khvoshchinskaya, pp. 337-357. Russian Academy of Science, Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg. <https://www.academia.edu/5680496/>.

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.

Mastykova, A.V. and G.L. Zemtsov

2014 «Княжеское» женское погребение на поселении Мухино-2 гуннского времени на Верхнем Дону [A "Princely" Female Burial in the Mukhino-2 Settlement from the Hunnic Period in the Upper Reaches of the River Don]. *Краткие Сообщения Института Археологии* 234:200-222; <https://www.academia.edu/9301136/>.

Located in Lipetsk Oblast, western Russia, the burial was accompanied by glass (including speckled and millefiori examples), amber, and long gold beads. English summary.

Matarese, Ilaria

2014 Vaghi e pendenti dell'età del Bronzo in Italia meridionale e in Sicilia: pietra, materiali vetrosi, ambra e metallo. Ph.D. dissertation. Università degli Studi di Napoli l'Orientale, Naples.

2016 Gli ornamenti della tomba 1 di Murgia Timone (Matera) nel quadro del Bronzo Medio in Italia. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 373-386. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano. <https://www.academia.edu/30809908/>.

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.

2021 Oggetti d'ornamento nella Sicilia e nelle Eolie durante l'età del Bronzo: gusto locale e influssi mediterranei [Ornamental Objects in Sicily and the Aeolian Islands during the Bronze Age: Local Trend and Mediterranean Influences]. In *La Sicilia Preistorica. Dinamiche interne e relazioni esterne*, edited by Pietro Militello, Fabrizio Nicoletti, and Rosalba Panvini, pp. 391-401. Regione siciliana, Palermo. <https://www.academia.edu/88391943/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants made of stone, amber, glass, and metal recovered from Bronze Agesites in the study area and their function and socio-cultural significance.

Matarese, Ilaria, Sonia Conte, Reinhard Jung, and Marco Pacciarelli

2018 Ornamenti in materiale vetroso dell'età del Bronzo dall'Italia meridionale e dall'area siciliano-eoliana: un inquadramento d'insieme alla luce di nuovi dati. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* 68:385-424; <https://www.academia.edu/111911402/>.

Reports on beads made of vitreous materials found at sites of the Bronze Age in southern Italy and the Sicilian-Aeolian region.

Matarese, Ilaria, Anita Crispino, Reinhard Jung, Maria Clara Martinelli, Paolo Pallante, and Marco Pacciarelli

2015 Vaghi e pendenti litici dell'età del bronzo dalla Sicilia e dalle Eolie. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 99:111-153; <https://www.academia.edu/25149251/>.

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 provenience.

Matarese, Ilaria and Paolo Pallante

2016 Vaghi e pendenti in alabastro da contesti dell'età del bronzo italiana: tipi e luoghi di approvvigionamento. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*, Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 251-254. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano. <https://www.academia.edu/31122488/>.

Presents the results of an archaeological/petrographic analysis of alabaster beads and pendants from Bronze Age sites in Sicily, Italy.

Matějčková, Andrea and Petr Dvořák

2012 Archeologický kontext jantarových artefaktů na pohřebišti Hoštice I a na Moravě [Archaeological Context of Amber Artefacts at the Burial Ground Hoštice I and in

Moravia]. In *Pohřebiště z období zvoncovitých pohárů na trase dálnice D1 Vyškov - Mořice* [Funerary Areas of the Bell Beaker Period on the D1 Vyškov-Mořice Motorway], edited by A. Matějčková and P. Dvořák, pp. 339-345. Pravěk, Supplementum 24. <https://www.academia.edu/44658822/>.

Discusses the various forms of amber beads and V-perforated buttons recovered from a Bell Beaker Culture site in Moravia, Czechia. English summary.

- 2012 Kostěné artefakty z Hoštice I a Ivanovic VI v kontextu KZP na Moravě [Bone Artifacts from Hoštice I and Ivanovice VI in the Context of the Bell Beaker Culture in Moravia]. In *Pohřebiště z období zvoncovitých pohárů na trase dálnice D1 Vyškov - Mořice* [Funerary Areas of the Bell Beaker Period on the D1 Vyškov-Mořice Motorway], edited by A. Matějčková and P. Dvořák, pp. 253-267. Pravěk, Supplementum 24. <https://www.academia.edu/44658822/>.

Recovered ornaments include V-perforated buttons, bow-shaped pendants, and denticulated sticks, all of which may be necklace components. English summary.

- 2012 Rekonstrukce možného využití knoflíků s V-vrtáním [Reconstruction of Possible Use of V-Perforated Buttons]. In *Pohřebiště z období zvoncovitých pohárů na trase dálnice D1 Vyškov - Mořice* [Funerary Areas of the Bell Beaker Period on the D1 Vyškov-Mořice Motorway], edited by A. Matějčková and P. Dvořák, pp. 269-270. Pravěk, Supplementum 24. <https://www.academia.edu/44658822/>.

Presents a reconstruction of a necklace found with an adult female burial at a site in Moravia, Czechia, which is comprised of 22 bone V-perforated buttons, 38 small perforated snail shells, a limestone bead, and a bone pendant. English summary.

Mathis, François, Olivier Vrielynck, Amandine Leroy, Hélène Tregouet, and David Strivay

- 2013 Les perles en verre de la nécropole de Bossut–Gottechain : recettes et fabrication. Paper presented at Archéométrie Caen 2013 - XIXe Colloque du GMPCA, Caen, France. <https://orbi.uliege.be/handle/2268/160384>.

Reports on the typo-chronology and composition of glass beads recovered from one of the largest Merovingian necropolises in Belgium.

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

- 2004 Produktionsmechanismen frühmittelalterlicher Glasperlen. *Germania* 82(1):109-157; <https://www.academia.edu/3541458/2004>.

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. English abstract.

Maurer, Jakob

- 2014 Die Mondsee-Gruppe: Gibt es Neuigkeiten? Ein allgemeiner Überblick zum Stand der Forschung. *Vorträge des 32. Niederbayerischen Archäologentages*, edited by Ludwig Husty und Karl Schmotz, pp. 145-190. Ebner, Deggendorf. <https://www.academia.edu/6830310/>.

Located in Austria, sites of the Mondsee Group (4th millennium BC) have yielded beads of stone, bone, and copper, as well as pendants of animal teeth and shell.

Mazanov, Velitschka

2008 Der frühbronzezeitliche Schmuck von Tell Yunatzite. *Culture and Civilisation at Lower Danube* XXIV:77-91.

Discusses the shell and stone beads, as well as the tooth and stone pendants, recovered from Early Bronze Age burials in south-central Bulgaria.

Mazzieri, Paola and Roberto Micheli

2007 Parma-Benefizio, struttura 11: resti di un atelier di lavorazione dei vaghi di collana in steatite del Neolitico medio. *Padusa* XLIII, n.s.:7-23;
<https://www.academia.edu/20984370/>.

Structure 11 at Parma-Benefizio in northern Italy yielded the remains of a steatite-bead workshop of the Middle Neolithic.

2014 Tradizioni funerarie e ornamenti personali. Alcune osservazioni dalla sfera VBQ emiliana alla luce delle ultime scoperte. In *Rivista di Studi Liguri*. Anni LXXVII-LXXIX (2011-2013), edited by M. Bernabò Brea., R. Maggi, and A. Manfredini, pp. 323-330. Bordighera Istituto Internazionale di studi Liguri Museo Bicknell – Bordighera.
<https://www.academia.edu/15277683/>.

On beads and pendants of stone, shell, bone, and teeth of the Square Mouthed Pottery Culture (VBQ) in northeastern Italy.

2021 Ornamenti personali, materie prime e defunti nel mondo vbq emiliano. In *Vasi a bocca quadrata. Evoluzione delle conoscenze nuovi approcci interpretativi*, edited by Elisabetta Mottes, pp. 355-381. Provincia autonoma di Trento, Soprintendenza per i beni culturali, Ufficio beni archeologici, Trento. <https://www.academia.edu/122985795/>.

Discusses the personal ornaments of the Square Mouthed Pottery (SMP) Culture recovered from graves in western Emilia, Italy, dated between 5000 and 4300 BC.

McDonald, W.A. and Nancy C. Wilkie

1992 *Excavations at Nichoria in Southwest Greece, Vol. II: The Bronze Age Occupation*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

Much information on many Mycenaean bead types (pp. 268-282), as well as remarks on molds and the manufacture of gold and vitreous relief-beads (pp. 627f.).

McGloin, Jemma

2021 Of Beads and Burials: A Microwear and Experimental Study of Early Medieval Glass and Amber Beads from the Merovingian Site of Lent-Lentseveld. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University.

<https://studenttheses.universiteitleiden.nl/handle/1887/3071278>.

Proposes a methodological approach using experimental archaeology to explore the limits of microwear analysis for glass beads.

McKinley, Jacqueline I. and Nick Stoodley

2014 Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Settlement. In *Cliffs End Farm, Isle of Thanet, Kent. A Mortuary and Ritual Site of the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon Period*, edited by Jacqueline I. McKinley, Matt Leivers, Jörn Schuster, Peter Marshall, Alistair J. Barclay,

and Nick Stoodley, pp. 237-289. Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.
<https://www.academia.edu/10533188/>.

The recovered beads of monochrome and polychrome glass, amber, and gypsum? are discussed by grave (pp. 242-258) and as an assemblage (pp. 263-266).

Meckes, Carolin Marie

2020 Glass Bead Production in the 6th to 4th Century BC Using the Case Study of a Greek Colony. M.A. thesis. Classical Archaeology, University of Augsburg, Augsburg.
<https://www.academia.edu/83502518/>.

Provides an overview of glass bead production in ancient times from the Late Bronze Age to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Includes notes on the beads recovered from S. Anna in Greece and the results of archaeometric analysis of some of the specimens.

Meconcelli Notarianni, Gioia

1987 Römische Gläser aus Claterna: Alte und Neue Erwerbungen des Städtischen Archäologischen Museums Bologna. *Annales du 10^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Madrid-Segovia 1985*, pp. 37-60. Amsterdam.
The finds from the Roman site of Claterna in the province of Bologna, Italy, include a varied assortment of paste beads.

Medici, Teresa, Giulia Foradori, Francesco Carrer, Roberto Dal Maschio, Stefano Gialanella, Maurizio Montagna, Annaluisa Pedrotti, and Diego E. Angelucci

2014 Una perlina in vetro da un contesto pastorale d'alta quota della Val di Sole (Trento). In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia, Atti delle XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro*, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Ubaldini, pp. 115-124. Comitato Nazionale Italiano, Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Venice.
<https://www.academia.edu/48328433/>.

Discusses a "gooseberry" glass bead attributed to the 16th-18th centuries from a high-altitude pastoral context at Trento, Italy. Includes chemical analysis.

Medvedev, A.

2007 Hügelgräber und befestigte Siedlungen der sarmatischen Zeit am oberen Don. *Eurasia Antiqua* 13:257-284.

An analysis of the beads from over 40 Sarmatian grave tumuli on the upper Don, Russia; 2nd century BC to 3rd century AD. English summary.

Medvedev, Gennady V.

2010 Могила с коллективными погребениями из Усть-Альминского некрополя [Graves with "Collective" Burials from Ust'-Al'me Necropolis]. *Archaeological Almanac* 22:219-234; <https://www.academia.edu/67849103/>.

A variety of glass and faience beads were recovered from the Bitak necropolis (1st century AD) in the Crimea.

2011 Позднескифский обряд многократных захоронений в могилах первых вв. н. э. [Late Scythian Rite of Multiple Burials in First Centuries A.D.]. *Stratum Plus* 4:291-306; <https://www.academia.edu/67031677/>.

Beads of glass, “Egyptian” faience, amber, and stone were found with multiple burials at the Late Scythian necropolis in Ust-Alma, Crimea.

- 2019 водосборная цистерна эллинистического времени с поселения Вилино (Рассадное) - как погребальное сооружение позднескифской культуры [Rainwater Cistern of the Hellenistic Period at the Settlement of Vilina (Rassadnoe) - as a Burial Structure of the Late Scythian Culture]. *Eminak* 3(27):9-46; <https://www.academia.edu/44859830/>. Located in Crimea, the burials were accompanied by a variety of beads composed of glass, bronze, and stone.

Meisenheimer, Marita

- 1989 *Das Totenritual, geprägt durch Jenseitsvorstellungen und Gesellschaftsrealität: Theorie des Totenrituals eines kupferzeitlichen Friedhofs zu Tiszapolgár-Basatanya (Ungar)*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 475.

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).

Melis, Paolo

- 2010 Nuovi scavi nella necropoli ipogeica di Sa Figu (Ittiri-Sassari): La Tomba IV. *IpoTESI di Preistoria* 3(1):27-73; <https://www.academia.edu/77568706/>.

Beads made of faience, soft stone, rock crystal, and bone, and a stone pendant were recovered from Tomb 4 at the Bronze Age necropolis of Sa Figu, near Ittiri, Sardinia.

Melisch, Claudia Maria

- 2019 Le cimetière de St. Hedwig à Berlin, Allemagne (1777-1878). In *Recontre autour de nos aïeux, La mort de plus en plus proche*, edited by Nicolas Weydert, Stéfan Tzortzis, Anne Richier, Laetitia Lantéri, and Hervé Guy, pp. 185-194. Publication du GAAF 8.

This cemetery in Berlin, Germany, yielded a number of chapelets composed of wood, bone, amber, and glass beads, as well as a necklace of amber beads.

Meller, Harald

- 2013 Bernstein auf dem Weg durch Mitteldeutschland nach Mykene und Rom: Funde entlang der Handelslinie zwischen Saale und Elbe. Bernstein als Schmuck und Tauschmittel im Altertum. In *Bitterfelder Bernstein und andere fossile Harze aus Mitteldeutschland III. Bitterfelder Bernsteinkolloquium*, edied by Jochen Rascher, Ivo Rappsilber, and Roland Wimmer, pp. 23-25. Exkursionsführer und Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Geowissenschaften 249. <https://www.academia.edu/35161384/>.

Discusses amber finds (beads included) along the trade route between Saale and Elbe in east-central Germany.

Meller, Harald, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka (eds.)

- 2014 *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber* [Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver]. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(1-2).

Contains numerous reports which deal with gold and silver objects (including beads and pendants) primarily from European archaeological contexts. Relevant individual articles are listed in the appropriate sections of this bibliography.

Melzer, W.

1993 *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Saffig, Kreis Mayen-Koblenz*. Internationale Archaologie 17.

Beads in 42 Franconian graves in Germany are mostly glass, some amber, a few amethyst, bone, and clay.

Merkel, Michael

2004 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Altheim, Stadt Blieskastel, Saar-Pfalz-Kreis*. Ph.D. dissertation. Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, Kiel.
<https://www.academia.edu/87136831/>.

An early medieval burial ground in the district of Altheim, southwestern Germany, yielded a variety of glass and amber beads, as well as several pendants.

Metta, Christian and Giulia Pasquini

2016 Gli oggetti ornamentali rinvenuti nella Maremma tosco-laziale riferibili alle prime fasi dell'età del bronzo, nel quadro dell'Italia centrale: tipologia e significati. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei Gli. oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 235-250. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Reports on the beads and pendants of glass, stone, bone, and amber recovered from early Bronze Age sites in Tuscany and Latium, Italy.

Metzner-Nebelsick, Carola

2002 *Der „Thrako-Kimmerische“ Formenkreis aus der Sicht der Urnenfelder- und Hallstattzeit im südöstlichen Pannonien*. Vorgeschichtliche Vorschungen 23.
<https://www.academia.edu/25025041/> and <https://www.academia.edu/43810788/>.

Provides an overview of the glass and bronze beads and bronze pendants (which include zoomorphic examples) recovered from sites of the Urnfield and Hallstatt periods in southeastern Pannonia.

2017 Frauen der Mittelbronzezeit: reich an Schmuck – reich an Status? *Archäologie in Deutschland* 3:32-35; <https://www.academia.edu/44588057/>.

Lavishly equipped burials of women of the Middle Bronze Age in central Europe offer a variety of interpretation models. Were these women richly adorned to demonstrate the status of their respective families or male associates? Or does an elaborate costume reflect a high status of women in their own right?

Metzner-Nebelsick, Carola, W.R. Teegen, A. O'Neill, C. von Nicolai, and F. Stremke

2017 La nécropole tumulaire du Bronze moyen à Geisenfeld-Ilmdorf (Ingolstadt, Bavière, Allemagne). In *Le Bronze moyen et l'origine du Bronze final en Europe occidentale (XVIIe-XIIIe siècle av. J.-C.)*, edited by T. Lachenal, C. Mordant, T. Nicolas, and C. Véber, pp. 753-761. <https://www.academia.edu/45686541/>.

A female burial of the Bronze Age in southeastern Germany was accompanied by a remarkable necklace composed of several rows of beads and spacers of amber and blue glass beads, stone

pendants, and bronze spirals. This necklace is so far unparalleled in the region. A second necklace, belonging to the Holzelfingen type, consists of nine rimmed pointed discs, arranged in two rows. Many bronze spirals were near this necklace.

Michelaki, Flora and Andonis Vasilakis

2010 Jewelry and Other Small Finds. In *Moni Odigitria: A Prepalatial Cemetery and Its Environs in the Asterousia, Southern Crete*, edited by Andonis Vasilakis and Keith Branigan, pp. 187-197. INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia.
<https://www.academia.edu/2630359/>.

The jewelry includes necklaces, individual beads, and pendants/amulets composed of a variety of materials.

Michelbertas, Mykolas

2002 Gintarų kapinynas [The Gintarai Cemetery]. *Archaeologia Litwana* 3:34-74;
<https://www.journals.vu.lt/archaeologia-lituana/article/view/30334/29306>.

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

Micheli, Roberto

2002 Gli ornamenti. In *Le Ceramiche Impresse nel Neolitico antico, Italia e Mediterraneo*, edited by M.A. Fugazzola Delpino, A. Pessina, and V., Tiné, pp. 269-288. Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, Studi di Paletnologia I.
<https://www.academia.edu/22153230/>.

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

2005 Gli ornamenti in conchiglia del Neolitico dell'Italia settentrionale. *Preistoria Alpina* Suppl. 1, 40:53-70; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311734933>.

Proposes a classification system for shell ornaments of Neolithic age from settlements and burials in northern Italy dated between the middle of 6th and the end of 5th millennium BC, and includes information regarding their geographical distribution.

2006 La conchiglia e il dente. Ornamenti neolitici in materia dura animale dell'Emilia occidentale. In *Preistoria dell'Italia Settentrionale*, edited by A. Pessina and P. Visentini, pp. 447-452. Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale Pubblicazione 53.
<https://www.academia.edu/21185068/>.

Discusses perforated adornments made of shell, teeth, and bone found at several sites of the Middle and Recent Neolithic in Western Emilia, Italy. They are more frequent at Square Mouth Pottery sites.

2009 Ornamenti in pietra e terracotta. In *Favella: Un villaggio neolitico nella Sibaritide*, edited by V. Tiné, pp. 417-424. Studi di Paletnologia III. Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, Rome. <https://www.academia.edu/20951154/>.

Reports on the terra cotta beads recovered from a Neolithic site in southern Italy, with notes on manufacturing technology.

- 2012 Personal Ornaments, Neolithic Groups and Social Identities: Some Insights into Northern Italy. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXIX:227-255;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273356235>.

Focuses on the personal ornaments (including beads) of the Early and Middle Neolithic groups of northern Italy dated between 5600 and 4300 calBC taking into account geographical distribution, raw materials, exchange networks, interrelation between different groups, and funerary practices.

- 2014 Ornamenti personali e gruppi neolitici: elementi di differenziazione culturale nell'ambito della cultura dei Vasi a Bocca Quadrata. In *Ati del Convegno Il pieno sviluppo del Neolitico in Italia, Museo Archeologico del Finale – Finale Ligure Borgo 8-10 giugno 2009*, edited by M. Bernabò Brea, R. Maggi, and A. Manfredini, pp. 236-242. *Rivista di Studi Liguri* LXXVII-LXXIX. <https://www.academia.edu/20726087/>.

Discusses the beads of teeth, bone, stone, and shell used by Neolithic groups during the Square Mouth Pottery period in Italy.

- 2015 Conchiglie affascinanti per ornamenti di prestigio: produzione, distribuzione e impiego dello *Spondylus gaederopus* nella preistoria europea. In *Appunti di archeomalacologia*, edited by A. Girod, pp. 198-212. All'Insegna del Giglio, Sesto Fiorentino.
<https://www.academia.edu/20974186/>.

Investigates the production, distribution, and use of ornaments, including beads, from the shells of *Spondylus gaederopus* in European prehistory.

- 2016 Le parures dei gruppi del Neolitico recente in Italia settentrionale: un problema aperto. In *Pionieri delle Alpi: Il pieno Neolitico tra le Alpi occidentali*, edited by F.M. Gambari, L. Ferrero, and S. Padovan, pp. 65-77. *Archeologia Piemonte* 5.
<https://www.academia.edu/28124284/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants of the Late Neolithic groups in Northern Italy.

- 2017 Bracciali e monili: alcune riflessioni su forme e materie prime degli ornamenti personali del Neolitico padano. In *Preistoria e Protostoria dell'Emilia Romagna*, edited by Maria Bernabò Brea, pp. 379-384. *Studi di Preistoria e Protostoria* 3.
<https://www.academia.edu/31772124/>.

Presents some observations on the shapes and raw materials of personal adornments (mainly necklaces and bracelets) in the Po Plain Neolithic.

- 2021 Ornamenti personali da La Vela di Trento e Riva del Garda via Brione. Alcune osservazioni sul costume vbq del Trentino. In *Vasi a bocca quadrata. Evoluzione delle conoscenze nuovi approcci interpretativi*, edited by Elisabetta Mottes, pp. 397-423. Provincia autonoma di Trento, Soprintendenza per i beni culturali, Ufficio beni archeologici, Trento. <https://www.academia.edu/122985629/>.

Ornaments uncovered at two sites of the Square Mouth Pottery culture in northern Italy include beads made from shell (*Spondylus*) and stone (steatite and limestone/calcite), perforated marine shells (*Columbella rustica*), fossil shells (*Dentalium*), and occasional pendants made from bone and teeth.

- 2022 Ornaments to Attract, Weapons to Deter: An Investigation on Individual and Collective Burials of Copper Age Northern Italy. In *D'Oberlarg à Wesaluri, itinéraire d'un préhistorien : Mélanges offerts à Christian Jeunesse*, edited by Rose-Marie Arbogast, Anthony Denaire, Sarka Grando-Valeckova, Philippe Lefranc, Michel Mauvilly, and Samuel van Willigen, pp. 341-362. *Mémoires d'Archéologie du Grand Est* 8. <https://www.academia.edu/122982913/>.

Examines the importance of adornment objects in the two mortuary traditions (single and collective burials) for both the dead and the living and the implications of their use as expression of the costume on one side, and as offerings to the dead or ancestors on the other.

Micheli, Roberto and Federico Bernardini

- 2018 Ornamenti personali in conchiglia di *Spondylus* : applicazione sperimentale dell'analisi microCT per la determinazione del genere. Potenzialità e limiti del metodo [Personal *Spondylus* Shell Ornaments: Experimental Application of MicroCT Analysis for Genus Determination. Potential Impact and Limits of the Method]. In *Preistoria e Protostoria del Caput Adriae*, edited by Elisabetta Borgna, Paola Càssola Guida, and Susi Corazza, pp. 265-278. *Studi di Preistoria e Protostoria* 5. <https://www.academia.edu/38458437/>.

The processes for producing beads and pendants from *Spondylus* shell eliminate the natural characteristics of the shells that allow taxa identification. This article investigates a technique that may permit such identification.

Micheli, Roberto, Paolo Ferrari, and Paola Mazzieri

- 2014 Processi di lavorazione, impiego e diffusione degli ornamenti personali in steatite nel VBQ dell'Emilia occidentale. *Padusa* L, n.s.:9-32; <https://www.academia.edu/25317122/>.

Reports on the production, use, and distribution of steatite beads and pendants in western Emilia, Italy, during the Middle Neolithic period.

Micheli, Roberto and Paola Mazzieri

- 2012 The Circle and the Square: Steatite Exploitation for Personal Ornaments Manufacturing during the Middle Neolithic in Northern Italy. *Rubricatum: rivista del Museu de Gavà* 5:233-240. <https://www.academia.edu/20953844/>.

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

Micheli, Roberto, Chiara Panelli, Stefano Rossi, and Roberto Maggi

- 2023 Ornamenti personali dai livelli neolitici della Caverna delle Arene Candide. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LXXIII S3:835-842; <https://www.academia.edu/122983121/>.

Personal ornaments from Neolithic levels at the Arene Candide Cave in Liguria, Italy, include shell and stone beads, as well as shell and deer-canine pendants.

Micle, Dorel, Remus Dincă, Octavian Cristian Rogozea, and Sergiu Gabriel Enache

- 2021 Preliminary Report on the Rescue Archaeological Excavations in Dudeștii Vechi – 54. *Ziridava: Studia Archaeologica*, 35:225-262; <https://www.academia.edu/65080537/>.

Located in western Romania, the site produced two burials that were accompanied by glass and stone beads attributed to the 4th century AD.

Middleton, Andrew, Susan La Niece, Janet Ambers, Duncan Hook, Richard Hobbs, and Guy Seddon

2007 An Elusive Stone: The Use of Variscite as a Semi-Precious Stone. *The British Museum Technical Research Bulletin* 1:29-34. <https://www.academia.edu/53324177/>.

Seven green beads on a gold necklace found in a Romano-British grave near Gillingham, Kent, have the appearance of weathered green glass but X-ray fluorescence analysis indicates they may be variscite. This study emphasizes the need for analytical investigation of finds of “weathered green glass” from Roman contexts, beyond visual examination.

Mihaylov, Philip and Nikoleta Tzankova

2022 Glass Beads from Dren-Delyan Necropolis (Archaeological and Archaeometric Study). In *Ancient Thrace: Myth and Reality. The Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Congress of Thracology, Volume One*, edited by Peter Delev, Totko Stoyanov, Svetlana Yanakieva et al., pp. 271-278. St. Kliment Ohridski University Press, Sofia. <https://www.academia.edu/97666606/>.

Investigates the beads (including eye beads) recovered from a necropolis in Bulgaria, including their chemical composition. They are attributed to the 6th-4th centuries BC.

Mikhaylova, Elena

2014 Бескурганые могильники близ Которского погоста: хронология и место среди погребальных древностей лесной полосы Восточной Европы [Burial Sites with Flat Graves near Kotorskii Pogost: Chronology and the Place of these Burial-Grounds among Funerary Sites in Eastern Europe's Wooded Zone]. In *Rus' in the 9th-12th Centuries: Society, State, Culture*, edited by N.A. Makarov and A.E. Leontiev, pp. 317-335. Antiquities of the North, Moscow-Vologda.

Among the finds at medieval cemeteries in the Pskov Region of Russia are beads of glass and stone. English summary.

2017 Два древнерусских комплекса с украшениями из олова на западе Новгородской земли [Two Medieval Russian Assemblages with Pewter Ornaments]. In *В камне и в бронзе. Сборник статей в честь Анны Песковой*, edited by A.E. Musin and Olga Shcheglova, pp. 327-334. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for the History of Material Culture Proceedings XLVIII.

Two female burials dating to the second half of 11th century and the beginning of the 12th century at Berezhitsy III in the Pskov region of western Russia were accompanied by a variety of ornaments including glass beads of several forms. English summary on p. 642.

Mikhaylova, Elena and Vladislav Sobolev

2016 Элитарные комплексы древнерусского времени: стереотипы выделения (на примере Которского погоста) [Elite Complexes of the Old Russian Period: Stereotypes of Isolation (on the Example of the Kotorsk Churchyard)]. *Novgorod and the Novgorodian Land: History and Archaeology* 30:181-189.

The ornaments of several elite burials included necklaces of glass beads and bronze and silver pendants.

Miklautz, Lukas, Andrii Shkabrii, Collin Leiber, Bendeguz Tobias, Benedict Seidl, Elisabeth Weissensteiner, Andreas Rausch, Christian Böhm, and Claudia Plant

2023 Non-Redundant Image Clustering of Early Medieval Glass Beads. *2023 IEEE 10th International Conference on Data Science and Advanced Analytics (DSAA)*.
<https://www.academia.edu/123514982/>.

The authors present a high-quality data set of images of Early Medieval beads and propose a clustering pipeline to learn a classification system in a data-driven way. The pipeline consists of a novel extension of deep embedded non-redundant clustering to identify multiple, meaningful clusterings of glass bead images.

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.

Milcent, Pierre-Yves

2004 *Le premier âge du Fer en France centrale*. Société Préhistorique Française Mémoire XXXIV.

Rich grave goods – including ornaments such as beads and pendants of bronze, glass, and amber – in female graves of the Early Iron Age in central France suggest women were advantageously situated in the aristocratic family structure at this time.

Mildner, Stephanie

2019 Das älteste echte Glas in Mitteleuropa. *Bayerische Archäologie* 4:17-19;
<https://www.academia.edu/41611544/>.

Presents initial results of an archaeometric investigation of glass beads from the Tumulus and Urnfield cultures of Middle Europe.

Mildner, Stephanie, Ulrich Schüssler, Frank Falkenstein, and Helene Brätz

2014 Bronzezeitliches Glas im westlichen Mitteleuropa – Funde, Zusammensetzung und die Frage nach seiner Herkunft. In *Ressourcen und Rohstoffe in der Bronzezeit: Nutzung – Distribution – Kontrolle*, edited by Bianka Nessel, Immo Heskeund, and Dirk Brandherm, pp. 100-108. Arbeitsberichte zur Bodendenkmalpflege in Brandenburg 26.
<https://www.academia.edu/11998543/>.

Chemical analysis of blue glass beads of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages (14th-9th centuries BC) recovered from graves, hoards, and settlements in western Central Europe has identified a new glass group. Its composition is based on a different alkali source with significantly higher potassium content.

Mille, B. and V. Ard

2011 Les perles en cuivre de Puyraveau dans le contexte de la fin du Néolithique du Centre-Ouest. In *Puyraveau à Saint-Léger-de-Montbrun, Deux-Sèvres, Le Dolmen II*, edited by V. Ard, pp. 406-418. Mémoire XLI. <https://www.academia.edu/29996934/>.

On copper beads in the context of the late Neolithic in west-central France.

Miller, Alexandria

2020 Phoenician Funerary Masks and Pendant/Head Beads: A Feature Analysis and Catalogue. Senior Honors Thesis. Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI.
<https://commons.emich.edu/honors/683>.

Provides an in-depth study of nine head beads/pendants recovered from Carthage in Libya and Olbia in Sardinia, Italy.

Miller, Michele Ann

1997 Jewels of Shell and Stone, Clay and Bone: The Production, Function and Distribution of Aegean Stone Age Ornaments. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Boston University.

Miller, Stella G.

1986 An Elaborate Pin of Illyrian Type from Thessaly. *Antike Kunst* 29(1):37-42.
Includes some remarks on fancy gold beads as components of 4th-century-BC pins in Greece.

Milner, N., M. Bamforth, G. Beale, J.C. Carty, K. Chatzipanagis, S. Croft, C. Conneller, B. Elliott, L.C. Fitton, B. Knight, R. Kroger, A. Little, A. Needham, H.K. Robson, C.C.A. Rowley, and B. Taylor

2016 A Unique Engraved Shale Pendant from the Site of Star Carr: The Oldest Mesolithic Art in Britain. *Internet Archaeology* 40.
<https://www.academia.edu/22459605/>.

Provides an in-depth evaluation of the pendant. England, United Kingdom.

Milovanović, Bebina

2016 Inhumacija djece na nekropoli Više grobalja antičkog Viminacija / Skeletal Graves of Children from the Necropolis Više Grobalja of Ancient Viminacium. *VAMZ* 3 s., XLIX:95-122; <https://www.academia.edu/33206543/>.

Discusses and illustrates some of the composite necklaces found with child burials at a site in Serbia.

2018 Jewellery as a Symbol of Prestige, Power and Wealth of the Citizens of Viminacium. In *Vivere Militare Est: From Populus to Emperors – Living on the Frontier*, Vol. II, edited by Snežana Golubović and Nemanja Mrđić, pp. 101-142. Institute of Archaeology Monographies 68/2. <https://www.academia.edu/38529716/>.

Discusses the necklaces and other adornments recovered from excavations at the Roman city and military camp of Viminacium in Eastern Serbia. The components are fabricated from metals, precious stones, glass, and rare materials such as jet and amber.

Milovanović, Bebina and Ilija D. Danković

2020 Anthropomorphic Amulets from Viminacium. *Starinar* LXX:127-143;
<https://www.academia.edu/44823506/>.

Focuses on a group of five anthropomorphic pendants, deposited in graves of sub-adult and female individuals, discovered in cemeteries of ancient Viminacium (Serbia). The selection of

raw materials (jet and amber), as well as other parts of the necklaces these pendants were incorporated in, suggest their apotropaic character.

Mingalev, V.V., M.K. Mingaleva, and M.L. Pereskokov

2019 Бусы Мокинского могильника III-V/VI вв. н. э. в Пермском Прикамье [Beads of the Mokino Cemetery (3rd-5th/6th Centuries AD) in the Perm Region]. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 3(29):202-221; <https://www.academia.edu/40480152/>.

This site in eastern Russia yielded beads of stone, amber, glass, and iron. English abstract.

Miron, Andrei and Winfried Orthmann

1995 *Unterwegs zum Goldenen Vlies: Archäologische Funde aus Georgien*. Theiss, Stuttgart. This exhibition catalog of antiquities (6th millennium - 1st century BC) from Georgia includes beads *passim*; e.g., some early silver beads ca. 2500-2300. An account of each site and a selection of the finds puts the beads in context.

Miroššayová, Elena and Ladislav Olexa

2009 Sklené koráliky z doby halštatskej na východnom Slovensku [Glass Beads from the Hallstatt Period in Eastern Slovakia]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:99-104.

Among the glass beads from eastern Slovakia, types chronologically comparable to finds of the Vekerzug culture within the Carpathian Basin prevail. English summary.

Mirtsou, E., M. Vavelidis, D. Ignatiadou, and M. Pappa

2001 Early Bronze Age Faience Beads from Agios Mamas, Chalkidiki: A Short Note. In *Archaeometry Issues in Greek Prehistory and Antiquity*, edited by Y. Bassiakos, E. Aloupi, and Y. Facorellis, pp. 309-316. Hellenic Society of Archaeometry and the Society of Messenian Archaeological Studies, Athens; <https://www.academia.edu/6714906/>

The earliest faience from Macedonia, 25 beads found in a pot. In Greek with English abstract.

Misailidou-Despotidou, V.

1986 New Finds from the Cemetery of Ancient Aphytis. *Arkhaiologikon Deltion* 34:70-84. The Macedonian find of a typical biconical bronze bead prompts a review of the evidence and opinions. May be very late (accompanying finds are early 4th-cent. BC). In Greek.

Mistewicz, Anna, Andrzej Maciałowicz, and Marcin Woźniak

2021 *Dąbek, stan. 9 – Nekropola kultur przeworskiej i wielbarskiej na północnym Mazowszu / Dąbek, Site 9 – A Przeworsk and Wielbark Culture Cemetery in Northern Mazovia*. *Barbaricum* 14. <https://www.academia.edu/65825634/>.

Feature 3 contained a small assemblage of glass beads and amber pendants, well described.

Mitáš, Vladimír

2018 Sklenený korálik z konca doby bronzovej (?) z Lovinobane-Uderinej, okres Lučenec. Pohľad archeológie a archeometrie [Glass Bead from the End of Bronze Age (?) from Lovinobaňa-Uderiná, Lučenec District. Views of Archaeology and Archaeometry]. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 53-60. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

The site is located in southern Slovakia. English summary.

Mitáš, Vladimír and Marián Soják

2009 Sklené koráliky kyjatickej kultúry [Glass Beads of the Kyjatice Culture]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:91-94.

Summarizes and interprets the glass beads from two cremation burial grounds (Dvorníky-Včeláre, Radzovce) and a cave (Háj-Kostrová jaskyňa) associated with the Kyjatice Culture in middle and eastern Slovakia. 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.

Mladenović, Ognjen and Mladen Jovičić

2023 A Three-Headed Glass Bead from Viminacium. In *A Step into the Past: Approaches to Identity, Communications and Material Culture in South-Eastern European Archaeology*, edited by Blagoje Govedarica, Ivan Vranić, and Aleksandar Kapuran, pp. 137-143. Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade, Monographs 87 (printed).
<https://www.academia.edu/113576128/>.

Detailed study of a cylindrical glass bead exhibiting three inlaid faces from Nad Klepečkom, Serbia. It is attributed to the Celtic/Scordiscian cultural and dated to the 4th/3rd centuries BCE.

Młodkowska-Przepiórowska, Iwona

2018 Zespół dewocjonaliów z wykopalisk na cmentarzu przy kościele pw. św. Barbary na Starym Mieście w Częstochowie. *Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis, Folia Archaeologica* 33:207-245; <https://www.academia.edu/51957669/>.

Several rosaries composed of glass, bone, and clay beads were associated with burials at a cemetery near the St. Barbara church in the old town of Czestochowa in southern Poland. The interments date somewhere between the 17th century and the early 19th century.

Mogylov, Oleksandr

2019 Парне скіфське жіноче поховання з Світловодського могильника [A Pair of Scythian Women's Burials from the Svitlovodsk Cemetery]. In *Збірник матеріалів археологія & фортифікація України*, edited by O.O. Zarembo, pp. 60-62. FOP Buynytskyi O.A., Kamianets-Podilskyi. <https://www.academia.edu/64994985/>.

The burials, located in western Ukraine, were accompanied by two necklaces composed primarily of monochrome glass beads.

2020 Серьги из Светловодского могильника [The Earrings of the Svitlovodsk Cemetery]. *Archaeology and Early History of Ukraine* 3(36):375-382;
<https://www.academia.edu/96507974/>.

Some loop earrings from a Scythian cemetery in central Ukraine incorporated glass beads, as well as an animal tooth in one instance. English and Russian summaries.

Molist Montaña, Miquel and Monica Oliva Poveda

2018 La parure en variscite au Néolithique dans la partie est de l'Espagne. In *Roches & Sociétés 2015 - CALLAÏS. La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen. Nature, exploitation, circulation et utilisation*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 299-312. UMR 6566 CReAAH et Musée de Préhistoire de Carnac. <https://www.academia.edu/44336070/>.

On Neolithic variscite ornaments (beads and pendants included) uncovered in eastern Spain.

2019 La parure en variscite au Néolithique dans la partie est de l'Espagne. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 351-364. Archaeopress, Oxford.

<https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789692808>.

As above.

Moloney, Colm

1996 Catterick Race Course. *Current Archaeology* 148(XIII/4):128-132.

Glass and amber necklaces from an Anglian cemetery (ca. 450-550) outside a Roman amphitheater. Decorated glass beads illustrated on p. 131. England, United Kingdom.

Moncel, M.-H., L. Chiotti, C. Gaillard, G. Onoradini, and D. Pleurdeau

2012 Non-Utilitarian Lithic Objects from the European Paleolithic. *Archaeology Ethnology & Anthropology of Eurasia* 40(1):24-40; <https://www.academia.edu/64788678/>.

The occurrence of non-utilitarian (e.g., ornaments) and unusual objects at Lower Paleolithic sites raises questions about their significance. This article examines their diversity and traces their evolution.

Monnier, Jean-Laurent, Stéphan Hinguant, Romain Pigeaud, Almudena Arellano, Nicolas Mélard, Didier Merle, Nathalie Molines, and Pierre-Élie Moullé

2005 Art mobilier et parures sur matières dures animales : collections anciennes et découvertes récentes dans le Paléolithique supérieur de la vallée de l'Erve (Mayenne). In *Industrie osseuse et parures du Solutrén au Magdalénien en Europe*, edited by Véronique V. Dujardin, pp. 101-121. <https://www.academia.edu/66904770/>. Société préhistorique française Mémoire XXXIX. <https://www.academia.edu/66904770/>.

Ornaments recovered from Upper Palaeolithic contexts in the Erve Valley of western France include perforated animal canines and shell and bone beads.

Monserrat, Víctor J.

2011 Sobre los artrópodos en los inicios de la abstracción y la figuración humana. *Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa* 48:1-45;

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286458606>.

Illustrates several pendants which purportedly depict insects: butterfly pupae (Pl. 1, 16), and beetles and ladybugs (Pl. 2, 37) from Magdalenian contexts at Paleolithic sites in France.

Montanaro, Andrea Celestino

2011 Il corredo di una ricca defunta del VII sec. a.C. ci presenta una realtà sociale dove i beni voluttuari riflettono consolidati rapporti di élite a livello “internazionale.” *Archeologia Viva* 150:pp. 66-73; <https://www.academia.edu/1489224/>.

A rich female burial of the 7th century BC uncovered in Puglia, southern Italy, was accompanied by an amber and gold necklace (about 110 amber beads of different shapes and sizes, and four biconical gold), two silver pendants, and a fibula with an amber component.

2016 Le ambre figurate in area adriatica tra l’Orientalizzante e l’età arcaica. Note sui centri di produzione e sulla diffusione di alcune tipologie di manufatti. In *The Amber Roads: The Ancient Cultural and Commercial Communication between the Peoples*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 363-394. Millenni. Studi di Archeologia Preistorica 13. <https://www.academia.edu/31096882/>.

About amber figural ornaments (mostly pendants) in the Adriatic area between the Orientalizing and Archaic periods with notes on production centers and on the diffusion of some of the types.

2016 Non solo ornamenti. Parures e oggetti-simbolo dalle tombe dei principi indigeni dell’area Apulo-Lucana. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 503-528. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano. <https://www.academia.edu/28841959/>.

Interprets the ornaments and symbolic objects recovered from the tombs of the indigenous princes of the Apulian-Lucan area of Italy.

Morales, Juan I., Artur Cebrià, Aitor Burguet-Coca, Juan Luis Fernández-Marchena, Gala Garcíá-Argudo, Antonio Rodríguez-Hidalgo, María Soto, Sahra Talamo, José-Miguel Tejero, Josep Vallverdú, and Josep Maria Fullola

2019 The Middle-to-Upper Paleolithic Transition Occupations from Cova Foradada (Calafell, NE Iberia). *PLoS ONE* 14(5), e0215832; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333159482>.

Layer III_n (Gravettian) contained an abundance of pierced shell ornaments from a variety of marine gastropod and scaphopod species, including *Homalopoma sanguineum*, *Tritia neritea*, *Tritia incrassata*, *Tritia reticulata*, *Nucella lapillus*, *Turritella communis*, *Bittium reticulatum*, *Nassarius circumcinctus*, and *Antalis* sp.

Mordvintseva, Valentina I., Aleksander V. Ljysenko, and Vyacheslav V. Masyakin

2016 Female Elite Grave in the Necropolis Luchistoe-2 (Southern Crimea). *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 22:199-261; <https://www.academia.edu/35365002/>.

The burial was accompanied by a variety of ornaments including beads of glass, faience, stone, and amber, as well as silver *lunula*-pendants. Ukraine.

Mordvintseva, Valentina I. and Yurii P. Zaitsev

2003 The Nogaichik Burial-Mound in the Steppes of the Crimea. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 9(3-4):193-257.

Re-analyses the date and presents a full inventory of finds from this very rich Sarmatian grave, now attributed to the period between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. Beads include pearls, faceted jet, coral, agate, green glass, eye beads, Egyptian blue, granulated gold, and veined glass imitating onyx (pp. 212-214, 237-238). Ukraine.

Morena López, José Antonio

2020 Nuevos datos para el estudio de la necrópolis oriental romana de Torreparedones (Baena, Córdoba). *Antiquitas* 33:101-115; <https://www.academia.edu/76338914/>.

A burial from the eastern necropolis at the Roman Torreparedones site in southern Spain was accompanied by a necklace composed of gold, carnelian, and jet beads. The latter were faceted and had a dot-in-circle design in the center of each central facet.

Moreno-García, Marta, Carlos M. Pimenta, Ana Pajuelo Pando, and Pedro M. López Aldana

2010 Archaeological Evidence of Pre-Industrial Worked Bone Activity in 18th Century Seville, Spain. In *Ancient and Modern Bone Artefacts from America to Russia*, edited by Alexandra Legrand-Pineau et al., pp. 183-190. BAR International Series 2136. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290445842>.

On the manufacture of lathe-turned bone rosary beads.

Morero, Elise and Romain Prévalet

2015 Technological Transfer of Luxury Craftsmanship between Crete and the Orient during the Bronze Age. In *There and Back Again – the Crossroads II, Proceedings of an International Conference Held in Prague, September 15-18, 2014*, edited by Jana Mynářová, Pavel Onderka, and Peter Pavúk, pp. 59-83. Charles University in Prague. <https://www.academia.edu/19368730/>.

Reveals that Cretan technical processes such as goldworking were not exclusively the result of transfer. Indeed, the ancient techniques were also developed from a series of local innovations, craftsmanship stimulation through networking, and reciprocal contacts. Goes on to reconstruct the techniques and tools used in the production of gold ornaments, including beads and pendants.

Moretti, Gianni

2005 La Rosetta. Storia e tecnologia della perla di vetro veneziana più conosciuta al mondo / The Chevron Bead. History and Technology of the World Best Known Venetian Bead. *Rivista della Stazione Sperimentale del Vetro* 1:27-47.

In Italian and English.

Morillo León, José Miguel, Claudia Pau, and Jean Guilaine

2018 The Proboscidean Ivory Adornments from the Hypogeum of Padru Jossu (Sanluri, Sardinia, Italy) and the Mediterranean Bell Beaker. *Zephyrus* LXXXII:35-64; <https://www.academia.edu/40273472/>.

The adornments include buttons which likely served as beads. Includes information about manufacture and use.

Morlans, Shantala and Aliénor Rajade

2011 Les grosses perles en verre de l'époque mérovingienne. Approche croisée d'un objet multifonctionnel. In *Profils d'objets. Approches d'anthropologues et d'archéologues*, edited by Fabienne Wateau et al., pp. 11-21. Colloques de la Maison René-Ginouvès, Paris.

On large glass beads of the Merovingian period; a multifunctional approach.

Moro Abadía, Oscar and April Nowell

2015 Palaeolithic Personal Ornaments: Historical Development and Epistemological Challenges. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 22:952-979;
<https://www.academia.edu/10818015/>.

Explores the history and epistemology of the concept of “ornament” (beads and pendants) in the field of Paleolithic archaeology, particularly the factors underlying why the same kinds of objects have been historically described in very diverse ways.

Morris, Carole

1993 Review of *Gougad-Pateraenneu: Old Talisman Necklaces from Brittany, France*, by Marie-José Oppé and Howard Oppé (1993). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:71-72; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol5/iss1/11/>.

1999 Review of *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek (1997). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 33:10-11;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

2001 An Irish “String” Bead in Viking York. *Bead Society of Great Britain Newsletter* 58:4-5.
A detailed report with good illustrations on a technically interesting and archaeologically uncommon bead found at Walmgate, York, England, United Kingdom.

2001 An Irish “String” Bead in Viking York. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 38:13-15;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Similar content to the above.

2005 A Meare Spiral Bead from Orkney. *Bead Society of Great Britain Newsletter* 80:8.
The bead, measuring 1.8 cm across, was made at Meare, a Somerset Lake Villages site, datable to ca. 300 BC-ca. AD 50, and was found in a rubbish dump at Minehowe in Orkney, Scotland, a site that the excavator links with the King of Orkney.

Morris, S.P.

2001 Potnia Aswiya: Anatolian Contributions to Greek Religion. In *Potnia: Deities and Religion in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the Eighth International Aegean Conference, Göteborg... 2000*, edited by R. Laffineur and R. Hagg, pp. 423-434. *Aegaeum* 22.

Some remarks on amber and blue beads and pendants hung on cult images; e.g., Artemis of Ephesus.

Moscatti, S.

1987 *L'Arte della Sicilia punica*. Jaca Book, Milan.

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

Mosheyeva, Olga N.

1997 «Гравированные» бусы Нижнего Поволжья [“Engraved” Beads of the Lower Volga Region]. *Historical and Archaeological Research in the Lower Volga Region* 2; <https://www.academia.edu/14338122/>.

Discusses chalcedony and carnelian beads with etched designs found in Sarmatian burials of the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century AD in the Lower Volga region of southern Russia, including production techniques and temporal placement.

1998 Гагатовые бусы в сарматских погребениях Нижнего Поволжья III-I вв. до н.э. [Jet Beads in Sarmatian Burials of the Lower Volga Region in the 3d-1st centuries BC]. *Russian Archaeology* 1:156-161.

Suggests that small cylindrical jet beads with notches at the hole from Lower Volga burials that date to the 3d-1st centuries BC be considered a new variant of type 27 in E.M. Alekseeva's classification. Southern Russia.

2008 Глазчатые бусы [Eye Beads]. *Russian Archaeology* 4:23-33.

A survey of eye beads in western Russia. Brief English summary.

2014 Такие привычные необычные бусы сарматов [Such Familiar Unusual Beads]. *Bulletin of the Orientalist Society* 21:183-193; <https://www.academia.edu/33771833/>.

Discusses eye beads from Sarmatian sites in southern Russia with comparative material. Lengthy English summary.

2018 Полосатые бусы из сарматских погребений Нижнего Поволжья V в. до н.э. – IV в. н.э. [Striped Beads from Sarmatian Burials of the Lower Volga Region of the 5th Century BC-4th Century AD]. In *Problems of Archaeology and Museology. Collection in Memory of N.V. Khabarova (1955-2017)*, edited by A.S. Skripkin et al., pp.166-177. Volgograd State University, Volgograd. <https://www.academia.edu/43336829/>.

Presents a classification of glass beads and pendants with striped decoration from Sarmatian complexes in the Lower Volga region, Russia.

2019 Синий цвет в сарматских бусах [The Blue Color in Sarmatian Beads]. In *Archaeology as Life. In Memory of Evgeny Pavlovich Myskova*, edited by E.V. Kruglov, A.S. Lapshin, and I.Yu. Lapshina, pp. 99-111. Sfera, Volgograd. <https://www.academia.edu/43336828/>.

Investigates the symbolism of blue beads in Sarmatian culture. Russia. English abstract.

2021 Бусы VI в. до н.э. – III в. н.э. на территории Астраханской области. Обзор археологических коллекций [Beads of the 6th Century BC-3rd Century AD in the Territory of the Astrakhan Region. Review of the Archaeological Collections.] *Astrakhan Local History Readings* XIII:53-60; <https://www.academia.edu/106787418/>.

Presents an inventory of the bead types recovered from sites in southern Russia.

Mosser, Martin, Bendeguz Tobias, and Karin Wiltschke-Schrotta

2014 Gräber des frühen 9. Jahrhunderts innerhalb der Legionsziegelei von Vindobona [Graves of the Early 9th Century within the Legion Brickworks of Vindobona]. *Fundort Wien* 17:80-95; <https://www.academia.edu/11843583/>.

Excavated in Vienna, Austria, Burial 1 was accompanied by a necklace composed of an assortment of glass beads, mostly decorated.

Motschi, Andreas

2020 Frühmittelalterliche Kulturräume südlich des Jura. Die Gräber des 7. Jahrhunderts von Oensingen-Bienken [Early Medieval Cultural Areas South of the Jura. The 7th-Century Graves of Oensingen-Bienken]. *Archäologie und Denkmalpflege im Kanton Solothurn* 25:11-46; <https://www.academia.edu/45582474/>.

Several of the burials excavated in a 7th-century cemetery in Switzerland were accompanied by necklaces composed of various glass and amber beads.

Mougne, Caroline, Catherine Dupont, Querré Guirec, Patricia Semelier, and Valérie Audé

2018 Perles discoïdes en coquillie marine et en roche de l'âge du Bronze dans le Centre-Ouest de la France : l'exemple du Mas de Champ Redon à Luxé. In *Animal symbolisé, animal exploité : du Paléolithique à la Protohistoire*, edited by Sandrine Costamagno, Lionel Gourichon, Catherine Dupont, Olivier Dutour, and Denis Vialou, pp. 127-161. Édition électronique du CTHS, Paris. <https://www.academia.edu/37705696/>.

A small funerary complex from the Early Bronze Age at the site of Mas de Champ Redon in west-central France yielded 40 discoid beads; 39 of marine shell and one of stone. Includes information about manufacturing techniques.

Mozsolics, Amália

1985 *Bronzefunde aus Ungarn: Depotfundhorizonte von Aranyos, Kurd und Gyermely*. Akad. Kiado, Budapest.

Detailed survey of Bronze Age bead finds in various materials from several sites in Hungary.

1988 Der Bronzefund aus der oberen Remete-Höhle. *Acta Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* XL:27-64. Amber beads were found together with gold hair rings in a Bronze Age hoard in Hungary. Useful list of parallel occurrences.

Mróz, Anna

2005 Glass Braceletes and Beads from Sector IV at Novae (of 1st to 6th Century). *Novensia* 16:17-40.

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

Mugurēvičs, Ēvalds

1995 Finds of Glass Beads from the Tenth to Thirteenth Centuries in Latvia. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 33-37. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

- 2003 Viking Age and Medieval Finds of East Baltic Amber in Latvia and the Neighbouring Countries (9th-16th Century). In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 90-95. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

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

Muhly, Polymnia

- 1992 Minoikos Laxeutos Taphos ston Poro Herakleiou Anaskaphis 1967 (Minoan Rock-Cut Tomb at Poros near Herakleion, 1967 Excavation). *Library of Athens Archaeological Society* 129:182-197.

Mid-second millennium tomb (Middle Min III-Late Min I) in Greece with early examples of mold-formed and relief beads in gold and glass. In Greek with English summary.

Mujika, Jose Antonio and Angel Armendariz

- 1991 Excavaciones en la estación megalítica de Murumendi (Beasain, Gipuzkoa). *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 43:105-165; <https://www.academia.edu/82700216/>.

Two sites in the Basque Country of northern Spain yielded beads made of gold, jet, calcite, greenstone, slate, and amber. Most are attributed to the Neolithic period.

Müller, Katharina

- 2005 Thirteen-Hundred-Year-Old Bead Adornments from Baar, Canton Zug, Switzerland. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 17:58-68; <https://www.academia.edu/27509254/>.

An Early Medieval (7th-century) cemetery containing over 200 burials with rich grave goods was discovered in Baar, Switzerland. Almost 3000 glass, amber, coral, and amethyst beads were with the female burials, and it was possible to reconstruct the necklaces and sewn-on appliques they were part of.

Müller, Róbert

- 2010 *Die Gräberfelder vor der Südmauer der Befestigung von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta. Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense* 1. <https://www.academia.edu/86625893/>.

A site in western Hungary yielded glass beads and metal pendants which relate to the Late Roman period, the Early Keszthely culture, and the Carolingian period. *See also* Pásztor (2010).

Müller, Rosemarie

- 1985 *Die Grabfunde der Jastorf- und Latènezeit an unterer Saale und Mittelelbe. Veröffentlichungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte in Halle* 38.

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

Muratbakieva, A.D.

- 2024 Элементы женского костюма из раскопок на территории Санкт-Петербурга [Elements of Women's Costume from Excavations in St. Petersburg]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 1:116-126; <https://www.academia.edu/116956624/>.

Ornaments include several varieties of monochrome glass beads, some strung on woolen thread, as well as a glass eye bead and two wooden beads. Russia. English abstract.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes

2016 Capítulo 13. El ámbar del *Tholos* de Montelirio. In *Montelirio. Un gran monumento megalítico de la Edad del Cobre*, edited by Á. Fernández Flores, L. García Sanjuán, and M. Díaz-Zorita, pp. 311-344. Conserjería de Cultura, Sevilla.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312197442>.

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, Araceli Martín Cóllica, and Marcos Martínón-Torrés

2023 The Earliest Baltic Amber in Western Europe. Research Square;
<https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3133322/v1>.

Analysis of an amber bead recovered in a Late Neolithic funerary cave (3634–3363 2σ cal BC) in northeastern Iberia revealed it is succinite, providing the earliest evidence of the arrival of Baltic amber in the Mediterranean and Western Europe, before the Bell Beaker phenomenon and more than a millennium earlier than traditionally thought.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Rafael M. Martínez-Sánchez, and Juan Carlos Vera-Rodríguez

2018 El ámbar de la Cueva de los Cuarenta (Priego de Córdoba, Córdoba) [Amber from Cueva de los Cuarenta (Priego de Córdoba, Southern Iberia)]. *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 75(2):333-343; <https://www.academia.edu/37976794/>.

Investigates an amber bead or pendant found in Neolithic contexts in a cave in southern Spain. It was the only ornament found among a minimum number of 41 inhumations. Archaeometric data are provided.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes and Marcos Martínón-Torrés

2012 Amber Sources and Trade in the Prehistory of the Iberian Peninsula. *European Journal of Archaeology* 15(2):187-216; <https://www.academia.edu/1877438/>.

Presents Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) characterization of archaeological amber from three Iberian prehistoric sites, including a necklace recovered from the megalithic site of Palacio III (Almadén de la Plata, Sevilla) and a necklace from the Muricecs de Cellers cave (Llimiana, Pallars Jussà, Lleida).

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Marcos Martínón-Torres, Leonardo García Sanjuán, David Wheatley, Mark A. Hunt Ortiz, Matilde Forteza González, and María Jesús Hernández Arnedo

2015 New Objects in Old Structures. The Iron Age Hoard of the Palacio III Megalithic Funerary Complex (Almadén de la Plata, Seville, Spain). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 57:322-334.

Presents the contextual, morphological, and analytical study of an exceptional hoard that includes a necklace of dark red amber beads, a circular carnelian bead, and a tongue-shaped silver pendant. Compositional analysis reveals the sources of the materials.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes and Ignacio Montero-Ruiz

2012 Copper Ornaments in the Iberian Chalcolithic: Technology Versus Social Demand. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 25(1):53-73.

Attempts to determine why copper not used in Iberia for the manufacture of personal ornaments during the Chalcolithic by analyzing the technological and socioeconomic aspects of the social demand for these products in the Chalcolithic in Spain.

2017 The Social Value of Things. Amber and Copper in the Iberian Chalcolithic. In *Key Resources and Socio-Cultural Developments in the Iberian Chalcolithic*, edited by Martin Bartelheim, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, and Michael Kunst, pp. 273-290. *RessourcenKulturen* 6.

Address the social meaning of amber and metal objects (including beads and other ornaments) on the Iberian Peninsula during Late Prehistory and how it changed over time.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Enrique Peñalver, Primitiva Bueno, Rosa Barroso, Rodrigo de Balbín, and Marcos Martín-Torres

2018 Amber in Prehistoric Iberia: New Data and a Review. *PLoS ONE*; <https://www.academia.edu/37330351/>.

Concentrating on the nature, distribution and circulation of amber in prehistoric Iberia, this paper presents new standardized FTIR analyses of 22 archaeological and geological samples from a large number of contexts across Iberia, as well as a wide scale review of all the legacy data available. Spain.

Musabeyli, Nacaf

2007 Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline Boosts Azerbaijani Archaeology. *Visions of Azerbaijan* 2.3:48-53.

The survey of the pipeline route unearthed the remains of hundreds of tombs and ancient settlements from the end of the Copper Age to the Middle Ages. These sites were mainly in Western Azerbaijan. Finds include beads of glass paste, gold, carnelian, shell, and animal teeth, as well as paste figural pendants.

Muscuso, Sara

2017 I vetri e l'ambra. In *La Sardegna fenicia e punica. Storia e materiali*, edited by Michele Guirguis, pp. 439-448. *Corpora delle antichità della Sardegna*. <https://www.academia.edu/36934166/>.

Provides an illustrated catalog of select ornaments of glass and amber recovered from Phoenician-Punic sites on Sardinia, Italy. These include necklaces composed of various types of glass beads, glass/glass-paste head and face pendants, and amber pendants, one with a gold mounting.

Musée Bossuet

1984 *Catalogues des collections du Musée Bossuet, Ville de Meaux, 1: Préhistoire, Protohistoire, Gallo-romain*. Le Musée, Meaux.

A necklace of shell beads (*Spondylus*, *Cardium*, etc.) found at Vignely, France, in 1865, is now recognized as the first evidence of the 5th-millennium Danubian Culture on the Île-de-France (pp. 28f., pl. III).

Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico “Luigi Pigorini”

1985 *L'arte albanese nei secoli*. De Luca Editore, Rome.

Exhibition catalogue of 649 objects from Albanian museums, Neolithic to modern, all illustrated. Includes ancient jewelry and recent folk jewelry; glass and amber beads, 6th-5th centuries BC (no. 142); and glass beads including patterned types, 6th-9th centuries AD (nos. 411-414).

Museyibli, Najaf

2008 *Long Report. Excavations of Shamkirchai Kurgan 3. KP 333 - BTC ROW*. Azerbaijan Republic, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

The beads recovered from Bronze Age and Christian burials included those of paste, stone, wolf teeth, and mother-of-pearl.

Museyibli, Najaf, Gahraman Agayev, Safar Ashurov, Idris Aliyev, Muzaffar Huseynov, Shamil Najafov, and Farhad Guliyev

2008 *Long Report. Excavations of Tovuzchai Necropolis. KP 378 - BTC ROW*. Azerbaijan Republic, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Many of the 89 late Bronze Age to early Iron Age burials (second half of the 2nd millennium - early 1st millennium, BC) were accompanied by beads of stone, bone, glass, paste, and ceramic. They are described by grave.

Museyibli, Najaf, Muzaffar Huseynov, and Bakhtiyar Jalilov

2007 *Hasansu Necropolis Report on Excavations of Hasansu Necropolis at Kilometre Point 398.8 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Beads of paste, agate, and bone, as well as cowries, accompanied a number of the burials which are attributed to the Early Iron Age (7th-5th centuries BC).

Museyibli, Najaf and Viktor Kvachidze

2006 *Zayamchay Cemetery: Report on Excavations of a Muslim Cemetery at Kilometre Point 356 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Excavation of a Muslim cemetery in Azerbaijan uncovered numerous burials, one of which (no. 17) deviated from established Muslim burial practices in that it was accompanied by beads of carnelian, etched(?) stone, blue faience(?), and cowries.

Museyibli, Najaf, Viktor Kvachidze, and Shamil Najafov

2008 *Girag Kasaman II: Report on Excavations of Girag Kasaman II Site at Kilometre Point 406 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

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

Musson, C.R.

1991 *The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 76.

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

Mykhailova, Nataliia

2020 Personal Ornaments of the Children in the Mariupol Type Cemeteries (Ukraine). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 371-382. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic, many of the interred were accompanied by rich grave goods including adornments made from bone, stone, pearl, carp teeth, deer canines, and boar tusks.

Nabatschikow, W.A.

1989 *Gold und Kunsthandwerk vom antiken Kuban: neue archaologische Entdeckungen aus der Sowjetunion*. Theiss, Stuttgart.

Exhibition catalog of Maeotian, Scythian, and Sarmatian material, 7th century BC - 4th century AD, with many bead types, including fine glass examples.

Nagel, W. and Eva Strommenger

1985 *Kalakent: früheisenzeitliche Grabfunde aus dem transkaukasischen Gebiet von Kirovabad/Jelisavetopol*. Berliner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte N.F. 4.

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

Nagy, Marcella and András Figler

2009 Dentálumékszerek a Gáta-Wieselburg kultúra temetkezéseiben (Dentalium Jewellery in the Burials of the Gáta-Wieselburg Culture). In *Momos VI: Proceedings of the 6th Meeting for the Researchers of Prehistory, Kőszeg, 19-21 March, 2009*, edited by Gábor Ilon, pp. 255-266.

One of the remarkable and rare funerary objects from the burials of the Middle Bronze Age Gáta-Wieselburg culture is the jewelry 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.

Nagy, Margit

1998 *Avarzeitliche Gräberfelder im Stadtgebiet von Budapest*. 2 vols. Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica 2. <https://www.academia.edu/42842194/>; <https://www.academia.edu/42842218/>.

The beads and pendants of various materials recovered from various Avar-period burials in Budapest, Hungary, are briefly described in the site descriptions (vol. 1) and illustrated in vol. 2.

2005 Kora népvándorlás kori gyermeksírák amulettekkel Mártélyről (Csongrád megye). *Zalai Múzeum* 14:97-128; <https://www.academia.edu/1260945/>.

The burial of a child dated to the 5th century uncovered in southern Hungary was accompanied by a variety of ornaments including beads made of glass, amber, and bones, as well as pendants fashioned from metal, bone, deer teeth, and boar tusks. English summary.

2006 Kora népvándorláskori sírleletek Budapest területéről. *Budapest Régiségei* XL:95-155; <https://www.academia.edu/1513834/>.

A burial of the Early Migration Period uncovered in Budapest, Hungary, was accompanied by a substantial necklace composed of glass, carnelian, and amber beads. In Hungarian and German.

2012 Langobard sírok Budapest-Óbuda/Aquincumból. In *Thesaurus Avarorum. Archaeological Studies in Honour of Éva Garam*, edited by Vida Tivadar, pp. 141-174. Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/2222360/>.

A variety of glass beads were recovered from Longobard graves at Roman Aquincum in Budapest, Hungary.

2018 *A Budapest XVII. Rákosszaba, Péceli úti császárkori barbár temető (Kr. u. 2-4. század)*. 2 vols. Self published, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/36568854/>.

Beads of various materials were recovered from a barbarian burial ground dating to the 2nd-4th centuries in Budapest, Hungary.

2023 *Das jünger-kaiserzeitliche Gräberfeld von Budapest-Rákosszaba, Péceli út (2.-4. Jahrhundert n. Chr.) – Ein grenznaher Fundort im Barbaricum gegenüber Aquincum. Teil I. Beschreibung der Gräber und Funde*. Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarorum inter Pannoniam Daciamque 1. <https://www.academia.edu/118716954/>.

A wide variety of beads of glass, faience, stone, and amber accompanied burials of the 2nd-4th centuries excavated from a cemetery in north-central Hungary.

Nakoinz, Oliver

2004 Studien zur räumlichen Abgrenzung und Strukturierung der älteren Hunsrück-Eifel-Kultur. Ph.D. dissertation. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel. <https://www.academia.edu/62074026/>.

This study establishes that the Hunsrück-Eifel culture which existed in the Middle Rhine region of what is now western Germany and eastern Belgium and Luxembourg is an actual culture, based on a study of several artifact groups – including jewelry (beads and pendants of various materials) – recovered from 774 sites in the region.

Narimanishvili, Dimitri

2010 Египетские амулеты III-II тысячелетии до н.э на Южном Кавказе. In *Archeology, Ethnology, Folklorism of the Caucasus*, pp. 221-224. Meridiani, Tbilisi. <https://www.academia.edu/2921093/>.

On Egyptian amulets of the 3rd-2nd millennia BC found in the South Caucasus.

Narimanishvili, Dimitri, Giorgi Karelidze, and Jacek Hamburg

2015 New Data from Beshatsheni Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Cemetery. In *Metsamor: The Chronicle of Fifty Years of Excavations*, edited by A. Philiposyan, pp. 104-116.

Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, Erevan.

<https://www.academia.edu/16548668/>.

Stone and paste beads were found with several burials at a cemetery in Georgia. Also found with the remains of a child were perforated goat and sheep ankle bones situated at various points on the body which may have served an amuletic purpose.

Narimanishvili, Goderdzi

2010 Trialeti in the 15th and 14th Centuries BC. In *Rescue Archaeology in Georgia: Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan South Caucasian Pipelines*, edited by Gela Gamkrelidze, pp. 312-369.

Georgian National Museum, Tbilisi. <https://www.academia.edu/9727956/>.

The beads recovered from the Saphar-Kharaba cemetery are extremely varied in character. There are round, barrel-shaped, bi-conical, flat, and cylindrical beads of sardonyx, glass, paste, bronze, and gold.

Narimanishvili, Goderdzi, Juansher Amiranashvili, Revaz Davlianidze, Bidzina Murvanidze, Nino Shanshashvili, and Marine Kvachadze

2007 Archaeological Investigations at Site IV-156 Saphar-Kharaba, KP 120, Tsalka District. Report submitted to BTC and SCP Pipelines Companies, Tbilisi, Georgia.

<https://www.academia.edu/6560588/>

Burials in a Late Bronze Age cemetery in Georgia were accompanied by a variety of beads including those of glass, paste, sard, agate, bronze, and gold.

Narimanishvili, Goderdzi, Juansher Amiranashvili, Marine Kvachadze, and Nino Shanshashvili

2010 Archaeological Sites at Avranlo. In *Rescue Archaeology in Georgia: Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan South Caucasian Pipelines*, edited by Gela Gamkrelidze, pp. 381-409. Georgian National Museum, Tbilisi. <https://www.academia.edu/9727956/>.

Beads associated with burials include those made of glass paste, carnelian, and bronze.

Nash, George

2012 Mechanisms of Production and Exchange: Early Prehistoric Perforated Bead Production and Use in Southwest Wales. *Time and Mind: The Journal of Archaeology, Consciousness and Culture* 5(1):73-84;

<https://doi.org/10.2752/175169712X13195388365036>.

Excavation of 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 those found elsewhere in the region, the Mesolithic coastal site of Nab Head in particular. A list of perforated stone beads found at Welsh sites that date from the early prehistoric era is included.

Näsman, Ulf

2000 Exchange and Politics: The Eighth–Early Ninth Century in Denmark. In *The Long Eighth Century: Production, Distribution and Demand*, edited by Inge Lyse Hansen and Chris Wickham, pp.35-68. Brill, Leiden.

Succinctly discusses glass bead production and trade in Denmark with emphasis on Ribe.

- 2003 Beads of Amber, Cornelian, Glass, Jet, Rock-Crystal and Stone. In *Borg in Lofoten. A Chieftain's Farm in North Norway*, edited by G.S. Munch, O.S. Johansen, and E. Roesdahl, pp. 232-240. Tapir, Trondheim.

Nasretdinov, Ramil R. and Mikhail Yu. Treister

- 2022 Погребение с греческим скарабеоидом V-IV вв. до н.э. из Башкирского Зауралья [A Burial with a Greek Scaraboid of the 5th-4th Centuries BC from Bashkirian Trans-Urals]. *Ufimsky Archaeological Bulletin* 22(1):115-131; <https://www.academia.edu/82472674/>.
In addition to the chalcedony scaraboid, the burial was accompanied by a dark-blue glass bead with a white scallop-shaped decoration and 17 rhomboid jet necklace elements. Located in the Republic of Bashkortostan, eastern Russia.

Natali, Elena, Marisa Agrostelli, Flavio Feriozzi, Vincenza Forgia, and Roberto Micheli

- 2021 I livelli neolitici della Grotta San Michele di Saracena (CS). In *Dal pollino all'orsomarso ricerche archeologiche fra Ionio e Tirreno: Atti del convegno internazionale San Lorenzo Bellizzi, 4-6 ottobre 2019*, edited by Gloria Mittica, Carmelo Colelli, Antonio Larocca, and Felice Larocca, pp. 33-59 (vol. I), 405-427 (vol. II). *Analecta Romana Instituti Danici, Supplementum LVI*. <https://www.academia.edu/62711959/>.
Ornaments recovered from the Neolithic levels at the cave of San Michele at Saracena in southern Italy include beads made of shell, steatite, pisolite, and terra cotta, as well as animal tooth pendants and their bone imitations.

Natuniewicz-Sekula, Magdalena and Marek Baczewski

- 2023 *Weklice. A Cemetery of the Wielbark Culture on the Eastern Margin of the Vistula Delta (Excavations 2005-2018)*. *Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica XXIII*. <https://www.academia.edu/114646023/>.
Located in northern Poland, the burials were accompanied by beads made of glass, amber, and gold.

Nava, Maria L. and R. Fuligni

- 1994 Note per la conoscenza della prima età del Ferro in Daunia: l'insediamento protostorico di Monte Saraceno (Gargano). *Archivio Storico Pugliese* 47:53-133.
Glass beads of various types from tombs in southern Italy, late 10th-7th centuries BC.

Nawroth, Manfred

- 2001 *Das Gräberfeld von Pfahlheim und das Reitzubehör der Merowingerzeit*.
Wissenschaftliche Beibände zum Anzeiger des Germanischen Nationalmuseums 19.
A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany yielded various ornaments, including monochrome and polychrome glass beads, as well as those of stone and metal.

Nazari, Vazrick

- 2021 Lepidoptera in Upper Paleolithic Art. *Antenna* 45:66-72; <https://www.academia.edu/73743023/>.
Illustrates (Fig. 3, e) and briefly discusses several pendants which purportedly depict butterfly pupae, beetles, and ladybugs from Magdalenian contexts at Paleolithic sites in France.

Nebelsick, Louis D.

- 2024 Empowering Babies, Girls, and Women: Central European Iron Age Magic Pendants between Metaphor, Narrative, and Salvation. In *Aspekte magischen Denkens. Internationale Tagung vom 12.-13. November 2021 in Halle (Saale)*, edited by A. Reichenberger and H. Meller, pp. 115-135. Tagungen des Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte Halle 29. <https://www.academia.edu/118919865/>.

Examples of pendants and beads from the salt miners' cemeteries at Hallstatt and Bad Dürrenberg, Austria, are used to demonstrate that these magically empowered and empowering amulets almost always protect women and children.

Nechiporuk, Alexander

- 2019 Средневековые курганы на селище Мухортова Поляна 2 [Medieval Mounds in the Village of Mukhortova Polyana 2]. In *Археологическое наследие: материалы и интерпретации. Владикавказ*, edited by R.F. Fidarov, pp. 33-66. Institute of History and Archeology, RSO-A, Vladikavkaz. <https://www.academia.edu/40184072/>.

A variety of glass and rock crystal beads were found with burials in southern Russia.

Nederstigt, Leonoor

- 2019 Kralen. In *Alles op een rij; archeologische opgravingen in het Merovingisch grafveld in Alphen (Noord-Brabant)*, edited by Marc Verhoeven and Maurice Janssen, pp. 97-120. RAAP-Rapport 3560. <https://www.academia.edu/42878386/>.

A wide variety of beads was recovered from the Merovingian cemetery in Alphen (North Brabant), the Netherlands. They are mostly made of monochrome and polychrome glass, but amber, amethyst, and rock crystal specimens are also present, as is a Roman silver coin used as a pendant.

Needham, Andy, Aimée Little, Chantal Conneller, Diederik Pomstra, Shannon Croft, and Nicky Milner

- 2018 Beads and Pendant. In *Star Carr. Volume 2: Studies in Technology, Subsistence and Environment*, edited by Nicky Milner, Chantal Conneller, and Barry Taylor, pp. 463-477. White Rose University Press, York. <https://www.academia.edu/36422589/>.

Chapter 33 discusses the small group of ornaments recovered from the important Mesolithic site of Star Carr in North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom. They include shale disc beads, a possible bird-bone bead, a perforated amber fragment, perforated red deer teeth, and a unique, engraved shale pendant which represents the earliest form of Mesolithic art in Britain. Also recovered were a number of flint awls which were likely used to perforate the shale ornaments. Insight is provided regarding the manufacture of the ornaments.

Needham, S.P. and M. Bimson

- 1988 Late Bronze Age Egyptian Blue at Runnymede. *Antiquaries Journal* LXVIII:314-315. The first bead of Egyptian blue to be found in pre-Roman Britain raises questions about their scarcity outside the Mediterranean area. England, United Kingdom.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia

- 1986 Il vago d'ambra tipo Tirinto. In *Il Riparo dell'Ambra*, by D. Cocci Genick, pp. 199-202. Comune di Viareggio, Viareggio.

Contains a map of the distribution of Tiryns-type amber beads.

- 1999 Produzione e commercio dei vaghi d'ambra tipo Tirinto e tipo Allumiere alla luce delle recenti scoperte. In *Protostoria e Storia del "Venetorum Angulus."* Atti del XX Convegno di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, Portogruaro - Quarto D'Altino - Este - Adria, 16-19 ottobre 1996, pp. 241-265. Istituti Editoriali e Poligrafici Internazionali, Pisa.
<https://www.academia.edu/4674310/>.

On the production and trade of Tirinto and Allumiere type amber beads in Bronze Age Italy.

- 2007 Le vesti sontuose e gli ornamenti. Monili d'ambra e di materie preziose nelle tombe femminili di età orientalizzante e arcaica in Italia. In *Scripta praehistorica in honorem Biba Teržan*, edited by M. Blečić, M. Črešnar, B. Hänsel, A. Hellmuth, E. Kaiser, and C. Metzner-Nebelsick, pp. 533-556. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana.
<https://www.academia.edu/7005546/>.

Reports on the jewelry of amber and precious materials found in women's tombs of the Orientalizing and Archaic periods in Italy.

- 2009 Amber as Prestige and Social Indicator in Late Prehistoric Italy. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 190-209. National Museum, Belgrade.

A useful survey. Few amber beads occur in Italy in hoards, unlike in Continental Europe. Recent finds in Sardinia are mostly from sanctuaries: amber, glass, carnelian, and bronze beads together, probably necklaces offered to a goddess. Italian and Late Mycenaean Greek graves (including some men's graves) have yielded many elaborate necklaces composed of various luxury or imported materials.

- 2011 Amber and the Warrior Princes of the Orientalising Period in Italy. In *Exotica in the Prehistoric Mediterranean*, edited by Andrea Vianello, pp. 63-95. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/17397643/>.

Between the 8th and 5th centuries BC, amber objects – ranging from simple necklaces of beads and geometrical pendants to complex human figures, animals, and mythical beings – were an important part of the display of luxury among male elites in Italy.

- 2014 I vaghi tipo Tirinto e Allumiere come indicatori di *status*. Nuovi dati su cronologia e diffusione. In *Amore per l'antico. Dal Tirreno all'Adriatico, dalla Preistoria al Medioevo e oltre. Studi di antichità in ricordo di Giuliano de Marinis*, Vol. 1, edited by Gabriele Baldelli and Fulvia Lo Schiavo, pp. 3-14. Scienze e Lettere, Roma.
<https://www.academia.edu/12573502/>.

Tiryns and Allumiere type amber beads are important indicators of high status and were widely distributed from Sardinia to the Black Sea. They date to the latter part of the Bronze Age and are therefore useful as chronological indicators.

- 2016 Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Sul filo dell'ambra.... In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014,

edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 13-33. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Examines some of the meanings which can be attributed to ornaments (beads and pendants included) in European prehistory and their communicative value, with a stress on amber objects.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia (ed.)

2016 *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi* [Adorning Oneself to Communicate with Men and with the Gods. Objects of Ornament as Status Symbols, Amulets, Request for Protection: Research and Excavations]. 2 vols. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Contains a number of articles (primarily in vol. 1) dealing with ornaments and ornamental objects in prehistoric Europe with an emphasis on Italy. Individual articles that deal with beads and pendants are listed elsewhere in this bibliography. The articles are mostly in Italian with English abstracts.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia and Matteo Aspesi

2016 Gli oggetti di ornamento dell'età del rame dell'Italia centrale. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 157-176. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.
<https://www.academia.edu/35384112/>.

Provides an overview of beads, pendants, and other ornamental objects related to the Copper Age in central Italy.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia and Veronica Gallo

2016 L'ambra in Italia. Le vie di penetrazione e la diffusione durante la protostoria. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 291-313. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12.
<https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Discusses the trade routes by which Baltic amber traveled to Italy during the Bronze and Iron ages. Several unique fibulae with amber bead sliders uncovered in the Province of Rimini are illustrated.

2018 Adriatico mare dell'ambra: il *Caput Adriae* porta tra Europa e mondo mediterraneo. *Studi di Preistoria e Protostoria* 5:407-418; <https://www.academia.edu/62244773/>.

Caput Adriae was an important part of the amber route between cultural aspects of mid-northern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean from the late phases of the Bronze Age and throughout the Iron Age.

2020 Il distanziatore di fili tipo Kakovatos e altri elementi in ambracome indicatori di scambi ad ampio raggiodurante l'età del Bronzo. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LXX S1:539-545; <https://www.academia.edu/82191343/>.

On Kakovatos-type spacer beads and other amber elements as long-distance exchange markers during the Bronze Age.

- 2021 Ornamenti in ambra come indicatori di prestigio nel mondo femminile protostorico. In *La donna nella preistoria e nella protostoria*, edited by Renata Grifoni Cremonesi and Anna Maria Tosatti, pp. 91-188. Aedes Muratoriana, Modena.
<https://www.academia.edu/81645346/>.

Investigates amber ornaments as prestige indicators among women in pre-Roman Italy.

- 2022 Le raffigurazioni di felini in ambra nella Penisola italiana. *LANX* 30: 44-61;
<https://www.academia.edu/81645442/>.

Discuss pre-Roman carved ambers ornaments in the form of felines found on the Italian peninsula. They were mostly used as pendants but sometimes adorned fibula bows.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia, Veronica Gallo, and Paola Mancini

- 2023 Le “Vie dell’Ambra” oggi. Manufatti datanti e nuovi datisui tipi Tirinto e Allumiere in Sardegna. In *Contacts and Exchanges between Sardinia, Continental Italy and the North-Western Europe in the Bronze Age (18th-11th C. BC): The “Copper Route”, the “Amber Route”, the “Tin Route.” Proceedings of the Fifth Festival of the Nuragic Civilization (Orroli, Cagliari)*, edited by Mauro Perra and Fulvia Lo Schiavo, pp. 151-162. Arkadia Editore, Cagliari. <https://www.academia.edu/99527460/>.

Provides new information about amber Tirinto and Allumiere bead types, conical buttons with V-perforations, and multi-perforated plates from sites in Sardinia.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia, B. Raposso, and A. Massari

- 2000 L’Etruria e le vie dell’ambra nel Bronzo Finale. In *L’Etruria tra Italia, Europa e mondo mediterraneo. Ricerche e scavi*, edited by N. Negroni Catacchio, pp. 97-116. Centro Studi Preistoria e Archeologia, Milan. <https://www.academia.edu/5345052/>.

Discusses the various forms of amber beads, pendants, and other ornaments found in Etruria during the Late Bronze Age and lists their find sites.

Neiß, Michael

- 2015 A Lost World? A Re-Evaluation of the Boat Grave at Årby in Turinge Parish, Södermanland, Sweden. In *Dying Gods – Religious Beliefs in Northern and Eastern Europe in the Time of Christianisation*, edited by Christiane Ruhmann und Vera Brieske, pp. 223-231. Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum, Hannover.

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

Nenna, Marie-Dominique

- 1993 La verrerie d’époque hellénistique à Delos. *Journal of Glass Studies* 35:11-21.

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

Neri, Elisabetta, Bernard Gratuze, and Nadine Schibille

- 2018 The Trade of Glass Beads in Early Medieval Illyricum: Towards an Islamic Monopoly. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 11(3):1107-1122;
<https://www.academia.edu/58692591/>.

Explores the impact of the Byzantine-Slavic transition on the use and, by extension, trade of glass beads in the Balkans from the 7th to the 9th century CE. A series of 48 glass beads from two sites in Albania analyzed morphologically, technologically, and chemically by LA-ICP-MS provide the evidence.

2019 Correction to: The Trade of Glass Beads in Early Medieval Illyricum: Towards an Islamic Monopoly. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 11(4):1637-1638; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324521095>.

Corrects minor errors in Table 2 (samples K_013, K_018, K_019, and Lz_012).

Nesterovskyi, V. and O. Zhurukhina

2015 Коштовне каміння Київського Подолу XI-XIII століть. Повідомлення 1. Бурштин [Precious Stones of the Kyiv Podol of the 11th-13th Centuries. Notice 1. Amber]. *Precious and Decorative Stones* 79(1):16-21; <https://www.academia.edu/32556972/>.

Provides detailed morphological and technological characteristics of amber beads from amber workshops in north-central Ukraine.

2017 Технологія обробки бурштину у давньоруський час [Technology of Amber Processing in Old Rus']. *Archeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 22(1):310-31; <https://www.academia.edu/38394319/>.

Discusses the production technology of amber beads and pendants recovered from a workshop of the 12th-early 13th centuries in the Kyiv Podil district of Ukraine. English abstract.

Neubauer, Dieter

2000 Die Wettensburg in der Mainschleife bei Urphar. Eine Höhenbefestigung des Jungneolithikums, der Urnenfelderzeit, der frühen Eisenzeit und der Völkerwanderungszeit. Ph.D. dissertation. Julius-Maximilians-Universität zu Würzburg.

Discusses the glass beads, especially melon beads, found in Hallstatt and LaTène culture and Migration Period contexts at a site in Bavaria, Germany.

Neureiter, Christina

2012 Frühmittelalterliche Depotfunde im mittleren Dnjepr-Raum. M.A. thesis. University of Vienna, Vienna. <https://www.academia.edu/74078050/>.

Ornaments found in early medieval deposits in the central Dnieper region of the Ukraine and southern Russia include beads and pendants of various forms and materials.

Neuwirth, Waltraud

1994 *Perlen aus Gablonz: Historismus, Jugendstil /Beads from Gablonz: Historicism, Art Nouveau*. Self published, Vienna.

The definitive work on the Bohemian glass bead industry which covers every aspect of production down to sizing, stringing, and selling. Many illustrations of the machinery and tools, along with 50 color plates that illustrate a wide range of the beads produced. Text is in German and English though there is also extensive historical material provided only in German. Czechia. See Karklins (1994) for a review.

1995 *Glasperlen Christbaumschmuck/Glass Bead Christmas Tree Ornaments*. Self published, Vienna.

Deals with the glass Christmas tree ornaments collectively produced in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Austria during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The components of many complex ones are blown beads. Czech Republic. See Karklins (1998-1999) for a review.

2011 Beads from Gablonz. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 23.

This volume reprints the English text of Dr. Neuwirth's (1994) treatise on the Bohemian bead industry complete with all 50 color plates. Czechia.

Newell, R.R., D. Kielman, T.S. Constandse-Westermann, W.A.B. van der Sanden, and A. Van Gijn

1990 *An Inquiry into the Ethnic Resolution of Mesolithic Regional Groups: The Study of their Decorative Ornaments in Time and Space*. Brill, Leiden.

Proceeding from a series of tenets of processual ethnographic analogy, the ornaments extant in the post-glacial hunter-fisher-gatherer cultures of Western Europe are examined for their formal properties and time and space parameters. By means of an explicit set of postulates they are tested for the identification, definition, and territorial placement of Mesolithic social, ethnic, and linguistic groups.

Newton, Andrew A.S.

2020 *A 7th Century Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk*. BAR British Series 655. <https://www.academia.edu/43325066/>.

Jewelry items include gold, silver, and glass beads, as well as cabochon pendants. United Kingdom.

Ngan-Tillard, D.J.M., D.J. Huisman, F. Corbella, and A. Van Nass

2018 Over the Rainbow? Micro-CT Scanning to Non-destructively Study Roman and Early Medieval Glass Bead Manufacture. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 98:7-21; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2018.07.007>.

Reports on the usefulness, as well as the limitations, of desktop Micro-CT scanners in the study of bead production technology.

Nichols, Karen

2013 Beaker Burial. Wessex Archaeology Online:

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/blogs/news/2013/04/19/beaker-burial>, accessed 30 Jan. 2014.

Archaeological excavations at CEMEX's Kingsmead Quarry in Berkshire not far from Windsor have uncovered a rare Beaker burial of the Copper Age (2500-2200 BC). Grave goods included some of Britain's earliest gold ornaments (five tubular beads), along with 29 fragmentary amber beads and 30 beads of black lignite. United Kingdom.

Nicolaou, Ino

1985 Excavations at the Eastern Necropolis of Amathous in 1984. *Report of the Department of Antiquities* 1985:257-285.

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

1990 The Jewellery of Cyprus from Neolithic to Roman Times.
<https://lekythos.library.ucy.ac.cy/bitstream/handle/10797/6365/Nikolaou%20Ino.pdf?sequence=1> accessed 13 May 2018.

Some of the jewelry discussed incorporates beads of various materials.

Nicolay, J.A.W.

2014 *The Splendour of Power: Early Medieval Kingship and the Use of Gold and Silver in the Southern North Sea Area (5th to 7th Century)*. Groningen Archaeological Studies 28.

References to beads and pendants of gold and other materials recovered from sites in the study area are scattered throughout this work.

Nicolini, Giuseppe

2020 New Archaeological Findings about Sarmatians in Britannia in English Museums, Especially Beads, Necklaces and Bracelets of Sarmatian Origin.
<https://www.academia.edu/44205887/>.

United Kingdom.

Niculiță, Ion, Aurel Zanoci, Mihail Băț, and Sergiu Matveev

2013 Investigațiile arheologice la situl Saharna Mare (2009-2012) (II). *Tyragetia*, s.n., VII[XXII](1): 219-292.

Among the finds at a fortification in Moldova which existed from the 8th/7th to 3rd century BC was a strand of amber beads.

Niekus, Marcel J.L.Th. and Luc W.S.W. Amkreutz

2021 Facts, Fakes and Fantasy: A Critical Review of Upper and Late Palaeolithic Engravings, Perforated Objects and Personal Ornaments from the Netherlands. *Quaternary International* 573:75-91; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2019.09.017>.

Several pendants are among the items discussed.

Nieuwhof, Annet and Wil van Bommel-van der Sluijs

2014 Ezinge – Kralen van glas, barnsteen en smaragd. In *En dan in hun geheel. De vondsten uit de opgravingen in de wierde Ezinge*, edited by Annet Nieuwhof, pp. 163-168. Jarverslagen van de Vereniging Voor Terpenonderzoek 96.
<https://www.academia.edu/15656048/>.

Describes a small collection of glass, amber, and emerald beads recovered from a site in the northern Netherlands. They range from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages.

Nightingale, Georg

1996 Perlen aus Glas und Fayence aus der mykenischen Nekropole Elateia-Alonaki. In *Akten des 6. Österreichischen Archäologentages 3.-5. Februar 1994, Universität Graz*, edited by Thuri Lorenz et al., pp. 141-148. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für klassische Archäologie der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz 3.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033821>.

Preliminary analysis of 284 glass and faience beads from mostly late Mycenaean graves (LH IIIC-Protogeometric), Greece. Breakdown by shapes with careful descriptions.

- 1998 Glass and the Mycenaean Palaces of the Mediterranean. In *The Prehistory and History of Glassmaking Technology. Papers from the 99th Annual Meeting of The American Ceramic Society, Cincinnati, Ohio (1997), Westerville, Ohio*, edited by Patrick McCray and W. David Kingery, pp. 205-226. Ceramics and Civilization VIII.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033775>.
 Presents an overview of glass and faience beads in Late Bronze Age Greece.
- 1998 *Die Kombination von Gold und Glas bei mykenischen Perlen*. Forum Archaeologiae-Zeitschrift für Klassische Archäologie 8(IX).
 Surveys various ways of combining gold and glass in Mycenaean beads. Greece.
- 1999 Glas- und Fayenceperlen aus der Zeit der mykenischen Paläste: Aspekte einer ägäischen Schmuckindustrie. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Salzburg.
 On Mycenaean glass and faience beads; aspects of an Aegean jewelry industry.
- 2000 Die Kombination von Gold und Glas bei mykenischen Perlen. *Österreichische Forschungen zur Ägäischen Bronzezeit 1998*. Akten der Tagung am Institut für Klassische Archäologie des Universität Wien 2.-3. Mai 1998, edited by Fritz Blakolmer, pp. 159-165. Wiener Forschungen zur Archäologie 3.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033767>.
 An expanded version of the 1998 text.
- 2000 Mycenaean Glass Beads: Jewellery and Design. *Annales du 14^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Venezia - Milano, 1998*, pp. 6-10.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033511>.
 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.
- 2002 Aegean Glass and Faience Beads: An Attempted Reconstruction of a Palatial Mycenaean High-tech Industry. In *Hyalos, Vitrum, Glass. History, Technology and Conservation of Glass and Vitreous Materials in the Hellenic World*, edited by George Kordas, 47-54. Glasnet, Athens. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033660>.
 Summarizes the various techniques used to make beads in the Aegean region.
- 2003 Glass and Faience Beads from Elateia-Alonaki Reflecting the Relationship between Centre and Periphery. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Interdisciplinary Colloquium: The Periphery of the Mycenaean World, 26-30 September, Lamia 1999*, edited by N. Kyparissi-Apostolika and Mani Papakonstantinou, pp. 311-319. Athens.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033759>.
 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).
- 2004 Mykenisches Glas. In *Althellenische Technologie und Technik von der prähistorischen bis zur hellenistischen Zeit mit Schwerpunkt auf der prähistorischen Epoche*, edited by

Apostolos Kyriatsoulis, pp. 171-194. Verein zur Förderung der Aufarbeitung der Hellenischen Geschichte e.V., Weilheim.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033754>.

Includes a discussion of the glass and faience beads found at Mycenaean sites.

- 2007 Lefkandi. An Important Node in the International Exchange Network of Jewellery and Personal Adornment. In *Between the Aegean and Baltic Seas: Prehistory across Borders*, edited by I. Galanaki, H. Tomas, Y. Galanakis, and R. Laffineur, pp. 421-428. Aegaeum 27. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033574>.

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

- 2008 Tiny, Fragile, Common, Precious: Mycenaean Glass and Faience Beads and Other Objects. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by C.M. Jackson and E.C. Wager, pp. 64-104. Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology 9. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033627>.

Discusses the glass and faience beads of the Late Bronze Age Aegean and outlines their uses and meanings within Mycenaean society.

- 2009 Glass and Faience Beads from Perati. The End of the Mycenaean Tradition, the Beginning of the New Tradition of the Early Iron Age in Greece. In *Dōron: Timētikos tomos gia ton kathēgētē Spyro Iakōbidē*, edited by Despoina Daniēlidu, pp. 495-512. Kentron Ereunēs tēs Archaioitētōs, Seira monographiōn 6. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033549>.

A review of the faience and glass beads found in the tombs of Perati helps to integrate this class of finds into the larger developments of the Mycenaean palatial period through LH IIIC into the Protogeometric period.

- 2012 Der Glanz der Toten Lefkandis. Die Rolle von Glas, Fayence und Fritte in den Grabausstattungen. In *Akten des 13. Österreichischen Archäologentages. Klassische und Frühägäische Archäologie, Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg vom 25. bis 27. Februar 2010*, edited by Claus Reinholdt and Wolfgang Wohlmayr, pp. 137-143. Phoibos Verlag, Wien. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312033451>.

Discusses the role of glass, faience, and frit beads as grave goods at Lefkandi in southeastern Greece.

- 2012 Glass and Faience and Mycenaean Society. *Annales du 18^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Thessaloniki 2009*, pp. 7-10.

Attempts to place glass and faience beads within Mycenaean society and describes some of their functions and characteristic uses.

- 2018 Glass of the Mycenaeans. In *Aspects of Late Bronze Age Glass in the Mediterranean. Proceedings of JIAA Late Bronze Age Glass Workshop held at 27th-28th September, 2014 in Kaman, Turkey*, edited by Julian Henderson and Kimiyoshi Matsumura, pp. 30-60. Anatolian Archaeological Studies XXI. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325128647>.

Discusses various aspects of Mycenaean glass and faience beads which were very much a part of Mycenaean culture, especially during the 14th and 13th centuries, during the palatial period.

- 2018 Die mykenischen Perlenmacher. Zur Frage der Selbständigkeit oder Abhängigkeit der Handwerker vom Palast. In *Antike Welten: Althistorische Forschungen in Österreich. Akten des 16. Österreichischer Althistoriker_innen-Tages in Innsbruck, 17.-19. November 2016*, edited by Kordula Schnegg, Brigitte Truschnegg, and Manuel Pohl, pp. 207-223. Innsbruck University Press, Innsbruck.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330143981>.

On the question of the independence or dependence of Mycenaean beadmakers on the “palace” which here stands for both the elaborate building complex in the center of the Mycenaean states and the head of state and its administration located there.

- 2018 The Postpalatial Glass and Faience Beads from Elateia-Alonaki. In *Pyrrha. Studies on Archeology in Central Greece in Honor of Fanouria Dakoronia*, edited by Maria-Foteini Papakonstantinou, Charalambos Kritzas, and Ioannis P. Touratsoglou, pp. 213-226. Sima Publishing House, Athens. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326518050>.

Discusses the beads from a cemetery dating primarily to the 12th-10th centuries BC in central Greece.

- 2021 Mykenisches Glas: Technologie und Nutzung. In *Vom Künstlichen Stein zum durchsichtigen Massenprodukt: Innovationen in der Glastechnik und ihre sozialen Folgen zwischen Bronzezeit und Antike*, edited by Florian Klimscha, Hans-Jörg Karlsen, Svend Hansen, and Jürgen Renn, pp. 29-65. Berlin Studies of the Ancient World 67.
<https://www.academia.edu/49066715>.

Focuses on Mycenaean faience and glass beads. The connection of Mycenaean technology to the Eastern Mediterranean glass centers of the Bronze Age is highlighted, but independent elements and the local appropriation of glass and faience items in Mycenaean Greece are stressed.

Nikita, Kalliopi

- 2001 Mycenaean Glass Beads. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 38:15-17;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

It is postulated that the technological and archaeological interrelationship between glass and bead will help us understand the use of Mycenaean glass beads in burial rituals.

- 2003 Mycenaean Glass Beads: Technology, Forms, and Function. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 23-37. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Beads were extremely important to the people of Late Bronze Age Mycenae. They loved and used glass beads in particular, and great numbers of them have been found in their burials. This article looks at how they were made and used.

- 2004 Early Bronze Age Beads of Vitreous Materials in the Aegean and in Cyprus. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 44:3-7;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Examines beads referred to as paste, glass-paste, and possible faience.

- 2008 Beads of Glass and Vitreous Materials – Commentary on a Glass Eye-Bead from Midea. In *Excavations in Midea 2006*, by Katie Demakopoulou, Nicoletta Divari-Valakou, Monica Nilsson, and Ann-Louise Schallin, pp. 22-23. Opuscula 1.
Reports on an unusual eye bead dated to the Late Helladic IIIB period.

Nikitina, T.B., D.O. Kutuzova, and E.E. Vorobieva

- 2018 Погребения с бусами Анаткасинского могильника [Burials with Beads from Anatkasy Burial Ground]. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 23(1):199-219;
<https://www.academia.edu/74010292/>.

Describes the glass beads recovered from a burial ground of the medieval Mari culture on the Bolshoy Tsivil River in eastern European Russia.

Niklasson, Karin

- 1991 *Early Prehistoric Burials in Cyprus*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 98.
Neolithic and Chalcolithic shell and stone beads (esp. pp. 97f.).

Nikolaidou, Marianna

- 1997 Ornament Production and Use at Sitagroi, Northeast Greece: Symbolic and Social Implications of an Early Bronze Age Technology. In *TEXNH. Craftsmen, Craftswomen and Craftsmanship in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by R. Laffineur and P.P. Betancourt, pp. 177-190. Aegeum 16.

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

- 2003 Catalog of Items of Adornment. In *Prehistoric Sitagroi: Excavations in Northeast Greece, 1968-1970. Volume 2: The Final Report*, edited by E.S. Elster and C. Renfrew, pp. 383-401. Monumenta Archaeologica 20.

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

- 2003 Items of Adornment. In *Prehistoric Sitagroi: Excavations in Northeast Greece, 1968-1970. Volume 2: The Final Report*, edited by E.S. Elster and C. Renfrew, pp. 331-360. Monumenta Archaeologica 20.

Discusses the adornments found at Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Sitagroi, Greece, which include beads and pendants of various materials.

- 2007 Ritualized Technologies in the Aegean Neolithic? The Crafts of Adornment. In *The Archaeology of Ritual*, edited by Evangelos Kyriakidis, pp. 183-208. Cotsen Advanced Seminars 3. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/2r21b9wc>.

Proposes that social and cultural knowledge was inscribed into the manufacture and use of important artifacts such as beads and pendants, and that such practices might have been elevated to ritual status.

Nikolaidou, Marianna and Fotis Ifantidis

- 2014 Ταξίδια του Νεολιθικού *Spondylus*: Αρχαιολογικές καταδύσεις στα βαθιά νερά της Αιγαϊακής προϊστορίας [The Journeys of Neolithic *Spondylus*: A Chronicle of Research in the Prehistoric Aegean]. In *Εκατό Χρόνια Ερευνας στην Προϊστορική Μακεδονία* [A

Century of Research in Prehistoric Macedonia], edited by L. Stefani, N. Merousis, and A. Dimoula, pp. 645-659. Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki.
<https://www.academia.edu/3773100/>.

Examines the manufacture, use, and trade of *Spondylus* ornaments in prehistoric Macedonia. English abstract.

Nikolovski, Dimitar

2020 Roman Jewelry in Funerary Context: Female Adornment in Late 2nd Century Stobi. *Monumenta* 5:369-382; <https://www.academia.edu/97795314/>.

Burial 1009 at cemetery in Macedonia was accompanied by a necklace composed of amber and glass beads in combination with two zoomorphic amber pendants and a black stone pendant.

Ninni, Irene

1991 L'Impiraressa: The Venetian Bead Stringer. Translated by Lucy Segatti. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:73-82; <https://www.academia.edu/12783359/>.

In 1893, Irene Ninni published a succinct account of a large but little-known group of Venetian women called *impiraressa* or bead stringers whose task it was to thread the glass beads produced on Murano and form them into hanks for the world market. The original Italian text is provided, along with an English translation.

Nițu, Elena-Cristina, Marin Cârciumaru, Adrian Nicolae, Ovidiu Cîrstina, Florin Ionuț Lupu, and Mirian Leu

2019 Mobility and Social Identity in the Mid Upper Paleolithic: New Personal Ornaments from Poiana Cireșului (Piatra Neamț, Romania). *PloS ONE* 14(4), e0214932; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332648351>.

The ornaments discovered in the Early Gravettian layer include perforated shells from three species of mollusks, suggesting the connection of local communities with the Mediterranean area as well as a possible movement of populations from the south of the continent to the east of the Carpathians.

Noain Naura, María José

1996 El adorno personal del neolítico peninsular. Sus contenidos simbólicos y económicos. *Rubricatum: revista del Museu de Gavà* 1:271-278.

Presents a compilation of Neolithic ornaments, including beads, from the Iberian Peninsula with remarks regarding the symbolic, social, and economic values of these items. Spain.

Noonan, Thomas, Roman Kovalev, and Heidi Sherman

1998 The Development and Diffusion of Glassmaking in Pre-Mongol Russia. In *The Prehistory and History of Glassmaking Technology*, edited by P. McCray and W.D. Kingery, pp. 293-314. Ceramics and Civilization 8.

Beads enter into the discussion.

Nordquist, G.C.

1987 *A Middle Helladic Village: Asine in the Argolid*. Boreas 16.

Bone, shell, carnelian, quartz, bronze, and terra cotta beads (pp. 39-45). Greece.

Notarianni, Gioia Meconcelli

1987 Römische Gläser aus Claterna, Bologna. *Annales du 10^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Madrid-Segovie 1985*, pp. 37-60. Amsterdam. Roman glass from northern Italy includes various beads (p. 59).

Nothnagel, Martina

2008 Die völkerwanderungszeitlichen Bestattungen von Untersiebenbrunn, Niederösterreich. M.A. dissertation. University of Vienna.

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

2014 Dějiny Michlovy huti v 17. A 18. Století. Příspěvek k historii Šumavského sklářství / The History of the Michlas Hut in the 17th and 18th Century. Contribution to the History of the Šumavá Glass Industry. B.A. thesis. University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice.

Illustrates (fig. 6) the beads excavated at a glassmaking site which operated in the Šumava (Bohemian) Forest during the 17th-18th centuries. The types include globular, oblate, annular, oval, raspberry, ridged tube, melon, and pentagonal faceted, all apparently furnace wound.

Nový, Petr

2022 The Story of Jablonec Costume Jewelry. *Journal of Glass Studies* 64: 189-211.

Considers the history and development of the costume jewelry industry in Jablonec nad Nisou, Czechia, emphasizing its fundamental milestones and features until the mid-20th century, when production and trade became monopolized by the state. Beads enter into the discussion.

Nowak, Sebastian, Aleksandra Kulesz, and Małgorzata Grupa

2018 Biżuteria w płonkowskich grobach [Jewellery in Płonkowo Graves]. In *History of St. Oswald Church in Płonkowo*, Vol. II, edited by Małgorzata Grupa, Krzysztof Jarzęcki, and Wiesław Nowosad, pp. 93-105. Płonkowo.

Located in north-central Poland, the graves yielded a variety of glass (including blown varieties, likely false pearls), stone, and bone beads. In Polish and English.

Nowell, April and Aurora Skala

2024 The Best Dressed Hominin: Clothing, Tanning, and Textile Production in the Paleolithic. In *Culturing the Body: Prehistoric Perspectives on Identity and Sociality*, edited by Benjamin Collins and April Nowell, pp. 236-274. Berghahn Books, New York.

The section on “Shells and Beads” presents a useful summary of beads of the Paleolithic, especially their use in the adornment of garments and accessories.

Nowotny, Elisabeth

2005 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Hohenberg, Steiermark. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 89:177-250; <https://www.academia.edu/479578/>.

Eye and segmented glass beads were associated with many of the burials uncovered in the early medieval cemetery at Hohenberg, Austria.

Núñez, Milton and Patrik Franzén

2011 Implications of Baltic Amber Finds in Northern Finland 4000-2000 BC. *Archaeologia Litwana* 12:10-24; <https://www.academia.edu/110651574/>.

Excavation of several semi-subterranean houses in Yli-Ii yielded amber beads and pendants.

Nüsse, Hans-Jörg

2011 Bernstein in Mitteleuropa. Apotropaion und Prestigeobjekt zwischen Latènezeit und frühem Mittelalter. *Eurasia Antiqua* 17:233-250; <https://www.academia.edu/12623135/>.

Investigates the prestige and apotropaic aspects of amber beads and other objects in the area between the Rhine and Oder rivers from the La Tène and Roman periods to the early Middle Ages.

Nyárádi, Zsolt

2020 Investigating a Late Medieval Cemetery. *Marisia* 2:177-218; <https://www.academia.edu/96454876/>.

The child burial in Grave 6 at a cemetery in central Romania wore a headdress decorated with several forms and colors of glass beads.

Nykonenko, Dmytro, Oleh Yatsuk, Laura Guidorzi, Alessandro Lo Giudice, Francesca Tansella, Ludovica Pia Cesareo, Giusi Sorrentino, Patrizia Davit, Monica Gulmini, and Alessandro Re

2023 Glass Beads from a Scythian Grave on the Island of Khortytsia (Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine): Insights Into Bead Making through 3D Imaging. *Heritage Science* 11, 238; <https://www.academia.edu/115055129/>.

Four glass beads were subjected to 3D imaging using micro-CT and photogrammetry in order to reconstruct the process used to produce and decorate them by detecting and interpreting the traces left by the technological processes on the bead surface and in the glass body. It turned out that all the beads were produced by winding hot glass around a mandrel.

Nyland, Astrid J.

2020 Karismatisk bergkrystall fra Ryfylkeheiane? Smykkestein som identitetsmarkør i yngre jernalder. *VIKING: Norsk Arkeologisk Årbok* LXXXIII:57-83; <https://www.academia.edu/44485830/>.

Discusses rock crystal deposits and sites where crystals were transformed into beads in southwestern Norway during the Stone and the Late Iron ages, and provides the *chaîne opératoire* for their production. Concentration is focused on rock crystal beads from Late Iron Age graves in Rogaland. English abstract.

Oblomsky, A.M., A.S. Smirnov, and A.N. Sorokin

1987 Materials of the First Millennium AD from the Settlement of Shosseinoe (Belgorod Region). *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 4:174-186.

Glass eye and segmented beads, 1st-2nd and 4th-5th centuries, southern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Odrizola Lloret, Carlos P. and Leonardo García Sanjuán

2013 Las cuentas de collar de piedra verde de Matarrubilla (Valencina de la Concepción (Sevilla)). In *El Asentamiento Prehistórico de Valencina de la Concepción (Sevilla)*, edited by L. García Sanjuán et al., pp. 485-493. Universidad de Sevilla, Historia y Geografía 243. <https://www.academia.edu/3406513/>.

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.

Odrizola, Carlos P., José Ángel Garrido Cordero, Joan Daura, Montserrat Sanz, José María Martínez-Blanes, and Miguel Ángel Avilés

2019 Amber Imitation? Two Unusual Cases of *Pinus* Resin-Coated Beads in Iberian Late Prehistory (3rd and 2nd Millennia BC). *PLoS One* 14(5), e0215469; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0215469>.

Analysis of six “amber” beads found in Spain revealed they are fakes, indicating that the practice of passing off amber imitations to unsuspecting customers stretches back at least 5000 years.

Odrizola, Carlos P., José Ángel Garrido Cordero, Joan Daura Luján, and Montserrat Sanz

2020 Resin-Coated Beads in Iberian Late Prehistory (3rd-2nd millennia BCE). *Materials and Manufacturing Processes* 35(13): 420-4423; <https://doi.org/10.1080/10426914.2020.1750634>.

A group of beads from the artificial cave of La Molina (Lora de Estepa, Sevilla) and Cova del Gegant (Sitges, Barcelona) were made from biogenic raw material and intentionally covered by a layer of resin. This is the first time this type of treatment has been documented on elements of adornment in the Late Prehistory of the Iberian Peninsula. The composition and nature of the coatings are analyzed and the symbolic role of such alterations and imitations of prehistoric adornments is discussed.

Odrizola, Carlos P., José Ángel Garrido-Cordero, Cláudia Santos, Elisabete Barradas, and Ana Catarina Sousa

2020 The Stone Beads from Barrada's Hypogeum 1 (Aljezur, Algarve, Portugal). Greenstone Distribution Patterns in the Iberian Southwest Late Neolithic. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 34, Part B, 102667; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2020.102667>.

Offers a characterization of the raw materials and the chronology of a bead assemblage found with a burial in Portugal by means of X-Ray Fluorescence (p-XRF) and the radiocarbon dating of a tibia directly associated with the beads under study.

Odriozola, Carlos P., José Ángel Garrido-Cordero, Ana C. Sousa, José María Martínez-Blanes, Galo Romero-García, Daniel Sánchez-Gómez, Manel Edo i Benaigues, Diego Romero-Vera, María Dolores Simón-Vallejo, María Dolores Zambrana Vega, and José Luis Molina González

2024 Crafting Illusions: Human-made Composite Coating Used to Simulate Amber Beads in Prehistoric Iberia. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 168, 106011; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2024.106011>.

Aims to construct an empirically grounded narrative elucidating the development and function of resin-coated bead technology based on specimens recovered from the Middle Bronze Age burial site of Cova del Gegant in northeastern Spain.,

Odriozola, Carlos P., Joaquina Soares, Carlos Tavares da Silva, and Paulo E. Fonseca

2016 Iberian Southwest Middle Bronze Age. Reading Social Complexity in Greenstone Beads from the Cist Necropolis of Sines. In *Social Complexity in a Long Term Perspective*, edited by Joaquina Soares, pp. 131-152. Setúbal Arqueológica 16. <https://www.academia.edu/36868777/>.

Chemical and mineralogical analysis of a group of greenstone beads from the cemeteries of Provença and Pessegueiro in southwestern Portugal showed that they were not made out of variscite, but of raw material available in the geological structure of Serra do Cercal.

Odriozola, Carlos P., Ana C. Sousa, Rui Mataloto, Rui Boaventura, Marco Andrade, Rodrigo Villalobos García, José Ángel Garrido-Cordero, Eugenio Rodríguez, José María Martínez-Blanes, Miguel Ángel Avilés, Joan Daura, Montserrat Sanz, and José Antonio Riquelme

2017 Amber, Beads and Social Interaction in the Late Prehistory of the Iberian Peninsula: An Update. *Archaeological and Anthropological Science* 11:567-595; <https://www.academia.edu/56041498/>.

Approaches the analysis of Iberian Peninsula amber artifacts by considering their provenience (based on FTIR characterization), chronology, and spatial relationship with other exotica.

Odriozola, Carlos P., Rodrigo Villalobos Garcia, Rui Boaventura, Ana Catarina Sousa, J.M. Martinez-Blanes, and Joao Luis Cardoso

2013 Las producciones de adorno personal en rocas verdes del SW peninsular: los casos de Leceia, Moita da Ladra y Penha Verde. *Estudos Arqueológicos de Oeiras* 20:605-622; <https://www.academia.edu/10252905/>.

On the production of personal adornments (beads included) of green stone at three Chalcolithic villages in Portugal. Compositional analysis is provided.

Odriozola, Carlos P., Rodrigo Villalobos García, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, Rosa Barroso Bermejo, Raúl Flores Fernández, and Pedro Díaz-del-Río

2017 Late Prehistory Body Ornaments. Exchange and Social Dynamics in the Middle Tagus Basin. In *Key Resources and Socio-Cultural Developments in the Iberian Chalcolithic*, edited by Martin Bartelheim, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, and Michael Kunst, pp. 55-87. *RessourcenKulturen* 6. <https://www.academia.edu/35390936/>.

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.

Ó Drisceoil, Cóilín

2006 A Neolithic Disc-Bead Necklace from Carrickmines Great, County Dublin. *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 136:141-156;
<https://www.academia.edu/9523519/>.

The nine disc-beads were manufactured from water-rolled, disc-shaped pebbles which were all variations of the same rock type, a light grey-green metamorphosed clay (fine mudstone).

Olexa, L.

1992 Náležiská z doby bronzovej z Nižnej Myšli [Fundstellen aus der Bronzezeit in Nižná Myšla: Vorbericht über die Grabungsergebnisse auf befestigten Siedlungen und einem Gräberfeld der Otomani-Kultur]. *Slovenská archeológia* 40(2):189-204.

See plates III and VI and fig. 3 for bronze spiral beads, Mediterranean shells, and a cloth garment decorated with 2,117 small faience beads from Bronze Age contexts in Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.

2003 *Nižná Myšl'a: osada a pohrebisko z doby bronzovej*. Monumenta Archaeologica Slovaciae (Archeologické Pamätníky Slovenska) 17.

Middle Bronze Age site in eastern Slovakia especially important for its thousands of faience beads, perhaps made locally in association with metal working (pls. 14, 73, 74). Also a shell necklace (fig. 36, pl. 24) and gold, amber, and faience beads (pls. 33, 63). German summary.

Oliinyk, G.O.

2017 Beads Typological Features (National Historiography Review). *Интеллигенция и власть* 36:245-255; <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=30489473>.

This article chronicles the history of attempts to systematize the classification of beads.

2017 Типологічні ряди скляних та кам'яних прикрас з жіночих пізньосарматських комплексів [Typological Series of Glass and Stone Beads from Women's Late Sarmatian Complexes]. *Scientific Works of the Faculty of History, Zaporizhzhia National University* 49(1):133-137; <https://istznu.org/index.php/journal/article/view/284/268>.

English abstract.

Oliva Poveda, Mònica

2002 Els ornaments personals del jaciment prehistòric de Can Roqueta II. De la fi del V mil·lenni a inicis del II cal. Ane. M.A. thesis. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelano. <https://www.academia.edu/43596545/>.

Detailed study of the beads and pendants recovered from an Early Bronze Age site in Spain. Includes details concerning how the various forms were produced.

2004 Estudi dels ornaments personals i malacologia marina del jaciment de Can Roqueta/Torre-romeu (Sabadell). Unpublished manuscript.
<https://www.academia.edu/43596393/>.

Describes the beads and pendants of shell, stone, and bone recovered from Neolithic and Bronze Age contexts at a site in northeastern Spain, with notes on production technology.

2004 Els ornaments personals de la primera meitat del segon millenni ane del jaciment de Can Roqueta-II (est), Sabadell. *Cypsela* 15:229-249; <https://www.academia.edu/68375184/>. Presents a typological and technological study of the shell beads and pendants 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.

2006 Els ornaments i les joies a la prehistòria de Sabadell. In *Entre la intimitat i l'exhibició. La joia feta, portada i venerada a sabadell*, pp. 47-57. Museu d'Art de Sabadell, Sabadell. <https://www.academia.edu/45013241/>. Provides an overview of the different prehistoric ornaments, including shell and stone beads and pendants, found at Sabadell in the northeastern part of Spain.

2007 Ornaments fets amb malacologia/Ornaments d'argila cuïta/Ornaments fets amb os/Ornaments fets amb pedra. In *Cabanes, sitges i tombes : el paratge de Can Roqueta (Sabadell, Vallès Occidental) del 1300 al 500 AC*, edited by Xavier Carlús i Martín, F. Javier López Cachero, Mònica Oliva Poveda et al., pp. 128-131. Quaderns d'Arqueologia de Sabadell 4. <https://www.academia.edu/44761603/>. Discusses the shell, baked-clay, bone, and stone ornaments recovered from contexts dating to 1300 to 500 BC at the site of Can Roqueta in northeastern Spain.

2009 La malacofauna marina, ornaments i indústria en os del jaciment de Can Filuà, campanya 2007 (Santa Perpètua de Mogoda, Vallès Occidental). Unpublished manuscript. <https://www.academia.edu/43596273/>. Reports on the shell beads from a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age site in northeastern Spain.

2009 Ornaments i estris diversos de malacofauna, os i pedra del jaciment de Can Roqueta /Can Revella (Sabadell/Barberà del Vallès). Unpublished manuscript. <https://www.academia.edu/43596303/>. Ornaments recovered from a Neolithic to Late Bronze Age site in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula include beads made of shell, stone, and bone, as well as boar-tusk pendants. sand coral recovered from. Includes details concerning how the various ornaments were produced.

2010 Technology, Production and Use of Malacological Ornaments and Tools at the Prehistoric Site of Can Roqueta (Sabadell, Barcelona, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 146-154. Munibe Suplemento 31. Presents the interim results of the typological, technological, and spatial analyses of shell ornaments (including beads) from the site of Can Roqueta near Barcelona, Spain, which is dated between the 5th and 4th millennium BC (Early Neolithic) to the Modern Age.

2011 Les denes de collar fetes amb *Prunus avium* (cirera) del jaciment de la Draga (Banyoles). In *El poblament lacustre del neolític antic de la Draga: excavacions 2000-2005*, edited by

- Angel Bosch i Lloret, Júlia Chinchilla, and Josep Tarrús i Galter, pp. 105-1082.
 Monografies del CASC 9. <https://www.academia.edu/43716465/>.
 Flotation of sediment samples from a Neolithic site in northeastern Spain revealed nine perforated *Prunus avium* (sweet cherry) pits that were used as ornaments. Insight into the production process is provided.
- 2011 Els objectes d'ornament al jaciment Neolític de la Draga (Banyoles). In *El poblat lacustre del neolític antic de la Draga: excavacions 2000-2005*, edited by Angel Bosch i Lloret, Júlia Chinchilla, and Josep Tarrús i Galter, pp. 125-132. Monografies del CASC 9. <https://www.academia.edu/43716448/>.
 Discusses the various shell beads recovered from a Neolithic village in northeastern Spain and the techniques that were used to produce them.
- 2012 Los adornos, producto de intercambio de ideas, materias y tecnología. Contactos e influencias entre las comunidades prehistóricas en el noreste peninsular entre el VI-IV milenios a.n.e. *Rubricatum: Revista del Museu de Gavà* 5:257-264.
 Personal ornaments such as beads of shell, stone, horn, and teeth from Neolithic (VI-IV millennium) contexts in northeastern Spain clearly show the importance of these objects in exchange and trade between Neolithic communities.
- 2014 Ornaments personals en el jaciment de *Banyols de la Mercè* (Capmany, Girona).
 Unpublished manuscript. <https://www.academia.edu/43596486/>.
 Discusses the forms and production technology of a number of stone beads/pendants from Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age contexts at a site in northeastern Spain.
- 2014 Les peces d'ornament personal prehistòric del jaciment de La Gardunya (Barcelona).
 Unpublished manuscript. <https://www.academia.edu/43596628/>.
 Ornaments from the Middle Neolithic contexts at a site in northeastern Spain include beads of variscite and serpentine/steatite, and a biperforated wild boar tusk pendant. Those from the Early Bronze Age consist of "button" with V-shaped perforations.
- 2015 Aprofitament i transformació de matèries primeres per a l'elaboració d'ornaments durant la prehistòria recent (5600-3400 cal. a.n.e) al nord-est de la península Ibèrica. Ph.D. thesis. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelonès. <https://www.academia.edu/39820150/>.
 A detailed study of the various ornaments of shell, stone, bone, and coral recovered from Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age sites in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. Includes details concerning how the various ornaments were produced.
- 2015 Ornaments, estris personals en matèries dures animals i argila i malacofauna marina procedents de la necròpolis de Can Piteu-Can Roqueta (Sabadell, Barcelona).
 Unpublished manuscript. <https://www.academia.edu/43596496/>.
 This prehistoric site in northeastern Spain yielded a number of shell and baked-clay beads, as well as a perforated boar tusk.

- 2017 Els ornaments personals. In *La Revolució neolítica : La Draga, el poblat dels prodigis*, edited by Antoni Palomo Perez, Raquel Pique Huerta, and Xavier Terradas, pp. 89-92. Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya, Barcelona. <https://www.academia.edu/43716796/>.

Summarizes the various locally made ornaments recovered from a Neolithic village in northeastern Spain and the techniques that were used to produce them.

- 2018 Els ornaments documentats en els contextos funeraris. In *Les Valls d'Andorra durant el Neolític: un encreuament de camins al centre dels Pirineus*, edited by Gerard Remolins Zamora and Juan F. Gibaja Bao. Monografies del MAC 2. <https://www.academia.edu/38175590/>.

A necklace and two bracelets composed of variscite beads were found in Neolithic tombs at Feixa del Moro in Andorra.

Oliva, Mònica and Riker Yll

- 2010 The Use of Marine Shell in Cingle Vermell and Roc del Migdia (Vilanova de Sau, Barcelona, Spain), Two Prehistoric Sites in the Western Mediterranean. First Approach. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 138-145. Munibe Suplemento 31. <https://www.academia.edu/2201398/>.

The presence of marine malacological objects, including beads, at the Epipalaeolithic sites of Cingle Vermell and Roc de Migdia contributes to the understanding of the mobility of the Epipalaeolithic population around the northeastern Iberian peninsula.

Olldag, Inge Elisabeth

- 1994 Glasperler i danske fund fra romersk jernalder. In *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* 1992:193-280. Det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab, København.

On glass beads in Danish finds of the Roman Iron Age.

- 1995 Glass Beads in Roman Iron Age Denmark. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 25-33. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Ó Maoldúin, Ros

- 2014 Exchange in Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (EBA) Ireland: Connecting People, Objects and Ideas. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, NUI Galway, Republic of Ireland. <https://www.academia.edu/81144874/>.

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.

Omelka, Martin and Otakara Řebounová

- 2008 Soubor korálků ze zaniklého hřbitova při kostelu sv. Jana v Oboře (Praha-Malá Strana) [Set of Beads from the Defunct Cemetery at the Church of St. John the Baptist in Obora (Prague-Lesser Town)]. *Archeologie ve středních Čechách* 12(2):887-961.

English abstract.

Onoratini, Gérard, Almudena Arellano, Angiolo Del Lucchese, Pierre Elie Moullé, and Frédéric Serre

2012 The Barma Grande Cave (Grimaldi, Vintimiglia, Italy): From Neandertal, Hunter of “*Elephas antiquus*”, to Sapiens with Ornaments of Mammoth Ivory. *Quaternary International* 255:141-157; <https://www.academia.edu/106132180/>.

The individuals in the triple burial at the site were decorated with a variety of personal ornaments including perforated shells, fish vertebrae, stag canines decorated with scratches on the crown, and ivory and bone pendants.

Opper, Marie-José

1999 Glass Beads of the Seube Glassworks in Southern France. *Bead Society of Greater Washington Newsletter* XVI(3):1, 8.

On glass beadmaking in Languedoc, southern France. Three glasshouses produced beads: Seube, Quisse, and Couloubaines. Production began at Seube in the 13th century; at the other two in the 14th century and continued until the 18th century.

2019 Gougad-Pateraenneu: Old Talisman Necklaces from Brittany, France. *Bead Society of Great Britain Journal* 129:8-11.

The necklaces incorporate beads of various materials, ages, and sources.

2021 Ambrolithe: A French Phenolic Resin. *Bead Society of Great Britain Journal* 138:13-15. Akin to Bakelite and Faturan, Ambrolithe was used to produce beads, buttons, and various other items.

Opper, Marie-José and Craig Eady

2015 Imitations of Natural Objects Made for the African Trade by the French Factory Bapterosses. *The Bead Forum* 66:1-2, 7-8; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

Among the ornaments produced by the Bapterosses factory in Briare, France, during the 19th and 20th centuries were beads and pendants imitating coral, pearls, stones, shells, and teeth.

Opper, Marie-José and Howard Opper

1991 French Beadmaking: An Historical Perspective Emphasizing the 19th and 20th Centuries. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:47-59; <https://www.academia.edu/12783249/>.

Beadmaking in France began in pre-Roman times. It reached its zenith in the 19th and 20th centuries when beads of sundry materials and styles were produced in both artisanal workshops and large factories to decorate a multitude of items and to serve as components of fashion jewelry. This article discusses the different beadmakers and their varied products.

1993 *Gougad-Pateraenneu: Old Talisman Necklaces from Brittany, France*. The Bead Society of Greater Washington Monograph Series 1.

Describes the necklaces of talismanic beads previously highly valued in the Morbihan region of Brittany. See Morris (1993) for a review.

1996 Imitation Pearls in France. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 8-9:23-34; <https://www.academia.edu/24324291/>.

In France, the art of making false pearls spread rapidly after Jacquin discovered how to fill hollow glass beads with a pearl-like substance in the 17th century. Since then, many diverse recipes have been tried and used to satisfy the French public's enormous appetite for affordable, yet elegant, imitations of fine pearls.

O'Regan, Hannah J., Keith Bland, Jane Evans, Matilda Holmes, Kirsty McLeod, Robert Philpott, Ian Smith, John Thorp, and David M. Wilkinson

2020 Rural Life, Roman Ways? Examination of Late Iron Age to Late Romano-British Burial Practice and Mobility at Dog Hole Cave, Cumbria. *Britannia* 51:83-116;

<https://www.academia.edu/63282320/>.

Eight bead types were recovered. The majority are small, wound, blue beads, but drawn gold-in-glass and cylindrical jet/shale beads are also present.

Orschiedt, Jörge

2013 Bodies, Bits, and Pieces: Burials from the Magdalenian and the Late Palaeolithic. In *Pleistocene Foragers: Their Culture and Environment. Festschrift in Honour of Gerd-Christian Weniger for His Sixtieth Birthday*, edited by Andreas Pastoors and Bärbel Auffermann, pp.17-132. Wissenschaftliche Schriften des Neanderthal Museums 6. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284286662>.

Mentions the use of perforated human teeth and cranial fragments as pendants (p. 126-127).

Orschiedt, Jörg, Wolfgang Haak, Holger Dietl, Andreas Siegl, and Harald Meller

2023 The Shaman and the Infant: The Mesolithic Double Burial from Bad Durrenberg, Germany. In *Kinship, Sex, and Biological Relatedness: The Contribution of Archaeogenetics to the Understanding of Social and Biological Relations. 15. Mitteldeutscher Archäologentag vom 6. bis 8. Oktober 2022 in Halle (Saale), Heidelberg*, edited by Harald Meller et al., pp. 125-136. Propylaeum, Heidelberg. <https://doi.org/10.11588/propylaeum.1280.c18002>.

The burial identified as a shaman was accompanied by head/body ornaments including perforated pendants formed from the canines and incisors of wild boars, aurochs, and bison.

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

2014 Kralen van glas en barnsteen. In *Merovingers in een villa 2: Romeinse villa en Merovingisch grafveld Borgharen – Pasestraat Onderzoek 2012*, edited by R.C.G.M. Lauwerier and J.W. de Kort, pp. 134-154. Rapportage Archeologische Monumentenzorg 222.

Presents a study of the glass and amber beads recovered from a Merovingian site in the southern Netherlands. Includes compositional analysis.

Oshibkina, Svetlana V.

2001 Amber in the Neolithic and Aeneolithic of European Russia. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 135-139. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

Neolithic burials in northern Latvia were rich in ornaments of many types and shapes. Many lay in situ on various parts of the bodies, suggesting a variety of uses.

Osipowicz, Grzegorz, Giedrė Piličiauskienė, Justyna Orłowska, and Gytis Piličiauskas

2020 An Occasional Ornament, Part of Clothes or Just a Gift for Ancestors? The Results of Traceological Studies of Teeth Pendants from the Subneolithic Sites in Šventoji, Lithuania. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 29, article 102130; <https://www.academia.edu/41281807/>.

Presents the results of a zooarchaeological, technological, and functional analysis of a collection of animal tooth pendants along with the results of the analysis of the spatial distribution of pendants of different types at site Šventoji 23.

Østby, E., J.-M. Luce, G. Nordquist, C. Tarditi, and M.E. Voyatzis

1994 The Sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea: First Preliminary Report (1990-1992). *Opuscula Atheniensia* XX(8):89-141.

Votive offerings of the 8th-7th centuries BC: beads of bronze (pp. 120, 136), gold and glass (pp. 126, 139), and bone (pp. 124, 128). Greece.

Ostenso, Amy

1998 The Small Finds. In *Excavations on the Acropolis of Midea: Results of the Greek-Swedish Excavations on the Lower Terraces 1986-1991, I:1*, edited by G. Walberg. Skrifter utgivna av Svenska institutet i Athen, Series prima 4°, 49: I:1.

Beads of *Spondylus*, glass, and faience (made locally?), stone, and terra cotta (pp. 150, 157, 163-264, pls. 107, 111, 118-119, 142). Greece.

Osterhaus, Udo and Eleonore Wintergerst

1993 Die Ausgrabungen bei St Emmeram in Regensburg: ein Vorbericht. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtesblätter* 58:271-303.

Over 600 beads, mostly glass, with individual succinct descriptions and drawings, were recovered from this 7th-century cemetery over Roman ruins in Bavaria, Germany.

O'Sullivan, Aidan, Finbar McCormick, Thomas Kerr, and Lorcan Harney

2008 *Early Medieval Ireland, Archaeological Excavations, 1930-2004*. Early Medieval Archaeology Project (EMAP) Report 2.1.

Provides a list of sites that have yielded amber and amber beads in Ireland (pp. 266-267).

O'Sullivan, Johanna E.M.

2013 The Viking Age Glass Beads of Ireland and their North Atlantic Context. Ph.D. thesis. University College Cork.

This research represents the most up-to-date analysis of Viking glass beads from Ireland and presents a new look at the patterns of use, trade, and interpersonal contact that affected the everyday lives of individuals living within Viking Age Ireland.

2014 Glass and Amber Beads. In *Archaeological Excavations at South Main Street 2003 - 2005*, edited by M.F. Hurley and C. Brett, 8.2.3. Cork City Council, Cork.

Ireland.

- 2014 Viking Glass Beads from Dunmore Cave, Co. Kilkenny. In *Before and after the Battle of Clontarf: The Vikings in Ireland and Beyond*, edited by H.B. Clarke and R. Johnson. Four Courts Press, Dublin.

The material is attributed to the 10th century.

- 2015 Strung Along: Re-Evaluating Gendered Views of Viking-Age Beads. *Medieval Archaeology* 59(1):73-86; <https://doi.org/10.1080/00766097.2015.1119384>.
Outlines and discusses the evidence for bead use in the burial of male-gendered individuals during the Viking Age.

Oța, Liana

- 2020 Sarmatian Burials with Roman Imports from Wallachia. *Slovenská Archeológia* LXVIII(2):297-333; <https://www.academia.edu/44964286/>.

Glass beads are among the Roman items uncovered at sites in southern Romania.

Ots, Mirja

- 2003 Stone Age Amber Finds in Estonia. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 96-107. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.
Reveals that there are relatively few amber artifacts in this region but they are, nonetheless, fairly varied (beads and pendants).

- 2012 The Significance of Deposits of Natural Amber in Estonia in the Context of Early Metal Age Society. *Archaeologia Baltica* 17:46-59.

Discusses the presence of Bronze Age amber beads and pendants in Estonia with comparisons with Latvian material.

Ottaway, Patrick and Nicola Rogers

- 2002 *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Medieval York*. The Archaeology of York: The Small Finds 17/15. Council for British Archaeology, York.

Rosary beads of shale and jet and jet-like materials, as well as several cruder beads of ceramic and stone, are discussed on pp. 2948-2949.

Otte, Marcel, V. Chirica, and C. Beldiman

- 1995 Sur les objets paléolithiques de parure et d'art en Roumanie : une pendeloque en os découverte à Mitoc, district de Botosani. *Préhistoire Européenne* 7:119-152; <https://www.academia.edu/40710733/>.

Detailed discussion of a Paleolithic bone pendant excavated in Romania. Includes production technology.

Ottenwelter, E., L. Barčáková, C. Josse, L. Robbiola, Š. Krupičková, J. Frolík, and L. Poláček

- 2020 Technological Characterisation of Early Medieval Gilded Copper Hollow Pendants (*gombiky*), from Mikulčice (Moravia) and Prague Castle (Bohemia). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 12(7); DOI: 10.1007/s12520-020-01084-4.

The pendants, dating from the 9th and 10th centuries, were examined to identify the technology of gilding and the material chosen as the substrate.

Ottenwelter, Estelle, Jiří Děd, and Ludmila Barčáková

2014 Technical Study of Jewellery from the Lumbe Garden Cemetery at Prague Castle. In *Castrum Pragense 12. Cemetery in the Lumbe Larden at Prague Castle. Part II. Studies*, edited by Jan Frolík, pp. 163-287. Prague. <https://www.academia.edu/20798546/>.

Investigates the composition, construction, and decorative techniques of various metal ornaments including hollow spherical pendants with and without enamel inlays (*gombiky*) and beads recovered from an Early Medieval cemetery.

2016 Early Medieval *Gombiky* from the “Lumbe Garden” Cemetery, Prague Castle. *Materials and Manufacturing Processes*; <https://www.academia.edu/36739714/>.

Presents a typological and technical study of hollow spherical pendants (*gombiky*) from a cemetery where members of the nobility were interred during the 9th century. Czechia.

Ovcharov, D. (ed.)

1989 *Treasures of Khan Kubrat: Culture of Bulgars, Khazars, Slavs*. Committee for Culture Print, Sofia.

Exhibition catalog of treasures mostly from the area north of the Black Sea, 5th-11th centuries (esp. 7th-8th). Glass and other beads, all described, some with good color photos.

Ovcharov, Nikolaj and D. Khadzhieva

1992 *Srednovekovniyat Manastir v Gr Krdzhali – Tsentr na Episkopiyata Akhridos (XI-XIV v.)*. Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Fouilles et Recherches 24.

A child's grave (no. 25) in a mediaeval cemetery in Bulgaria yielded a string of glass beads arranged in rosary-like groups of five.

Overbeck, J.C.

1989 *Ayia Irini: Period IV. Part 1: The Stratigraphy and the Find Deposits*. Keos 7.

The cemeteries provide information on the hitherto little known Middle Cycladic (Middle Bronze Age) beads: four gold types and some interesting shapes in stone, especially carnelian. Cyprus.

Ovsyannikov, O.V. and E.A. Ryabinin

1989 Mediaeval Ground Burials Along the Tersk Coast. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:201-210. Burials of the 12th to early 13th centuries with objects typical of the Baltic, Volga, and Perm Finno-Ugrians as well as Old Russian artifacts, including glass beads. In Russian with English summary.

Owen-Crocker, Gale R.

2004 *Dress in Anglo-Saxon England*. The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, UK.

Discusses beads and their use in Anglo-Saxon dress, especially during the 5th-6th centuries. Materials include glass, amber, and rock crystal. United Kingdom.

Pahlow, M.

2006 *Gold der Bronzezeit in Schleswig-Holstein*. Universität Kiel, Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 137.

All gold in northern Germany had to be imported during the Bronze Age. The region lay on several routes but was not the most important trading partner. Amber and glass beads arrived occasionally. The beads are illustrated with the associated finds. English summary.

Palade, Vasile

2000 *Așezarea și Necropola de la Bârlad-Valea Seacă, Secolele III-V* [The Settlement and Necropolis at Bârlad-Valea Seacă, III-V Centuries]. Editura Arc, Bucharest.
<https://www.academia.edu/8598429/>.

Located in east-central Romania, the site yielded a variety of glass, amber, and stone beads, as well as pendants made of bone and metal.

Palanjyan, Ruzan

2016 Раскопки Античного Могильника на Севере Армении [Excavation of an Ancient Burial in the North of Armenia]. *Internauka* 2(2):22-24.

Attributed to the period from the 1st century BC to the 2nd century AD, the burial was accompanied by grave goods including a necklace composed of glass beads and pendants.

Palavestra, Aleksandar

1993 *Praistorijski Ćilibar na Centralnom i Zapadnom Balkanu* [Prehistoric Amber in the Central and Western Balkans]. Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Institute for Balkan Studies, Bulletin 52.

Thorough treatment of the subject with a catalog of sites, analysis of types, and discussion of the changes in the amber trade and find-place distribution, 16th-1st centuries BC (pp. 289-296). In Croat with generous English summary.

1997 Prehistoric Glass and Amber Beads from Kosovo. *Balkanica* XXVIII:15-43;
<https://www.academia.edu/41610613/>.

Discusses the place of amber in the prehistory of Kosovo and the importance of trade during the Iron Age of the central Balkans. Rock-crystal beads are also dealt with.

2006 Amber in Archaeology. In *The Magic of Amber*, edited by Aleksandar Palavestra and Vera Krstić, pp. 32-85. National Museum Belgrade. Archaeological Monographies 18.

Discusses the various and outstanding amber items (primarily beads and pendants) from the territory of Serbia and other parts of the Balkans, covering the time span from the 2nd millennium BC until the 15th century AD.

2006 Amber in the National Museum. In *The Magic of Amber*, edited by Aleksandar Palavestra and Vera Krstić, pp. 86-93. National Museum Belgrade. Archaeological monographies 18.

Provides a summary of the sites with amber beads and pendants held by the National Museum in Belgrade. These span the period from the middle Bronze Age to the Middle Ages. A catalog of the items follows.

2007 Review of *Lubāna ezera mitrāja Neolīta dzintars* [Neolithic Amber of Lake Lubans Wetlands and Amber-Working Workshops], by Ilze B. Loze (2008). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:78-79; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol19/iss1/12/>.

2009 The Fragmentation of Amber Necklaces in the Central Balkans Iron Age. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 164-177. National Museum, Belgrade. <https://www.academia.edu/29503412/>.

A detailed study of beads and other components reveals how elaborate composite ornaments from Novi Pazar, Serbia, and other “princely graves” were broken up and reassembled as smaller necklaces. This sheds important light on the social and economic relations between the sites, with parallels suggested from sociological and anthropological studies.

Palavestra, Aleksandar, Curt W. Beck, and Joan M. Todd

2009 *Amber in Archaeology: Fifth International Conference on Amber in Archaeology, Belgrade, 2006*. National Museum, Belgrade.

The volume contains 20 papers almost all of which concern beads in one way or another. They are listed separately herein.

Palavestra, Aleksandar and Vera Krstić (eds.)

2006 *The Magic of Amber*. National Museum Belgrade, Archaeological monographies 18.

Contains several articles on amber and the ornamental amber objects recovered from sites in the Balkans, followed by a Catalogue of Amber Objects from Novi Pazar, Serbia, a Catalogue of Amber Objects from the Collections of the National Museum in Belgrade, and a Catalogue of Amber Objects from the Area of Serbia and Montenegro. Richly illustrated.

Palomar, T., J. Peña-Poza, and J.F. Conde

2009 Cuentas de vidrio prerromanas y arqueometría: una valoración de los trabajos realizados en la Península Ibérica / Pre-Roman Glass Beads and Archaeometry. An Assessment of the Works Carried out in the Iberian Peninsula. *Zephyrus* LXIV:53-62; <https://www.academia.edu/1887839/>.

Reviews the chemical analyses carried out on pre-Roman glass beads in Spain to assess the experimental quality of published data and their utility to determine technological patterns and geographical areas of provenance.

Panagiotaki, Marina

1999 *The Central Palace Sanctuary at Knossos*. British School at Athens, Supplementary Volume 31. <https://www.academia.edu/11583893/>.

Several forms of faience beads were recovered from the temple repositories of the Middle and Late Minoan periods at this site in Crete.

2000 Crete and Egypt: Contacts and Relationships Seen through Vitreous Materials. In *Kriti-Aigypnos: Politismikoi Desmoi Trion Chiliton* [Crete-Egypt: Cultural Links through Three Millennia], edited by Alexandra Karetsou, pp. 154-161. Kapon, Athens. <https://www.academia.edu/11589056/>.

Includes a summary of the faience and glass beads recovered Bronze Age and later contexts at sites on Crete.

2008 The Technological Development of Aegean Vitreous Materials in the Bronze Age. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by Caroline M. Jackson and

Emma C. Wager, pp. 34-63. *Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology* 9.
<https://www.academia.edu/11589128/>.

Reviews Aegean vitreous-material artifacts (including beads and pendants) primarily from sites on Crete in order to trace their development from the 3rd millennium BC, when they first appeared in the Aegean world, to the end of the 2nd millennium.

Panagiotaki, Marina, Yannis Maniatis, and Mike Tite

2020 Aegean Vitreous Materials of the Bronze Age: Technological Transfer and Local Innovation. In *Cutting-Edge Technologies in Ancient Greece. Materials Science Applied to Trace Ancient Technologies in the Aegean World*, edited by Marina Panagiotaki, Ilias Tomazos, and Fotios Papadimitrakopoulos, pp. 89-95. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357146403>.

Traces the contribution of Bronze Age Aegean vitreous-materials artisan/pyrotechnologist to ancient technology, based on compositional analysis and replication experiments.

Panini, Augusto

2007 *Middle Eastern and Venetian Glass Beads: Eighth to Twentieth Centuries*. Rizzoli International Publications, New York.

Showcases selected specimens of glass beads acquired in West Africa, primarily Mali. The beads – illustrated in over 700 color images – are divided into two groups based on their likely place of origin: Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, and Venice. See Karklins (2008) and Tomalin (2009) for a review.

2017 *The World in a Bead: The Murano Glass Museum's Collection*. Antiga Edizioni, Crocetta del Montello (Treviso), Italy.

This handsome, large-format book is richly illustrated with excellent color images which reveal the wide range of bead manufacturing types, decorative styles, and forms that poured out of Venice by the ton during the 19th century. Includes many sample cards and histories of several prominent Venetian beadmakers. See Karklins (2017) for a review.

Pankiewicz, Aleksandra and Sylwia Siemianowska

2018 The Problem of the Functioning of an Early Medieval Glass Workshop within the Niemcza Settlement Complex. *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 66:237-260;
<https://www.academia.edu/38133138/>.

Archaeological evidence indicates that a glassworks existed in southwestern Poland that produced glass beads, among other things. Extensive compositional analysis of the recovered glass. In Polish with English abstract.

2020 Early Medieval Large Glass Beads from Poland: Utilitarian and Social Functions. *Archeologické rozhledy* LXXII:573-606; <https://www.academia.edu/45304545/>.

Aims to determine the function of beads that are at least 1.5 cm but usually ca. 2 cm or more in diameter, considering the precise context of discovery of particular specimens, metric data, and microscopic analyses.

Pankiewicz, Aleksandra, Sylwia Siemianowska, and Krzysztof Sadowski

2017 *Wczesnośredniowieczna biżuteria szklana z głównych ośrodków grodowych Śląska (Wrocław, Opole, Niemcza) / Early Mediaeval Glass Jewellery from Main Silesian Stronghold Complexes (Wrocław, Opole, Niemcza)*. In *Pago Silensi. Wrocławskie studia wczesnośredniowieczne* 3. <https://www.academia.edu/34505921/>; <https://www.academia.edu/33850757/>.

Presents a detailed catalog of the recovered glass beads with chemical compositions. Poland.

Pappa, Maria and Rena Veropoulidou

2011 The Neolithic Settlement at Makriyalos, Northern Greece: Evidence from the *Spondylus gaederopus* Artifacts. In *Spondylus in Prehistory. New Data and Approaches: Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 105-121. BAR International Series 2216. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274896238>.

The recovered *Spondylus* artifacts include beads, pendants, buckles, buttons, and annulets, forms well known to the Greek Neolithic, but in a considerably larger scale than any other assemblage excavated thus far.

Papadopoulos, John K.

2017 Small Finds Other than Pottery. In *The Early Iron Age: The Cemeteries*, edited by John K. Papadopoulos and Evelyn Lord Smithson, pp. 899-972. The Athenian Agora 36.

The ornaments recovered from four cemeteries at the Ancient Agora of Athens, Greece, include beads made of gold, glass, faience, terra cotta, bone, and stone, as well as a shell pendant.

Papadopoulos, J.K. and V. Muros

2014 Beads of Faience and Glass. In *The Excavation of the Prehistoric Burial Tumulus at Lofkënd, Albania*, Vols. 1-2, edited by J.K. Papadopoulos, S.P. Morris, L. Bejko, and L. Schepartz, pp. 371-375 (Vol. 1) and 1024-1025 (Vol. 2). Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press, Los Angeles.

Deals with the beads excavated from a rich Bronze and Iron Age tumulus.

Papathanassopoulos, G.A. (ed.)

1996 *Neolithic Culture in Greece*. N.P.Goulandris Foundation, Museum of Cycladic Art, Athens.

The catalog of this handsome volume includes some beads of gold, silver, stone, shell, and clay from various sites. See especially the silver necklace from the Diros Cave (p. 227).

Pappa, M.

1995 Toumba Agiou Mamantos Khalkidikis, anaskaphi nekrotapheiou. *To Arkhaiologiko Ergo sti Makedonia kai Thraki* 6:478-484 (1992).

Excavation of a mound revealed the first (advanced phase) Early Bronze Age cemetery in Macedonia. Some 25 faience beads found in a pot represent the earliest faience found in that country (p. 477). English summary.

Pappa, Maria and Rena Veropoulidou

2011 The Neolithic Settlement at Makriyalos, Northern Greece: Evidence from the *Spondylus gaederopus* Artifacts. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 105-121. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2216. <https://www.academia.edu/1828041/>.

The recovered *Spondylus* artifacts include annulets, beads, buckles, buttons, and pendants, forms well known to the Greek Neolithic, but on a considerably larger scale than any other thus far excavated assemblage. The unique amount of artifacts has provided plausible evidence for on-site procurement, manufacture, consumption, and discarding.

Papworth, Martin

2014 The Romano-Celtic Temple at Badbury Rings, Dorset. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society* 135:242-271.

A short section by J. Schuster discusses the recovered glass beads.

Parfitt, Keith and Trevor Anderson

2012 *Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Dover. Excavations 1994*. The Archaeology of Canterbury 6.

Beads were among the grave goods accompanying female burials.

Parfitt, K. and B. Brugmann

1997 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent*. Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph 14.

An important report. See pp. 1-66 for a detailed discussion of the beads of many types (principally glass and amber) which are cataloged and illustrated in the inventory of graves. Tables of types, analysis of find spots, etc. England, United Kingdom.

Parise Badoni, F. and M. Ruggeri Giove

1980 *Alfedena: la necropoli di Campo Consolino, scavi 1974-1979*. Ministero per i beni culturali e ambientali, Soprintendenza archeologica dell'Abruzzo, Chieti.

Graves of the 6th-5th centuries BC in the Abruzzi, Italy, mainly produced amber beads.

Parma, David and Stanislav Stuchlík

2017 Kostrové hroby z doby popelnicových polí na Moravě / Urnfield Culture Inhumation Graves in Moravia. *Slovenská archeológia* LXV(2):207-236.

Beads were associated with Bronze Age burials in the Czech Republic. In Czech with English summary.

Parracho Gomes, Hugo Fernando

2012 O Vidro Pré-Romano no Norte de Portugal. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal. <https://www.academia.edu/80084582/>.

Contains much information on pre-Roman glass beads in northern Portugal with an extensive catalog of finds.

Parzinger, Hermann

1988-1989 Hallstattzeitliche Grabhügel bei Dobrnica. *Arheoloski Vestnik* 39-40:529-636. Amber, bronze, and blue and green glass beads of the Hallstatt Culture from burial mounds in Slovenia excavated in the late 19th century.

Parzinger, Hermann, J. Nekvasil, B. Nekvasil, and Fritz Eckart

1995 *Die Byci skala-Höhle*. Römisch-Germanischen Forschungen 54. Important, long-known site in Moravia with Hallstatt (2nd century) finds. For beads and pendants and discussion of their use as amulets and pendant components, see pp. 49-56.

Pascual Benito, Josep Lluís

1996 Los adornos del Neolítico I en el País Valenciano. *Recerques del Museu d'Alcoi* 5:17-52; <https://www.academia.edu/78310786/>.

Neolithic ornaments recovered in Valencia, Spain, include beads fashioned from the shells of various mollusks and fish vertebrae, as well as pendants made of shell and perforated animal teeth.

1998 Las fuentes de materia prima de los adornos de lignito prehistóricos de la vertiente mediterránea peninsular entre el Ebro y el Segura. *Rubricatum: revista del Museu de Gavà* 2:153-160; <https://www.academia.edu/3277582/>.

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 *Util·laje óseo, adornos e ídols neolítics valencians*. Servicio de Investigación Prehistórica, Serie de Trabajos Varios 95. <https://www.academia.edu/1551733/>.

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.

2005 Los talleres de cuentas de *Cardium* del Neolítico peninsular. In *Actas del III Congreso del Neolítico en la Península Ibérica*, edited by Pablo Arias Cabal, Roberto Ontañón Peredo, and Cristina García-Moncó Piñeiro, pp. 277-286. Monografías del Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones Prehistóricas de Cantabria 1. <https://www.academia.edu/3311672/>.

Discusses the production process for circular beads fashioned from *Cardium* shells at two Early Neolithic sites in Spain.

2009 El util·laje en materia dura animal, los adornos y otros objetos simbólicos de la Cova de les Cendres. In *La Cova de Les Cendres*, edited by Joan Bernabeu and Lluís Molina Balaguer, pp. 111-124. Museo Arqueológico de Alicante, serie mayor 6. <https://www.academia.edu/3312111/>.

Includes a discussion of the shell, stone, and ceramic beads recovered from a Neolithic cave site in Spain.

2011 La industria ósea y los adornos. In *La Vital (Gandia, Valencia). Vida y muerte en la desembocadura del Serpis durante el III y el I milenio a.C.*, edited by G. Pérez Jordà, pp.

203-218. Servicio de Investigación Prehistórica del Museo de Prehistoria de Valencia, Serie de Trabajos Varios 113. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319123693>.
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. *Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina* XXX:183-188; <https://www.academia.edu/10124688/>.
Discusses the manufacturing process for limestone and lignite beads found at the Late Neolithic and Bell Beaker site of Quintaret, Valencia, Spain.

Pascual Benito, Josep Lluís and Oretó García-Puchol

2021 Adornos mesolíticos en soporte malacológico. El caso de la Cueva de la Cocina (Dos Aguas, Valencia). In *Avances en Arqueomalacología. Nuevos conocimientos sobre las sociedades pasadas y su entorno natural gracias a los moluscos*, edited by M.À. Vicens and G.X. Pons, pp. 67-87. Monografies de la Societat d'Història Natural de les Balears, 32. <https://www.academia.edu/67853779/>.

Including perforated marine gastropods of various species, scaphopod shells, and pendants formed from bivalve shell fragments, the malacological personal ornaments from the site constitute the largest assemblage attributed to the final Mesolithic in Mediterranean Iberia.

Pascual Benito, Josep Lluís and Ricard Marlasca Martín

2019 Tiburones y mantarrayas. Aprovechamiento de vértebras de pez para la fabricación de cuentas de collar en la península Ibérica entre el Neolítico antiguo y la Edad del Bronce. In *Recursos marinos en el passat. IV Jornades d'arqueozoologia*, edited by J.L. Pascual and A. Sanchis, pp. 193-220. Museu de Prehistòria de València, València. <https://www.academia.edu/41333719/>.

On the use of fish vertebrae (mostly those of sharks and stingrays) for the manufacture of beads on the Iberian peninsula between the Late Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

Pascual Benito, Josep Lluís, Begoña Soler Mayor, Ricard Marlasca Martín, and J. Emili Aura Tortosa

2021 *La Prehistòria i la mar: Recursos marins en el passat*. Museu de Prehistòria de València, València. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358646629>.

Discusses the shell and fish-vertebrae beads and shell pendants recovered from Upper Paleolithic to early Neolithic sites in southeastern Spain.

Pásztor, Adrien

1995 A kora és középkor avar kori gyöngyök és a bizánci éremleletes sírok kronológiai kapcsolata. *Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei* 11:69-92.

On the chronological relationship of glass beads and Byzantine coins at an early/middle Avar cemetery in Hungary.

1996 A csákberény-orondpusztai avar kori temető gyöngyleleteinek tipokronológiai vizsgálata. *Savaria Pars Archaeologica* 22(3):37-83.

A typological/chronological examination of the bead finds at the Avar cemetery at Csákberény-Orondpuszta, Hungary.

- 1996 A magyarországi kora és középvár kori gyöngyök tipológiai vizsgálata – Typologische Untersuchung der früh- und mittelawarischen Perlen aus Ungarn. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* II:195-221.

A detailed breakdown of early and middle Avar period bead types, particularly glass from Hungary, with analysis results and color illustrations. German summary.

- 1997 A Tiszavasvári-koldusdombi avar kori temető gyöngyleleteir [On the Bead Finds from the Avar Period Burial Ground at Tiszavasvári-Koldusdomb]. *A Nyíregyházi Józsa András Múzeum Évkönyve* 27-28 (1995-96):189-203; <https://www.academia.edu/4856343/>.

About beads from Avar graves in eastern Hungary. German summary.

- 1997 Typologische Untersuchung der früh- und mittelawarenzeitlichen Perlen aus Ungarn. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 213-230. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. <https://www.academia.edu/5166235/>.

Early and Middle Avar Period. Data on 2,790 beads from 294 graves in three geographical regions of Hungary were fed into a computer program. A typology was produced which allows for an integration of any additional Migration Period bead material.

- 2001 A Szekszárd-Bogyiszló úti avar kori temető gyöngyleletei [Die Perlenfunde des Gräberfeldes an der Strasse Szekszárd-Bogyiszló]. *A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve* 23:115-160.

Presents a classification of the many beads types recovered from an Avar cemetery in south-central Hungary. German Summary.

- 2003 A székkutas-kápolnadűlői avar kori temető gyöngyleletei. In *A Székkutas-Kápolnadűlői avar temető*, edited by Katalin B. Nagy, pp. 331-370. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Monographia Archeologica* 1.

On the beads of glass and other materials from the Avar cemetery at Székkutas-Kápolnadűlő, Hungary.

- 2008 Ergebnisse der typo-chronologischen Untersuchung awarenzeitlicher Perlenfunde in Ungarn. Perlentracht in der Früh-und Mittelawarenzeit. *Antaeus* 29/30:307-324; <https://www.academia.edu/5166404/>.

A typological/chronological study of glass beads of the early and middle Avar period in Hungary.

- 2010 Die Perlenfunde aus den Gräbern der Keszthely-Kultur in der Nekropole vor der Südmauer der Befestigung von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta. In *Die Gräberfelder vor der Südmauer der Befestigung von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta*, by R. Müller, pp. 249-262. *Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense* 1.

Reports on the beads from graves of the Keszthely culture in the necropolis at Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, western Hungary. *See also* R. Müller (2014).

- 2011 A Keszthely-Fenékpuszta Horreum melletti temető gyöngyleleteiről. *A Szántó Kovács Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* 12:235-244; <https://www.academia.edu/4856288/>.

On the glass beads recovered from the Keszthely-Fenékpuszta cemetery, Hungary. Most of the beads date to the 6th and 7th centuries.

- 2011 Auswertung der Perlen aus dem Gräberfeld Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, Horreum. In *Keszthely-Fenékpuszta im Kontext spätantiker Kontinuitätsforschung zwischen Noricum und Moesia*, edited by Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáska, pp. 438-442. *Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense* 2.

An evaluation of the glass beads recovered from the Keszthely-Fenékpuszta cemetery, Hungary. Illustrations of the beads are provided in Vida (2011).

- 2012 A Lesencetomaj-Piroskereszt avar kori temető 39. sírjának gyöngysora [Die Perlenkette aus Grab 39 des awarenzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von Lesencetomaj-Piroskereszt]. In *Thesaurus Avarorum. Régészeti tanulmányok Garam Éva tiszteletére*, edited by Vida Tivadar, pp. 477-488. <https://www.academia.edu/19100095/>.

Discusses the necklace composed of a wide variety of glass beads found with the remains of an Avar woman at a burial ground in Hungary.

- 2014 Gyöngyleletek a szegvár-oromdűlői avar kori temető szűrőkanalas sírjaiban [Beads from the Burials with Strainer-Spoons of the Avar Period Cemetery at Szegvár-Oromdűlő]. In *Avarok Pusztái: Régészeti tanulmányok Lőrinczy Gábor 60. születésnapjára*, edited by Alexandra Anders, Csilla Balogh, and Attila Türk, pp. 291-312. Martin Opitz Kiadó – MTA BTK MÖT, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/34215194/>.

Both short and long necklaces were found with the burials of children and young females. Hungary. English summary.

- 2014 Perlenfunde aus dem frühawarenzeitlichen Gräberfeld von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, Ödenkirche-Flur. In *Die Gräberfelder von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, Ödenkirche-Flur*, edited by Róbert Müller, pp. 257-310. *Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense* 5. <https://www.academia.edu/41695576/>.

An early medieval burial ground in Hungary yielded a wide variety of decorated glass beads as well as several of amber, stone, and bronze.

- 2014 Tiszavasvári-Kashalom-dűlő avar kori sírjainak gyöngyleleteiről. *NyJAMÉ* LVI:219-228. <https://www.academia.edu/19100381/>.

Two styles of necklaces composed of glass beads and popular during the first half of the 7th century were recovered from an Avar burial ground in Hungary. English abstract.

- 2015 A Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, déli erődfal előtti korai Keszthely-kultúrák temetkezései gyöngyleletei. In *Hadak Útján XXIV. Conference of Young Scholars on the Migration Period November 4-6, 2014, Esztergom*, Vol. 1, edited by Türk Attila, pp. 529-579. Archaeolingua, Budapest. <https://www.academia.edu/99105699/>.

Describes the beads from the Keszthely Culture burial site at the southern fortress wall of Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, western Hungary.

- 2015 Kopf- und Armschmuck. In *Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld in Csákberény-Orondpuszta*, by Gyula László, pp. 119-154. Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica 11. <https://www.academia.edu/35448020/>.

An Avar cemetery in Hungary yielded a wide range of glass beads, most notably numerous varieties of eye beads.

- 2018 A hajós-cifrahegyi avar kori gyöngyleletek. In *Két világ határán. Természet- és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok a 70 éves Költő László tiszteletére*, edited by Varga Máté and Szentpéteri József, pp. 255-291. A Kaposvári Rippl-Rónai Múzeum Közleményei 6. <https://www.academia.edu/40533179/>.

Strands of beads were found with many burials at the Avar cemetery of Hajós-Cifrahegy in Hungary. English summary.

- 2018 A hódmezővásárhely-kishomoki avar kori sírok gyöngyleletei. In *Relationes Rerum. Régészeti tanulmányok Nagy Margit tiszteletére*, edited by Anita Korom, pp. 615-624. Studia ad Archaeologiam Pazmaniensia 10. <https://www.academia.edu/37909794/>.

About the loose glass beads and necklace strands found with Avar burials in southeastern Hungary.

Pásztor, Adrien, Zoltán Rózsa, and Eszter Szatmáriné Bakonyi

- 2013 Kora avar sírok Orosháza-Bónumból II. *Mozaikok Orosháza és vidéke múltjából* 10:3-13; <https://www.academia.edu/38050733/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from early Avar tombs at Orosháza-Bónum II, Hungary.

Pau, Claudia

- 2007 Elementos de adorno en época campaniforme en Sicilia, Cerdeña y Córcega. *@rqueología y Territorio* 4:23-46; <https://www.academia.edu/27129943/>.

The beads and necklaces recovered from sites of the Bell Beaker period in Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica (Italy) include those made of stone, shell, and animal teeth.

- 2012 Estudio morfológico, morfométrico, y traceológico de los adornos en concha del poblado de los Castillejos en la Peñas de los Gitanos. In *Memorial Luis Siret. I Congreso de Prehistoria de Andalucía: La tutela del patrimonio prehistórico*, pp. 563-566. Junta de Andalucía, Consejería de Cultura, Seville. <https://www.academia.edu/27219386/>.

A morphological, morphometric, and traceological study of the shell beads and bracelets recovered from the Los Castillejos settlement in southern Spain which is attributed to the recent prehistoric period.

- 2013 Cuentas y colgantes campaniformes y epicampaniformes de Cerdeña. *Lvcentvm* XXXII:9-30; <https://lucentum.ua.es/article/view/2664>.

Discusses the beads and pendants – mostly shell and animal teeth – from Neolithic to Bronze Age contexts on Sardinia, Italy.

- 2015 Los objetos de adorno personales campaniformes de los yacimientos granadinos: El caso de Cerro de la Virgen, Orce, Granada. *Revista Atlantica-Mediterranea* 17:63-271; <https://revistas.uca.es/index.php/rampas/article/view/2268/2101>.

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.

- 2015 Los ornamentos en materia ósea del neolítico en el poblado de Los Castillejos de Montefrío. In *5.º Congresso do neolítico peninsular*, edited by Victor S. Gonçalves, Mariana Diniz, and Ana Catarina Sousa, pp. 415-418. Estudos & memórias 8. <https://www.academia.edu/27219539/>.

Several bone beads and pendants were recovered from Neolithic contexts in the Los Castillejos de Montefrío settlement in southern Spain. Production techniques are discussed.

- 2019 Shell and Bone Ornaments from the Padrujossu *Hypogeum* in Sanluri (Sardinia, Italy). *Cuadernos de Prehistoria y Arqueología de la Universidad de Granada* 29:251-261; <https://www.academia.edu/61691362/>.

Belonging to the Bell Beaker Culture, the ornaments include shell beads, pendants, and buttons, as well as animal tooth/tusk pendants. How they were made and functioned is discussed.

Pau, Claudia and Juan Antonio Cámara Serrano

- 2019 Útiles y adornos en materias duras de animales vertebrados de Los Castillejos (Montefrío, España). *SPAL: Revista de prehistoria y arqueología de la Universidad de Sevilla* 28(2):51-91; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336137520>.

Discusses the bone beads and pendants recovered from Neolithic contexts at Los Castillejos in southern Spain.

Pau, Claudia, José Miguel Morillo León, Juan Antonio Cámara Serrano, and Fernando Molina González

- 2018 Los objetos de adorno en marfil del yacimiento del Cerro de la Virgen (Orce, Granada). *Complutum* 29(2):267-298; <https://www.academia.edu/40273471/>.

Describes the pendants and buttons (likely used as beads) recovered in southeastern Spain and provides information regarding their production and use. English abstract.

Pau, Claudia and Antonio Ruiz Parrondo

- 2009 Evolución en el estilo de los objetos de ornamento en la Prehistoria. *Actas de las II Jornadas de Jóvenes en Investigación Arqueológica (Madrid, 6, 7 y 8 de mayo de 2009)*. JIA 2009, II:665-672. <https://www.academia.edu/27219302/>.

Discusses the typology, morphology, production technology, and use of prehistoric ornaments of sundry materials.

Pavlova, M.P.

- 2019 Cross Pendants from Feofania (2016-2017 Excavations). *Archaeology and Early History of Ukraine* 33(4):247-254; <https://doi.org/10.37445/adiu.2019.04.16>.

Provides a typology for cross pendants of the 11th-13th centuries recovered from the Feofania settlements in the Ukraine.

Paynter, Sarah

- 2023 'For the Want of Them may Ruin a Voyage': Analysis of Glass Beads from Channel Wrecks, Including the Dutch East India Company *retourschip Rooswijk*. *International*

Journal of Nautical Archaeology 52(1):66-79;
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10572414.2022.2159722>.

The *Rooswijk*, wrecked in 1740, and an unidentified vessel known as the Bead Wreck carried drawn lead-glass beads such as are found mainly in 17th- and 18th-century contexts. United Kingdom.

Paynter, Sarah and Caroline M. Jackson

2022 Investigating Late Bronze Age Glass Beads from Stotfold, Bedfordshire, UK. *Heritage* 5(2):634-645; <https://www.academia.edu/76508754/>.

Analyses of 17 annular transparent blue glass beads and one cylindrical glass bead with opaque grey-white decoration revealed they are made of low-magnesium/high-potassium (LMHK) glass of the type prevalent in Europe between ca. 1200 and 900 BC.

Pecche-Quilichini, Kewin, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Eleonora Canobbio, Joseph Cesari, Bernard Gratuze, Franck Leandri, Céline Léandri, Paul Nebbia, and Céline Paris

2016 Campu Stefanu (Sollacaro, Corsica). Middle Bronze Age Amber and Glass Beads Analyses. A New Evidence for Mycenaean Connection in Corsica? *Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses* 52:67-79. <https://www.academia.edu/35188050/>.

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.

Pecche-Quilichini, Kewin, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Joseph Cesari, Bernard Gratuze, Jean Graziani, Franck Leandri, and Hélène Paolini Sae

2017 From Shardania to Laestrygonia... Eastern Origin Prestige Goods and Technical Transfers in Corsica through Middle and Final Bronze Age. In *Hesperos. The Aegean Seen from the West, Proceedings of the 16th International Aegean Conference, University of Ioannina, Department of History and Archaeology, Unit of Archaeology and Art History, 18-21 May 2016*, edited by M. Fotiadis, R. Laffineur, Y. Lolos, and A. Vlachopoulou, pp. 61-71. *Aegaeum* 41. <https://www.academia.edu/84305100/>.

Discusses a necklace recovered from a sepulchral context of the late Middle Bronze Age at the site of Campu Stefanu, Corsica. It is composed of 25 blue glass beads of Near-Eastern origin, possibly Egyptian, and 29 Baltic-amber beads of Aegean typology.

Pecche-Quilichini, Kewin, Joseph Cesari, Franck Leandri, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Eleonora Canobbio, Bernard Gratuze, Céline Leandri, and Céline Paris

2016 Étude de provenance et implications économique-culturelles des parures vitreuses et résineuses du Bronze moyen de l'abri 1 de Campu Stefanu (Sollacaro, Corse-du-Sud). *ArchéoSciences* 40:65-8; <https://www.academia.edu/30700355/1>.

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.

Pedersen, Unn and Lars Pilø

2011 The Settlement: Artefacts and Site Periods. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 179-190. Kaupang

Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV.

<https://www.academia.edu/5010960/>.

Presents a quantitative overview of the artifacts (beads included) recovered during surveys and excavations at a market town in southern Norway during 1998-2003. The excavated deposits are divided into three main periods.

Peek, Thomas

2003 Neuzeitliche Glasperlen aus Hallstadt bei Bamberg. In *Aspekte der Archäologie des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit, Festschrift für Walter Sage*, edited by Ingol Ericsson and Hans Losert, pp. 351-355. Bamberger Schriften zur Archäologie des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit 1.

On post-medieval glass beads from Hallstadt near Bamberg, Germany.

Peltenburg, Edgar J.

1995 Kissonerga in Cyprus and the Appearance of Faience in the East Mediterranean. In *Trade, Contact, and the Movement of Peoples in the Eastern Mediterranean: Studies in Honour of J.B. Hennessy*, edited by S. Bourke and J.-P. Descoeudres, pp. 31-41. Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 3. University of Sydney.

Important account of Chalcolithic (mid-3rd millennium) faience disc beads; the earliest in Cyprus, probably imported, an indicator of the opening up of Cyprus to foreign contacts.

1998 *Lemba Archaeological Project II. 1A: Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*. Åström, Jonsö.

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.

2019 Other Body Ornaments and Objects. In *Figurine Makers of Prehistoric Cyprus: Settlement and Cemeteries at Souskiou*, edited by Edgar Peltenburg, Diane Bolger, and Lindy Crewe, pp. 223-232. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv13gvh3h.21>.

Discusses the beads recovered from cemetery sites of the Chalcolithic period on Cyprus. While other materials are represented, the bulk of the beads are dentalium shells. See Goring (2019) for information on the recovered pendants.

Peltenburg, Edgar J. (ed.)

2003 *The Colonisation and Settlement of Cyprus: Investigations at Kissonerga-Mylouthkia, 1976-1996*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology LXX:4. Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus III.1.

Discusses the beads and pendants recovered from the Cypro-Pre-Pottery Neolithic B occupation (Section 4.2) and the Chalcolithic settlements (Section 17.3). The beads from the former are mostly shell while those from the latter are primarily antler; the pendants are of stone.

Peltenburg, Edgar, Diane Bolger, and Lindy Crewe (eds.)

2019 *Figurine Makers of Prehistoric Cyprus: Settlement and Cemeteries at Souskiou*. Oxbow Books, Oxford. https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv13gvh3h?turn_away=true.

Several articles deal with beads and pendants recovered from cemetery sites of the Chalcolithic period on Cyprus. They are listed individually in this bibliography.

Peltenburg, Edgar, Andrew Shortland, and Mike Tite

2006 Body Ornaments, Including Non-Figurative Pendants. In *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus*, edited by Edgar Peltenburg, pp. 91-101. Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, Nicosia.

Reports on the recovered beads and pendants.

Perego, Elisa

2010 Magic and Ritual in Iron Age Veneto, Italy. *Papers from the Institute of Archaeology* 20:67-96; <https://www.academia.edu/396453/>.

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, Stefano Bertola, Davide Delpiano, Stefano Benazzi, and Matteo Romandini

2019 The Uluzzian in the North of Italy: Insights around the New Evidence at Riparo Broion. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 11(7):3503-3536; <https://www.academia.edu/72686784/>.

The ornaments recovered from this Paleolithic site include several forms of beads made from marine and freshwater shells.

Peresani, Marco, Manuela Forte, Ermanno Quaggiotto, André Colonese, Matteo Romandini, Cristina Cilli, and Giacomo Giacobini

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Marine and Freshwater Shell Exploitation in the Early Upper Paleolithic: Re-Examination of the Assemblages from Fumane Cave (NE Italy). *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:64-81; <https://www.academia.edu/81600604/>.

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.

Pereskokov, Mikhail L.

2018 Пермское Приуралье в финале раннего железного века [The Perm Urals at the End of the Early Iron Age]. Perm University Press, Perm. <https://www.academia.edu/61781093/>.

Sites in the vicinity of Perm, Russia, yielded a variety of stone, glass, amber, and bronze beads and pendants, as well as a remnant of beadwork at the Kudashevsky burial ground.

Pérez González, Jordi

2014 La venta de perlas en la ciudad de Roma durante el Alto Imperio / Selling Pearls in the City of Rome during the Roman Empire. *Espacio Tiempo y Forma. Serie II, Historia Antigua* 27:267-282; <https://www.academia.edu/85080107/>.

On the bead trade in ancient Rome.

Pérez Pérez, Carolina, Yolanda Porto Tenreiro, and Comba Torre Castro

2010 Conxunto de doas de “pasta vítrea” do Museo do Castro de Viladonga. *CROA: Boletín da Asociación de Amigos do Castro de Viladonga* 20:50-63; <https://www.academia.edu/47738799/>.

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 century 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 Oliva, Laura

2015 Bases para el estudio de las cuentas de collar pétreas de color verde del Suroeste de la Península Ibérica del VIº Milenio a.C. al siglo IVº d.C. *Revista Atlántica-Mediterránea de Prehistoria y Arqueología Social* 17: 81-91; <https://www.academia.edu/75325991/>.

Presents a study of greenstone necklace beads from the southwestern Iberian peninsula from the 6th millennium BC to the 4th century AD. Includes information about typology, production technology, distribution, and symbolism.

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.

Perkić, Domagoj

2017 The Church of St. George in Mateško Selo: The Finds from the Graves from the Late Middle Ages and the Modern Age. *Prilozi. Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 34:185-226; <https://www.academia.edu/71564225/>.

Finds from a site in Croatia include rosary and necklace beads of glass paste. The burials vary in date from the late 12th century to the early 19th century.

Die Perle

1924 *Die Perle* Vol. 1 1924 – German Trade Journal for the Bead and Jewelry Industry. Naunhof bei Leipzig. <https://www.academia.edu/31794410/>.

Die Perle was a technical trade journal published in Naunhof bei Leipzig, Germany, from 1924 to 1929. Although written in German, it was aimed at the entire European beadmaking community. 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. To see other issues of *Die Perle*, visit: https://beadresearch.org/resources/die_perle/. See also Gumpert and Karklins (2005).

Perlès, Catherine

2018 *Ornaments and Other Ambiguous Artifacts from Franchthi: Volume 1, The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

The majority of ornaments recovered from Franchthi Cave in Greece were formed from shell and constitute one of the largest collections in Europe for the temporal periods involved. Analysis of the ornaments has revealed the complete production process. It also suggests that they mostly served for the production or rejuvenation of embroidered garments.

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Cultural Implications of Uniformity in Ornament Assemblages: Paleolithic and Mesolithic Ornaments from Franchthi Cave, Greece. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:196-207; <https://www.academia.edu/38519206/>.

The Paleolithic and Mesolithic ornament assemblages from the Franchthi Cave are possibly the richest in Europe in the number of specimens. They are also, undoubtedly, the most restricted in terms of ornament types and the most uniform through time. Perforated *Tritia neritea*, *Tritia pellucida*, *Antalis* sp. and *Columbella rustica* constitute the dominant types throughout the sequence, from the earliest Upper Paleolithic to the end of the Mesolithic.

2021 Continuity in Ornament Traditions: What Details Can Tell Us. Perforated Shell from the Mesolithic-Neolithic Transition at Franchthi Cave (Greece). In *Personal Adornment and the Construction of Identity: A Global Archaeological Perspective*, edited by Hannah V. Mattson, pp. 25-40. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv24q4z2g.6>.

The Mesolithic tradition of using perforated shell beads of specific species persists in the Early Neolithic across the introduction of domesticated animals and plants to the site, yet the methods of bead production, shell size selection, and the manner in which beads were worn all shift significantly.

2023 *Ornaments and Other Ambiguous Artifacts from Franchthi: Volume 2, The Neolithic*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

The introduction during the Neolithic of entirely artificial shapes, geometric and anthropomorphic, creates a marked departure from earlier periods and shows new directions in creativity by the beadmakers. It also denotes a conceptual break in the treatment of shell, no longer solely a natural element barely modified by perforation, but now also a raw material rendered anonymous by workmanship.

Perlès, Catherine and Patrick Pion

2020 The *Cerastoderma* Bead Production at Franchthi (Greece): A Case of Apprenticeship? In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 223-246. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

The lack of consistency in the *chaîne opératoire* and the high frequency of broken pieces at this Early Neolithic workshop has led to the inference that this indicates small-scale domestic production by unskilled artisans. The authors contend that the evidence points to the beads being made by both skilled artisans and their apprentices.

Perlès, Catherine and Marian Vanhaeren

2010 Black *Cyclope neritea* Marine Shell Ornaments in the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of Franchthi Cave, Greece: Arguments for Intentional Heat Treatment. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 35(3):298-309; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233652866>.

A reassessment of the ornaments from the site led to the hypothesis that a variable fraction of at least one type of personal ornament may have been intentionally heated to change their natural whitish color to black.

Pernet, Lionel, Eva Carlevaro, Luca Tori, Gianluca Vietti, Philippe Della Casa, and Biljana Schmid-Sikimić

2006 *La necropoli di Giubiasco (TI). Vol. II: les tombes de La Tène finale et d'époque romaine* [The Necropolis of Giubiasco (TI). Vol. II: The Tombs of Late La Tène and Roman Times]. *Collectio Archæologica* 4. <https://www.academia.edu/1818119/>.

The beads recovered from this site in Switzerland include a variety of glass and amber specimens, as well as two pendants composed of wild boar teeth set in a bronze sheath.

Pernicka, Ernst, F. Begemann, S. Schmitt-Strecker, H. Todorova, and I. Kuleff

1997 Prehistoric Copper in Bulgaria: Its Composition and Provenance. *Eurasia Antiqua* 3:41-180.

Chalcolithic beads are discussed and listed *passim*. A young woman's bead necklace is the earliest ornament of its type in southeast Europe.

Perra, Mauro

2018 "La Tomba della Spada" : Lo scavo e i manufatti ceramici e vitrei. In *La 'Tomba della Spada' e la Torre C: La morte e la vitanel Nuraghe Arrubiu*, edited by Mauro Perra and Fulvia Lo Schiavo, pp. 31-38. *Il Nuraghe Arrubiu di Orroli* 2.

Beads of glass paste and faience were found with a burial in Sardinia, Italy.

Peschaux, Caroline

2012 Étude diachronique des éléments de parure durant le dernier maximum glaciaire. Une autre approche de la variabilité sociale et culturelle entre le Solutréen, le Badegoulien et le début du Magdalénien. Ph.D. dissertation. Université paris 1: panthéon-sorbonne.

A diachronic study of 4000 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.

Peschaux, Caroline, Grégory Debout, Olivier Bignon-Lau, and Pierre Bodu

2017 Magdalenian "Beadwork Time" in the Paris Basin (France): Correlation Between Personal Ornaments and the Function of Archaeological Sites. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 19-38. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/68492328/>.

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.

Peschaux, Caroline and Bertrand Ligouis

2023 From the Jura Arc to the Paris Basin: Exploitation of Jet as Black Raw Material for Making Ornamental Objects during the Magdalenian in the Northwest Europe.

Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences 15, 66;

A multidisciplinary study of jet ornaments reveals the exclusive use of jet for the production of symbolic objects (geometric beads, figurative pendants, and elements of portable art) and shows that jet-working techniques were adapted to the specific mechanical properties of the material (percussion and meticulous grooving, scraping, and abrasion techniques).

Pescheck, Christian

1996 *Das fränkische Reihengräberfeld von Kleinlangheim, Lkr. Kitzingen/Nordbayern.*

Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit A(17).

Franconian cemetery, Germany. Vol. I contains a very meaty section on beads of various materials (pp. 33-40). Vol. II has drawings of grave groups plus eight good color plates of several hundred glass beads representing many types.

Pessina, Andrea

2016 Gli oggetti di ornamento nel Neolitico italiano. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 67-78. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Examines ornaments of the Italian Neolithic.

Petersen, Peter Vang

2016 Paposes in the Mesolithic? A Reinterpretation of Tooth and Snail Shell Ornaments Found in Grave 8 at Bøgebakken and Other Mesolithic Burials. In *Mesolithic Burials – Rites, Symbols and Social Organisation of Early Postglacial Communities. International Conference, Halle (Saale), Germany, 18th-21st September 2013*, edited by Judith M. Grünberg, Bernhard Gramsch, Lars Larsson, Jörg Orschiedt, and Harald Meller, pp. 109-124. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 13(I).

Denmark.

Petitti, Patrizia, Carlo Persiani, and Anna Maria Conti

2016 Agghindati per l'ultima cerimonia I monili Rinaldoniani di Selvicciola (Ischia di Castro, VT). In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 177-188. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Burials at an Aeneolithic necropolis in Northern Latium, Italy, had beads of bone, shell, silver, and faience in association.

Petrauskas, O.V.

2004 Поховання багатой дівчинки на могильнику черняхівської культури Велика Бугаївка. *Археологія давніх слов'ян. Дослідження і матеріали* [The Richly Equipped

Grave of a Girl at the Cemetery of the Chernjachiw Culture at Velyka Buhaivka].
Arkheolohiya davnikh slov'yan. Doslidzhennya i materialy, pp. 165-184.

The grave goods include various beads and pendants of glass, stone, and coral, as well as perforated cowrie shells.

Petre, A.

1987 La romanité en Scythie Mineure, IIe-VII siècles de notre ère: recherches archéologiques.
Bull. Assoc. Internat. d'Études du Sud-est Européen 17-18:5-171.

Almost 2,500 beads of the 2nd-7th centuries were found in 1,139 graves at ancient Beroe, Scythia (Romania). See especially plates 149-151, tables of the types in color.

Petré, Bo

2011 *Arkeologiska undersökningar på Fornlämning RAÄ 28, Söderby, Lovö sn, Uppland. Gravfält från vendeltid och vikingatid samt några gravar och boplatslämningar från bronsålder*. Lovö Archaeological Reports and Studies 10.

Investigation of a burial ground dating to the Vendel and Viking periods as well as the Bronze Age, uncovered a variety of glass beads.

Pétrequin, Pierre, Marc Bordreuil, Michel Errera, and Françoise Prud'homme

2012 La pendeloque arciforme biforée du dolmen des Arredons à Saint-Remèze (Ardèche).
Ardèche Archéologie 29:14-18; <https://www.academia.edu/11037930/>.

Discusses the significance of a biforated, arc-shaped, serpentinite pendant discovered in the Arredons dolmen at Saint-Remèze in the South of France.

Pétrequin, Pierre, Michel Errera, and Françoise Prud'homme

2022 Deux nouvelles perles en paragonite dans le midi de la France. *Ardèche Archéologie* 39:38-45; <https://www.academia.edu/75148465/>.

Discusses two paragonite beads collected at two sites in the south of France that date to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Includes the results of spectroradiometric analysis.

Pétrequin, Pierre, Anne-Marie Pétrequin, Mauro Cinquetti, Michel Errera, Ramón Fábregas Valcarce, Estelle Gauthier, Frédéric Jallet, Yvan Pailler, Frédéric Prodéo, and Alison Sheridan

2019 Rings and Axeheads of Alpine Jades: Imports to and Exports from the Gulf of Morbihan during the 5th Millennium and the beginning of the 4th Millennium. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 445-464. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789692808>.

Includes a discussion of beads and pendants made of paragonite, a mineral that represents the extreme sodic form of muscovite.

Petrinec, Maja

2009 *Gräberfelder aus dem 8. bis 11. Jahrhundert im Gebiet des frühmittelalterlichen kroatischen Staates*. Monumenta medii aevi Croatiae 3.
<https://www.academia.edu/3541462/>.

About 20 necklaces composed of glass beads and occasional metal pendants were recovered from Christian grave fields of the 8th-11th centuries in the region of the early medieval Croatian state.

2019 On Jewellery from Golubić and Female Costumes from the Eighth and the First Half of the Ninth Century. *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 46. <https://www.academia.edu/40967426/>. Presents new information on certain ornaments from a grave discovered in 1932 on Stolićeva njiva in Golubić near Knin, Croatia. It also considers all related finds from prominent female graves of the same burial horizon. The data are used to reconstruct the elite female costume of the 8th and early 9th centuries in what is now Croatia. Includes necklaces and earrings composed of gold, silver, and glass beads and pendants.

Petrinelli Pannocchia, Cristiana and Alice Vassanelli

2021 The First Italian Farmers: The Role of Stone Ornaments in Tradition, Innovation, and Cultural Change. *Open Archaeology* 7:1398-1424; <https://www.academia.edu/61567854/>.

Reviews the production of Pre-Neolithic and Neolithic personal ornaments of the entire Italian peninsula through the analyses of the main stone elements: pendants, shaped beads, and bracelets.

Petrinelli Pannocchia, Cristiana, Alice Vassanelli, Vincenzo Palleschi, Stefano Legnaioli, Mario Mineo, Gerard Remolins Zamora, Niccolò Mazzucco, and Juan F. Gibaja

2024 New Evidence Reveals the Earliest Use of Cinnabar in the Western Mediterranean: The Neolithic Settlement of La Marmotta (Lazio, Italy). *Quaternary Science Reviews* 335, 108746; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2024.108746>.

Residues on ten stone and shell beads at La Marmotta attest to the first use of cinnabar in the Western Mediterranean.

Petrosyan, Artur, Roberto Dan, and Boris Gasparyan

2016 Gli oggetti di ornamento in Armenia dalla preistoria all'antica età del ferro. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 407-420. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano. <https://www.academia.edu/11910723/>.

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.

Petrova, Aaleksandra and Mmaria Cchristova-Ppenkova

2019 Medieval Jewelry with Cowrie Shell (*Cypraea pantherina*) – Archaeological Context and Historical Realities. *Pontica* LII:253-259.

Investigates how cowries associated with female burials at several sites in Bulgaria entered the Balkans.

Petschko, Irene Maria

2013 Das karolingerzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn, Niederösterreich. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Vienna.

Detailed discussion of the beads, mostly glass, from Carolingian tombs at Pottenbrunn, Lower Austria.

Petrinec, Maja

2009 *Gräberfelder aus dem 8. bis 11. Jahrhundert im Gebiet des frühmittelalterlichen kroatischen Staates*. Museum der Kroatischen Archäologischen Denkmäler, Split.

A cemetery in Croatia dated to the 8th-11th centuries yielded a wide range of necklaces: those with metal components, those with metal and glass components, and those with glass components.

Pettitt, Paul

2011 *The Palaeolithic Origins of Human Burial*. Routledge, Abingdon, Oxon, UK.

The burials of two Mid Upper Paleolithic children and an adult male uncovered in Sungir, Russia, were accompanied by thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, disc-shaped pendants, and various other objects.

Phillips, Jacke

2003 An Unconsidered Trifle. In *The Synchronisation of Civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Second Millennium BC II*, edited by Manfred Bietak, pp. 545-550. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie XXIX. <https://www.academia.edu/16726681/>.

A Mycenaean-type tholos tomb on Crete contained the burial of a woman accompanied by several necklaces of gold, glass, and iron beads. This study concentrates on a “cornflower” bead found on one of the necklaces, a likely import from Egypt.

2009 Egyptian Amethyst in the Bronze Age Aegean. *Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections* 1(2):9-25; <https://www.academia.edu/93708517/>.

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.

Piena, Hans and Erik Drenth

2001 Doorboorde sieraden van de laat-neolithische site Aartswoud, gem. Opmeer. In *Kwaliteitsbepalend onderzoek ten behoeve van duurzaam behoud van neolithische terreinen in West-Friesland en de Kop van Noord-Holland, deel 3: Archeologische onderzoeksverslagen*, edited by R.M. van Heeringen and E.M. Theunissen, pp. 433-469. Nederlandse Archeologische Rapporten 21. <https://www.academia.edu/35711336/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants made of amber, shell, earthenware, and animal teeth recovered from a Late Neolithic site in the Netherlands.

Pieniążek, Magda

2012 Luxury and Prestige on the Edge of the Mediterranean World: Jewellery from Troia and the Northern Aegean in the 2nd Millennium B.C. and its Context. In *Kosmos: Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Nicosh and Robert Laffineur, pp. 501-508. *Aegaeum* 33.

Discusses some aspects of the repertoire and context of valuable body and dress adornments that circulated in the northern Aegean. Beads enter into the discussion. Greece.

2016 Amber and Carnelian: Two Different Careers in the Aegean Bronze Age. *Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses* 52:51-66; <https://www.academia.edu/35046044/>.

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.

Pieniążek, Magda and Ekin Kozal

2014 West Anatolian Beads and Pins in the 2nd Millennium BC: Some Remarks on Function and Distribution in Comparison with Neighboring Regions. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 187-208. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Special Studies* 23(2).

Middle and Late Bronze Age sites in Turkey and Greece have yielded a great number of dress and body ornaments made of glass, faience, frit, stone, semiprecious stone, metal, ivory, shell, and clay. This article discusses selected aspects related to the meaning and origin of the ornaments, their local production, and role in interregional trade networks and fashions between the Aegean and Mesopotamia.

Pieta, K.

2000 Die Siedlung Liptovská Mara II und die Anfänge der Einflüsse der Latène-Kultur im Westkarpatenraum. *Slovenská Archeológia* XLVIII(2):315-346.

Glass and amber beads of the La Tène culture in northern Slovakia (p. 320, fig. 4; p. 324, fig. 5; p. 329).

Pietrzak, Mirosław

1997 *Pruszcz Gdanski Fundstelle 10: Ein Gräberfeld der Oksywie- und Wielbark-Kultur in Ostpommern*. *Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica* IV.

Over 500 graves of pre-Roman and Roman Imperial date in Poland with many glass and amber beads and a few gold and silver ones, cataloged and illustrated in grave groups.

Pilali-Papasterioidy, Aggeliki

1993 *D.R. Theocharis' Excavations at the Neolithic Settlement of Sesklo. Small Finds II: Beads, Pendants, "Earrings," Seals, "Trapezes."* Thessaloniki.

Greece; in Greek.

Piller, Christian Konrad

2013 The Caucasian Connection – Reflections on the Transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age in Northern Iran and its Connections to the Southern Caucasus. In

Austausch und Kulturkontakt im Südkaukasus und seinen angrenzenden regionen in der Spätbronze-/Früheisenzeit, edited by Andreas Mehnert, Gundula Mehnert, and Sabine Reinhold, pp. 305-317. Schriften des Zentrums für Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte des Schwarzmeerraumes 22. <https://www.academia.edu/4557832/>.

Beads and pendants enter into the discussion.

2022 Eine mittelneolithische Bestattung mit 144 Kalksteinperlen aus Altdorf. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 2021:17-20; <https://www.academia.edu/96086502/>.

A Middle Neolithic burial uncovered in southeastern Germany was accompanied by 144 limestone beads, some in their original strung order.

Piller, Christian Konrad and Amira Adaileh

2019 Mittendrin statt nur dabei: Münchshöfener Bestattungen und mittelneolithische Perlen in Altdorf. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 2018:30-32; <https://www.academia.edu/43326809/>.

Includes a discussion of the limestone beads and a deer-tooth pendant from Middle Neolithic burials uncovered in Altdorf, Bavaria.

Pinter, Zeno-Karl and Nikolaus G.O. Boroffka

1999 Neue mittelalterliche Gräber der Ciumbud Gruppe aus Broos/Orăștie, Fundstelle Böhmerberg/Dealul Pemilor X8. In *Transsilvanica. Archäologische Untersuchungen zur älteren Geschichte des südöstlichen Mitteleuropa*, edited by N. Boroffka and T. Soroceanu, pp. 313-330. Internationale Archäologie, Studia honoraria 7.

Early medieval graves excavated in southwestern Transylvania, Romania, produced a variety of glass beads.

Pinter, Zeno-Karl, Aurel Dragotă, and Ioan Marian Ćiplic

2006 Piese de podoabă și vestimentație la grupurile etnice din Transilvania (sec. 7-12) [Ornaments and Clothing of the Ethnic Groups of Transylvania (7th-12th Centuries)]. *Bibliotheca Septemcastrensis* XXII. <https://www.academia.edu/7232456/>.

The ornaments include necklaces composed of beads and pendants of various materials.

Pion, Constantin

2011 À propos d'objets protohistoriques et romains déposés dans les tombes mérovingiennes de Belgique. *Revue de la Société tounaisienne de Géologie, Préhistoire et Archéologie* 12(6):165-184; <https://www.academia.edu/2313869/>.

The protohistoric and roman objects found in Merovingian tombs (5th-7th centuries) in Belgium include beads of amber, glass, ceramic, and lignite(?), as well as pendants such as perforated Roman coins.

2012 Bijoux et parures vestimentaires à l'époque mérovingienne (V^e-VIII^e s.). In *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis "Il n'y a pas d'Âge(s) pour se faire beau,"* edited by Pierre Cattelain, Nathalie Bozetet, and Giuseppe Vincenzo Di Stazio, pp. 165-192. Éditions du Cedarc, Treignes, Belgium. <https://www.academia.edu/4020048/>.

Surveys jewelry and dress ornaments (including beads) of the Merovingian period (5th-8th centuries). Includes a well-illustrated catalog of the ornaments recovered from the Bossut-Gottechain cemetery in Belgium.

2013 Les perles en verre en Gaule mérovingienne (V^e-VIII^e siècles). *Koregos, revue et encyclopédie multimédia des arts* 56. <https://www.academia.edu/3565799/>.

Presents a succinct overview of glass beads in Merovingian Gaul.

2014 Les perles mérovingiennes: typo-chronologie, fabrication et fonctions. Ph.D. dissertation. The Free University of Brussels, Brussels.

A detailed study of Merovingian bead typo-chronology, manufacture, and function.

Pion, Constantin and Bernard Gratuze

2013 *Made in India: Des perles en verre provenant du sous-continent indien en Gaule mérovingienne*. In *Actes des XXXIV^e Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Toulouse, 6-8 novembre 2013*, pp. 69-71. Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, Bulletin de liaison 37. <https://www.academia.edu/8804054/>.

On Indo-Pacific glass beads from the Indian subcontinent in Merovingian Gaul.

2016 Indo-Pacific Glass Beads from the Indian Subcontinent in Early Merovingian Graves (5th-6th century AD). *Archaeological Research in Asia* 6:51-64; <https://www.academia.edu/96926817/>.

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, Bernard Gratuze, Patrick Périn, and Thomas Calligaro

2020 Bead and Garnet Trade between the Merovingian, Mediterranean, and Indian Worlds. In *The Oxford Handbook of the Merovingian World*, edited by Bonnie Effros and Isabel Moreira. Oxford University Press, Oxford; <https://www.academia.edu/109399108/>.

Among the evidence for trade between India and the Mediterranean world during the early Middle Ages are small beads of green-colored glass found in Merovingian-period graves. Their chemical composition and specific method of manufacture reveal they were produced in southern India and Sri Lanka and are called Indo-Pacific beads.

Pion, Constantin and Olivier Vrielynck

2014 Le cimetière de Bossut-Gottechain (Belgique) et son implication dans l'établissement d'une nouvelle chronologie normalisée des perles en Gaule mérovingienne. In *Actes des XXXV^e Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne*, pp. 87-91. Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, Bulletin de liaison 38. <https://www.academia.edu/8804129/>.

On the cemetery at Bossut-Gottechain, Belgium, and its involvement in the establishment of a new standard chronology for Merovingian beads in Gaul.

Pirling, Renate

1986 *Römer und Franken am Niederrhein: Katalog-Handbuch des Landschaftsmuseums Burg Linn in Krefeld*. Von Zabern, Mainz.

On Romans and Franks on the lower Rhine, Germany. Jet, amber, and decorated glass bead types (figs. 76, 113, 156, 158).

1997 *Das römisch-fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1975-1982*. Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit, Serie B. Die Fränkischen Altertümer des Rheinlandes 17.

A Roman-Franconian cemetery in west-central Germany produced some glass melon beads and other types which are illustrated *passim*.

Pirling, Renate and Margareta Siepen

2000 *Das römisch-fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1983-1988*. Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit, Serie B. Die Fränkischen Altertümer des Rheinlandes 18.

Beads were found with some of the burials. These are briefly described in the *Katalog*.

2003 *Das römisch-fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1989-2000*. Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit, Serie B. Die Fränkischen Altertümer des Rheinlandes 19.

The beads found with burials are briefly described in the *Katalog*.

Piton, Daniel

1985 *La nécropole de Nouvion-en-Ponthieu*. Dossiers archéologiques historiques et culturels du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais 20.

Presents an analysis and discussion of the beads from a 4th-7th-centuries cemetery in northern France.

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.

Pivovarov, Serhiy and Vitaliy Kalinichenko

2023 Мушлі каури з чорнівського городища XIII ст. [Cowrie Shells from the 13th-Century Chernivtsi Settlement]. In *“Halych and Galician Land”: Materials of the All-Ukrainian Scientific Conference, September 14-15, 2023*, edited by V. Oliynik, S. Pobutsky, L. Boyko, and T. Trish, pp. 141-146. National Reserve “Ancient Halych,” Halych. <https://www.academia.edu/112401417/>.

Discusses the perforated cowries found at a medieval site in western Ukraine.

Plavinski, Mikalai

- 2015 Курганны могільнік Опса – помнік фінальнай стадыі культуры смаленска-полацкіх доўгіх курганоў на паўночным захадзе Беларускага Падзвіння [Barrow Cemetery Opso – Monument of the Final Stage of Smalensk-Polatsk Long Barrow Culture in the North-West of the Belarusian Dzvinia Region]. *Materials on the Archaeology of Belarus* 26:257-285. Belaruskaja Navuka, Minsk.

Glass beads were among the grave goods at this 10th-11th-century cemetery in Belarus. English abstract.

- 2021 Dating and Cultural Identity of the Miltly Barrow Cemetery (Miadziel District Minsk Region). *Archeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 38(1):259-277;
<https://www.academia.edu/50450242/>.

Glass beads were uncovered in a cemetery in northwestern Belarus belonging to the final stage of the Smolensk-Polatsk Long Barrows Culture (10th-early 11th centuries). In Belarusian with English abstract.

Plavinski, Mikalai, E.A. Astapovich, and M.I. Stsiapanava

- 2014 Раскопки курганнага могільніка Наўры і разведкі на Мядзельшчыне і Браслаўшчыне ў 2012 годзе [Archaeological Excavations of Naury Barrow Cemetery and Surface Surveys in Miadzel and Braslau Districts in 2012]. *Materials on the Archaeology of Belarus* 25:351-359.

Two 11th-century burials at the Naury barrow cemetery, Miadziel district, Belarus, were accompanied by glass beads. English abstract.

Plavinski, Mikalai, Lyudmila Duchits, Alexander Plavinski, and Vadim Shadyro

- 2014 Курганныя могільнікі захаду Браслаўскага Паазер'я (матэрыялы раскопак 1978-2010 гадоў) [Burial Mounds of the West Braslav Lakeland (Excavated Materials, 1978-2010)]. Haliyafi, Minsk.

Descriptions and images of glass beads recovered from barrows in the West Braslav Lakeland region of Belarus are scattered throughout the report.

Plavinski, Mikalai and M.I. Stsiapanava

- 2017 Материалы к реконструкции женского погребального головного убора населения Верхнего Повилья XI в [Materials for the Reconstruction of Female Funeral Headdress of the Upper Vilija Population in the 11th Century]. In *В камне и в бронзе* [In Stone and Bronze], edited by Aleksandr Musin and Olga Shcheglova, pp. 433-444. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for the History of Material Culture Proceedings XLVIII.
<https://www.academia.edu/31451985/>.

Glass beads comprise a part of the headdress ornamentation. Belarus.

Pliatsika, Vassiliki

- 2012 Simply Divine: The Jewellery, Dress and Body Adornment of the Mycenaean Clay Female Figures in Light of New Evidence from Mycenae. In *Kosmos: Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Ncosh and Robert Laffineur, pp. 609-626. Aegaeum 33.

Not only do the figures display necklaces, pendants, bracelets and armlets, but they may also have been adorned with actual jewellery and cloth. Greece.

Plouin, S., M.-P. Koenig, and B. Gratuze

2012 Les perles en verre de l'âge du Bronze d'Alsace et de Lorraine. In *Le Verre en Lorraine et dans les régions voisines*, edited by Véronique Arveiller and Hubert Cabart, pp. 11-36. Monographies Instrumentum 42.

On the Bronze Age glass beads of Alsace-Lorraine, France. Includes chemical data.

Pöche, Alexander

2001 Die Glasfunde des frühmittelalterlichen Handelsplatzes von Groß Strömkendorf bei Wismar. Ph.D. dissertation. Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel.

Excavations at an early medieval trading center in northern Germany produced a wide variety of glass beads. Chemical data are provided.

2005 *Perlen, Trichtergläser, Tesseræ. Spuren des Glashandels und Glashandwerk auf dem frühgeschichtlichen Handelsplatz von Groß Strömkendorf, Landkreis Nordwestmecklenburg*. Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns 44. Schwerin.

Discusses the manufacture and trade in glass beads and other items at the early historic trading center of Groß Strömkendorf in northwest Germany.

Pogorelov, V.I.

1989 The Pit-Catacomb Burials of the Middle Don. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:108-126.

Bone beads, including segmented types (fig. 5:8-12), Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Poleska, P. and G. Toboła

1989 A Settlement of the La Tène Culture, Tyniec Group, Site 41 at Nowa Huta-Krzyszów. *Materiały Arch. Nowej Huty* XI:7-119.

The illustrations, captioned in English, show some glass and amber beads from a site in southern Poland. In Polish.

Polin, Sergej V.

2014 Скифский Золотобалковский курганный могильник V–IV вв. до н. э. на Херсонщине. Курганы Украины 3. <https://www.academia.edu/41700308/>.

Glass beads were found with a number of burials in a Scythian burial mounds of the late 5th-4th centuries BC in the Kherson region of the southern Ukraine. In Russian with lengthy German summary.

Polin, Sergej V. and Andrej Ju. Alekseev

2018 Скифский царский Александропольский курган. IV в. до н.э. в Нижнем Поднепровье [Scythian Royal Alexandropol Kurgan. IV century BC in the Lower Dnieper]. Kurgans of Ukraine 6. <https://www.academia.edu/41694943/>.

Excavation of the 4th-century BC Scythian royal Alexandropol kurgan in the Dnepropetrovsk region of southern Ukraine, one of the most significant funerary monuments of the highest

Scythian nobility of the royal level of steppe Scythia, uncovered a wide variety of ornaments including glass and gold beads. Lengthy German summary.

Polin, S.V. and M.N. Daragan

2020 Вертикальный тип скифских катакомб V-IV вв. до н. э. в Степном Причерноморье [Vertical Type of Scythian Catacombs of the 5th-4th Century BC in the Northern Pontic Steppe]. *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 3(36):111-134; <https://www.academia.edu/44772143/>.

Grave goods include a variety of glass beads and gold pendants. English abstract.

2021 стеклянные бусы – одноцветные пирамидальные, плоские ромбические и биконические, – типы 88-96, 112-115 и 171 по Е.М. Алексеевой. В поисках хроноиндикаторов для микрохронологии курганов и погребений причерноморской Скифии IV–IV вв. до н.э. [Glass Beads – Monochrome Pyramidal, Flat Rhomboid, and Biconical – Types 88-96, 112-115, and 171 of E.M. Alekseeva. In Search of Chronoindicators for Microchronology of Kurgans and Kurials of the Black Sea Scythia of the 5th-4th Centuries BC]. *Ancient World and Archaeology* 20:221-260; <https://www.academia.edu/71466066/>.

Proposes a chronology for glass monochrome beads of biconical, pyramidal, and flat rhomboid form. English abstract.

Pollak, Marianne

1988 Die römischen Gräberfelder von Mauer an der Url, VB Amstetten, Niederöst. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 72:159-202.

A Roman cemetery in Lower Austria yielded gold, glass, amber and jet beads, which are mentioned *passim*.

Polloni, Angélique, Maïténa Sohn, and Isabelle Sidéra

2004 Structure du mobilier en os, bois de cerf, dents et coquillages à la fin du 4^e et au 3^e millénaire en Bassin parisien. In *Le troisième millénaire dans le Nord de la France et en Belgique*, edited by Marc Vander Linden and Laure Salanova, pp. 179-195. Société Préhistorique Française Mémoire XXXV. <https://www.academia.edu/9504693/>.

Ornaments made of hard faunal material found at sites of the 4th and 3rd millennia in the Paris Basin include beads and pendants made of shell, bone, and perforated animal teeth.

Pomadère, Maia

2012 Dressing and Adorning Children in the Aegean Bronze Age: Material and Symbolic Protections as well as Marks of an Age Group? In *Kosmos: Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Nicosia and Robert Laffineur, pp. 433-439. *Aegaeum* 33; <https://www.academia.edu/10847732/>.

Includes a discussion of beads and pendants used as adornment and as amulets in ancient Greece.

Pomberger, Beate Maria, Karina Grömer, Jörg Mühlhans, and Dan Topa

2020 Schlitzbommeln und Anhänger – Klingender Trachtschmuck aus der Býčí skála-Höhle bei Brünn. *Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien (MAGW)* 150:215-242; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347034009>.

Several caged balls and rectangular pendants with jingle bobs from an Iron Age sacrificial cave site near Brno in the Moravian Karst, Czechia, were investigated with regard to their metallurgical composition, acoustics, psychoacoustics, and effect on human hearing.

Pons, Fabrice, Thierry Janin, Anne Lagarrigue, and Sébastien Poignant

2001 La nécropole protohistorique du Camp de l'Église-Sud (Flaujac-Poujols, Lot). *Documents d'Archéologie Méridionale* 24:7-81.

Some 60 bronze beads divided into three types (p. 60) from graves in southwestern France are attributed to the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age.

Popa, Cristian Ioan

2010-2011 Between Ornaments, Social Status and Symbolism. Spectacle-Shaped Pendants from the Transylvanian Bronze Age. *Thraco-Dacica* XI (XXV-XXVI):35-46; <https://www.academia.edu/3198023/>.

Associated with the Coțofeni culture, these distinctive pendants of copper and/or bronze are extremely rare for Transylvania. Romania.

2013 Stone Pendants from Coțofeni Culture. In *Archaeological Small Finds and their Significance. Proceedings of the Symposium: Costume as an Identity Expression*, edited by Iosif Vasile Ferencz, Nicolae Cătălin Rîșcuța, and Oana Tutilă Bărbat, pp. 31-42. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/5149291/>.

Provides a catalog of the known specimens with notes on typology, raw materials, manufacture, chronology, and use.

Popham, M.R., P.G. Calligas, and L.H. Sackett

1989 Further Excavation of the Toumba Cemetery at Lefkandi, 1984 and 1986, a Preliminary Report. *Archaeological Reports* 35:117-129.

Reports on significant bead finds from the important 9th-century cemetery at Lefkandi, Greece: glass, amber, unusual lead beads, and gold spirals.

Popham, M.R., E. Touloupa, and L.H. Sackett

1982 Further Excavation of the Toumba Cemetery at Lefkandi, 1981. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 77:213-248.

Gold, faience, and glass beads of many types from 10th-century BC tombs in Greece.

Popilian, Gheorghe and Dorel Bondoc

2012 *The Roman and Late Roman Cemetery of Sucidava-Celei. The Excavations from 1969-1983*. The Museum of Oltenia, Craiova, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/24320806/>.

Various forms of glass and amber beads were recovered.

Popkiewicz, Eryk

2010 Bursztyn w wierzeniach średniowiecznych ludzi [Amber in the Beliefs of Medieval People]. In *Religia ludów Morza Bałtyckiego. Stosunki polsko-duńskie w dziejach*, edited by Michał Bogacki, Maciej Franz, and Zbigniew Pilarczyk, pp. 272-281. Mare Integrans. Studia nad dziejami wybrzeży Morza Bałtyckiego. <https://www.academia.edu/11469134/>.

Discusses the various uses of amber, including as ornaments, talismans, amulets, and in medicines.

Popović Živančević, Mila, Danijela Stojilković, and Mirjana Brzaković

2006 Conservation of Amber from the Collection of the National Museum in Belgrade. In *The Magic of Amber*, edited by Aleksandar Palavestra and Vera Krstić, pp. 400-419. National Museum Belgrade. Archaeological monographies 18.

Reports on the conservation treatment of archaeological amber (primarily beads and fragments) housed in the museum's Greek and Roman collections.

Popović, Petar

1997 Les perles de verre en forme de vase ou d'amphore sur l'espace entre la mer Adriatique et le Danube. *Starinar* N.S. 48:165-171. Beograd.

On vase- or amphora-shaped glass beads in the region between the Adriatic Sea and the Danube.

2000 Le perle di vetro a forma di vaso o di anfora nella regione compresa tra l'Adriatico e il Danubio. *Ocnus* 8:269-276.

The same as Popovic 1997, but in Italian.

Porto Tenreiro, Y.

2007 Cuentas de pasta vítrea de Castrolandín (Cuntís, Pontevedra). *CROA: Boletín da Asociación de Amigos do Museo do Castro de Viladonga* 17:54-65.

On beads of glass paste from Castrolandín, Galicia, Spain. The site was occupied between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD.

Postică, Georghe

2014 Perla cu portretele miniaturale în mozaic ale împăra ilor romani Constantin cel Mare, Constantinus II și Constanțius II descoperită la Bursuceni, Republica Moldova. *Tyragetia* VIII [XXIII](1):347-362.

Detailed study of a mosaic bead discovered in Bursuceni, Moldova, purportedly bearing portraits of Roman emperors Constantine the Great, Constantius II, and Constantius II.

Potrebica, H. and J. Balen

1999 Prapovijesni nalazi iz Požeške kotline u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu [Prehistoric Finds from the Požega Valley in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb]. *Godišnjak Požeštine Zlatna dolina* 5(1):7-61.

Describes glass and gold beads recovered from an Early La Tène site in Croatia.

Potrebica, Hrvoje and Marko Dizdar

2014 Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène Gold and Silver Beads in Southeast Pannonia. In *Celtic Art in Europe: Making Connections*, edited by Christopher Gosden, Sally Crawford, and Katharina Ulmschneider, pp. 152-158. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://www.academia.edu/9606638/>.

Comparative study of the beads recovered from the Klasje site in central Slavonia.

Pottery and Glassware Reporter

1889 Russian Beads and Beadwork – 1881. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:111. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 14:14 (1989).
<https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

A brief item on the manufacture of beads and beaded ornaments in Imperial Russia extracted from the *Pottery and Glassware Reporter* (Dec. 1885).

Poulain, D., Ch. Sculler, and B. Gratuze

2013 La parure en verre et en ambre de la nécropole mérovingienne de Saint-Laurent-des-Hommes (Dordogne). *Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Archéologie du Verre*, 2013, p. 72-79; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/256502647>.

On glass and amber ornaments from a Merovingian necropolis at Dordogne, France.

Poulík, J.

1995 Zurán in der Geschichte Mitteleuropas. *Slovenská Archeológia* 43/1:27-109.

A few beads of gold, amber, glass, and terra cotta in Migration Period burials, Moravia, Czechia.

Poulmarc'h, Modwene, Rozalia Christidou, Adrian Bălăşescu, Hala Alarashi, Françoise Le Mort, Boris Gasparyan, and Christine Chataigner

2016 Dog Molars as Personal Ornaments in a Kura-Araxes Child Burial (Kalavan-1, Armenia). *Antiquity* 90(352):953-972; <https://www.academia.edu/27355976/>.

Two perforated dog molars were found directly associated with a child burial from the 3rd millennium BC Expedient manufacture, the anatomical location of the hole, and use-wear suggest that the molars were suspended in order to display their crowns as part of a necklace that also included two stone beads.

Prange, Michael and Ünsal Yalçın

2001 Früheisenzeitliche Zinnperlen aus der Kolchis. In *Georgien: Schätze aus dem Land des Goldenen Vlies*, edited by Irine Gambaschidze, Andreas Hauptmann, Rainer Slotta und Ünsal Yalçın, pp. 188-191. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Bergbau-Museum Bochum 100.

On Early Iron Age tin beads from Colchis, Georgia.

Prassolow, Jaroslaw A.

2018 *Die völkerwanderungszeitlichen Dolchmesser der samländisch-natangischen Kultur auf dem Gebiet des ehemaligen Ostpreussens* [The Dagger Knives of the Samland-Natang Culture in the Area of the Former East Prussia]. Studien zur Siedlungsgeschichte und Archäologie der Ostseegebiete 15. Wachholtz-Verlag.
<https://www.academia.edu/42897834/>.

The associated amber and glass beads are described and used to refine the chronology for the dagger knives.

Pratt, Peter P.

1990 Review of *The Glass Trade Beads of Europe: Their Manufacture, Their History, and Their Identification*, by Peter Francis, Jr. (1988). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:99-101; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol2/iss1/10/>.

PrehistoSite de Brassempouy

2022 *Coquillages et pierres percés : la parure à la Préhistoire*. Brassempouy, France.

This exhibition catalog presents an overview of the personal adornments used during the Upper Paleolithic period based on material recovered from several archaeological sites in New Aquitaine, southwestern France.

Price, Jennifer

1995 Glass Beads. In *The Roman Small Finds: Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965-1976*, by W.H. Manning, pp. 107-112. University of Wales Press, Cardiff.

Polychrome glass types from Wales are treated at length. Faience melon beads could have been used to decorate military equipment or harness. United Kingdom.

2007 The Biconical Bead. In *The Shapwick Project, Somerset. A Rural Landscape Explored*, by C. Gerrard, pp. 778. Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph 25. England, United Kingdom.

Price, J. and H.E.M. Cool

1993 Chapter 5: Small Finds (Glass Beads, Finger Rings, Counters, Window Glass). In *Caister on Sea: Excavations by Charles Green, 1951-55*, by M.J. Darling with D. Gurney, pp. East Anglian Archaeology Report 60.

England, United Kingdom.

Price, J. and S. Cottam

1998 Beads, Glassworking Evidence, Glassworking Waste, Glass Window Pane. In *Excavations at Wall (Staffordshire) by E. Greenfield in 1962 and 1964 (Wall Excavation Report 15)*, by A. Jones, pp. 22-26. Transactions of Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society 37.

England, United Kingdom.

1998 Glass Beads. In *Great Witcombe Roman Villa, Gloucestershire. A Report on Excavations by Ernest Greenfield, 1960-1973*, by P. Leach, pp. 83-84. British Archaeological Reports, British Series 266.

An associated section by L. Bevan deals with jet beads. England, United Kingdom.

2000 Glass Beads, Glass Vessels. In *Cadbury Castle, Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology*, by J.C. Barrett, P.W. Freeman, and A. Woodward, pp. 188-190, 223-226, 358-363. English Heritage Archaeology Report 20.

England, United Kingdom.

2001 Glass Vessels. Glass Beads, Finger-Rings, Pendants. Window Glass. In *Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet 1990*, by P. Leach and J. Evans, pp. 170-176, 200-204, 230. Britannia Monograph Series 18.

England, United Kingdom.

Přichystalová, Renáta, Marek Kalábek, Šárka Trávníčková, and Petr Dresler

2014 Katalog hrobových celků a nálezů. In *Raněstředověké pohřebiště Olomouc – Nemilany. Katalog*, edited by Renáta Přichystalová and Marek Kalábek, pp. 15-127. Masarykova Univerzita, BRNO. <https://www.academia.edu/12897633/>.

Glass beads were found with a number of early medieval burials at a cemetery in Moravia. German summary.

Přichystalová, Renáta, Jindřich Štelcl, and Václav Vávra

2014 Glass Beads and Buttons from the Southern Suburb of the Břeclav-Pohansko Stronghold. *Journal of Glass Studies* 56:37-59; <https://www.academia.edu/9270427/>.

A variety of glass beads, including segmented foil beads, were found in graves attributed to the 9th century in Czechia. Includes chemical analyses.

Prieto Colorado, A. Carmelo and Carlos Sanz Mínguez

2015 Análisis y caracterización de cuentas de collar de ámbar del Báltico en tumbas aristocráticas vacceas infantiles. *Vacceas Anuario* 8:72-77; <https://pintiavaccea.es/download.php?file=299.pdf>.

Presents an analysis of Baltic amber necklace beads found in children's graves at the necropolis of Las Ruedas, Pintia, in northern Spain.

Primas, M.

2007 Innovationstransfer vor 5000 Jahren: Knotenpunkte an Land- und Wasserwegen zwischen Vorderasien und Europa. *Eurasia Antiqua* 13:1-19.

Mentions gold beads from a *pithos* burial on Leucas, Greece, which also contained hair-rings of a type known only from the coast of Montenegro 500 km. north (p. 9, fig. 13). English summary.

Prochowicz, Radosław

2013 Carnelian Beads in the Cemetery of the Wielbark Culture at Szelków Nowy, Poland – “Souvenirs from the Black Sea?” In *Inter Ambo Maria: Northern Barbarians from Scandinavia towards the Black Sea*, edited by Igor Khrapunov and Frans-Arne Stylegar, pp. 303-316. Dolya Publishing House, Kristiansand/Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/4069139/>.

Also discusses the associated glass beads.

Prohnenko, I.A.

2018 Погребения кочевников X века на территории Закарпатской области Украины: проблема племенной атрибуции [Burials of 10th Century Nomads in the Territory of the Zakarpattia Oblast in Ukraine: The Issue of Tribal Attribution]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 6:171-180; <https://www.academia.edu/41639983/>.

Illustrates some of the glass and ceramic beads recovered from burials at Choma in western Ukraine. English abstract.

Przybyła, Marzena J. and Ewa Rydzewska

2019 Amber as Passage Money on the Journey to the Afterlife: The Role of Jutland Amber in the Late Roman and Early Migrations Periods (ca. 160-450 AD). In *Early Medieval Waterscapes: Risks and Opportunities for (Im)Material Cultural Exchange*, edited by

Rica Annaert, pp. 153-172. *Neue Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 8.
<https://www.academia.edu/41056774/>.

Proposes yet another source of amber potentially important during the period under study, namely North Sea amber which occurs abundantly on the western and northern shores of Jutland, Denmark.

Puddu, Valentina

2014 Gli ornamenti personali su conchiglia della necropoli di Anghelu Ruju (Alghero, SS): Aspetti tipologici e tecnologici. *ArcheoArte. Rivista Elettronica di Archeologia e Arte* 3:7-20; <https://ojs.unica.it/index.php/archeoarte/article/view/949/1835>.

Classifies the shell beads and pendants recovered from the Domus de Janas necropolis (Eneolithic and Early Bronze ages) on the northwest coast of Sardinia, Italy, and provides information concerning production techniques.

Puhachenko, Marharyta K.

2023 Artistic Analysis of Glassware Unearthed in Yaroslav Pasternak's Excavations in Lviv Region between 1936 and 1944. *Ukrainian Art Discourse* 5:100-112.

Discusses the glass beads and bracelets recovered from several medieval sites in western Ukraine.

Puzdrovskiy, Aleksandr and Aleksandr Trufanov

2016 Полевые исследования Усть Альминского некрополя в 2008-2014 гг. [Field Studies of the Ust'-Al'ma Necropolis in 2008-2014]. Brovko A.A., Simferopol.
<https://www.academia.edu/34095967/>.

The burials at this necropolis of the Late Scythian culture in southwestern Crimea, Ukraine, were accompanied by a wide range of beads made of glass, faience, and stone. English summary.

Puklina, Olga O.

2010 Glass Objects. In *The Lower City of Olbia (Sector NGS) in the 6th Century BC to the 4th Century AD. Volume 1: Text*, edited by Nina A. Lejpunskaja, Pia Guldager Bilde, Jakob Munk Højte, Valentina V. Krapivina, and Sergej D. Kryžickij, pp. 487-497. Aarhus University Press, Aarhus. <https://www.academia.edu/41216348/>.

Located in eastern Ukraine, the site yielded a variety of glass and faience beads and pendants.

Purowski, Tomasz

2007 Przedmioty szklane odkryte na grodzie Ludności kultury łużyckiej w Wicinie, stan. 1. *Archeologia Środkowego Nadodrza* V:75-172. Zielona Góra.
<https://www.academia.edu/6793095/>.

Describes the wide variety of glass beads recovered from a Lusatian culture hillfort in western Poland; Late Bronze/Early Iron Age.

2010 Paciorki szklane zdobione linią zygzakowatą odkryte w międzyczeczu Odry i Wisły na stanowiskach z wczesnej epoki żelaza [Glass Beads with Zigzag Ornament Discovered on Sites from the Early Iron Age in the Interfluvium of the Oder and Vistula Rivers]. *Archeologia Polski* LV(1-2):23-88; <https://www.academia.edu/6783222/>.

Beads with zigzag decoration have been found in assemblages from 89 archaeological sites in Poland. The sites have been attributed mainly to the Lusatian culture (63), Pomeranian culture (16), Lusatian or Pomeranian culture (16) and, very seldom, the West Balt Barrows culture (4). English summary.

- 2012 *Wyroby szklane w kulturze łużyckiej w międzyrzeczu Noteci i środkowej Odry* [Glass Products of Lusatian Culture in the Noteć and Middle Oder River Interfluvium]. Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw.
<https://www.academia.edu/6805371/>.

A thorough study of the objects, including a wide range of beads, recovered from sites in northwestern Poland. Includes information regarding bead production techniques and chemical composition.

- 2013 *Wyroby ze szkła i „szklatego 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, Wrocław District, Attributed to Lusatian Culture and a Local Province of the Hallstatt Culture]. *Archeologia Polski* LVIII(1-2):23-87; <https://www.academia.edu/10046987/>.

Describes beads excavated in western Poland and investigates their chemical composition. Detailed English summary.

- 2014 *Bursztynowy rozdzielacz i szklane paciorki odkryte w obiektach kultury łużyckiej w Targowisku, pow. wielicki* [An Amber Spacer Bead and Glass Beads Discovered at Lusatian Culture Features in Targowisko, the Wieliczka District]. In *Via Archaeologica: Źródła z badań wykopaliskowych na trasie autostrady A4 w Małopolsce*, pp. 289-306. Kraków. <https://www.academia.edu/10294418/>.

Describes the beads and their chemical composition. Poland. English summary.

- 2015 *Paciorki szklane z cmentarzyska z wczesnej epoki żelaza w Modlnicy* [Glass Beads from the Early Iron Age Cemetery at Modlnica]. In *Modlnica, stan. 5 – od późnej epoki brązu po czasy średniowiecza*, edited by Karol Dziągiewski, Agata Szyber, Magdalena Dziągiewska, pp. 219-238. Wydawnictwo Via Archaeologica, Kraków.
<https://www.academia.edu/25234646/>.

The 97 glass beads discovered at the Modlnica cemetery in Poland could be divided into five formal groups.

- 2016 *Kolia szklanych paciorków z cmentarzyska w Legnicy* [The Necklace of Glass Beads from the Cemetery in Legnica]. In *Metalurdcy znad kaczawy: Cmentarzysko ciałopalne z epoki brązu, odkryte w Legnicy przy ul. Spokojnej*, edited by Kamila Nowaka and Tomasz Stolarczyk, pp. 67-74. Muzeum Miedzi w Legnicy, Legnica.
<https://www.academia.edu/33173455/>.

Glass beads from a Bronze Age cemetery in western Poland were found to be composed of low-magnesium/high-potassium glass (LMHK) and were probably made at settlements in the area of the Po River plain. English summary.

2018 Paciorki bursztynowe i szklane z cmentarzyska ludności kultury lużyckiej w Krakowie-Bieżanowie, stan. 30 [Amber and Glass Beads from a Lusatian Culture Cemetery at Kraków-Bieżanów, Site 30]. *Archeologia Polski* LXIII:99-117; <https://www.academia.edu/39390708/>.

Grave 417 at a cemetery in south-central Poland contained a necklace of glass, amber, and bronze beads dating to the Bronze Age IV (HaA2-HaB1; ca. 1150/1100-1000/950 BC). A typological and compositional analysis of two glass beads indicates that north Italian workshops as the most likely place of their production.

2019 Katalog biżuterii szklanej [Catalogue of Glass Jewellery]. In *Groby z biżuterią wczesnośredniowiecznego cmentarzyska w Dziekanowicach*, edited by Jacek Wrzesiński, pp. 361-518. FONTES. Lednica Studies Library, series B1, 8:1. <https://www.academia.edu/42839184/>.

Provides detailed descriptions in tabular form of the glass beads recovered from a medieval cemetery in Poland discussed in Dekowna and Purowski (2019). Brief English summary.

2022 Glass and Faience in the Territory of Poland in the 2nd-1st Millennium BC: Production Technology, Origin and Incoming Directions. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift*; <https://doi.org/10.1515/pz-2020-0014>.

Discusses the trade in foreign glass and faience objects – beads included – in what is now Poland during the Bronze Age.

2022 Identifying Bronze Age Glass Production Centres through Bead Making Techniques. *Archeologia Polski* LXVII:61-80; <https://www.academia.edu/96646748/>.

Discusses the chemical composition, production technology, and form of Bronze Age glass beads found in the territory of present-day Poland.

2022 Ozdoby wykonane z “tworzywszklistych” odkryte na cmentarzysku w Świbiu [Ornaments Made of “Glassy Materials” from the Cemetery at Świbie]. In *Cmentarzysko w wczesnej epoki żelaza w Świbiu na Górnym Śląsku*, Vol. 2, edited by Monika Michnik and Karol Dzięgielewski, pp. 238-278. Muzeum w Gliwicach, Gliwice. <https://www.academia.edu/103600359/>.

Discusses the beads made of vitreous materials uncovered at the Early Iron Age cemetery in Świbie, southern Poland. Includes the results of compositional analysis. English summary.

2022 Paciorki bursztynowe znalezione na cmentarzysku w Świbiu [Amber Beads from the Cemetery at Świbie]. In *Cmentarzysko w wczesnej epoki żelaza w Świbiu na Górnym Śląsku*, Vol. 2, edited by Monika Michnik and Karol Dzięgielewski, pp. 279-287. Muzeum w Gliwicach, Gliwice. <https://www.academia.edu/103600359/>.

A study of the seven amber beads recovered from a cemetery in Poland. English summary.

Purowski, Tomasz and Petras Jokubauskas

2019 Analizy paciorków „fajansowych” z Kosynia / Analyses of “Faience” Beads from Kosyń. In *Początki epoki brązu na Warmii i Mazurach w świetle analiz specjalistycznych / The Origins of the Bronze Age in Warmia and Masuria Revealed by Scientific Analyses*, edited by Jarosław Sobieraj, pp. 119-132. Muzeum Warmii i Mazur, Olsztyn.

<https://www.academia.edu/42074863/>.

Twelve beads made of “vitreous material” recovered from a site in northern Poland, and attributed to the beginning of Period II of the Bronze Age, are unique for this time period in the entirety of Central Europe. Based on their chemical composition, it is believed that they were manufactured in the Eastern Mediterranean areas, possibly Egypt.

Purowski, Tomasz, Olga Syta, and Barbara Wagner

2019 Mycenaean and Egyptian Faience Beads Discovered in Southern Poland. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 28:102023.

Reports on the composition of four faience beads discovered in graves dated to roughly 1600-1100 BCE.

Putzer, Andreas

2012 Von Bernstein und Hirtinnen – Prähistorische Weidewirtschaft im Schnalstal in Südtirol. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 42(2):153-170;

<https://www.academia.edu/57535278/>.

A study of the amber and glass beads recovered from a ritual site of the Bronze Age in the Schnals Valley of South Tyrol, Italy.

Putzgruber, Eva

2010 Glasschmuck des 16. Jahrhunderts. Die Glasschmucksammlung Erzherzog Ferdinands II. in der Kunstkammer des Kunsthistorischen Museums Wien. In *Konservierungswissenschaften und Restaurierung heute. Von Objekten, Gemälden, Textilien und Steinen*, edited by Gabriela Krist and Martina Griesser-Stermscheg, pp. 333-337. Böhlau, Vienna.

Assembled during the latter half of the 16th century, the glass jewelry collection of Archduke Ferdinand II includes necklaces composed of decorated blown beads and chains formed of interconnected wound ring beads.

Putzgruber, E., M. Verità, K. Uhlig, B. Frühmann, M. Griesser, and G. Krist

2012 Scientific Investigation and Study of the Sixteenth-Century Glass Jewellery Collection of Archduke Ferdinand II. *Studies in Conservation* 57(sup. 1):S217-S226.

<https://doi.org/10.1179/2047058412Y.0000000027>.

Similar content to the previous article with the addition of data relating to the composition of the glasses.

Puzdrovskiy, Aleksandr and Aleksandr Trufanov

2016 Полевые исследования Усть-Альминского некрополя в 2008-2014 гг. [Field Studies of the Ust'-Al'ma Necropolis in 2008-2014]. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of World History, Moscow, and Institute of Archaeology of the Crimea, Simferopol; <https://www.academia.edu/34095967/>.

Burials of the late Scythian culture of the Crimea were accompanied by a wide variety of beads, pendants, and other ornaments. English summary.

Puzdrovskiy, A.E. and J.P. Zajcev

2004 Prunkbestattungen des 1. Jhs. n. Chr. in der Nekropole von Ust'-Al'ma, Krim: Die Grabungen des Jahres 1999. *Eurasia Antiqua* 10:229-267.

Three remarkable Late Scythian burials in the Crimea, middle to third quarter of the 1st century AD, were accompanied by beads made of thin gold tubes, carnelian, amber, rock crystal, jet, faience, and glass, including eye beads (pp. 232-234, fig. 3, pp. 246-248, fig. 11). Ukraine. Summaries in English and Russian.

Pymm, Rachael

2017 *'A Charm to Impose on the Vulgar': The Medicinal and Magical Applications of the Snakestone Bead within the British Isles*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications 452. <https://doi.org/10.1144/sp452.13>.

The medicinal uses of the snakestone bead within the British Isles during the 18th and 19th centuries are surveyed and considered for the first time.

Quast, Dieter and Maren Siegmann

2000 Amulett? – Heilmittel? – Schmuck? Unauffällige Funde aus Oberflacht. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 30:279-294.

On the use of nuts and seeds as amulets, remedies, or jewelry at a Merovingian site in southwest Germany with much comparative material.

Quérel, P. and M. Feugère

2000 *L'établissement rural antique de Dury (Somme) et son dépôt de bronzes (IIIe s. av. J.-C. -IVe ap. J.-C.)*. Revue du Nord, hors serie, Collection Art et Archéologie 6.

An amber bead was placed in the dead woman's mouth instead of the usual coin, as having not only economic value but also amuletic value (pp. 114-120). France, 3rd century BC-4th century AD.

Querré, Guirec, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier (eds.)

2018 *Roches & Sociétés 2015 - CALLAÏS. La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen. Nature, exploitation, circulation et utilisation*. UMR 6566 CReAAH et Musée de Préhistoire de Carnac.

Contains several articles that deal with variscite, turquoise, and other greenstone ornaments.

2019 *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789692808>.

Contains numerous articles and several appendices relating to beads, pendants, and other ornaments made of greenstone (primarily variscite). Some of the articles are annotated in this bibliography. See Baysal (2020) for a review.

Rácz, Zsófia

2016 Zwischen Hunnen- und Gepidenzeit. Frauengräber aus dem 5. Jahrhundert im Karpatenbecken. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 67:301-360; <https://www.academia.edu/30714135/>.

Investigates the transition between the Hunnic and Gepidic periods on the basis of female burials in the Middle Danube Region, many of which were accompanied by various types of beads and pendants.

Rácz, Zsófia and Márta Daróczi-Szabó

2016 Szarvasszemfog-csüngők kora népvándorlás kori sírokban. In *Népek és kultúrák a Kárpát-medencében. Tanulmányok Mesterházy Károly tiszteletére*, edited by László Kovács and László Révész, pp. 179-184. Kódex Könyvgyártó, Budapest.
<https://www.academia.edu/29825828/>.

On deer-canine pendants from early Migration Period burials in the Carpathian Basin. English summary.

Raczky, Pál and Alexandra Anders

2017 The Chosen Ones: Unconventional Burials at Polgár-Csőszhalom (North-East Hungary) from the Fifth Millennium cal BC. In *The Neolithic of Europe. Papers in Honour of Alasdair Whittle*, edited by Penny Bickle, Vicki Cummings, Daniela Hofmann, and Joshua Pollard, pp. 63-81. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://www.academia.edu/34147965/2017>.

Several burials were accompanied by beads of *Spondylus* shell and marble that were formed into necklaces, headdresses, wristlets, and girdles.

Raczky, P., T. Kovács, and A. Anders (eds.)

1997 *Utak a múltba : az M3-as autópálya régészeti leletmentései*. Hungarian National Museum and Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest.

Rescue excavations along the M3 motorway in Hungary uncovered beads made of various materials at sites ranging from the Neolithic period to Medieval times. In Hungarian, but the catalog entries are also in English.

Raddatz, K.

1987 Review of *Die Perlen der römischen Kaiserzeit*, by M. Tempelmann-Mączyńska (1985). *Praha Zeitschrift* 62(2):261-264.

A useful review of an important work on the beads of the Roman Empire.

Radicevic, Dejan

2023 Прилог Проучавању Раносредњовековних Мозаичких Перли на Тлу Србије / A Contribution to the Study of Early Medieval Mosaic Beads on the Territory of Serbia. *Nova Antička Duklja* XIV:129-158; <https://www.academia.edu/121526555/>.

Discusses the dating and origins of the Serbia beads based on comparisons with beads of the same type from the rest of Europe. In Serbian and English.

Radivojević, Miljana and Thilo Rehren

2021 Belovode: Technology of Metal Production. In *The Rise of Metallurgy in Eurasia: Evolution, Organisation and Consumption of Early Metal in the Balkans*, edited by Miljana Radivojević, Benjamin W. Roberts, Miroslav Marić, Julka Kuzmanović Cvetković, and Thilo Rehren, pp.123-152. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357870194>.

Discusses metallurgy at Belovode (Vinča culture, ca. 5350-4650 BC) in eastern Serbia, as well as locally made malachite beads.

- 2021 Pločnik: Technology of Metal Production. In *The Rise of Metallurgy in Eurasia: Evolution, Organisation and Consumption of Early Metal in the Balkans*, edited by Miljana Radivojević, Benjamin W. Roberts, Miroslav Marić, Julka Kuzmanović Cvetković, and Thilo Rehren, pp. 301-316. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357870280>.

In addition to discussing metallurgy at Pločnik, a Vinča culture site in southern Serbia, this article also deals with locally produced malachite beads.

Radivojević, Miljana and Benjamin W. Roberts

- 2021 Early Balkan Metallurgy: Origins, Evolution and Society, 6200-3700 BC. *Journal of World Prehistory*; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10963-021-09155-7>.

Argues that metal production in the Balkans throughout the 6200-3700 BC period reflects changes in the organization of communities and their patterns of cooperation, rather than being the fundamental basis for the emergence of elites in an increasingly hierarchical society. Beads enter into the discussion.

Radivojević, Miljana, Benjamin Roberts, Miroslav Marić, Julka Kuzmanović-Cvetković, and Thilo Rehren

- 2021 *The Rise of Metallurgy in Eurasia: Evolution, Organisation and Consumption of Early Metal in the Balkans*. Archaeopress, Oxford.

This massive volume offers a compelling new vision of Balkan Copper Age metallurgy and its significance. It contains 53 chapters, most of which mention beads and pendants made of various metals and metal-ore minerals such as malachite.

Radovčić, D., A.O. Sršen, J. Radovčić, and D.W. Frayer

- 2015 Evidence for Neandertal Jewelry: Modified White-Tailed Eagle Claws at Krapina. *PLoS ONE* 10(3), e0119802. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273468925>.

Describes eight, mostly complete, white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus* [*Haliaeetus*] *albicilla*) talons from the Krapina Neanderthal site in present-day Croatia, dating to approximately 130 kyrs ago, that appear to have been worked to serve as ornaments.

Raev, Boris

- 2023 цветовая гамма бус из элитных сарматских погребений Нижнего Поволжья [A Color Scheme of Beads from the Elite Sarmatian Burials of the Lower Volga Region]. In Древние и средневековые государства и союзы кочевников Евразии в контексте новых археологических и письменных источников. Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции, посвященной 70-летию археолога, д.и.н., профессора А.Н. Подушкина, г. Шымкент, 17-18 марта 2023 г.), edited by A.K. Aitkali, pp. 72-79. Institute of Archeology Named After A.Kh. Margulana, Almaty.
<https://www.academia.edu/118521149/>.

Green prevails in the sets of glass and faience beads, the color associated in traditional and ancient cultures with ancestor worship and the idea of rebirth and resurrection. Beads of the white-black-red color triad (associated with life, death, and otherworldly forces) are significantly outnumbered. Black beads predominate among stone beads. English abstract.

Raftery, B. and J. Henderson

1987 Some Glass Beads of the Later Bronze Age in Ireland. In *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit II*, edited by Claus Dobiati, pp. 39-53. Marburger Studien zur vor-und Frühgeschichte 9.

Describes glass beads from excavations at Rathgall, Co. Wicklow.

Rageth, J.

2000 Kleine Urgeschichte Graubündens. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 23(2):32-46.

Amber beads from Early Iron Age and La Tène graves are included in a brief general survey of the canton (pp. 42-43, figs. 23-24). Switzerland.

Råhländer, Moa

2017 *How Beads Come Together: Late Iron Age Glass Beads as Past Possessions and Present Sources*. M.A. thesis. Archaeology, Stockholm University, Stockholm.
<https://www.academia.edu/33510378/>.

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.

Rähle, Wolfgang, Ira Richling, and Fabian Haack

2019 Shell Ornaments from the Exceptional Early Neolithic Site of Herxheim. In *Ritualised Destruction in the Early Neolithic - The Exceptional Site of Herxheim (Palatinate, Germany)*, Vol. 2, edited by Andrea Zeeb-Lanz, pp. 267-274. Forschungen zur Pfälzischen Archäologie 8.2. <https://www.academia.edu/40499063/>.

The site yielded a variety of beads made from gastropod and bivalve shells.

Rahmstorf, Lorenz

2005 Terramare and Faience: Mycenaean Influence in Northern Italy during the Late Bronze Age. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 663-672. *Aegaeum* 25.

A valuable article on the openwork ("lantern") beads of Mycenaean manufacture and their implications for foreign relations.

2008 *Stein, Bein und Glas/Fayence vornehmlich aus der Spätbronzezeit*. Tiryns. Forschungen und Berichte XVI. <https://www.academia.edu/10294978/>.

Provides descriptions of the stone and glass/faience beads recovered from Tiryns, a Late Bronze Age fortress in Greece. German, English, and Greek summaries.

2015 The Aegean before and after c. 2200 BC between Europe and Asia: Trade as a Prime Mover of Cultural Change. In *2200 BC – A Climatic Breakdown as a Cause for the Collapse of the Old World? 7th Archaeological Conference of Central Germany, October 23-26, 2014 in Halle (Saale)*, edited by Harald Meller, Helge Wolfgang Arz, Reinhard

Jung, and Roberto Risch, pp. 149-180. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 12(I). <https://www.academia.edu/18193778/>.

Carnelian beads are among several archaeological indicators for long-distance contacts between the Aegean and the east (Asia Minor and even beyond) during the Early Bronze Age.

Rainbird, Paul, Charlotte Coles, and Christopher N. Caine

2019 Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon Funerary Remains on the Line of the Cirencester to Fairford Buried Electricity Cable Route. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 137:61-87; <https://www.academia.edu/42295178/>.

A Romano-British burial (SK8064) uncovered in the Harnhill Cemetery in southern England was accompanied by glass and jet beads which appear to have been strung on copper-alloy wire.

Rainio, Riitta, Dmitry V. Gerasimov, Evgeny Yu. Girya, and Kristiina Mannermaa

2021 Prehistoric Pendants as Instigators of Sound and Body Movements: A Traceological Case Study from Northeast Europe, c. 8200 cal. BP. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 31(4):639-660; <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0959774321000275>.

Large numbers of perforated Eurasian elk incisors have been found with burials at the Late Mesolithic cemetery of Yuzhniy Oleniy Ostrov in northwestern Russia. These pendants appear to have formed decorative sets for the garments or accessories of the deceased. This article examines both the technologies associated with these artifacts and their uses, as well as reflecting on the sensorial experiences generated by them.

Rainio, Riitta and Kristiina Mannermaa

2014 Tracing the Rattle of Animal Tooth Pendants from the Middle Neolithic Graves of Ajvide, Gotland, Sweden. *World Archaeology*; <https://www.academia.edu/28822275/>.

Discusses the potential acoustical properties of animal-tooth pendants worn on the hems and legs of Neolithic garments.

Rainio, R. and A. Tamboer

2018 Animal Teeth in a Late Mesolithic Woman's Grave, Reconstructed as a Rattling Ornament on a Baby Pouch. *EXARC Journal* 1; <https://exarc.net/ark:/88735/10333>.

Altogether 32 perforated wild boar teeth, along with traces of red ochre pigment, were found with a woman together with a newborn baby at a Late Mesolithic cemetery at Skateholm, Sweden. They are interpreted as a rattling ornament decorating a baby pouch of leather colored with red ochre.

Rajade, Aliénor

2009 Fonction des «grosses perles de ceinture», élément de parure ou objet fonctionnel? In *L'actualité l'archéologie du haut Moyen-Âge en Picardie. Les apports de l'expérimentation à l'archéologie mérovingienne. Actes des XXIXe journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingiennes, Musée des Temps Barbares, Marle (Aisne) 26-28 septembre 2008*, pp. 77-86. *Revue archéologique de Picardie* 1-2.

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 abstracts.

Ramdani, Yamna

2023 Analysis of Glass Beads from the “Roten Schmelzzimmer” in Arnstadt and Glass Tableware from the Grafschaft Schwarzburg-Sondershausen Dating from the 17th and 18th Century. Ph.D. dissertation. Faculty of Geosciences, Geotechnics, and Mining, Freiberg University of Mining and Technology, Freiberg.
<https://d-nb.info/1309286787/34>.

The glass beads analyzed (all drawn tubular) are from several tapestries and a tournament costume obtained from several sources in Germany and Russia.

Ramqvist, Per H.

1995 Artefakter och samhällelig interaktion. *Varia* 30:78-91;
<https://www.academia.edu/8206228/>.

Excavation of House 3 at Högom uncovered a necklace of 235 glass beads, probably arranged in three rows.

Ramseyer, D.

1987 *Delley/Portalban II: Contribution à l'étude du néolithique en Suisse occidentale*. Archéologie Fribourgeoise, Freiburger Archäologie 3.

Neolithic beads of stone, bone, and antler in western Switzerland (figs. 55-57).

Ramsl, Peter C.

2011 *Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld von Mannersdorf am Leithagebirge, Flur Reinthal Süd, Niederösterreich*. Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 74. <https://www.academia.edu/5968982/>.

A La Tène cemetery in Lower Austria yielded a variety of glass and amber beads, as well as a hollow bead formed from sheet bronze.

Ramstad, Morten

2006 Perler og mennesker 4000 f. Kr. Om miljøet rundt ravfunnene fra Finnmarks steinalder. In *Sam-funn, symboler og identitet*, edited by R. Barndon and G. Mandt, pp. 129-146. UBAS Nordisk 3.

The Stone Age amber from Finnmark, Northern Norway, consists of a limited number of artifacts including beads. It is, however, argued that they contribute to a deeper understanding of social processes connected to social changes around 4000 BC in northernmost Scandinavia.

Ranisavljev, Aleksandar

2007 *Early Medieval Necropolis near Mokrin*. Serbian Archaeological Society Monographies 4. <https://www.academia.edu/41727404/>.

The glass beads (both monochrome and decorated) recovered from an Early Medieval necropolis near Mokrin, Serbia, are described on pp. 48-50. In Serbian.

Ranta, Helen

1995 Glass Beads from Iron Age Graves in Finland. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 45-49. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

- 1999 Bead Finds from the Viking Age and Crusade Periods – Indicators of Cultural Contacts or Ethnic Identity? In *Fenno-Ugri et Slavi 1997: Cultural Contacts In the Area of the Gulf of Finland in the 9th-13th Centuries*, edited by Ilkka Mantyla. Museoviraston Arkeologian Osaston Julkaisuja, Helsinki.

Rapan Papeša, Anita

- 2013 Nalazi krunica iz grobova oko crkve Sv. Ilije na Meraji u Vinkovcima [Findings of Medieval Rosaries from Graves around the Church of St. Elias at the Meraja site in Vinkovci]. *Acta Musei Cibalensis* 5:189-212; <https://www.academia.edu/2078808/>.

Rosaries and rosary beads made of bone, wood, and glass were found in 10 graves around medieval churches at the Meraja site in Vinkovci, Croatia. They date from the end of 16th century to the beginning of the 18th century. English summary.

- 2020 Magic or Practicality? “Antiquities” in Avar Period Graves in Eastern Croatia. In *Life and Death in Mediaeval and Early Modern Times. Proceedings of the 5th International Scientific Conference of Mediaeval Archaeology of the Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, 6th and 7th June 2018*, edited by Siniša Krznar, Tajana Sekelj, Ivančan Juraj Belaj, and Tatjana Tkalčec, pp.17-31. Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, Croatia. <https://www.academia.edu/45042322/>.

Examines whether antique objects, including beads, dating from prehistory to the Byzantine period that are found in Late Avar period graves may have had magical properties or were solely ornamental objects.

Raposo, Barbara and M.G. Ruggiero

- 1995 Ambra, osso e pasta vitrea nell’ Etruria protovillanoviana. In *Preistoria e Protostoria in Etruria: Atti del Secondo Incontro di Studi*, Vol. 1, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 247-251. Edizioni ET, Milan.

Survey of the amber and the blue glass beads with white eyes of proto-Villanovan Etruria; with tables, statistics, and interpretations of find-places. Italy.

Rasmussen, Marianne, Ulla Lund Hansen, and Ulf Nasman (eds.)

- 1995 *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy. Proceedings of the Nordic Glass Bead Seminar, 16-18th October 1992, Lejre, Denmark*. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Contains the 21 papers presented at the Nordic Glass Bead Seminar in 1992 in Lejre. The emphasis is on Scandinavia. The individual papers are listed in this bibliography. See Siegmund (1995) and Freestone (1997) for a review.

Rauh, Kristina N.

- 2015 мозаечни мъниста с розети и кръстосани пояси [Mosaic Beads with Rosettes and Crossed Bands]. *Pliska-Preslav* 11:275-278; <https://www.academia.edu/42953673/>.

Reports on two unusual mosaic beads of the 10th century found in Bulgaria. English summary.

Raux, Stéphanie

- 2013 La parure en verre du site de Lacoste à Mouliets-et-Villemartin (Gironde) : étude typologique. In *L'âge du Fer en Aquitaine et sur ses marges. Actes du colloque de l'AFEAF XXXVe (Bordeaux, 2-5 juin 2011)*, edited by A. Colin and F. Verdin, pp. 147-171. Aquitania Supplément 30; <https://www.academia.edu/3686699/>.

Presents a typology of the La Tène glass beads and bracelets recovered from a site in southwestern France.

Redknap, Mark

- 2004 The Non-Ceramic Artefacts. In *An Early-Medieval Monastic Cemetery at Llandough, Glamorgan: Excavations in 1994*, edited by Neil Holbrook and Alan Thomas, pp. 65-75. *Medieval Archaeology* 49(1):1-92.

Describes the glass beads recovered from a large cemetery in Wales, United Kingdom.

Redko, Alexandr

- 2024 Dzintara Izstrādājumi un neapstrādāta dzintara atradumi Cēsu pilī [Amber Objects and Raw Amber Finds at Cēsis Castle]. *Cēsu Pils Raksti* 5:146-165; <https://www.academia.edu/125303209/>.

Reports on the amber beads and worked and unworked amber pieces recovered from excavations at Cēsis Castle in central Latvia. The material dates to the 14th-16th centuries. English summary.

Reese, David S.

- 1985 The Late Bronze Age to Geometric Shells from Kition. In *Excavations at Kition V/II*, edited by V. Karageorghis, pp. 340-371. Department of Antiquities, Nicosia.

About shells used as beads at this site on Cyprus as well as other Cypriote archaeological sites.

- 1986 Molluscs from Early Bronze Age Lithares, App. I. In *Lithares, an Early Bronze Age Settlement in Boeotia*, edited by H. Tzavella-Evjen. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Occasional Paper 15.

Some marine shells have man-made perforations and may have been used as ornaments. Greece.

- 1986 Shark and Ray Remains in Aegean and Cypriote Archaeology. *Opuscula Atheniensia* XV:188-92.

Deals with shark vertebrae and teeth as beads in Greece and Cyprus.

- 1987 Marine and Fresh Water Molluscs. In *Paradeisos: A Late Neolithic Settlement in Aegean Thrace*, edited by P. Hellstrom, pp. 119-134. Medelhavsmuseet, Memoir 7.

Rich in parallels and bibliography on shell beads. Greece.

- 1988 Shells and Fish from Maa-Palaeokastro. In *Excavations at Maa-Palaeokastro, 1979-1986*, by V. Karageorghis and M. Demas, pp. 458-465. Dept. of Antiquities, Nicosia. *Conus*, *Astraea*, and *Dentalium* shells used for ornament on Cyprus. Stratified to late Cypriote IIC:2 to IIIA:1, ca. 1200-1150 BC.

- 1991 The Trade of Indo-Pacific Shells into the Mediterranean Basin and Europe. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 10(2):159-196.

Surveys over 160 sites ranging in date from the Upper Paleolithic to recent times. Some shells are unmodified, others made into simple beads, and some finely worked by engraving and incising.

1992 The Earliest Worked Bone on Cyprus. *Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus*, pp. 13-16.

The items include a 9th-millennium bead of *Columbella rustica* (dove shell) and pendants of microlite and hippopotamus incisor.

1998 The Faunal Remains (Appendix II). In *Excavations on the Acropolis of Midea: Results of the Greek-Swedish Excavations on the Lower Terraces 1986-1991, I:1*, edited by G. Walberg, pp. 277-291. Skrifter utgivna av Svenska institutet i Athen, Series prima 4°, 49: I:1.

Spondylus and other shell beads and ornaments with parallels from other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Greek sites. Greece.

1999 Faunal Remains. In *Pseira IV: Minoan Buildings in Areas B, C, D, and F*, edited by P.P. Betancourt and C. Davaras. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 105.

Crete: bead or pendant from fossil *Gryphaea*. (p. 162, fig. 33). Minoan or Byzantine?

1999 "Stone Ornaments" and "Marine Invertebrates." In *Faunal Extinction in an Island Society: Pygmy Hippopotamus Hunters of Cyprus*, edited by A.H. Simmons, pp. 149, 188-191. Kluwer Academic/Plenum, New York.

Microlite beads and other ornaments from Aceramic Neolithic Aetokremnos are the earliest ornaments found on Cyprus. Marine invertebrate material includes probable beads from *Columbella*, *Dentalium*, *Conus*, *Cerithium*, *Glycymeris*, and *Euthria* shells. Also a stone disc perhaps used for beadmaking.

Regele, Günther

2006 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Eggolsheim. In *Geschichte am Obermain* 23:15-96.

Discusses the glass beads from the early medieval cemetery of Eggolsheim, Germany.

Regenye, Judit

2019 *Spondylus* Kágylóékszerek a veszprémi Laczkó Dezső Múzeum régészeti gyűjteményében [*Spondylus* Shell Ornaments in the Archaeological Collection of the Laczkó Dezső Museum, Veszprém, Hungary]. In *Mikroszkóppal, feltárásokkal, mintavételezéssel, kutatásokkal az archaeometria, a geoarchaeológia és a régészet szolgálatában*, edited by L. Bartosiewicz, K.T. Biró, P. Sümegi, and T. Töröcsik, pp. 171-184. GeoLittera, Szeged.

Reports new findings on nine beads and bracelets found at several sites. In Hungarian.

Reich, Yvonne

2002 Die Perlen. In *Das frühmittelalterliche Schleithelm – Siedlung, Gräberfeld und Kirche*, by Anke Burzler et al., pp. 233-269. Schaffhauser Archäologie 5.

Reichert, Susanne

2012 *Die frühesten Kirchen und frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Inden-Pier, Kr. Düren.* Bonner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie 14.
<https://www.academia.edu/38075293/>.

Several early medieval burials in west-central Germany were accompanied by a variety of glass and amber beads.

Reimann, D.

1996 Schutz und Trutz en miniature – zu einem Miniatureschild aus Schützing. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1995, pp. 133-134.

Woman's grave of the 6th or 7th century AD with a few beads, including an older "heirloom" millefiori bead and a miniature shield, probably of amuletic character. Germany.

Reimann, D. and A. Bartel

1999 Gerät und Gerade – Frauengrab 135 aus Aschheim. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1998:105-107.

Grave goods include 56 beads, a silver-mounted crystal amulet, and a tool which may be a weft-beater, AD 550-600. Germany.

Reimann, D. and K. Duwel

2002 Recycling in Frühmittelalter: Maisach, Grab 50. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 2002:109-110.

19 beads (fig. 113: segmented, cornerless rectangles, etc., presumably glass) from an Alemannic woman's grave, which also contained a silver strap-tongue inscribed with runes for re-use as an amulet.

Reinholdt, Claus, A.G. Karydas, and C. Zarkadas

2008 *Der frühbronzezeitliche Schmuckhortfund von Kap Kolonna: Ägina und die Ägäis im Goldzeitalter des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr.* Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie 46; Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean 15. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien.

The jewelry hoard excavated under the floor of an Early Bronze Age structure on the island of Aegina, Greece, includes stone beads and pendants.

Reiter, Samantha S., Karin Margarita Frei, Heide Wrobel Nørgaard, and Flemming Kaul

2019 The Ølby Woman: A Comprehensive Provenance Investigation of an Elite Nordic Bronze Age Oak-Coffin Burial. *Danish Journal of Archaeology* 8:1-22;
<https://www.academia.edu/66877136/>.

The woman wore a corded skirt adorned with bronze tubes, and a series of small bronze spirals, a dark blue glass bead, and two amber beads appear to have adorned the left arm.

Reitmaier, Florian

2018 Das linienbandkeramische Gräberfeld von Regensburg-Kumpfmühl. *Beiträge zur Archäologie in der Oberpfalz und in Regensburg* 12:21-58.

A Linear Pottery culture burial ground in southeastern Germany yielded a variety of shell beads.

Remolins, Gerard, Juan F. Gibaja, Florence Alliése, María Fontanals, Patricia Martin, Alba Masclans, Niccolo Mazzucco, Millán Mozota, Monica Oliva, Xavier Oms, Francisco Javier Santos, Xavier Terradas, María Eulàlia Subira, and Xavier Llovera

2016 The Neolithic Necropolis of La Feixa del Moro (Juberri, Andorra): New Data on the First Farming Communities in the Pyrenees. *Comptes Rendus Palevol* 15(5):537-554; <https://www.academia.edu/79060456/>.

The female burial in Cist 2 was accompanied by 56 variscite beads located near the individual's head, suggesting a necklace by analogy with other burials on the Catalan coast, and an additional 21 beads near one knee, interpreted as a possible adornment sewn onto cloth. Cist 3 contained a female that wore a bracelet composed of 14 variscite 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

2005 Archaeological Finds of Jet from Norway: Signs of Continuous Contact Westwards in the Viking and Medieval Periods? *Collegium Medievale* 18:86-105.

Discusses jet and its uses, followed by a discussion of jet ornaments (including beads) from sites in Norway.

2011 Amber and Jet. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 107-128. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV. <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036>

The evidence suggests that beads and other objects of amber and jet were produced at Kaupang, Norway.

2011 Gemstones: Cornelian, Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Fluorspar and Garnet. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 143-166. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV. <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036>

Beads comprise most of the gemstone items. Five appendices provide detailed information on all the specimens.

Retif, M.

2000 Le mobilier métallique de l'habitat protohistorique de l'Île de Martigues, B.-du-Rh. (V^e-II^e s. av. J.-C.). *Documents d'Archéologie Méridionale* 23:157-208.

Bronze beads and pendants (pp. 171-172) of the 5th-2nd centuries BC, France. Summary in English.

Révész, László

1998 Sempontok a honfoglalás kori leletanyag időrendjének meghatározásához a keleti párhuzamok alapján [Gesichtspunkte zur Bestimmung der Chronologie der

landnahmezeitlichen Funde aufgrund der ostlichen Analogien]. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* IV:523-532.

Mentions a distinctive type of earring with glass beads or metal pendants (p. 524, fig. 1). Hungary region. Summary in German.

Rey Lanaspá, Javier, Ignacio Clemente Conte, Ermengol Gassiot Ballbè, Mónica Oliva Poveda, David Cuenca Solana, and María Saña Seguí

2018 Elementos de adorno neolíticos de Coro Trasito (Tella-Sin, Huesca). Campañas de excavación 2011-2017 [Neolithic Personal Ornaments of Coro Trasito (Tella-Sin, Huesca). Archeological Excavations of 2011-2017]. In *Actas Congreso de Arqueología y Patrimonio Aragónés*, edited by José Ignacio Lorenzo Lizalde and José María Rodanés Vicente, pp. 49-57; <https://www.academia.edu/41284904/>.

Located in a high mountain area of the Aragonese Pyrenees, Coro Trasito cave has an early Neolithic component that has yielded shell disc beads and perforated animal teeth.

Rhomiopoulou, K. and I. Kilian-Dirlmeier

1989 Neue Funde aus den eisenzeitlichen Hügelnekropole von Vergina, Griechisch Makedonien. *Praha Zeitschrift* 64:86-151.

Beads of glass (rare in Early Iron Age Macedonia), faience, sard, rock crystal, clay, lead, and bronze. Careful considerations of how they were worn (on necklaces or headdresses) and by whom (*see esp.* pp. 116-117).

Richards, J.D.

1984 Funerary Symbolism in Anglo-Saxon England: Further Social Dimensions of Mortuary Practices. *Scottish Archaeological Review* 3(1):42-55.

Glass beads help to identify social groupings. United Kingdom.

von Richthofen, Jasper, Flemming Kaul, Bernard Gratuze, and Jeanette Varberg

2017 3.000 Jahre „Globalisierung“ in der Oberlausitz? Bronzezeitliche Glasperlen aus einem Brandgrab bei Jänkendorf. *Görlitzer Magazin* 30:70-81; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331638398>.

Discusses the blue glass beads found with a cremation burial of the Middle Bronze Age C of the Lusatian culture in east-central Germany. Chemical analysis indicates the beads are imports from Mesopotamia.

Ridout-Sharpe, Janet

2000 Chapter 24: The Mollusca. In *Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, edited by E. Peltenburg, pp. 338-351. Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus II.1B (Part 2).

A number of shell species from Chalcolithic contexts were perforated to serve as beads.

2007 Molluscan Evidence. In *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathykakas, Cyprus. Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*, edited by E. Peltenburg, pp. 141-150. Department of Antiquities, Nicosia, Cyprus.

A number of the tombs investigated contained marine and land shells, some of which were perforated for suspension.

Riel-Salvatore, Julien and Claudine Gravel-Miguel

- 2013 Upper Palaeolithic Mortuary Practices in Eurasia. A Critical Look at the Burial Record. In *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial*, edited by S. Tarlow and L. Nilsson Stutz, pp. 303-346). Oxford University Press, Oxford.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259744010>.

Includes a synthesis of the available data about the number of beads and their placement on Upper Paleolithic burials.

Rigaud, Solange

- 2011 La parure: Traceur de la géographie culturelle et des dynamiques de peuplement au passage Mésolithique-Néolithique en Europe. Ph.D. dissertation. Sciences et Technologies, Bordeaux.

Explores the potential of personal ornaments to reconstruct cultural and population geographies, interactions, and boundaries, during the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period. The study is based on the analysis of more than 4,000 perforated shells and animal teeth from four archaeological burial sites: three dated to the final Mesolithic (Brana-Arintero, Spain; Hohlenstein-Stadel and Grosse Ofnet, Germany) and one to the Early Neolithic (Essenbach-Ammerbreite, Germany).

- 2014 Pratiques ornementales des premières communautés agropastorales de Bavière (Allemagne) : Intégration ? Acculturation ? Convergence ? Nouveaux apports de la nécropole d'Essenbach-Ammerbreite. *Anthropologie* 52(2):207-227.

Research reveals that Early Neolithic communities in Bavaria maintained the use of personal ornaments already present in Eastern Neolithic societies, such as *Spondylus* shell beads, but also adopted novel local raw materials into their personal ornamentation.

Rigaud, Solange, Sandrine Costamagno, Jean-Marc Pétilion, Pierre Chalard, Véronique Laroulandie, and Mathieu Langlais

- 2019 Special Issue: Personal Ornaments in Early Prehistory. Settlement Dynamic and Beadwork: New Insights on Late Upper Paleolithic Craft Activities. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:137-155; <https://www.academia.edu/38460682/>.

Reports on a significant collection of tooth pendants 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

- 2010 Los objetos de adorno personal asociados al esqueleto mesolítico Braña-2. In *Los hombres mesolíticos de la Cueva de la Braña-Arintero (Valdeugueros, León)*, edited by J.M. Vidal Encinas and M.E. Parda Marcos, pp. 62-81. Junta de Castilla y León.
<https://www.academia.edu/479722/>.

Reports on 24 perforated deer found with Mesolithic burials in a cave in northern Spain including their temporal placement, manufacturing techniques, use-wear, and geographical distribution.

- 2015 Ornaments Reveal Resistance of North European Cultures to the Spread of Farming. *PLoS ONE* 10(4), e0121166; doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0121166.

Uses personal ornaments to document changes in cultural geography during the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition.

- 2017 Les coquillages marins de Praileaitz I (Deba, Gipuzkoa). *Munibe Monographs. Anthropology and Archaeology Series* 1:333-351;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312482236>.

An accumulation of small marine gastropods commonly used to make beads at an Epipalaeolithic cave site in Basque Country, Spain, apparently represents shells discarded at the site because they were considered unsuitable for the manufacture of personal ornaments.

Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d'Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, and Christian Neumann

- 2009 Critical Reassessment of Putative Acheulean *Porosphaera globularis* Beads. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36(1):25-34.

Excavations at Acheulean sites in northern Europe have yielded fossil sponges whose spherical morphology, small size, and the presence of a natural perforation have led some to interpret them as the oldest known beads. Analysis of 13 samples of *Porosphaera* from nine sites in Britain and France produced inconclusive results.

Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d'Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, and Xavier Peñalber

- 2014 A Short-Term, Task-Specific Site: Epipalaeolithic Settlement Patterns Inferred from Marine Shells found at Praileaitz I (Basque Country, Spain). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 41:666-678; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258053093>.

An accumulation of seashells collected by humans from a thanatocenosis is interpreted as discarded raw material unsuitable for bead production and that the cave's brief occupation was connected to the specialized activity of bead manufacture.

Rigaud, Solange and I. Gutiérrez-Zugastie

- 2015 Symbolism among the Last Hunter-Fisher-Gatherers in Northern Iberia: Personal Ornaments from El Mazo and El Toral III Mesolithic Shell Midden Sites. *Quaternary International*, doi:10.1016/j.quaint.2015.10.029, accessed 17 May 2016.

L. obtusata and *Trivia* sp. shells were systematically used for personal ornamentation by groups who occupied northern Iberia during the Mesolithic. The shells from two sites in Asturias, Spain, offer a unique opportunity for investigating raw material procurement, selection strategies, and manufacture processes developed by Asturian Mesolithic societies for bead production.

Rigaud, Solange, Claire Manen, and Iñigo García-Martínez de Lagrán

- 2018 Symbols in Motion: Flexible Cultural Boundaries and the Fast Spread of the Neolithic in the Western Mediterranean. *PLoS ONE* 13(5): e0196488;
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196488>

The analysis of two symbolic productions (pottery decorations and personal ornaments) shed light on the complex interactions developed by Early Neolithic farmers in the western Mediterranean area. Pottery decoration diversity correlates with local processes of circulation and exchange, resulting in the emergence and the persistence of stylistic and symbolic boundaries between groups, while personal ornaments reflect extensive networks and the high level of mobility of Early Neolithic farmers.

Rigaud, Solange, Morgan Roussel, William Rendu, Jérôme Primault, Sylvain Renou, Jean-Jacques Hublin, and Marie Soressi

2014 Les pratiques ornementales à l'Aurignacien ancien dans le Centre-Ouest de la France: L'apport des fouilles récentes aux Cottés (Vienne). *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 111(1):19-38.

This study focuses on the 12 personal ornaments recovered during previous and new excavations at an Aurignacian site in France including a stone pendant, ivory beads, tubular bone beads, and fox canines. English summary.

Rigaud, Solange, Nathalie Serrand, and Jean Guilaine

2017 Les parures des premières sociétés du Néolithique précéramique de Chypre: Apport des gisements de Klimonas et de Shillourokambos. In *Nouvelles données sur les débuts du Néolithique à Chypre. Actes de la séance de la Société préhistorique française Paris, 18-19 mars 2015*, edited by Jean-Denis Vigne, François Briois, and Margareta Tengberg, pp. 183-197. Séances de la Société préhistorique française 9.

The personal ornaments of shell and stone from the final Cypro-PPNA site of Klimonas (n = 200) and the Cypro-PPNB site of Shillourokambos (n = 511) on Cyprus were studied combining sourcing of the material and technological and use wear analyses.

Rigaud, Solange, Marian Vanhaeren, Alain Queffelec, Gwénaëlle Le Bourdon, and Francesco d'Errico

2014 The Way We Wear Makes the Difference: Residue Analysis Applied to Mesolithic Personal Ornaments from Hohlenstein-Stadel (Germany). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 6:133-144; <https://www.academia.edu/37314740/>.

Aims to establish how carp teeth found at the head of a female burial at Hohlenstein-Stadel were modified and worn before being deposited in the grave. Also provides an analysis of a red compound found on the teeth which may have functioned as an adhesive.

Riha, Emilie

1990 *Der römische Schmuck aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*. Forschungen in Augst 10. <https://www.academia.edu/75643782/>.

Describes the Roman-period beads found in Augst und Kaiseraugst, Switzerland, with emphasis on melon beads.

Rijkeljkhuizen, Marloes, J.T. Zeiler, and J. van Dijk

2024 *Osseous and Keratinous Artefacts from the Netherlands*. Nederlandse Archeologische Rapporten 84. <https://www.academia.edu/124082350/>.

Discusses the bone beads, pendants, and amulets excavated at sites ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Modern Period.

Rimantienė, Rimutė

1994 Die Steinzeit in Litauen [The Stone Age in Lithuania]. *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 75:23-146.

Presents much material and bibliography not hitherto easily accessible in the West, including amber beads and ornaments.

2001 Die Bernsteinzeugnisse von Šventoji. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 87-93. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

An account of the finds from this major Neolithic site in Lithuania and their cultural relations by the doyenne of Lithuanian amber studies.

Ringstedt, Nils

1997 The Birka Chamber-Graves – Economic and Social Aspects: A Quantitative Analysis. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 5:127-146.

Attempts to discern economic differentiation between the chamber-grave burials at Birka, Sweden, by virtue of estimates of “grave values.” Jewellery, including beads and religious pendants, is one of the categories taken into account.

Risom, Thomas

2020 *The Bead Maker from Ribe: The Story of a Viking Craftsman*. Forlaget Trælår, Ribe. This is the story of a fictional glass beadmayer at Ribe, Denmark, and his technology based on archaeological and historical information, as well as the author’s own beadmayer experiments and craftwork.

Ristovska, Natalija

2001 Review of *The Early Medieval Hoard from Zawada Lanckorońska (Upper Vistula River)*, by H. Zoll-Adamikowa, M. Dekowna, and E.M. Nosek (1999). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 37:15-16; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Ristow, Sebastian

2001 Grossbau, Grabsaal, Bischofskirche. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 4:6-11. Excavations at Cologne Cathedral uncovered a 6th-century Franconian woman’s grave with jewelry including beads. Germany.

Ritook, Agnes

2020 Fluorite – A Marketable Mineral Commodity from the Central Region of Medieval Hungary. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 71:157-176; <https://www.academia.edu/43831969/>.

Examines the distribution of fluorite beads in grave assemblages of the Carpathian Basin dating to the 11th-12th centuries.

Rjabinin, Evgenij A. and Valentin A Galibin

1995 New Data Concerning Early Glass Beadmayer in Ladoga (in the 8th to 10th Centuries A.D.). In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 109-112. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Russia.

Roberts, David, Alistair Barclay, Barry Bishop, Christopher Bronk-Ramsey, Greg Campbell, Matthew Canti, Judith Dobie, Elaine Dunbar, Julie Dunne, et al.

2020 Middle Neolithic Pits and a Burial at West Amesbury, Wiltshire. *The Archaeological Journal* 177(2):167-213; <https://www.academia.edu/63720074/>.

Stone ornaments include shale beads, a globular chalk bead made by enlarging the osculum of a fossil sponge, and a lozenge-shaped chalk pendant with incised lines. United Kingdom.

Robin, Sylvia

1993 La rue de la Reine-Blanche. *Archeologia* 291:38-41.

Includes a color plate of 12 beads from a cemetery (6th-7th centuries) in Paris, France: white or greenish glass, decorated types in glass paste.

Robinson, Chris

2003 Size Does Not Matter – The Nature of Celtic Bead-Making Sites. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 79-91. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Examines the evidence for glassworking at a small Iron Age settlement called Le Patural in France and relates this to other possible Celtic glassworking sites in this part of Europe.

Robinson, C., B. Baczyńska, and M. Polańska

2004 The Origins of Faience in Poland. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 56:79-121.

An important article on the origins, composition, and implications of a native Bronze Age European faience industry based on a mixed alkali composition, different from the Mediterranean, etc., recipes. Faience should now be seen not as an important indicator of long-distance trade but rather, equally important, as indicating the development of sophisticated technology.

Rodrigues, M. da Conceição

1999 Contribuição para o Estudo de Contas de Vidro de Origem Mediterrânica recolhidas na Baixa Pombalina de Lisboa. In *Actas do II Colóquio Temático – Lisboa Ribeirinha*. Divisão de Arquivos, Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, pp. 247-275.

On glass beads recovered from excavations in Lisbon, Portugal.

2003 A importancia das contas longas de vidro de origem mediterrânica recolhidas na “Baixa Pombalina” de Lisboa – contribuição para o estudo de contas tipo “Nueva Cadiz” / 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. *Zephyrus: Revista de Prehistoria y Arqueología* 56:207-233; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/42596754>.

Discusses the chevron and Nueva Cadiz beads recovered from excavations in Lisbon. The text is in English.

2007 Glass Beads as Identity Element of the African in the Cultural Past of Lisbon from the Mid XV Century until the 1755 Earthquake – A Study of “Nueva Cadiz” and “Chevron” Type Beads. *Zephyrus: Revista de Prehistoria y Arqueología* 60:279-301; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/42377256>.

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.

- 2009 A Presença das contas de vidro como elemento de identidade do Africano no passado histórico e cultural de Lisboa: Dos meados do século XV ao terramoto de 1755. In *Actas do IV Colóquio Temático: As escalas de Lisboa – Morfologia, população e identidades*, pp. 161-208.

The Portuguese version of Rodrigues (2007) but the images are now in color.

- 2014 *As “Contas Longas” de vidro como elemento de identidade dos africanos no passado histórico e cultural de Lisboa. De meados do século XV ao Terramoto de 1755.* Universidade do Porto Editorial, Porto.
<https://www.up.pt/press/books/978-989-746-016-6>.

The presence of a group of “long glass” beads excavated from structures destroyed during the 1755 earthquake in Lisbon reveals that Africans brought as slaves, particularly from the West coast of Africa, from the mid-15th century to the Royal Permit of September 1761, would use them as elements of identity.

Rodríguez-Hidalgo, Antonio J., Antoni Canals, Palmira Saladié, Ana B. García, and Marcos García

- 2010 Upper Paleolithic Ornament Seashells from Sala de las Chimeneas, Maltravieso Cave (Cáceres, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 36-46. Munibe Suplemento 31. <https://www.academia.edu/1069517/>.

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-Hidalgo, A., J.I. Morales, A. Cebrià, L.A. Courtenay, J.L. Fernández-Marchena, G. García-Argudo, J. Marín, P. Saladié, M. Soto, J.-M. Tejero, and J.-M. Fullola

- 2019 The Châtelperronian Neanderthals of Cova Foradada (Calafell, Spain) Used Imperial Eagle Phalanges for Symbolic Purposes. *Science Advances* 5, eaax1984;
<https://www.academia.edu/55929038/>.

The analysis of an eagle pedal phalange recovered from Foradada Cave broadens the known geographical and temporal range of the symbolic use of eagle talons, which were presumably used as ornamental pendants, by Neanderthals.

Rodríguez-Rellán, Carlos and Ramón Fábregas Valcarce

- 2018 Getting Soft on Green? Variscite and Other Green Beads in Western Spain. In *Roches & Sociétés 2015 - CALLAÏS. La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen. Nature, exploitation, circulation et utilisation*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier. UMR 6566 CReAAH et Musée de Préhistoire de Carnac.

Provides an initial quantification of the distribution of variscite and other green-stone adornments across Western Spain based on data recovered from ca. 130 Neolithic to Early Bronze Age sites.

- 2019 Going Soft on Green? Variscite and Other Green Beads in Western Spain. In *La parure en callais du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 365-386. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789692808>.

As above.

Rodzińska-Nowak, Judyta

- 1997 Paciorki z okresu rzymskiego znalazone w okolicy Włocławka. *Wiadomości Archeologiczne* LIII(2):130-131; <https://www.academia.edu/115594961/>.

On glass face beads and melon beads of the Roman period found in central Poland.

Rogers, Lisa

- 2018 Human Material Interaction in the Aurignacian of Europe, 35,000-27,000 BP: An Analysis of Marine Shell Ornament Distribution. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria. <https://www.academia.edu/42069070/>.

Explores the processes of human-material interactions during the Aurignacian based on the shapes of marine shells used as ornaments. More specifically, a network analysis is used to determine whether there are discernible patterns in the geographic distribution of marine shell shapes used for the creation of ornaments.

- 2018 Marine Shell Ornaments in Atlantic Europe: Standardization of Form in the Gravettian. *PlatForum* 16:32-48; <https://www.academia.edu/42069211/>.

Examines the shapes of marine shells used for ornaments during the Gravettian period (27,000-20,000 BP) of Atlantic Europe and finds that, similar to previous research, basket-shaped marine shells were being preferentially selected.

Rogers, Penelope Walton

- 2007 *Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England, AD 450-700*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 145.

Amber beads and blue glass beads, the two main classes, were often strung together and combined with other monochrome and polychrome glass types. Changes of fashion in bead wearing during the period under study have been recorded, with a noticeable decline of amber in the 6th century (pp. 128-131, figs. 4, 18-14, 20, 193-196).

- 2016 Continuity Within Change: Two Sites in the Borders of the Former Iceni Territory in East Anglia. In *The Very Beginning of Europe? Cultural and Social Dimensions of Early-Medieval Migration and Colonisation (5th-8th Century)*, edited by Rica Annaert, Tinne Jacobs, Ingrid In 't Ven, and Steffi Coppens, pp. 109-121. *Relicta Monografieën* 7.

The sites yielded certain types of glass bead which are diagnostic of the late 5th and early 6th centuries. These are the Norfolk Short (of which the BlueWhite is the most common representative), the Norfolk YellowRed, the Norfolk CrossingTrail, and the Norfolk Melon.

Rogge, Marc

- 2004 Sint-Gillis-Dendermonde (Prov. East-Flanders), Grave B2-1933 and the 5th-Century Migrations of Thuringian *Foederati* in the Scheldt Valley and Northern France. In *Archaeology in Confrontation: Aspects of Roman Military Presence in the Northwest*,

edited by Frank Vermeulen, Kathy Sas, and Wouter Dhaeze, pp. 393-?. Archaeological Reports Ghent University 2.

Discusses the beads recovered from a Merovingian cemetery in Belgium with comparative data.

Rohn, Arthur H., Ethne Barnes, and Guy D.R. Sanders

2009 An Early Ottoman Cemetery at Ancient Corinth. *Hesperia* 78(4):501-615.

Several burials in a 17th-century cemetery in the Panayia Field, Corinth, Greece, were accompanied by necklaces and individual beads of glass and faience, as well as cowrie shells.

Rojo Guerra, Manuel A., Cristina Tejedor Rodríguez, Leonor Peña Chocarro, J. Ignacio Royo Guillén, Íñigo García Martínez de Lagrán, Héctor Arcusa Magallón, María San Millán Lomas, Rafael Garrido Pena, Juan F. Gibaja Bao, Niccolò Mazzuco et al.

2015 Releyendo el fenómeno de la neolitización en el Bajo Aragón a la luz de la excavación del Cingle de Valmayor XI (Mequinenza, Zaragoza). *Zephyrus* LXXV:41-71; <https://www.academia.edu/98956920/>.

The Early Neolithic Valmayor XI rock shelter in northeastern Spain yielded a unique set of personal ornaments including several forms of shell beads.

Roll, Charly

2019 Les objets en matériaux exogènes dans la plaine de Caen à l'âge du Fer (VIIIe-Ier s. av. J.-C) : Les exemples de l'ambre, du corail, du « lignite » et du verre. Vols. 1-2. M.A. thesis. Université Rennes 2; <https://www.academia.edu/41098942/>.

Includes a discussion of the beads and pendants of amber, coral, lignite, and glass used in the Caen plain of France during the Iron Age (8th-1st centuries BC). Vol. 1 presents a synthesis of the data and Vol. 2 provides images of the material.

Rolland, Joëlle

2017 L'artisanat du verre dans le monde celtique au second âge du Fer : approches archéométriques, technologiques et sociales [Glass Craftsmanship in the Celtic World during the Second Iron Age: Archeometric, Technological and Social Approaches]. Ph.D. dissertation. Université Paris 1 - Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris. <https://www.academia.edu/36639117/>.

Approaches La Tène glassmaking through a socio-economic perspective. Includes the *chaîne opératoire* for glass beads.

2021 *Le verre de l'Europe celtique : Approches archéométriques, technologiques et sociales d'un artisanat du prestige au second âge du Fer*. Sidestone Press, Leiden. <https://www.academia.edu/51092032/>.

Combines archaeological data with archaeometry and technological approaches developed with modern glassmakers to reconstruct, step by step, the *chaîne opératoire* of bead and bangle production, from raw glass production, its transformation into beads and bracelets, as well as its distribution and consumption by La Tène societies.

Rolland, Joëlle and Laurent Olivier

2018 The Discovery of Seven Engraved La Tène Glass Beads from the Sanctuary of Mathay-Mandeure. *Antiquity* 92(364), e6; <https://www.academia.edu/48647322/>.

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.

Román Díaz, María de la Paz, Diego Moreno, and Adolfo Moreno-Márquez

2024 Análisis de las cuentas de conchas marinas del collar y la pulsera del Cerro de las Chinchillas (Rioja, Almería, España). *Archaeofauna* 33(1):21-40; <https://revistas.uam.es/archaeofauna/issue/download/1236/861#page=23>.

Presents a preliminary assessment of a Neolithic necklace composed of marine-shell beads recovered from a site in southern Spain. It has been possible to identify most of the shell species, as well as to infer their production process from macroscopic observation.

Røstad, Ingunn Marit

2008 En liten perle: Om perler og magi i folkevandringstid. In *Facets of Archeology. Essays in Honour of Lotte Hedeager on her 60th Birthday*, edited by Konstantinos Chilidis, Julie Lund, and Christopher Prescott, pp. 439-450. Oslo Archaeological Series 10. <https://www.academia.edu/34705424/>.

About beads and magic during the Migration Period.

2019 I Åkerfunnets skygge. En fornem merovingertidskvinnes grav fra Åker i Hedmark. *Fornvännen* 114:12-27; <https://www.academia.edu/40637987/>.

A distinguished Merovingian woman's burial at Åker in Hedmark, Norway, was accompanied by beads of glass, rock crystal, and carnelian, as well as a decorated bronze example.

Rotea, Mihai

2017 The Hoard from the "Cioclovina Cu Apă" Cave: Content, Dating, and Significations. *Acta Musei Napocensis* 54(1):41-104.

Dating to the Late Bronze Age and found in Romania, the hoard includes beads of glass, amber, faience (?), and tin, as well as bronze pendants.

Rottloff, Andrea

2015 Die Gläser vom Auerberg. In *Der Auerberg IV: Die Kleinfunde mit Ausnahme der Gefäßkeramik sowie die Grabungen von 2001 und 2008*, edited by Günter Ulbert, pp. 261-351. C.H. Beck, Munich. <https://www.academia.edu/86836775/>.

The early Roman site of Auerberg in southeastern Germany yielded a small but varied group of glass beads. A square-sectioned bead (G 290) identified as Roman is in fact a Nueva Cadiz variety dating to the 16th or 17th century.

Roussel-Ode, Janick

2013 Les perles en verre du musée archéologique de Nyons. *Terre d'Eygues* 52:16-19.

Describes five glass beads uncovered at the oppidum of Sainte-Luce, located in Vercoiran, France. The site was occupied from the Neolithic period to the Middle Ages.

Rovira Hortalà, Maria Carme, Ferran Borrell, Mònica Oliva, Maria Saña, Oriol Vicente, and Gabriel Alcalde

2014 Early Gold Remains in the North-East of the Iberian Peninsula. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 541-545. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(2); <https://www.academia.edu/39820091/>.

The first documented gold items appear on the Iberian Peninsula between 3100-2800 BC. They are quite rare and restricted to small beads, almost all of which are from funerary contexts. Spain.

Rovira i Port, Jordi

1995 Ámbar y pasta vítrea. Elementos de prestigio entre el neolítico avanzado y el bronce final del nordeste de la península ibérica. Un primer estado de la cuestión. *Quaderns de prehistòria i arqueologia de Castelló* 16:67-92.

Provides an exhaustive list of the Catalan pre- and protohistoric sites on the northeastern Iberian Peninsula that have yielded amber and glass ornaments, including beads and pendants. Spain.

1996 Una cuenta singular vitrificada de tipo orientalizante entre los depósitos funerarios de un túmulo catalán del Bronce Medio: el monumento I de El Bosc de de Correà (L'Espunyola, Berguedà, Cataluña). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 53(1):155-162.

A decorated glass bead of “Oriental type” dating to the Middle Bronze Age and found in a Catalanian barrow is an import coming from the eastern or central Mediterranean Sea, perhaps by means of Mycenaean or circum-Mycenaean trade. Spain.

Rowland, Jake Thomas

2023 A Stone Bead from Flagstones, Dorchester: Evidence for Middle Neolithic Textile Adornment. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society* 144:71-77.

Presents a biographical analysis of a small limestone bead found with a cremation burial and discusses the find within its broader Middle Neolithic context. Use-wear analysis revealed that the bead had a long use-life prior to deposition and provides the earliest, securely dated evidence for the adornment of textiles and leatherwork in Neolithic Britain.

2024 Beyond Symbols of Power: An Integrated Multi-scalar Study of the Life Histories of Middle Neolithic Elaborate Objects. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton. <https://www.academia.edu/121713214/>.

Chapter 4 explores the role beads and ornaments of various materials played in Middle Neolithic society and what they reveal about the identities of the deceased and those that buried them. Includes information concerning dating, production techniques, use/wear, and the heirlooming of objects.

Ruano Ruiz, Encarnación

1995 El collar con cuentas y colgante de vidrio de la tumba nº 33 de la Albufereta (Alicante). Homenaje a H. Schubart. *Boletín de la Asociación de Amigos de la Arqueología* 35:193-203.

Discusses a necklace of glass beads and pendants from tomb no. 33 at Albufereta, Spain.

- 1995 Cuentas policromas prerromanas decoradas con «ojos». *Espacio, Tiempo y Forma, Serie II. Historia Antigua* 8:255-286; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265933864>. Provides some technical details about the production of polychrome pre-Roman necklace beads decorated with eyes. The material is from the Iberian necropolis of Cigarralejo (Mula, Murcia, Spain) and the author suggests some social and religious connotations for this type of adornment.
- 1996 Las cuentas de vidrio prerromanas del Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera. *Trabajos del Museo Arqueológico de Ibizay Formentera* 36. Ibiza. On the pre-Roman glass beads in the Archaeological Museum of Ibiza and Formentera, Spain.
- 1997 Perles en verre provenant de la nécropole ibérique d'El Cigarralejo, Mula (Murcia, Espagne), Ve-IIe siècle avo J.-C. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 13-42. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. This Iberian cemetery site yielded 550 cremations and 70 graves of the 5th-2nd centuries BC that contained glass beads. The 1,018 beads found are classified and distribution maps of the types within Spain are shown. Some seem to have been made locally, others came from a Mediterranean source.

Rubat Borel, Francesco

- 2009 Tipologia e cronologia degli elementi del ripostiglio di Chiusa di Pesio. In *Il ripostiglio del Monte Cavanero di Chiusa di Pesio*, edited by M. Venturino Gambari, pp. 55-104. LineLab, Alessandria. <https://www.academia.edu/1987357/>. Presents a typology and chronology of various Bronze Age ornaments held by the Monte Cavanero di Chiusa di Pesio in Cuneo, northern Italy. Included are a variety of bronze pendants, wire spirals, and tubes, as well as glass and amber beads.

Rubio de Miguel, Isabel

- 1993 La Función Social del Adorno Personal en el Neolítico de la Península Ibérica. *CuPAUAM* 20:27-58; <https://www.academia.edu/47728245/>. On the social function of personal adornment in the Neolithic of the Iberian Peninsula.

Rudenko, K.A.

- 2021 К вопросу о датировке Остолоповского селища в Татарстане [The Dating Issue of Ostolopovo Ancient Village in Tatarstan]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 3:65-79; <https://www.academia.edu/76865423/>. An examination of the various glass and stone beads recovered from a site in eastern European Russia reveals that it was occupied from the late 10th to the early 12th century.

Rumyantseva, Olga

- 2005 Хронология и периодизация стеклянных бус могильника Кораблино [Glass Beads from the Korablino Cemetery: Chronology and Periodisation]. In *II городцовские чтения* [Gorodtsov Readings II], edited by I.V. Belotserkovskaya, pp. 268-282. The State Historical Museum, Moscow. Discusses beads of the Late Bronze Age found at a site in the Ryazan District of western Russia. Includes production techniques.

- 2007 Бусы массовых типов [Dominant Bead Types]. In *Восточная Европа в Середине I Тыс. Н.Э.* [Eastern Europe in the Mid 1st Millennium C.E.], edited by I.O. Gavrituhin and A.M. Oblomsky, pp. 213-229. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/23939320/>.

Primarily those made of red opaque glass and those with gold foil, the beads recovered from cemeteries in the Middle Oka region of western Russia are studied from the standpoint of their chronology, composition, and distribution dynamics.

- 2009 Бусы могильника Брут 2 второй половины II - середины III в. [Beads of the Brut 2 Cemetery, 2nd Half of the 2nd - Mid-3rd Centuries AD]. In *Памятники ранних алан центральных районов Северного Кавказа* [Early Alan Monuments of the Central Regions of the North Caucasus], edited by T.A.Gabuev and V.Yu. Malashev, pp. 341-437. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

Extensive report on beads of various stones and glass. Russia.

- 2010 Некоторые особенности распространения бус в Поочье и Окско-Сурском междуречье в эпоху римских влияний и Великого переселения народов [Some Characteristics of Beads Spread in the Oka Region and the Oka-Sura Interfluvium Area, Late Roman to Migration Period]. *Early Slavic World* 13:277-300; <https://www.academia.edu/23947590/>.

Discusses glass beads in eastern Russia, including their chemical composition.

- 2010 Les perles en verre du IIIe au VIIe siècle provenant de la région de l'Oka (Russie Centrale): technologie de fabrication, composition chimique, chronologie. *Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Archéologie du Verre*, 2010:114-118.

On glass beads of the 3rd-7th centuries from the Oka region of Central Russia: manufacturing technology, chemical composition, and chronology.

- 2015 Бусы комплекса памятников Ксизово-17 и 19 и культурные связи населения Верхнего Подонья эпохи Великого переселения народов [Beads of Monument Complex Ksyzovo-17 and 19 and Cultural Ties of the Upper Podonia Population in the Era of the Great Migration]. In *Острая Лука Дона в древности. Археологический комплекс памятников гуннского времени у с. Ксизово (конец IV - V вв.)*, edited by A.M. Oblomsky, pp. 241-269. Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/23965133/>.

Discusses the beads from Monument Complex Ksyzovo 17 and 19 and the cultural interactions of the population of the Upper Don Basin during the Great Migration Period, Southeastern Russia.

- 2015 Бусы Верхнего Подонья эпохи Великого переселения народов и культурные связи населения лесной и лесостепной зон [Beads of the Migration Period from the Upper Don Region and Cultural Relations of the Population of the Forest and Forest-Steppe Zones]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* [East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century], edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 119-126. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia.

- 2015 Стекланные бусы Велегожского клада: монохромные и с металлической прокладкой [Glass Beads of the Velegoge Hoard: Monochrome and Gold-Foiled Ornaments]. In *Лесная и Лесостепная Зоны Восточной Европы в Эпохи Римских Влияний и Великого Переселения Народов*, Конференция 4, Часть 1, edited by I.O. Gavritukhin and A.M. Vorontsov, pp. 68-79. Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Tula.

From the region of the Moschino culture in Central Russia, the hoard dates to the Late Roman or early Migration period.

- 2015 Золотостеклянные бусы позднеантичного времени: проблема происхождения [Gold-Glass Beads of the Late Classical Period: The Problem of the Origin]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века*, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 102-118. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

- 2018 Eastern European Enamels of the Bryansk Hoard: Manufacturing Technology and Possible Origin. *Journal of Glass Studies* 60:11-24.

Found in the southwestern part of central Russia and dating to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries, the hoard included flattened prismatic (brick-shaped) beads of opaque red enamel. Their chemical composition is discussed.

- 2018 Глава 8. Бусы Брянского клада [Chapter 8. Beads of the Bryansk Hoard]. In *Брянский клад украшений с выемчатой эмалью восточноевропейского стиля (III в. н. э.)*, Раннеславянский мир 18:115-124; <https://www.academia.edu/40030551/>

The hoard includes 67 glass ornaments generally typical for Roman times. Except for one bead presumably made of faience, the assemblage consists of monochrome beads of spherical, prismatic, ellipsoidal and cylindrical shapes, made of drawn tubes and rods, and gold-foiled beads made of drawn tubes. In Russian with English summary on p. 284.

Runge, Mads

- 2010 *Kildehuse II. Gravpladser fra yngre bronzealder og vikingetid i Odense Sydøst*. Fynske Studier 23.

The Viking Age component at a burial site in Odense County, Denmark, yielded a small collection of glass and amber beads.

Rusanova, I.P. and E.A. Simonovitch (eds.)

- 1993 *Славяне и их соседи в конце I тысячелетия до н.э. – первой половине I тысячелетия н.э.* [The Slavs and their Neighbors from the End of the First Millennium BC to the First Half of the First Millennium AD]. Nauka, Moscow.

Beads mentioned and illustrated *passim* along with other typical objects from various Black Sea and East European cultures.

Ruševljan, Velika Dautova and Miloš Jevtić

- 2006 Silver Jewelry of Hellenistic and Celtic Type from Hrtkovci in Srem. *Starinar* LVI:292-307; <https://www.academia.edu/47305013/>.

Silver ornaments apparently recovered from disturbed burials in the village of Hrtkovci in Serbia include silver-filigree tubules, bird-shaped beads, and anthropomorphic and amphora-shaped pendants. An oval gold bead is also present.

Ruslanova (Tamimdarova), Rida R.

2009 Бусы Бирского могильника из фондов Археологической лаборатории Башкирского государственного университета [Beads from the Birska Burial Ground from the Collections of the Archaeological Laboratory of Bashkir State University]. In XLI Международная Урало-Поволжская археологическая конференция студентов и молодых ученых, edited by N.A. Mazhitov, pp. 320-324. Bashkir State University, Ufa. <https://www.academia.edu/11543157/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from an early medieval site in the Southern Urals of southeastern European Russia.

2010 Коллекция каменных бус средневекового городища Уфа-II (по материалам раскопок 2008-2009 гг.) [Collection of Stone Beads from the Medieval Settlement of Ufa-II (Based on Materials from Excavations in 2008-2009)]. In *Вузы в Археолого-Этнографических Исследованиях Урало-Поволжья: Опыт, Проблемы, Перспективы*, edited by S.A. Kabatov, pp. 231-234. Kazan State University, Kazan. <https://www.academia.edu/11543173/>.

Not only describes the stone beads recovered from a site in southeastern European Russia, but also those of shell, amber, coral, and ceramics.

2011 Янтарные бусы средневековых могильников Уфимско-Бельского междуречья [Amber Beads from Medieval Burial Grounds of the Ufa-Belsky Interfluvium]. In *Archeology at BashGU: Results and Prospects. Materials Regional Scientific Conference, Dedicated to 50th Anniversary Archaeological Expedition of BashGU, November 25, 2011, Ufa*, edited by A.N. Sultanova, pp. 3-7. Bashkir State University, Ufa. <https://www.academia.edu/11254794/>.

About amber beads uncovered at a medieval cemetery at the Ufa-Belsk interfluvium, southern Urals, European Russia.

2011 Коллекция бус из раскопок средневекового городища Уфа-II [Collection of Beads from Excavations at the Medieval Settlement of Ufa-II]. *Bulletin of Bashkir University* 16(3):882-887; <https://www.academia.edu/11115638/>.

Reports on the stone, amber, shell, and coral beads recovered from the medieval settlement of Ufa-II, southern Urals.

2012 Этапы и характер поступления бус в Уфимско-Бельское междуречье в эпоху средневековья [The Stages and Character of the Arrival of Beads in the Ufa-Belsk Interfluvium in the Middle Ages]. In *Fifth Bashkir Archaeological Conference of Students and Young Scientists, 15 December 2012, Ufa*, edited by A.N. Sultanova, pp. 114-119. Bashkir State University, Ufa. <https://www.academia.edu/11256797/>.

In the early Middle Ages, the territory of the Ufa-Belsky interfluvium was a market for numerous products of craft workshops in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Most of the products were beads.

- 2013 Бусы в погребальном костюме средневекового населения Уфимско-Бельского междуречья (по материалам Ангасякского могильника) [Beads in the Funeral Costume of the Medieval Population of the Ufa-Belsky Interfluvium (Based on Materials from the Angasyak Burial Ground)]. *Bulletin of the Samara Municipal Institute of Management*. 25(2):141-146; <https://www.academia.edu/11115637/>.
Mostly of blue and green glass, the beads formed necklaces, and also adorned headdresses and clothing.
- 2013 Бусы-хрономаркеры могильников Уфимско-Бельского междуречья III-VIII вв [Beads as Chronomarkers in Burial Grounds of the Ufa-Belsky Interfluvium of the 3rd-8th Centuries]. *Вестника СамГУ* 8(1):170-174; <https://www.academia.edu/11115639/>.
Defines the place of beads in the general chronology of antiquities from the Eurasian forest-steppe, southeastern Russia.
- 2013 Особенности бусинных наборов Югомашевского могильника [Features of Bead Sets from the Yugomashevsky Burial Ground]. In *Innovative Potential of Youth Science: Materials of the All-Russian Scientific Conference, 8 November 2013, Ufa*, edited by A.F. Mustaeva, pp. 236-240. Изд-во БГПУ. <https://www.academia.edu/11373240/>.
Brief item on the beads from a site in the Ufa-Belsk interfluvium region of southeastern European Russia.
- 2014 Пути и характер взаимодействия населения лесостепного Приуралья в эпоху раннего средневековья (по материалам бус Уфимско-Бельского междуречья) [Ways and Nature of the Interaction of the Population of the Forest-Steppe Urals in the Early Middle Ages (Based on Bead Materials from the Ufa-Belsk Interfluvium)]. In *Ethnic Groups and Cultures of the Ural-Volga Region: History and Modernity: Materials of the VIII All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference of Young Scientists Dedicated to the 85th Birthday of R.G. Kuzeva, Ufa, 21 October 2014*, edited by A.T. Akhatov, pp. 92-95. Ufa Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa.
<https://www.academia.edu/11290930/>.
Southern Urals, Russia.
- 2015 Бусинные украшения некрополей III-VIII веков Южного Приуралья [Bead Decorations of the Necropolises of the 3rd to 8th Centuries of the South Cisurals]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* [East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century] edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 127-130. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.
Russia.
- 2016 Бусы средневекового городища Уфа-II по материалам раскопок 2015 года [Beads of the Medieval Settlement Ufa-II Based on Excavation Materials of 2015]. In *Archaeological Heritage of the Urals: From First Discoveries to Fundamental Scientific Knowledge (XX Ural Archaeological Meeting)*, edited by R.D. Goldina et al., pp. 261-264. Udmurt State University, and Udmurt Institute of History, Language and Literature, Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Science, Izhevsk.
<https://www.academia.edu/29772747/>.

The 2015 season at a site in the southern Urals of Russia yielded a small collection of glass and chalcedony beads and pendants, as well as cowries.

- 2016 Бусинные украшения Бирского могильника в контексте древностей эпохи раннего Средневековья [Beads of the Birsk Burial Ground in the Context of the Antiquities of the Early Middle Ages]. *Bulletin of Volgograd State University, Series 4: History* 37(1):20-24; <https://www.academia.edu/24621017/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from a site of the 3rd-8th centuries in the Southern Urals of southeastern European Russia.

- 2018 Бусы Южного Урала по материалам некрополей III–VIII веков [Beads of the Southern Urals from Materials of Necropolises of the III-VIII Centuries]. Bashkir Encyclopedia, Ufa; <https://www.academia.edu/38586653/>.

Defines the chronological positions of individual bead types and identifies the features of bead sets from the early Middle Ages in the forest-steppe region of the Southern Urals – the territory of the Ufa-Belsk interfluvium. Raw materials include glass, faience, metal, stone, amber, shell, and coral.

- 2022 Средневековые бусы кургана № 1 могильника Кусимово-3 в Южном Зауралье [Medieval Beads from Barrow No. 1 of the Kusimovo-3 Burial Ground in the Southern Trans-Urals]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 6:240-252; <https://www.academia.edu/101942793/>.

Presents a discussion and catalog of the glass beads uncovered in the Abzelilovsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan in the southern Urals, Russia. English summary.

Ruß, David

- 2016 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Steyr-Gleink, Hausleitnerstrasse. In *Frühmittelalter in Oberösterreich. Inventare aus den archäologischen Sammlungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesmuseums*, edited by Jutta Leskovar, pp. 271-355. Studien zur Kulturgeschichte von Oberösterreich 40. <https://www.academia.edu/32368193/>.

The early medieval cemetery at Steyr-Gleink in Upper Austria yielded a wide variety of glass beads including segmented, hollow, mosaic, eye, and faceted forms, as well as several mother-of-pearl discs.

Russel, A.D.

- 1990 Two Beaker Burials from Chilbolton, Hampshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 56:153-172.

Detailed discussion and analysis of 55 stone beads and a tubular rolled gold bead. United Kingdom.

Russo Tagiente, Alfonsina

- 2016 L'ambra tra l'Etruria e l'Italia meridionale. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 387-403. *Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica* 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

This study of amber in Etruria and southern Italy includes a discussion of the various amber ornaments associated with burials at Narce in central Italy.

Russow, Erki

2020 *Lood ja leiud Tallinna algusest* [The Beginnings of Tallinn: Finds and Stories]. Stilus, Tallinn.

Essay 26 deals with the beads recovered from 13th-century contexts in the Hanseatic town of Tallinn, Estonia.

2022 16th Century Mõdriku Hoard from Vetiku village, Virumaa. *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* 2021:197-208; <https://www.academia.edu/92760521/>.

A hoard uncovered in northeastern Estonia contained a variety of silver, rock crystal, coral, and glass beads, the latter including both Nueva Cadiz and seven-layer chevron beads, as well as pendants fashioned from silver and copper sheeting and coins.

Rustoiu, Aurel

2008 “Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Heyde” – A Double-Faced Gold Pendant from the History Museum of Schumen (Bulgaria) and the Glass Masked-Beads. *Instrumentum: Bulletin du Groupe de Travail Européen sur l'Artisanat et les Productions Manufacturées dans l'Antiquité* 28:10-11.

Discusses the similarity and symbolism of a two-faced gold pendant and face beads from sites in Eastern Europe. The pendant is attributed to the period from the end of the 4th century BC to the first half of the 3rd century BC.

2015 Amphora-Shaped Glass and Coral Beads: Distant Cultural Connections in the Carpathian Basin at the beginning of the Late Iron Age. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 45(3):365-377; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311673887>.

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.

2015 Magic and Memory. Prehistoric and Roman “Antiquities” in Avar Period Graves from the Carpathian Basin. *Transylvanian Review* 24, Suppl. 2:247-263; <https://www.academia.edu/20822792/>.

The second half of the 1st millennium AD experienced a relatively widespread phenomenon in temperate Europe, the reuse of antique objects (including beads) that belonged to earlier time periods.

2017 Silver Jewellery in the Early La Tène Cemeteries from Banat. The Hybridization of Bodily Ornaments. *Dacia* N.S. 61:183-205; <https://www.academia.edu/40904989/>.

The adornments include silver filigree tubes and silver and gold filigree beads. They all originated from different cultural areas.

2019 Magia ascunsă a unor amulete din Dacia preromană. În legătură cu un pandantiv-căldărușă din sudul Transilvaniei [The Hidden Magic of Some Amulets from Pre-Roman Dacia. About a Bucket-Shaped Pendant Discovered in Southern Transylvania]. *Analele Banatului* 27:167-176; <https://www.academia.edu/45035442/>.

Made of bronze or iron and worn about the neck, the pendants likely served as amulets that held medical and protective remedies of organic origin. English summary.

2019 Silver Jewellery in the Early La Tène Cemeteries from Banat. The Hybridization of Bodily Ornaments. *Dacia* LXI:183-205.

The finds include silver and gold bi-truncated beads with filigree decoration. The Banat region incorporates parts of Romania, Serbia, and Hungary.

2021 Glass Beads from the La Tène Cemetery at Fântânele-Dâmbu Popii (Transylvania, Romania). In *Des objets et des hommes. Études offertes à Michele Fèugeres*, edited by Claire Leger and Stéphanie Raux, pp. 821-830. Monographies Instrumentum 71. <https://www.academia.edu/47745174/>.

The recovered beads were produced in workshops from the northern Pontic Greek environment and include a cobalt-blue bead with layered eyes and a translucent yellowish bead in the shape of an amphora.

Rustoiu, Aurel and Sándor Berecki

2015 A Greek Craftsman in Pre-Roman Dacia. About a Mould for Casting Amphora-Shaped Pendants from Angheluș (Eastern Transylvania, Romania). *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* L:101-136; <https://www.academia.edu/22415967/>.

The ceramic mold confirms the presence of a Greek goldsmith in the Dacian environment of southeastern Transylvania between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD.

Ruttkayová, Jaroslava

2009 Sklené koráliky a zvyšky skla z germánskeho žiarového pohrebiska vo Veľkom Cetíne [Glass Beads and Glass Remains from a Germanic Cremation Burial Ground in Veľký Cetín]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:175-180.

Glass beads and remains of glass vessels were discovered at a Germanic cremation burial ground dating to the Roman period (2nd/3rd or 4th century AD) at Veľký Cetín in west-central Slovakia. English summary.

Ryabkova, Tatyana

2010 К вопросу о “Скифских” бусах в тейшебаини [About “Scythian” Beads from Teyshebaini]. *Archaeological Almanac* 21:178-188; <https://www.academia.edu/36149980/>.

Conical bead-rosettes found at Karmir-Blur (Teyshebaini, Armenia) were understood to be Scythian. Chemical and technological examination of such beads from the Mozdoksky cemetery and barrow in southern Russia reveal that they are made of quartz frit covered with glaze.

Rzeźnik, Paweł

1998 Paciorki szklane z wczesnośredniowiecznego grodziska w Gostyniu na Dolnym Śląsku. In *Kraje słowiańskie w wiekach średnich: profanum i sacrum*, edited by Władysław Losinski, pp. 380-391. Poznań Society of Friends of Science, Poznań. <https://www.academia.edu/5789422/>.

Reports on the glass beads from the early medieval settlement in Gostyń, Lower Silesia, Poland.

2014 “Mykeńskie” paciorki fajansowe z Kietrza na Górnym Śląsku. *Szkło i Ceramika* 5:16-20; <https://www.academia.edu/8959679/>.

Discusses “Mycenaean” faience beads from Kietrz in Upper Silesia (Poland).

Saal, Evelina and /J. Lindenthal

2017 Vom Armschmuck zum Kettenanhänger. Ein bemerkenswerter Befund aus dem merowingerzeitlichen Gräberfeld von Wölfersheim-Berstadt, Wetteraukreis. *Hessen-Archäologie* 2016:123-125; <https://www.academia.edu/44466697/>.

A female burial in a Merovingian cemetery in central Germany was accompanied by extensive jewelry including a colorful necklace composed of 160 glass, amber, and shell beads, as well as three silver pendants.

Sablerolles, Yvette

1999 Beads of Glass, Faience, Amber, Baked Clay and Metal, Including Production Waste from Glass and Amber Bead Making. In *The Excavations at Wijnaldum 1*, edited by J.C. Besteman, pp. 253-285. Balkema, Rotterdam.

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.

2023 Glazen kralen. In *Sporen van Susteren – Archeologische vondsten uit een Karolingische abdij en een adellijk vrouwens, de basispublicatie*, edited by Henk Stoepker, pp. 1281-1356. Limburgs Museum, Venlo. <https://www.academia.edu/105570637/>.

Discusses the Carolingian glass beads recovered from excavations at the Susteren monastery near Roermond, the Netherlands. English summary.

Sablerolles, Y., J. Henderson, and W. Dijkman

1997 Early Medieval Glass Bead Making in Maastricht (Jodenstraat 30), The Netherlands. An Archaeological and Scientific Investigation. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 293-313. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Sagadin, M.

1988 *Kranj: Križišče Iskra – Iskra Crossroads: A Cemetery from the Migration Period and the Early Slavic Period*. Katalogi in monografije 24. Narodni Muzej, Ljubljana.

Glass beads (pp. 131f.), Slovenia.

Sagona, A., V. Nikolaishvili, C. Sagona, C. Ogleby, V. Pilbrow, C. Briggs, G. Giunshvili, and G. Manjegaladze

2010 Excavations at Samtavro, 2008-2009: An Interim Report. *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 47:1-136; <https://www.academia.edu/3132272/>.

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, gold, and bronze which are discussed by tomb or area. Some of these formed the heads of bronze pins.

Sakellarakis, Y.

1985 I nea erevna sto Idaio Antro [New Research in the Idaean Cave]. *Arkhaiologia* 15:14-22. Faience, glass, etc., beads and some elaborate gold spiral beads from votive deposits, Geometric to Archaic. Some beads used as eyes on anthropomorphic vases. Crete. In Greek.

1996 Minoan Religious Influence in the Aegean: The Case of Kythera. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 91:81-89.

Late Minoan I beads of gold, agate, sard, and faience, similar to those found in Cretan peak sanctuaries, figure in the argument for Cretan religious practice in an island colony (p. 86, pl. 19a). Greece.

Sakellarakis, Y. and E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis

1991 *Archanes*. Ekdotike Athenon, Athens.

Excavations near Knossos produced gold and glass Late Minoan jewelry (pls. 56-58, 108-111) and two rare iron beads (pp. 78, 84). Greece.

1997 *Archanes: Minoan Crete in a New Light*. Ammos, Athens.

Describes a major Minoan site and its finds. The jewelry chapter contains plenty on beads with many illustrations, but no scales, dimensions, or detailed descriptions (pp. 608-631).

Šalkovský, Peter

1994 *Hradisko v Detve: Katalog Archeologických pramenov z doby bronzovej, halštatskej, laténskej a rímskej, z obdobia st'ahovania národov a včasného stredoveku*. Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca XI.

Bronze Age to early Middle Age, Slovakia. Beads of various types appear in the drawings and are cataloged in text. German summary.

Salvi, D.

2000 Tomba su tomba: indagini di scavo condotte a Tuvixeddu nel 1997 – relazione preliminare. *Rivista di Studi Fenici* 28(1):57-78.

From a tomb on Sardinia, Italy, a little girl's necklace with 3 gold beads, a glass eye bead, various amulets (p. 72, pl. XXIIb).

Salzer, Ronald Kurt

2012 Die spätmittelalterliche Burg Grafendorf, Stadtgemeinde Stockerau. Eine archäologisch-historische Analyse. M.A. thesis, University of Vienna.

Excavations at the late medieval castle of Grafendorf in Stockerau, Austria, yielded a blue, multi-layered cornerless-hexagonal glass bead. It may be a later intrusion.

Sandell, Hanne Tuborg and Birger Sandell

1991 *Archaeology and Environment in the Scoresby Sund Fjord: Ethno-Archaeological Investigations of the Last Thule Culture of Northeast Greenland*. Monographs on Greenland/Meddelelser om Grønland 279. Museum Tusculanum Press, Copenhagen.

Discusses neo-Eskimo bead finds in northeastern Greenland. Materials include slate, lignite, and bone.

van der Sanden, Wijnand

1996 *Through Nature to Eternity: The Bog Bodies of Northwest Europe*. Batavian Lion International, Amsterdam.

Finds of beads from Danish sites include the following: discoid and quadrilobed glass beads found with a Roman-period body at Korselitse (p. 93); an amber bead found associated with a

Borremose woman (p. 94); Bronze Age tin, faience, and amber beads found strung together on a necklace with a copper clasp near Exloo in Bourtangermoor (p. 172), and almost 1800 amber beads found at SorteKaer Mose (p. 176). Denmark.

Sangmeister, E.

1983 Die Grabtracht der Frauen im Nachbestattungsfriedhof des Magdalenenberges.
Archäologische Nachrichten aus Baden 31:21-27.

Describes the arrangement of beads and spacers in Hallstatt burials.

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina

2011 Industrie osseuse décorée et parures gravettiennes de Gargas (Hautes-Pyrénées, France) : marqueurs culturels, sociaux et territoriaux. In *A la recherche des identités gravettiennes : actualités, questionnements et perspectives. Actes de la table ronde d'Aix-en-Provence, 6-8 octobre 2008, Partie II*, edited by N. Goutas, L. Klaric, D. Pesesse, and P. Guillermin, pp. 225-242. Société Préhistorique Française Mémoire LII.

Body ornaments recovered from the Gravettian levels (27,000-25,000 BP) at Gargas Cave in southern France consist mainly of perforated marine or fossil shells and the pierced teeth of various animals.

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina and Pascal Foucher

2010 Marine Shell Beads from the Gravettian at Gargas Cave (Hautes- Pyrénées, France): Cultural and Territorial Markers. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 28-35. Munibe Suplemento 31.

Discusses a set of perforated shells from marine and fossil sources which reveal some direct links between Gargas, the Atlantic shore, and the Miocene fossil outcrops of Aquitaine. This confirms a hypothesis about regular human movements between this region and the Central Pyrenean area.

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina, Carole Vercoutère, and Pascal Foucher

2005 Parures et objets décorés aurignaciens de la grotte de Gargas (Hautes-pyrénées, France) / Schmuck und verzierte Objekte aus dem Aurignacien der Höhle Gargas (Hautes-Pyrénées, Frankreich). In *Les chemins de l'art Aurignacien en Europe*, edited by Harald Floss and Nathalie Rouquerol, pp. 89-104. Museeforum d'Aurignac, Aurignac.

Discusses the Aurignacian ornaments from the Grotto of Gargas, France, including comments on the production of tubular bone beads.

San Nicolás Pedraz, María Pilar

1986 Orfebrería púnica: los collares de Ibiza en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional de Madrid.
Saguntum 20:57-94.

Presents a catalog of the necklaces (strung pendants and beads of gold, silver, and bronze from Ibiza, Spain, that are preserved in the National Archaeological Museum of Madrid.

Sanseverino, Rocco

2016 Ornamenti e oggetti personali da contesti neolitici della Puglia centro-settentrionale. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come*

status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 95-110. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano. <https://www.academia.edu/31062424/>.

Examines beads and pendants made of shell, stone, bone, and clay from Neolithic sites in the Puglia region of southern Italy.

Sanz Mínguez, Carlos, José Carlos Coria Noguera, Elvira Rodríguez Gutiérrez, Javier Pinto Sanz, Suset Barroso-Solares, and Violeta Hurtado

2024 *Lithinos chytos: abalorios y collares de vidrio de Pintia (Valladolid). Estudio contextual y analítico. SPAL. Revista de Prehistoria y Arqueología* 33(2):86-125; <https://doi.org/10.12795/spal.2024.i33.16>.

Presents the contextual and compositional study of pre-Roman glass necklace beads from the Vaccean settlement of Pintia (Valladolid, Spain). The types include face beads.

Sargnon, Odette

1987 *Les Bijoux Préhelléniques*. Geuthner, Paris.

Includes a chapter on Pre-Hellenic beads (pp. 65-74) and a section on molds for relief-beads (pp. 363-365).

Šarić-Šegvić, M.

1983-1984 Nachtrag zum römischen Grab aus Topusko. *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu*, Ser. 3, XVI-XVII:167-174.

A Roman grave in Croatia contained a woman with a necklace of alternating gold acanthus elements and matt black resin beads (p. 169f.; 172, no. 4; 173, pl. 1). In Croat with German summary.

Sarpellon, Giovanni

1995 *Miniature Masterpieces: Mosaic Glass, 1838-1924*. Prestel, New York.

This exhibition catalog discusses some mosaic beads, but the subject matter concentrates on the work of Domenico Bussolin and the Franchini, Moretti, and Barovier families of Venice (Murano), Italy.

Sasse, Barbara

2001 *Ein frühmittelalterliches Reihengräberfeld bei Eichstetten am Kaiserstuhl*.

Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 75. Theiss, Stuttgart.

Presents a thorough discussion of the beads from an Early medieval cemetery in Germany (pp. 22-46). The glass types are shown in three color plates.

Sasse, Barbara and Claudia Theune

1995 Merovingian Glass Beads: A Classificational Model. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 75-83. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

1996 Perlen als Leittypen der Merowingerzeit. *Germania* 74(1):187-231; <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bsz:16-ger-574826>.

A fundamental classification of Merovingian beads generously supported by drawings and tables, including a large colored diagram of the glass types.

1997 Perlen der Merowingerzeit. Eine Forschungsgeschichte. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 117-124. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/210369332>.

Early medieval beads were recognized in the 19th century, but it was only possible since the 1920s to date some as definitely Merovingian. Thirty years were needed to develop the first systematic typology. Horizontal stratification allowed further dating of bead types and even bead materials. Computers permit further advances in the systematic processing of data.

1997 Das Programm ProPer. Klassifizierung und Anwendung. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 169-176. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

ProPer[en] was developed in response to the problem of the vast numbers of Merovingian cemetery publications over the past 25 years. There is a need for a database to tie in a proposed nomenclature system for beads.

2003 Perlen. In *Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde* 22, edited by Heinrich Beck, Dieter Geuenich, and Heiko Steuer, pp. 564-587. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.

This encyclopedia of the study of ancient German cultures contains a lengthy section on beads with bibliography.

Sasse, Barbara and Werner Vach

1997 Das Programm ProPer. Überlegungen zur Weiterarbeitung der Daten. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 177-186. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

ProPer[en] was produced as a tool for recording beads of various periods and origins and provides a common terminology and database. The paper describes such a bead-related database and some preliminary analysis.

Sava, Victor

2015 *Neolithic and Eneolithic in the Lower Mures Basin*. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Discusses bead finds from sites in western Romania dating from 6000-3000/2800 cal BC.

Sava, Victor and Adrian Ursuțiu

2020 Das kupferzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pecica-Ostim Westen Rumäniens [The Copper Age Burial Ground of Pecica-Ost in Western Romania]. *Das Altertum* 65:185-218; <https://www.academia.edu/45101281/>.

Finds include beads made of stone, bone, and copper, as well as pendants fashioned from gold and deer teeth.

Scarpignato, M.

- 1985 *Oreficerie Etrusche Arcaiche*. Monumenti Musei e Gallerie Pontificie, Museo Gregoriano Etrusco, Cataloghi 1. "L'erma" di Bretschneider, Rome.
Fine Etruscan gold beads of several types are cataloged and illustrated (pp. 60-64, nos. 65-72).

Ščepinskij, Askol'd A.

- 1994 Über die Aristokratie der Sarmaten im nördlichen Schwarzmeergebiet. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 29(1):87-106
Rich Sarmatian burial found in 1974 at Nogaychik, Ukraine. Many luxury goods and beads, the latter perhaps from the Persian Gulf?

Schade, Tobias

- 2014 *Das wikingerzeitliche Gräberfeld von Kosel-Ost (Kosel LA 198), Kreis Rendsburg-Eckernförde*. Offa: Berichte und Mitteilungen zur Urgeschichte, Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 67/68.
A Viking period cemetery in central Germany yielded a variety of monochrome and polychrome glass beads.

Schäfer, Andreas

- 2010 *Die Kleinfunde der jüngerlatènezeitlichen Siedlung von Berching-Pollanten, Lkr. Neumarkt i.d. Oberpfalz*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 24.
Discusses glass beads, including spacers, from an early La Tène site in Germany.

Schallin, Ann-Louise

- 2016 Identities and 'Precious' Commodities at Midea and Dendra in the Mycenaean Argolid. In *Local and Global Perspectives on Mobility in the Eastern Mediterranean*, edited by Ole Christian Aslaksen, pp. 159-190. Papers and Monographs from the Norwegian Institute at Athens 5.
Discusses the glass beads – some with complex relief decoration – recovered from the LH IIIB2 destruction deposits at the Mycenaean citadel site of Midea and from the nearby cemetery at Dendra, Greece.

Schauer, P.

- 1984 Spuran minoisch-mykenischen und orientalischen Einflusses im Atlantischen Westeuropa. *Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germ. Zentralmuseums, Mainz* 31:137-186.
On the track of Minoan-Mycenaean and oriental goods into Atlantic Western Europe, a topic in which faience and amber beads play an important part.

Schech, Elizabeth

- 2014 Personal Adornment in Iron Age Britain. The Case of the Missing Glass Beads. In *Fingerprinting the Iron Age: Approaches to Identity in the European Iron Age: Integrating South-Eastern Europe into the Debate*, edited by Cătălin Nicolae Popa and Simon Stoddart. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Schefzik, Michael

1999 Eine spätantike Frauenbestattung mit germanischem oder sarmatischem Halsring aus Germering. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1998:104-105.

A grave dated to the period between ca. AD 330 and the 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.

Schefzik, Michael and Hans-Peter Volpert

2003 *VIVAMVS. Ausgrabungen in Unterbiberg, Lkr. München, 1995 und 2001. Die vorgeschichtlichen Gräber, Siedlungen und das spätantike Gräberfeld am Hachinger Bach*. K.Thannabaur, Volkenschwand. <https://www.academia.edu/31798747/>.

Burials at a Late Antique burial ground in southeastern Germany yielded a variety of glass beads.

Schellhas, Uwe

1997 Perlen als Fibelhänger – die merowingische Interpretation eines mediterranen Vorbildes. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 339-348. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Examples are provided to show how the practice of wearing beads as brooch pendants was adopted by Merovingian women from a Mediterranean fashion from the mid-6th century onwards. All bead pendants were hung from the backs of brooches.

Schick, S.

1992 *Das Gräberfeld der Merowingerzeit bei Oberflacht*. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 41(1).

A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany produced 66 examples of decorated glass bead types which are shown in color.

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-Opidum im Taunus. *Germania* 63(2):439-505.

Nine ring-beads from a late La Tène burial site in west-central Germany are carefully described (pp. 480-481).

Schmid, Magdalena Maria Elisabeth

2015 *Das Gräberfeld von Rákócziútföld Zentralungarn und die Chronologiedes spätawarenzeitlichen Fundmaterials*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 272; <https://www.academia.edu/23682487/>.

Several glass bead types were recovered from female graves at an Avar burial ground in Central Hungary.

Schmid, P.

1994 Oldorf: eine frühmittelalterliche friesische Wurtsiedlung. *Germania* 72(1):231-267. Beads from four 8th-century women's graves are mostly blue glass, but also other colors and some gold and silver "Überfangperlen," likely foil beads (pp. 253-255, fig. 11). Germany.

Schneeweiss, Jens

2020 *Zwischen den Welten. Archäologie einer europäischen Grenzregion zwischen Sachsen, Slawen, Franken und Dänen*. Wachholtz, Kiel/Hamburg.

<https://www.academia.edu/44831287/>.

Finds from early medieval (7th-12th centuries) sites in the Hühbeck/Elbe region of northern Germany include a variety of beads made of amber, carnelian, clay, lead, and glass (all monochrome).

Schneider, Nicole

2017 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Zorneding „Am Fenneck.“ *Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 58:241-343; <https://www.academia.edu/41667656/>.

Presents an analysis of the glass, amber, and stone beads recovered from three graves at an early medieval burial ground in southeastern Germany.

Schneidhofer, P.

2006 Drei hallstattzeitliche Gräber aus Inzersdorf an der Traisen, Niederösterreich. *Fundberichte aus Österreich* 45:281-305.

Mentions amber beads found in Hallstatt period graves in Lower Austria (pp. 288, 300, pl. 4).

Schnurbein, Alexandra von

1987 *Der alamannische Friedhof bei Fridlingan an der Donau (Kreis Tuttlingen)*.

Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 21.

Glass, gold-glass, and amber beads of many types were found at an Alamannian cemetery in southern Germany (pp. 47-51).

Schulting, Rick J., Rowena Henderson, Andrea Czermak, Gunita Zarina, Ilga Zagorska, and Julia Lee-Thorp

2020 Unequal in Death and in Life? Linking Burial Rites with Individual Life Histories. In *Social Inequality before Farming? Multidisciplinary Approaches to the Study of Social Organization in Prehistoric and Ethnographic Hunter-Gatherer-Fisher Societies*, edited by Luc Moreau, pp. 279-291. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge. <https://www.academia.edu/74960785/>.

A very striking and persistent pattern was noted at the Mesolithic/"Neolithic" site of Zvejnieki, Latvia, linking the presence or absence of animal-tooth pendants in graves with long-term dietary histories, over millennia of use of the site.

Schulze-Dörflam, M.

1990 *Die spätrömischen und frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Gondorf, Kr. Mayen-Koblenz*. 2 vols. Stuttgart.

Detailed recording of 106 bead necklaces from late Roman period and early medieval graves (ca. 450-700) in northern Germany.

Schuster, Jan

2018 *Ab Oceano*. Ein Beitrag zur Besiedlungsgeschichte der Küste Vorpommerns während der römischen Kaiserzeit. *Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns* 53. <https://www.academia.edu/52622031/>.

This study of the settlement history of the coast of Western Pomerania, Germany, during Roman times includes a discussion of the beads and pendants of a wide variety of materials in use there.

2018 *CZARNÓWKO, Fpl. 5. Acht Prunkgräber – Zeugnisse neuer Eliten im 2. Jh. n. Chr. im Ostseeraum*. *Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica* XIX(2). <https://www.academia.edu/41690611/>.

Elite graves of the 2nd century AD in northern Poland contained gold, amber, glass, and faience beads, as well as gold pendants.

Schuster, Jörn

2014 Beads. In *The Romano-Celtic Temple at Badbury Rings, Dorset*, by Martin Papworth, pp. 263-264. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 135.

Discusses the small collection of glass beads, mostly Roman. England, United Kingdom.

Schuster, Jörn and Lorraine Mephram

2011 Necklace. In *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society* 66:114-115. Hampshire Studies 2011. <https://www.academia.edu/9533270/>.

Describes a necklace uncovered in Grave 1070 at an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Twyford, near Winchester, England. It contains 14 beads (11 glass, 2 stone, 1 amber), 6 bullae pendants, and at least 3 silver wire rings.

Schvoerer, Max, Richard Boyer, Françoise Bechtel, Siéphan Dubernet, Jean L'Helgouac'h, and Jean Courtin

2000 Sur l'émergence de l'artisanat verrier en France méridionale au Néolithique final/Chalcolithique : une nouvelle analyse physique de la perle de Roaix (Vaucluse, France) . *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 97(1):73-81.

Since the mid-1970s, a bead found in the Crottes hypogeum at Roaix (Vaucluse) has been considered to be the oldest and best dated glass artifact in southern France. A re-examination of the bead reveals that the material is not glass but turquoise.

Schwendler, Rebecca

2004 Hunter-Gatherer Social Interactions in Magdalenian Western Europe. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. <https://www.academia.edu/45607874/>.

Analyses of items of personal ornamentation were designed to identify patterns in intensity and kind of visual signaling, recognizable cultural differences between different areas, and reaches of social networks. Personal ornamentation data are presented in Appendix C.

Scseglova, Olga A.

1995 Some Problems of the Research of the “Ant Antiquities” or “Martynovka Type” Treasure Finds of the Middle Dnieper Region. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:375-397.

Discusses two groups of 7th-8th-century “treasure finds,” one of which, with beads and other ornaments, is associated with female costume; Danubian connections. In Hungarian with brief English summary. Ukraine/Belarus.

Sedláčková, Hedvika, Dana Rohanová, Petra Šimončíčová Koošová, and Branislav Lesák

2018 Typológia a vývoj skla na Slovensku od raného Stredoveku po baroko na príklade Bratislavy [Typology and Development of Glass in Slovakia from Gothic to the Baroque on the Example of Bratislava]. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 197-214. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

English summary.

Sedlmeier, J.

1988 Jungpaläolithischer Molluskenschalen-Schmuck aus Nordwestschweizerischen Fundstellen als Nachweis für Fernverbindungen. *Archaeology Korrespondenzblatt* 18:1-6.

Early Paleolithic mollusc shell ornaments from northwest Switzerland as proof of long-distance contact.

Šedo, Ondrej

2015 Gegenstände barbarischer Provenienz aus dem Graben Mušov-Neurissen IV. *Přehled výzkumů* 56(2):9-42.

Describes the handful of glass and amber beads of barbarian provenance found in a mass grave related to the Marcomannic Wars (ca. AD 166-180) in the Czechia.

Seefried Brouillet, Monique

1982 *Les pendentifs en verre sur noyau des pays de la Méditerranée antique*. Collection de l'Ecole Française de Rome 57.

Detailed study of glass pendants from ancient Mediterranean countries. Reviewed by Santrot (1983).

Séfériadès, Michel Louis

2009 *Spondylus* and Long-Distance Trade in Prehistoric Europe. In *The Lost World of Old Europe: The Danube Valley, 5000-3500 BC*, edited by D.W. Antony and J.Y. Chi, pp. 178-189. Princeton University Press.

Presents an overview of *Spondylus*, the ornaments made from them (including beads), and their distribution over Europe.

- 2013 Spondyles roumains, Spondyles américains. In *Facets of the Past: The Challenge of the Balkan Neo-Eneolithic*, edited by Alexandra Comşa, Clive Bonsall, and Lolita Nikolova, pp. 247-272. The Publishing House of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest.
<https://www.academia.edu/16707636/>.

Discusses *Spondylus* ornaments found at sites in Romania and the Americas.

Seguin, Guillaume, Cédric Beauval, Marielle Bernier, Natacha Crépeau, and Mélody Félic-Sanchez

- 2014 *Église Saint-Martin à Montagne (Gironde). Rapport d'opération de fouilles archéologiques. Volume 1: Rapport Sensu Stricto*. Archéosphère, Bodeaux.

Chaplets were found in association with several burials at the old cemetery of the Saint-Martin church in southwestern France. The beads were of either black or white glass, or wood. Fragments of two chaplets are illustrated (p. 112).

Seiffert, Stefanie

- 2012 Eine kurze Geschichte des Glases. *Blickpunkt Hunnenring* 33:8-22.

Discusses the glass beads and arm rings recovered from the Iron Age hillfort at Otzenhausen, Germany.

Semenchuk, Gennadii Nikolaevich

- 2001 Rannesrednevekoviï archeologicheskii kompleks Drisvyati / Drūksiai archaeologichiskii kompleks Drsivyati / Druksiai Archaeological Complex from the Early Middle Ages. *Lietuvos Archeologija* 21:299-310.

11th-12th centuries frontier hill-fort in Belarus. Women's burials contained gilt or silvered glass beads sometimes combined with amber, crystal, or carnelian (Figs. 3-6). Summary in English.

Serikov, J.B.

- 1996 Kamen Dyrovaty, a Unique Sanctuary on the Tchusovaya River. *Rossijskaâ arheologiâ* 4:121-140.

A cave site in the southern Urals occupied from the Mesolithic period to the Late Middle Ages yielded pendants of bone, bronze, and animal teeth, as well as glass beads. In Russian.

Serrand, Nathalie, Jean-Denis Vigne, and Jean Guilaine

- 2002 Early Preceramic Neolithic Marine Shells from Shillourokambos, Cyprus (Late 9th-8th Mill. cal BC): A Mainly-Ornamental Set with Similarities to Mainland PPNB. In *Archaeomalacology: Molluscs in Former Environments of Human Behaviour*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, pp. 122-129. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283440162>.

Examination of the recovered molluscs revealed that most of them (n = 269) were collected battered, worn, or naturally pierced, and were improved or used as found for ornamental purposes; only a few specimens show intentional modifications.

Seyranyan, V.B.

- 2005 On the Most Ancient Technology of Manufacture of Stone Beads. *International Seminar "Archaeomineralogy and Early History of Mineralogy," Syktyvkar, Komi Republic, Russia*, pp. 78-80.

In Russian.

Sgouritsa, Naya

2012 Remarks on Jewels from the Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery at Lazarides on Eastern Aegina. In *Kosmos: Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Nicosia and Robert Laffineur, pp. 539-545. *Aegaeum* 33; <https://www.academia.edu/32432516/>.

Beads and pendants of stone, faience, glass paste, silver, and amber were recovered from sites on the island of Aegina, Greece, which were utilized from the end of the 17th century to the beginning of the 12th century BC.

Sgouritsa Polychronakou, Panagiota and Kostas Nikolentzos

2016 The Amber in Greece during the Late Bronze Age and its Presence at Kakovatos, Western Greece. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 233-246. *Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica* 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

This discussion of amber in the southwestern and northeastern Peloponnese includes a section on the amber beads and pendants recovered from three tholos tombs at Kakovatos, dated to the first half of the 15th century BC.

Shchapova, Julia L.

2010 *Византийское стекло: Очерки истории* [Byzantine Glass: A Short History]. Editorial URSS, Moscow.

Includes a section on glass beads which discusses beads of the 4th-9th and 10th-12th centuries in addition to the Byzantine period.

Shear, Iona M.

1987 *The Panagia Houses at Mycenae*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 68.

Miscellaneous beads found in and around Mycenaean (LH IIIA and B) houses (pp. 115-119, pl. 34), Greece.

Sheehan, John

2016 Viking-Age Artefacts from Irish Caves. In *Underground Archaeology: Studies on Human Bones and Artefacts from Ireland's Caves*, edited by Marion Dowd, pp. 159-177. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/35308124>.

The finds include beads of glass, amber, and bone.

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.

1998 Jet Beads and Button. In *Excavation of a Bronze Age Ring Cairn at Cloburn Quarry, Cairngryffe Hill, Lanarkshire*, edited by O. Lelong and T. Pollard, pp. 130-132.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 128;

<http://eprints.gla.ac.uk/115307/>.

The 20 recovered disc beads are discussed, with notes on typology, use/wear, and comparative material. United Kingdom.

Shepherd, Ian A.G. and Alexandra N. Shepherd

2011 A Cordoned Urn Burial with Faience from 102 Findhorn, Moray. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 131:101-128.

The burial was accompanied by segmented, star-shaped, and quoit-shaped beads of faience.

Dated to 1880-1520 cal bc, this is the largest single find of faience in Britain and Ireland, and the only example of these three bead forms being found together.

Shepko, L.G.

1987 Позднесарматские курганы в Северном Приазовье [The Late Sarmatian Mounds in the Northern Azov Area]. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 4:158-173;

http://www.ra.ianan.ru/?page_id=1690&lang=en.

Beads of many kinds, some illustrated, 2nd half of the 2nd century to early 3rd century AD, from a burial ground in southern Russia. English summary.

Sheridan, J.A. (Alison)

2014 Little and Large: The Miniature 'Carved Stone Ball' Beads from the Eastern Passage Tomb under the Main Mound at Knowth, Ireland, and their Broader Significance. In *Entre archéologie et écologie, une Préhistoire de tous les milieux. Mélanges offerts à Pierre Pétrequin*, edited by R.-M. Arbogast and A. Greffier-Richard, pp. 303-314.

Annales Littéraires de l'Université de Franche-Comté 928; *Environnement, sociétés et archéologie* 18. <https://www.academia.edu/16518522/>.

The realization that two small beads found in the tomb are miniature versions of Scottish carved-stone balls has provided important new evidence for links between the elites of Ireland and Orkney around 3000 BC. These beads form part of a range of jewelry found in Irish passage tombs that constitutes miniature versions of exotic "socially valorized" objects.

2016 Chapter 15: The Composite Necklace. In *Preserved in the Peat: An Extraordinary Bronze Age Burial on Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor, and its Wider Context*, edited by Andy M. Jones, pp. 88-116. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Describes the necklace found with an Early Bronze Age burial in southwestern England associated with an unparalleled range of artifacts. Materials include amber, shale, clay, and tin. United Kingdom.

2016 The Beads. In *Excavation of Two Early Bronze Age Short Cists and a Prehistoric Pit at Lindsayfield, near Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire*, edited by Melanie Johnson, pp. 4-6. Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports 63. <https://doi.org/10.9750/issn.1473-3803.2016.63>.

Provides a detailed description of two disc beads made from a black, compact, slightly laminar non-jet stone unearthed in east-central Scotland.

- 2016 The Ornaments from inside Vessel 11, Ring Ditch 2. In *The Excavation of Seven Ring Ditches and Other Prehistoric Features at Earl's Farm Down and New Barn Down, Amesbury, Wiltshire*, by John Valentin, pp. 15-18. Technical Report, Pegasus Planning Group Ltd, Cirencester.

Beads found with a cremated urn burial include those of jet, cannel coal or shale, shale, other stone, amber, and faience. Radiocarbon dated to 1620-1410 cal BC, the beads likely formed a necklace. United Kingdom.

- 2017 The Objects of Jet and Jet-Like Material from Yarnbury. In *Survey and Excavation at the Henges of the Wharfe Valley, North Yorkshire, 2013-15*, edited by Alex Gibson, pp. 33-35. *Archaeological Journal* 175(1):1-54.

Two unrelated jet ornaments recorded as being found at Yarnbury, include a large, broken “monster” bead of Early Neolithic date and a perforated triangular object resembling an enlarged version of an Early Bronze Age necklace fastener.

- 2017 Towards a Methodology for the Study of Prehistoric Jet and Jet-Like Jewellery. In *Written in Stone: Papers on the Function, Form, and Provenancing of Prehistoric Stone Objects in Memory of Fiona Roe*, edited by R. Shaffrey, pp. 249-274. Highfield Press, St Andrews; <https://www.academia.edu/39340999/>.

Sets out the author's approach to the study of prehistoric British and Irish jewelry made of jet and jet-like materials.

- 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. <https://www.academia.edu/39341021/>.

Provides a detailed description of two jet beads found with two of the burials. Includes the results of XRF analysis.

- 2020 Investigating the Dunragit “Jet Set.” GUARD Archaeology blog; <https://guard-archaeology.co.uk/DunragitBlog/?p=192>.

Discusses two complex jet necklaces and a jet bracelet found in Bronze Age contexts at Dunragit in southwestern Scotland.

Sheridan, J.A. and M. Davis

- 2002 Investigating Jet and Jet-Like Artefacts from Prehistoric Scotland: the National Museums of Scotland Project. *Antiquity* 76(293):812-825; <https://www.academia.edu/88455539/>.

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.

Sheridan, J.A. and A. McDonald

- 2001 Faience. In *A Cordoned Urn Burial with Faience from 102 Findhorn, Moray*, edited by I.A.G. Shepherd and A.N. Shepherd et al., pp. 110-128. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 131:101-128; <https://www.academia.edu/109776848/>.

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. <https://www.academia.edu/39341254/>.

Discusses the dating, use, associations, distribution, and form of faience beads and pendants in Britain and Ireland, and proposes that knowledge of faience reached Britain during the early 2nd millennium BC (if not earlier), probably via Wessex, through contact with central Europe connected with the tin trade.

Sheridan, J.A. and S. Timberlake

2016 Jet and Amber Beads – The F.1080 Necklace. In *Twice-Crossed River: Prehistoric and Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*, edited by C. Evans, pp. 333-335. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Landscape Archives Series, The Archaeology of the Lower Ouse Valley, Volume III.

Sheridan, J.A., John Hunter, and Ann Woodward

2015 7. Items of Personal Adornment III: Disc Beads and Spacer Plate Necklaces. In *Ritual in Early Bronze Age Grave Goods. An Examination of Ritual and Dress Equipment from Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Graves in England*, by John Hunter and Ann Woodward, pp. 275-405. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/39341119/>.

Provides a detailed descriptive catalog and discussion of necklaces composed of beads made of jet and jet-like materials recovered from various sites in Britain.

Sherlock, S.J. and M.G. Welch

1992 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Norton, Cleveland*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 82.

Dating to the greater part of the 6th century and possibly extending into the early 7th century, the site yielded beads of silver, glass, amber, and stone, as well as a cowrie shell.

Sherman, Heidi Michelle

2008 Barbarians Come to Market: The Emporia of Western Eurasia from 500 BC to AD 1000. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Examines the development and distribution of emporia in various regions of western Eurasia from the Ancient world to the Early Medieval period. Glass beads enter into the discussion.

Sherratt, Susan

2008 Vitreous Materials in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages: Some Questions of Values. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by Caroline M. Jackson and Emma C. Wager, pp. 209-232. Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology 9. <https://www.academia.edu/2163689/>.

Beads are included in a discussion of the definition and relative values of the various “vitreous materials” in the Eastern Mediterranean and Dynastic Egypt.

Shnaider, Svetlana V., Saltanat Alisher kyzy, Yanina A. Tamara, Alexandra Bujilova, Natalia Berezina, and Solange Rigaud

2021 The Human Cultures in South-Eastern Caspian Region in Final Pleistocene – Holocene Period. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 28, 100318; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2021.100318>.

Two distinct sets of shell bead industries are represented at the Kaylu and Kuba-Sengir sites in southeastern European Russia.

Shortland, A.J. and H. Schroeder

2009 Analysis of First Millennium BC Glass Vessels and Beads from the Pichvnari Necropolis, Georgia. *Archaeometry* 51(6):947-965.

Analysis of the polychrome glass beads using SEM–WDS and LA–ICP–MS clearly show glass with both natron- and plant ash-based flux with distinct rare earth compositions, indicating multiple sites of production, some of which were probably either in the Middle East or on the Indian subcontinent.

Shortland, A.J., N. Shishlina, and A. Egorkov

2007 Origins and Production of Faience Beads in the North Caucasus and the Northern Caspian Sea Region in the Bronze Age. In *Les cultures du Caucase: leur relations avec le Proche-Orient*, edited by B. Lyonnet, pp. 269-283. CNRS Editions, Paris.

Shramko, Iryna

2024 Jewelry, Accessories, and Decorative Elements of Women’s Funeral Costume of the First Half of the 6th Century BCE in the Territory of Forest-Steppe Scythia. In *Situating Eurasia in Antiquity: Nomadic Material Culture in the First Millennium BCE*, edited by Caspar Meyer, pp. 189-214. MDPI, Basel. <https://www.academia.edu/123184801/>.

Elite female burials uncovered in southern Ukraine were accompanied by necklaces composed of a variety of stone, amber, gold, gold-glass, faience, and earthenware beads, as well as gold plaques.

Shramko, Iryna and Mykola Tarasenko

2022 Egyptian Imports of 6th Century BC in the Materials of Forest-Steppe Scythia. *The Oriental Studies* 89:139-180; <https://www.academia.edu/83249772/>.

Notable ornaments of “Egyptian” faience recovered from the Skorobir burial ground and the Lyubotyn fortified settlement in the southern Ukraine include a globular bead, a pierced scarab amulet, Eye of Horus amulets, and an amulet in the form of a bunch of grapes. Each is discussed in detail.

Shramko, Iryna and Stanislav Zadnikov

2017 Rich Grave of Early Scythian Period at Bilsk Necropolis Skorobor. *Ukrainian Archaeology* 2016:47-53; <https://www.academia.edu/35828663/>.

The burial of a local noble interred in a necropolis in northeastern Ukraine during the early 6th century BC was accompanied by a necklace composed glass, faience, and amber beads.

Shutkova, E.P.

2015 Золоченные и серебряные стеклянные бусы курганного могильника “Восход” [Gilded and Silvered Glass Beads of the Burial Mound “Voskhod”]. *Bechik МДУ імя А.А. куляшова* 45(1):36-42; <https://libr.msu.by/bitstream/123456789/13438/1/4333n.pdf>.

Deals with glass beads with gold and silver foil recovered from a burial site in Belarus.

Sidéra, Isabelle and Giacomo Giacobini

2002 Outils, armes et parures en os funéraires à la fin du Néolithique, d’après Val-de-Reuil et Porte-Joie (Eure). *Gallia préhistoire* 44:215-223; <https://www.academia.edu/75826801/>.

Presents a detailed study of the bone and antler beads and canine-tooth pendants found in five Late Neolithic graves in the Eure Department, northern France.

Sidrys, Raymond Vytenis

2001 Roman Imports among the West Balts: Commerce or “Beads for the Natives”? In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 157-169. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis* 22.

Detailed survey of the subject.

Siegmann, Maren

1997 Die Perlen des frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeldes von Liebenau, Kr. Nienburg/Weser (Niedersachsen). In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 133-142. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

Numerous inhumations and cremations of the 4th-9th centuries were excavated at Early Medieval cemeteries in Liebenau, Germany. The inhumations were well preserved, but it is likely that many items associated with cremations (mainly pyre remains) were lost. A potential loss of over 50% of beads needs to be allowed for.

1999 Fränkische Einflüsse und die Perlen von Liebenau und Dörverden. In *Völker an Nord- und Ostsee und die Franken*, edited by Uta von Freeden, Ursula Koch und Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 129-138. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 3.

Discusses changes in bead fashion at two cemeteries in northern Germany between the late 4th and early 9th centuries with comparisons with other cultural groups. English summary.

2002-2005 *Bunte Pracht. Die Perlen der frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Liebenau, Kreis Nienburg/Weser, und Dörverden, Kreis Verden/Aller. Parts 1-5. Chronologie der Gräber, Entwicklung und Tragweise des Perlenschmucks, Technik der Perlen. Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas* 28.1-28.5. Langenweissbach.

An extensive study of the beads from two early medieval cemeteries in northern Germany.

- 2006 Mitten im Leben vom Tod umfassen. Zu den Befunden einiger völkerwanderungszeitlicher Frauengräber aus Liebenau (Kr. Nienburg/Weser). In *Studien zur Lebenswelt der Eisenzeit*, edited by W.-R. Teegen et al., pp. 279-304. Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde 40.

Reports on the grave goods (including glass beads) associated with women's graves at the Migration Period cemetery at Liebenau in northern Germany.

- 2007 Kleinst – Glas - Miniatur - Stick - Perl - Collier, oder: Form ist nicht Funktion. Miniaturperlen im archäologischen Befund. In *Archäologie zwischen Befund und Rekonstruktion: Ansprache und Anschaulichkeit ; Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Renate Rolle zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by Frank M. Andraschko, Barbnara Kraus, and Birte Meller, pp. 275-289. *Antiquitates: Archäologische Forschungsergebnisse* 39.

Discusses fragments of beadwork composed of tiny glass beads found at sites in Germany.

- 2009 'Landpomeranzen' oder 'voll im Trend'? Schmuck und Modebewusstsein der Frauen von Liebenau, Kr. Nienburg/Weser und Dörverden, Kr. Verden. In *Dunkle Jahrhunderte in Mitteleuropa?*, edited by O. Heinrich-Tamaska, Niklot Krohn, and Sebastian Ristow, pp. 135-158. *Studien zu Spätantike und Frühmittelalter* Band 1.

Discusses beads in the fashion of women of the Middle Weser region of northern Germany during the Middle Ages.

- 2016 Quellenfülle, ungenutzt: Perlen aus Glas und anderen Materialien. In *Reihengräber des frühen Mittelalters – nutzen wir doch die Quellenfülle*, edited by Ursula Koch, pp. 289-298. *Forschungen zu Spätantike und Mittelalter* 3.

Beads of glass and other materials of the early Middle Ages.

Siegmüller, A.

- 2004-2005 Germanische Kultvorstellungen an der Regnitz: kaiserzeitliche Funde aus der Grabung Altendorf "Point II." *Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 45/46:195-270.

An amber bead and two fragmentary "berlock" pendants were found (not illustrated), also many glass beads of various types (pp. 227-229, 233, 245, nos. 18-19, 265, fig. 21). The berlocks are unexpected in Upper Franconia but resemble glass amulets known there; known at Ephesus ca. 600, probably brought by East German tribes to Germany via the Pontic region.

Siegmund, Frank

- 1995 Merovingian Beads on the Lower Rhine. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:37-53; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol7/iss1/5/>.

This classification system provides for ethnic and chronological structuring of the favored beads which seem to change about every two generations. Germany.

- 1995 Review of *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by Marianne Rasmussen, Ulla Lund Hansen, and Ulf Nasman (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:100-102; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol7/iss1/10/>.

- 1998-1999 Review of *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfried Wiczorek (1997). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:69-70; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol10/iss1/13/>.

Siegmund, Frank and Michael Weiß

- 1989 Perlen aus Muschelscheibchen im Merowingerzeitlichen Mitteleuropa. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 19(3):297-307; <https://www.academia.edu/1205895/>.
Merovingian (7th-century) shell disc beads, subjected to various scientific tests, appear to come from the eastern Mediterranean, throwing interesting light on trade.

Siemianowska, Sylwia

- 2015 Analiza zabytków szklanych i szklwionych z badań św. Idziego na Ostrowie Tumskim we Wrocławiu. In *Kształtowanie się grodu na wrocławskim Ostrowie Tumskim. Badania przy ul. św. Idziego* [The Development of the Stronghold on Ostrów Tumski in Wrocław. Research at św. Idziego Street], edited by A. Limisiewicz and A. Pankiewicz, pp. 261-284. *Pago Silensi. Wrocławskie Studia Wczesnośredniowieczne* 1.
Discusses and analyzes early medieval glass beads from a site in Poland.

Sikharulidze, Anzor, Ketevan Javakhishvili, Vera Chikhladze, Nukri Maisurashvili, and Nukri Glonti

- 2012 Newly-Discovered Burial from Tianeti. *Iberia-Colchis : Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 8:62-74; <https://www.academia.edu/65435098/>.
In Georgian but photographs illustrate the various beads that accompanied the burial, including eye and melon varieties.

Siklósi, Zsuzsanna

- 2004 Prestige Goods in the Neolithic of the Carpathian Basin: Material Manifestations of Social Differentiation. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 55:1-62.
Discusses such items as beads and pendants made of shell (*Spondylus*), copper, stone (marble and limestone), clay, bone, and animal teeth. Hungary.

- 2013 *Traces of Social Inequality during the Late Neolithic in the Eastern Carpathian Basin*. *Dissertationes Pannonicae* 4(3); <https://www.academia.edu/22585256/>.
Beads and pendants of shell, stone, bone, and animal teeth are among the materials discussed.

Siklósi, Zsuzsanna and Piroska Csengeri

- 2011 Reconsideration of *Spondylus* Usage in the Middle and Late Neolithic of the Carpathian Basin. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 47-62. *British Archaeological Reports, International Series* 2216; <https://www.academia.edu/574552/>.

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.

Siklósi, Zsuzsanna, Eszter Horváth, Igor Maria Villa, Stefano Nisi, Viktória Mozgai, Bernadett Bajnóczi, Péter Csippán, Péter Hornok, and Péter Kiss

2022 The Provenance of the Raw Material and the Manufacturing Technology of Copper Artefacts from the Copper Age Hoard from Magyaregres, Hungary. *PLoS ONE* 17(11):e0278116; <https://www.academia.edu/97838334/>.

Found in a ceramic vessel, the hoard included 681 small copper beads, 264 limestone beads, 1 *Spondylus* bead, 19 tubular spiral copper coils, and two large spectacle spiral copper pendants.

Šimončíčová Koóšová, Petra

2014 Nález sklenej perly z prikostolného cintorína sv. Vavrinca v Bratislave [A Find of Glass Beads from the Church Cemetery of St. Laurentius in Bratislava]. *Archaeologia Historica* 39:365-377; <https://www.academia.edu/76290638/>.

Discusses several rosary fragments from 16th- and 18th-century contexts. These include glass beads with stripes and eyes, as well as bone beads. Slovakia. English and German abstracts.

Simonenko, Alexandr V.

1994 The Problem of the Sarmation Penetration in the North Pontic Area According to Archaeological Data. *Il Mar Nero* 99-134.

Includes a list of many graves containing beads and gives details of their Russian publications.

1995 Catacomb Graves of the Sarmatians of the North Pontic Region. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:345-374.

A few beads mentioned *passim* in a discussion of various burial types and the peoples they may represent.

2004 Eine sarmatische Bestattung mit Tamga-Zeichen im Gebiet Olbias. *Eurasia Antiqua* 10:199-227.

A Sarmatian burial recorded in 1918 near the Black Sea city of Olbia, Ukraine, is re-examined. Interesting contents include a wooden harp, a gold-mounted boar's tusk amulet, and beads of jet, amber, and blue glass with white eyes (p. 207). The individual appears to have been a Sarmatian aristocrat at the end of the 1st century AD. Summaries in English and Russian.

2007 Glass and Faience Objects from Nogaichik Barrow. *Archaeology, Ethnology & Anthropology of Eurasia* 29(1):57-66.

Proposes that the beads found in the grave of a Bronze Age noblewoman in the Crimea, Ukraine, date to the 2nd century BC and not an earlier period as previously thought. Materials include faience, glass, and semi-precious stones.

Simonenko, A.V. and A.A. Mel'nik

2004 Eine sarmatische Bestattung im Kurgan Kamova Mogila bei Krivoj Rog. *Eurasia Antiqua* 10:269-280.

Glass and jet beads (pp. 272-273, 276-277, fig. 2). Certain features suggest that the woman was an Alan from farther east. Ukraine. Summaries in English and Russian.

Simonenko, A.V., D.M. Sikoza, and E.S. Dzneladze

2015 *Пізньоскіфський могильник Червоний Маяк* [The Late Scythian Burial Ground Chervony Mayak]. National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of Archeology, Kherson. <https://www.academia.edu/35972258/>.

Located in southeastern Ukraine, the site yielded a wide variety of glass, faience, and stone beads, as well as a few pendants, one figural. English summary.

Simonyan, Hakob E.

2015 The Archaeological Site of Shengavit: An Ancient Town in the Armenian Highland. *Fundamental Armenology* 1; <https://www.academia.edu/80790346/>.

Ornaments recovered from this Early Bronze Age site include beads and pendants made of carnelian, jasper, jet, marble, travertine, limestone, tufa, black amber, bone, shell, faience, glass, and animal teeth.

2021 Royal Tomb N1 at the Necropolis Nerkin Naver. *Hushardzan* 16:9-84; <https://www.academia.edu/50769747/>.

A tomb of the Early Kurgan culture in Armenia yielded a variety of necklace components (beads and pendants) fashioned from glass, silver, rock crystal (some covered with decorated gold), and carnelian. English summary.

Sinika, V.S. and N.P. Te'lnov

2023 Стеклённые бусины с мужскими изображениями из скифских захоронений на левобережье Нижнего Днестра. *Short Reports of the Odessa Archaeological Society*, pp. 48-55. <https://www.academia.edu/104888651/>

Glass beads with male images were found with three Scythian female burials at a site in southwestern Ukraine. They date to the 5th-3rd centuries BC.

Sinitsyn, A.A.

2003 A Palaeolithic “Pompeii” at Kostenki, Russia. *Antiquity* 77(235):9-14.

An Upper Paleolithic site on the Don, covered with an ash layer, produced cylindrical beads with incised grooves (in one case, spiral) from polar fox long bones and a bird bone. Also pendants of shell and polar fox fangs (p. 12, figs. 5-6). With Aurignacian affiliations, these decorated objects are the oldest now known in Eastern Europe.

Sîrbu, Valeriu and Nicolae Harţuche

2000 Remarques sur le tumulus aristocratique de Găvani, département de Brăila. In *Tombes tumulaires de l'Âge de Fer dans le Sud-Est de l'Europe. Actes du II^e Colloque International d'Archéologie Funéraire*, edited by Gavrilă Simion and Vasilica Lungu, pp. 139-153. Publications de l'Institut de Recherches Eco-Muséologiques de Tulcea 1. <https://www.academia.edu/41466561/>.

An aristocratic burial in Romania was accompanied by three large, decorated, glass-paste beads and two perforated wolf or dog canines.

Sireix, Michel and Christophe Sireix

1984 Une ville-marché gauloise. *Archéologia* 197:60-66.

Glass remains and the large number of glass beads and bracelets suggest the possibility of Celtic glass factories at the La Tène site of Lacoste, France.

Skeates, Robin

2010 The Art of Memory: Personal Ornaments in Copper Age South-East Italy. In *Material Mnemonics: Everyday Memory in Prehistoric Europe*, edited by Katina T. Lillios and Vasileios Tsamis, pp. 73-84. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
<https://www.academia.edu/93408964/>.

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.

Skorobogatov, A.M.

2023 Зубы оленя как особый вид украшений в погребальных комплексах неолита – энеолита Восточно-Европейской степи-лесостепи [Deer Teeth as a Special Type of Adornment in Neolithic-Eneolithic Burial Complexes of the East European Steppe-Forest Steppe]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 4:221-232;
<https://www.academia.edu/114113661/>.

Discusses perforated red deer tooth pendants and their replicas recovered from sites in the territory from the Dnieper-Dniester interfluvium to the Volga region within the boundaries of the steppe and forest-steppe zones and the Caucasus. English abstract.

Skre, Dagfinn

2011 The Inhabitants: Origins and Trading Connexions. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 417-441. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV.
<https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036>.

Discusses the origins of the goods traded into Kaupang, southern Norway, including beads and other ornaments.

Skre, Dagfinn (ed.)

2011 *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV.
<https://www.academia.edu/1122086/>.

Contains several articles that deal with beads and pendants of various materials uncovered at a market town in southern Norway. The relevant articles are annotated elsewhere in this bibliography.

Šmíd, M.

2006 Pohřebiště nitranské kultury ze Slatinic, okres Olomouc [Gräberfeld der Nitraer Kultur aus Slatinice, Bezirk Olomouc]. *Slovenská Archeológia* LIV(1):1-31.

Early Bronze Age cemetery (1800-1600 BC) in the Czech Republic with beads of copper, antler, nacre (1,000 beads in Grave 11), and faience. Analyses strongly suggested the faience was not locally made but Egyptian. English abstract and German summary.

Smirniou, Melina, T. Rehren, V. Adrymi-Sismani, E. Asderaki, and B. Gratuze

2012 Mycenaean Beads from Kazanaki, Volos: A Further Node in the LBA Glass Network. *Annales du 18^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Thessaloniki 2009*, pp. 11-18. <https://www.academia.edu/4257841/>.

Presents the results of LA-HR-ICP-MS analysis of the glass beads (including relief beads) from a Late Bronze Age tholos tomb in Eastern Thessaly, Greece.

Smith, Heather

n.d. Celtic Beads from the British Isles. Draft report. <https://www.academia.edu/1488066/>.

Describes and illustrates what types of beads would have been in use during the Iron Age in Britain. The report draws heavily on Margaret Guido's book, *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland* (1978).

Smith, R. Angus K. and Mary K. Dabney

2012 Children and Adornment in Mycenaean Funerary Ritual at Ayia Sotira, Nemea. In *Kosmos: Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Ncosh and Robert Laffineur, pp. 441-446. *Aegaeum* 33. <https://www.academia.edu/7876335/>.

Explores the significance of the beads associated with child burials in the Mycenaean chamber-tomb cemetery near Ancient Nemea, Greece.

Smith, R. Angus K., Mary K. Dabney, Evangelia Pappi, Sevasti Triantaphyllou, and James C. Wright

2017 *Ayia Sotira. A Mycenaean Chamber Tomb Cemetery in the Nemea Valley, Greece*. INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia.

Beads of stone, amber, and faience were recovered from Tombs 1-6.

Smith, Thyrsa R.

1987 *Mycenaean Trade and Interaction in the West Central Mediterranean, 1600-1000 B.C.* British Archaeology Reports, International Series 371.

A survey with much useful information and bibliography, particularly on amber, faience, and glass and theoretical approaches to trade.

Šnore, E.

1987 *Kivtu kapulauks* [The Kivtu Cemetery]. Latvijas PSR Zinātņu Akadēmija, Vēstures Institūts, 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

2003 The Glass Bead Material from Ribe, Denmark. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:17-20.

Established just after AD 700, Ribe was a glass beadmaking center. The finds include tools and waste left by traveling beadmakes, and a variety of 8th-9th-centuries glass beads, both imported and locally made.

- 2003 Viking Age Glass Beads from Ribe, Denmark, in the Light of Ethnographic Research. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 47-58. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Ribe, the oldest city in Denmark, was an organized trading center even before the city was established some time after AD 700. During the Viking period, traveling craftsmen made beads for people at the a market in Ribe.

- 2004 Glass Bead Making Technology. In *Ribe Excavations 1970-76, Vol. 5*, edited by Mogens Bencard, Aino Kann Rasmussen, and Helge Brinch Madsen, pp. 83-102. Jutland Archaeological Society Publications 46.

The important 8th-century trading center of Ribe, Denmark, has produced many bead finds and much evidence regarding local beadmaking.

- 2019 Viking Beads – Evidence of Long-Distance Trade and Local Glass. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2019*:181-202.

Provides an overview of glass beads used during the Viking period in southern Scandinavia, both those made locally and those that were obtained from abroad.

- 2020 Yngre jernalders glasperler på Bornholm. In *De første og største fund. De Bornholmske Amatørarkæologer 25 år*, edited by Brian Christensen and Finn Ole Sonne Nielsen, pp 310-319. Brian Christensen, Svaneke.

On Early Iron Age glass beads recovered from Bornholm, 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;
<https://www.academia.edu/87541168/>.

On segmented metal-foil and blown glass beads with a metal coating from the Viking marketplace at Ribe, Denmark. English summary.

Sode, Torben, Claus Feveile, and Ulrich Schnell

- 2010 An Investigation on Segmented, Metal-Foiled Glass Beads and Blown, Mirrored Glass Beads from Ribe, Denmark. In *Zwischen Fjorden und Steppe: Festschrift für Johan Callmer zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by Claudia Theune, Felix Biermann, Ruth Struwe, and Gerson H. Jeute, pp. 319-328. Internationale Archäologie, Studia Honoraria 31.

A substantial number of the glass beads excavated at Ribe are imported beads, especially prevalent in the late 8th and beginning of the 9th century. This article discusses some of these beads. Lead isotope and chemical analyses of a sample indicate they were manufactured in the Near East.

Soffer, Olga

- 1985 *The Upper Paleolithic of the Central Russian Plain*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida. Discusses the ornaments found with the burials of three individuals at the Mid Upper Paleolithic Sunghir site in Russia. The items included thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, and disc-shaped pendants.

Sofia, Pierre Niccolò

2019 Le commerce vénitien des perles de verre dans la deuxième moitié du XVIIIe siècle d'après les manifestes d'exportation. Communication journée des doctorants du GIS Histoire maritime & de la mer, 27 novembre 2019, Caen.
<https://www.academia.edu/45213046/>.

About the Venetian glass bead trade during the second half of the 18th century according to export manifests.

2019 Venise et l'économie Atlantique à la fin du XVIIIe siècle. Le cas des perles de verre. Paper presented at the AFHE Congress, 6-7 December, Paris.
<https://www.academia.edu/41556964/>.

Based on research in the Registri series of the archives of the Cinque Savi alla Mercanzia in Venice, this contribution offers a first macroeconomic analysis of the trade flows between Venice and the Atlantic economies at the end of the 18th century and shows the importance of beads in exports from Venice to the West.

2021 From Qualitative to Quantitative: Tracking Global Routes and Markets of Venetian Glass Beads during the 18th Century. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:11-26; <https://www.academia.edu/67021298/>.

While scholars have long known the global exports of beads from Venice, this paper contributes new quantitative data on their precise routes and markets in the 18th century, toward the Orient and toward the Atlantic.

2022 Les perles vénitiennes dans un monde interconnecté : Étude d'un commerce global au XVIIIe siècle. Ph.D. dissertation. Histoire et civilisations des mondes moderne et contemporain, Université Côte d'Azur, Nice.

Reveals how the specialization in a niche product (glass beads) allows a Mediterranean economic system to remain connected to the main international trade flows of the late early modern period. English abstract.

Sokol, Vladimir

2016 *Medieval Jewelry and Burial Assemblages in Croatia: A Study of Graves and Grave Goods, ca. 800 to ca. 1450*. Brill, Leiden.

Using ca. 20,000 burial assemblages from 16 cemeteries in Croatia, the author establishes a chronology for jewelry and burial architecture divided into three horizons and four phases in comparison with materials from neighboring regions of Europe. The emphasis is on earrings, most of which incorporate metal beads and pendants, but other adornments are also discussed by site.

Sokolov, Pavel and Bence Gulyás

2023 Graves of the Early Medieval Nomads from the Eastern Azov Region. *Archaeologiai Értésítő* 148(1):29-48; <https://doi.org/10.1556/0208.2023.00044>.

Two burials at the Serbin site in southern Russia were accompanied by a small group of glass, stone, and amber beads. They broadly date from the 4th-7th centuries AD on the basis of their poor grave inventories.

Solcan, Loredana, Mihaela Danu, Irina Irimia, and George Bodi

2014 Use and Possible Significance of Two Species of Boraginaceae Family in Prehistory – A Review of the Cucuteni Culture Finds. *Analele Științifice ale Universității „Al. I. Cuza” Iași* s. II a. *Biologie vegetală* 60(2):63-75.

The perforated nutlets of *Lithospermum officinale* and *Buglossoides purpureocaerulea* found at three prehistoric sites attributed to the Cucuteni culture (Romania) may have been intended to form necklaces or to be sewn to textiles.

Soler Mayor, Begoña

1990 Estudio de los elementos ornamentales de la Cova de Papalló. *SAGVNTVM. Papeles del Laboratorio de Arqueología de Valencia* 23(11):39-59;
<https://www.academia.edu/108672643/>.

Describes the various forms of shell beads and animal-tooth pendants recovered from an Upper Paleolithic site in east-central Spain, as well as the method of perforation.

2019 Recursos marinos ornamentales de la Cova Beneito (Muro, El Comtat, Alacant). In *Recursos marins en el passat. IV Jornades d'arqueozoologia*, edited by Josep Lluís Pascual Benito and Alfred Sanchis, pp. 47-61. Museu de Prehistòria de València, València. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336718626>.

Ornaments recovered from an Upper Palaeolithic site in east-central Spain include dentalium and a variety of perforated marine gastropods. Information concerning production techniques is provided.

Soler Mayor, Begoña, Marc Tiffagom, and J. Emili Aura Tortosa

2013 La cova del Volcán del Faro (Cullera): més preguntes que respostes. Primeres dades sobre els elements ornamentals. In *Animals i arqueologia hui. I Jornades d'arqueozoologia*, edited by Alfred Sanchis Serra and Josep Lluís Pascual Benito, pp. 159-180. Museu de Prehistòria de València.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/307422882>.

Discusses the shell beads recovered from Paleolithic contexts at a cave site in east-central Spain, including the perforation technology.

Soles, Jeffrey S.

1992 *The Prepalatial Cemeteries at Mochlos and Gournia and the House Tombs of Bronze Age Crete*. Hesperia Supplement 24.

Ten graduated silver beads, commoner in the Troad and the Cyclades so perhaps imported, and a rare gold-plated bronze bead (p. 16; see also pp. 9, 62, 76).

2012 The Symbolism of Certain Minoan/Mycenaean Beads from Mochlos. In *Kosmos: Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Nicosh and Robert Laffineur, pp. 457-462. *Aegaeum* 33.
<https://www.academia.edu/11056139/>.

Applies analytical methods to two beads from Mochlos, Greece – one Minoan, the other Mycenaean – to see what can be learned about their meaning and message.

Soles, J.S. and C. Davaras

1996 Excavations at Mochlos, 1992-1993. *Hesperia* 65:175-230.

Minoan site, Crete. LM III tombs yielded gold, faience, and rock crystal beads (pp. 212, 216, 222). A necklace of over 40 faience ivy-leaf-shaped beads with a gold bead (the centrepiece?) was in a bowl with a bronze mirror serving as a lid.

Soles, Jeffrey S., Ann M. Nicgorski, and Katerina Kopaka

2011 Jewelry and Other Small Finds. In *Mochlos IIC. Period IV. The Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery: The Human Remains and Other Finds*, edited by Jeffrey S. Soles and Costis Davaras, pp. 35-66. INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303881405>.

Located on Crete, Greece, this site yielded beads made of stone, shell, metal, glass paste, and faience.

Solnay, Eszter

2018 Early Copper Age Graves from Polgár-Nagy-Kasziba. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae* 3(6):179-216; <https://www.academia.edu/38759870/>.

Several burials excavated in eastern Hungary were accompanied by beads made of limestone and copper.

Soós, Bence

2020 Middle Iron Age Cemetery from Alsónyék Hungary. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae* 3(8):49-105; <https://www.academia.edu/48807939/>.

The recovered burials, dating to the 5th and possibly the early 4th centuries BC, were accompanied by a variety of glass-paste and amber beads.

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, Eni, Núria Rafel Fontanals, Dioscórides Marín, and Florence Cattin

2022 La Cova de l'Arbonès (Pradell de la Teixeta, Tarragona). Nuevos datos de un sepulcro calcolítico. *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 73; <https://www.academia.edu/82240326/>.

A Chalcolithic funerary site in northeastern Spain yielded a number of beads fashioned from *Dentalia*, *Trivia*, and *Cardium* shell, as well as three atypical alabaster beads.

Soriano Llopis, Ignacio, Joaquim Soler Subils, and Narcís Soler Masferrer

2012 ¿La primera orfebrería del nordeste de la Península Ibérica? Nuevas aportaciones a partir de la cuenta áurea de Cau del Tossal Gros (Torroella del Montgrí, Baix Empordà, Girona). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 69(1):149-161.

A gold biconvex bead from the Tossal Gros burial cave in Girona, Spain, represents the first example of this type known in the Iberian Peninsula. These beads are common in the south of France and are dated to the Late Neolithic.

Sós, Ágnes Cs. and Ágnes Salamon

1995 *Cemeteries of the Early Middle Ages (6th-9th Centuries AD) at Pókaszepetk*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.

Bi-ritual cremation-inhumation cemetery with many glass, lead, and hollow silver beads. *See* pp. 47-50 for a discussion of types and their implications.

Součková-Daňková, A., Z. Cílová, J. Matiašek, K. Tomková, and D. Vavřík

2011 Unikátní millefiori korálek z Jiřské ulice na Pražském hradě. Podíl konzervátora-restaurátora při procesu analýzy předmětu. *Fórum pro konzervátory-restaurátory* 1:49-54.

On the conservation/restoration of a unique glass millefiori bead from Prague Castle, Czechia.

Soueref, K.

2002 Toumba Thessalonikis 2002: to arkhaio nekrotapheio sten “Alána” [Toumba Thessaloniki Prefecture 2002: The Ancient Cemetery of “Alana”]. *To Arkhaiologiko Ergo ste Makedonia kai Thrake* 16:277-289.

Late Archaic graves ca. 510-480 BC at Thessalonica, Greece, contained amber beads, a biconical bronze bead, rhomboid bronze or gold mouthpieces, and other ornaments (p. 282). English summary.

Soulat, Jean

2013 Le mobilier métallique et les perles. In *Yvelines, Versailles, château royal, cour du Grand Commun : Nécropole mérovingienne et jeu de paume du roi Louis XIII*, edited by Jean-Yves Dufour, pp. 84-109. Service régional de l'Archéologie d'Île-de-France, Inrap, Centre-Île-de-France, Paris, Rapport de fouille 1.

Describes the various glass and amber beads recovered from the Merovingian necropolis at the Grand Commun, Versailles, France.

Sousa, Ana Catarina, Carlos Pereira, Marta Miranda, António M. Monge Soares, Carlos P. Odriozola, and Ana Margarida Arruda

2022 Cabecinho da Capitôa (Mafra, Lisbon, Portugal). An Amber Necklace and Ceramic Vessels in Votive Contexts of the Western Iberian Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. *Madriider Mitteilungen* 63:42-75; <https://www.academia.edu/95095197/>.

The necklace is composed of 21 beads of three different shapes and sizes. Analysis revealed that the amber is of Baltic origin.

South, Alison K.

1995 Urbanism and Trade in the Vasilikos Valley in the Late Bronze Age. In *Trade, Contact, and the Movement of Peoples in the Eastern Mediterranean: Studies in Honour of J.B. Hennessy*, edited by S. Bourke and J.-P. Descoeudres, pp. 187-197. Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 3. University of Sydney.

Interprets beads of amber (rare in Cyprus) and faience as indicators of wealth and foreign contacts in Cypriot Middle and Late Bronze Age tombs (pp. 190-192).

South, Alison, Pamela Russell, and Priscilla S. Keswani

1989 *Kalavassos-Agios Dhimitrios II: Ceramics, Objects, Tombs, Specialist Studies. Vasilikos Valley Project 3. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology LXXI(3).*

Located on Cyprus, the site yielded gold, faience, glass, and stone beads of the Late Cypriot I-II C period (1575-1200 BC).

Spaer, Maud

1985 Some Observations on the Stratified Mediterranean Eye-Beads of the First Millennium B.C. *Annales du 10^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Madrid-Segovia 1985*, pp. 1-12. Amsterdam.

Strives to establish a relative chronology for “stratified” or “layered” eye beads in the study area.

Spasić-Djurić, Dragana

2011 Nakit od gagata iz Viminaciuma i Marguma [Jet Jewelry from Viminacium and Margum]. *Journal of Serbian Archaeological Society* 27:9-60;

<https://www.academia.edu/6134044/> and <https://www.academia.edu/24388063/>.

Excavation of Roman cities in Eastern Serbia has uncovered a variety of jet ornaments including beads and a pendant which comprised necklaces and bracelets. Good English summary.

2015 Meaning and Function of Shells of *Cypraea tigris* and *C. pantherina* Snails in Roman Graves in Upper Moesia. *Proceedings of the National Museum – Belgrade XXII(1)*:259-277; <https://www.academia.edu/22362965/>.

Perforated cowrie shells excavated in Serbia likely served as amulets. In Serbian with English summary.

Speed, Greg P. and Malin Holst

2019 *Death, Burial and Identity: 3,000 Years of Death in the Vale of Mowbray*. NAA Monograph Series 4.

Chapter 8 describes and discusses the beads and bead strands recovered from excavations in North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.

Spehar, Perica N. and Nika Strugar Bevc

2016 *Batajnica – Velika humka: Early Magyar Necropolis*. Belgrade City Museum Monographies 18. <https://www.academia.edu/31311435/>.

The necklaces recovered from a cemetery in Serbia are described on pp. 85-86. In Serbian with lengthy English summary.

Spindler, Konrad

1994 *The Man in the Ice: The Discovery of a 5,000-Year-Old Body Reveals the Secrets of the Stone Age*. Harmony Books, New York.

The famous Neolithic Iceman mummy found 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

2012 Kristieģi pirms krusta kariem latvijas teritorijā? Kristietģba Daugavas Lģbieģu zemģs 11.-12. gs. [Christians in the Area of Present-Day Latvia before the Crusades? The Spread of

Christianity in the Lands of the Daugava Livs in the 11th-12th Centuries]. *Arheologija un Etnogrāfija* XXVI:113-142.

An interesting necklace from the Ogresgala Čabas site is composed of glass beads with four bronze pendants with bull's heads, 2 bronze tinklers, and a bronze cross (p. 126, fig. 10). English summary.

Spitzers, Thomas A.

1997 Late Medieval Bone Bead Production: Socio-Economic Aspects Based on Material from Constance, Germany. *Anthropozoologica* 25/26:157-164.

Presents preliminary results of a study of a massive find of bone-bead production refuse from three different production phases dated between the late 13th and the early 16th centuries.

1997 Late Medieval Bone-Bead Production: Socio-Economic Aspects on the Basis of Material from Constance, Germany. In *Material Culture in Medieval Europe. Papers of the Medieval Europe Brugge 1997 Conference*, edited by Guy de Boe and Frans Verhaeghe, pp. 147-154. I.A.P. Rapporten 7.

As above.

1999 Sozialwirtschaftshistorische Aspekte der spätmittelalterlichen Knochenbearbeitung anhand von Abfällen der Perlendrehslerei aus Konstanz am Bodensee. *Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich* 15:241-250.

On socio-economic aspects of bone processing at Constance, Germany, during the late medieval period based on production waste from the local bead industry.

2006 Market Strategies in a Late Medieval Craft: Bone Bead Production in Constance and Elsewhere. *Lübecker Kolloquium zur Stadtarchäologie im Hanseraum* 5:359-379.

2009 Die Konstanzer Paternosterleisten: Analyse zur Technik und Wirtschaft im spätmittelalterlichen Handwerk der Knochenperlenbohrer. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Amsterdam.

Presents an analysis of bone beadmaking technology and economics during the late medieval period in Constance, Germany.

Špoljar, Davor

2014 Prehistoric Barrow Necropolis of Podstenje at Mala Gora near Radoboj. *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 47(1):77-146; <https://www.academia.edu/86634380/>.

The glass beads recovered from an Early Iron Age necropolis in northern Croatia are grouped into three categories: beads of complex form, eye beads, and beads with a wavy line.

Sprincz, Emma

2003 Amber Artifacts of Hungary from the Middle Bronze Age to the Hungarian Conquest (from 1600 BC to 896 AD). In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 203-212. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Summarizes the nature of amber finds (beads, pendants, etc.) in Hungary for a 2500-year period.

Sprincz, Emma and Curt W. Beck

1981 Classification of the Amber Beads of the Hungarian Bronze Age. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 8(4):469-485; <https://doi.org/10.1179/009346981791504879>.

Defines 17 types based on shape and dimensions and then explores whether these beads were made in northern Europe and imported into Hungary as finished products, or were made in Hungary from imported raw material.

Springett, Cristine and David Springett

1987 *Spangles and Superstitions*. C. and D. Springett, Rugby, United Kingdom.

A study of the beads on English lace bobbins, 19th-20th centuries. It is illustrated with many B&W figures, and two color plates of bead sample cards from the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford, England.

Stadler, Harald and Thomas Reitmaier

2003 Hohl- und Flachglasfunde aus mittelalterlichen Burgengrabungen in Tirol und Oberkärnten. *Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich* 19:180-210.

Among the finds from medieval castle excavations in Tyrol and Upper Carinthia, Austria, were ring and barrel-shaped glass beads as well as a melon-shaped pendant (pp. 204-205).

Stadler, Peter

1997 Auswertung der Perlen aus den Reihengräberfeld von Altenerding in Bayern. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 161-168. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Concerning a method of spatial analysis of bead types and other grave goods on a site plan. Germany.

Stahl, Christa

2006 *Mitteuropäische Bernsteinfunde von der Frühbronze- bis zur Frühlatènezeit* (Central European Amber Finds from the Early Bronze Age to the Early La Tène Period). J.H. Röhl, Dettelbach.

Discusses the distribution, form, and temporal placement of amber objects in Central Europe, including beads and pendants.

Staikou, Vivian

2023 A Phoenician Beaded Glass Necklace with a Human Head Pendant from the South Cemetery of the Ancient Town of Lefkada. *Athens University Review of Archaeology* (AURA) 6:57-68; <http://epub.lib.uoa.gr/index.php/aura/article/view/2404>.

Found in an unlooted tomb on Lefkada, a Greek island in the Ionian Sea, this “exotic” necklace provides evidence for cultural and commercial exchanges of Lefkada island with Phoenician-Punic merchants.

Stallibrass, Sue

2002 The Possible Use of Fish and Cattle Bones as Rosary Beads. *Finds Research Group 700-1700, Datasheet* 29:1-4; <https://www.academia.edu/31486237/>.

On small deposits of fish vertebrae found in post holes near altars in a chapel of the 13th-14th centuries in Northumberland, England. Discusses the uses of rosaries to ward off the evil eye, etc., and the habit of storing them in churches. United Kingdom.

2005 Art, Archaeology, Religion and Dead Fish: A Medieval Case Study from Northern England. In *Just Skin and Bones? New Perspectives on Human-Animal Relations in the Historic Past*, edited by A.G. Pluskowski, pp. 93-100. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1410. <https://www.academia.edu/31486324/>.

Postulates that three groups of perforated fish vertebrae found in a small medieval chapel at Chevington, Northumberland, United Kingdom, may have comprised rosaries.

Stamatatou, E.

2004 *Gemstones in Mycenaean Greece: Their Use and Significance*. British Archaeological Reports S1230.

Contains much interesting geological information about the sources of stones in Greece as well as consideration of how they were worked to make beads, etc. The important question of foreign imports is not addressed, unfortunately.

Stampolidis, N.

1990 Eleutherna on Crete: An Interim Report on the Geometric-Archaic Cemetery. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 85:375-403.

Finds include rock crystal and ribbed gold beads (pp. 390f., fig. 20).

Standley, Eleanor R.

2010 Trinkets and Charms: The Use, Meaning and Significance of Later Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Dress Accessories. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, Durham University. <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/436/>.

An interdisciplinary approach is used to understand how dress accessories (including beads) from two regions of mainland Britain were often more than just ornaments and how they intersected with and were integral to social, political, and religious life. United Kingdom.

2013 *Trinkets and Charms*. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 78. The published version of the previous entry.

Stanislawski, B.M.

2003 The Glass Beads from Viking Age Wolin. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:21.

Wolin (Stettin) in northern Poland was the source of several interesting beads including some flat-spherical (oblate) blue-glass beads wrapped in gold foil.

Stankus, J.

2002 Genčų II Kapinynas [Genčiai II Cemetery]. *Lietuvos Archeologia* 22:199-242.

Inhumations and cremations, 9th-13th centuries, Lithuania. The few beads include 4 amber, 1 bronze, and 1 blue glass. See p. 234 (English) and p. 238 (Russian) for more details.

Stapelfeldt, T. and J. Stark

1996 Vielfalt auf spätsächsischem Gräberfeld. *Archaeologie in Deutschland* 1996 1:47-48.

Briefly reports on a late Saxon woman's grave containing glass, amber, and metal beads. Germany.

Stashenkov, D.A.

2015 О специфике набора стеклянных бус Самаро-Симбирского Поволжья в хазарскую эпоху [About the Specifics of a Set of Glass Beads of the Samara-Simbirsk Volga Region in Khazaria Period]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* [(East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century)], edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 147-152. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.
<https://www.academia.edu/32790921/>.

Discusses a wide range of glass beads related to three chronological groups (end of the 7th century to the 9th century) at sites in eastern Russia. English abstract.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica

2004 Sklené koráliky z pohrebiska v Prši II [Glass Beads from the Burial Site at Prša II]. *Slovenská Archeológia* LII(1):35-54.

Predominately glass beads, some faience, and a few jasper and carnelian from the northern edge of the Avar khaganate, 8th century. The types are illustrated in tables. A "glass granulation" bead, diameter 6.5 mm is unique; its method of manufacture is considered, also its implications. Abstract in English, summary in German.

2007 K byzantskému pôvodu sklenených korálikov v nálezoch z 8.-9. storočia na Morave a Slovensku [On the Byzantine Origin of Glass Beads in Finds of the 8th-9th Centuries in Moravia and Slovakia]. *Zborník Slovenskeho Narodneho Muzea. Archeologia, Supplementum* 2:67-82.

German summary.

2009 Analýza náhrdelníka z mostovej. K termínom závesok a korálik [Analysis of a Necklace from the Mostová Site. Contribution to Terminology Regarding "Pendant" and "Bead"]. *Študijné Zvesti. Archeologického Slovenskej Akadémie Vied* 45:209-216;
<https://www.academia.edu/3011497/>.

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. English and German summary.

2009 K Technikám spájania dvoj- a trojfarebných skiel v 7.-10. storočí. Podľa nálezov korálikov z územia Slovenska a Moravy [On Technologies of Sealing of Dichromic and Trichromic Glasses in the 7th-10th Centuries. According to Finds from the Territory of Slovakia and Moravia]. *Študijné zvesti. Archeologického Slovenskej Akadémie Vied* 45:201-211; <https://www.academia.edu/64315679/>.

Discusses several methods of decorating early medieval glass beads excavated in Slovakia and Moravia, including wrapping colored glass strands around a bead, adding dots, metal-in-glass, and glass-granulation. German summary.

2016 Sklo v období včasného stredoveku na Slovensku [Glass in the Early Middle Ages in Slovakia]. *Okno nielen do archeológie*. In *Kultúrno-historická príloha katalógu* 9.

ročníka medzinárodného výtvarno-literárneho sympózia *Ora et Ars - Skalka 2016*, pp. 28-35. <https://www.academia.edu/31147986/>.

Much of the content deals with glass beads.

- 2017 Zriedkavý typ skleného korálika z pohľadu optických analýz [A Rare Type of Glass Bead Seen through Optical Analysis]. In *Devín Veroniky Plachej. Zborník k životnému jubileu PhDr. V. Plachej*, edited by K. Harmadyová, pp. 103-113. Múzeum mesta Bratislavy, Bratislava. <https://www.academia.edu/31183201/>.

Three early medieval glass beads found at Devín Castle in western Slovakia differ from the beads typical of the Great Moravian culture, resembling those common in the Avar Khaganate.

- 2018 Sklený korálik z interiéru Kostola sv. Margity v Kopčanoch. Glass Bead from the Interior of the Church of St. Margita in Kopčany]. *Historické sklo* 6:11-20; <https://www.academia.edu/38639128/>.

Excavated in western Slovakia, the bead dates to the early middle ages and is composed of potash-lime glass. German summary.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica and Martin Hložek

- 2009 Praveké fajansové koráliky z hrobu 1 v Spišských Tomášovciach [Prehistoric Faience Beads from Grave 1 at the Spišské Tomášovce Site]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:69-78; <https://www.academia.edu/64315648/>.

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

- 1997 Typologische und technologische Aspekte der Perlen aus dem frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeld in Borovce. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 259-274. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. <https://www.academia.edu/2920133/>.

In this cemetery in Slovakia, 44 graves attributed to the 8th-10th centuries produced over 4000 glass beads. Most of these 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 has generally been 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.

English abstract.

- 2009 Príspevok k termínom silikátových materiálov Používaných v diskusiách o problematike historických skiel [A Contribution to the Terminology of Silica Materials Used in

Discussion on the Historical Glasses]. *Študijné zvesti. Archeologického Slovenskej Akadémie Vied* 45:29-44; <https://www.academia.edu/66396790/>.

The authors have identified six groups of silica materials based on archaeological finds (beads included) from the Slovak and the Czech republics dating from 2200 BC-13th century AD.

- 2015 Differences between the Findings of Segmented Beads in Skeleton Graves from the Region of Middle Danube Dated to 7th-11th Centuries. *Annales du 19e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, pp. 389-399; <https://www.academia.edu/15251368/>.

Presents the results of chemical analysis of over 2000 segmented glass beads.

- 2015 Unusual Early Medieval Glass Technologies and their Origin. In *East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century*, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 279-285. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg. <https://www.academia.edu/28771809/>.

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 Šimon Ungerman

- 2009 „Olivovité“ koráliky - terminologické poznámky a makroskopické pozorovania nálezov z pohrebiska v Dolných Věstoniciach [Olive-Shaped Beads – Notes on Terminology and a Macroscopic View on the Cemetery in Dolní Věstonice]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:39-58.

Provides a detailed description of the glass beads which are termed “olive-shaped smooth” and “olive shaped lengthwise latticed” with emphasis on those recovered from the early-medieval cemetery in Dolní Věstonice, Czechia. In Slovak with German summary.

- 2009 Sklené koráliky z včasnostredovekého pohrebiska v Dolných Věstoniciach [Glass Beads from the Early Medieval Burial Ground in Dolní Věstonice]. In *Archeologie doby hradištní v České a Slovenské republice*, edited by P. Dresler and Z. Měřinský, pp. 136-149. *Archaeologia mediaevalis Moraviae et Silesiana*, Supplementum 2. Brno. <https://www.academia.edu/2975357/>.

On glass beads from an early medieval (8th-11th centuries) cemetery in Dolní Věstonice, Czechia. German summary.

Stawiarska, Teresa

- 1985 *Paciorki szklane z obszaru Polski północnej w okresie wpływów rzymskich* [Glass Beads of Northern Poland in the Period of Roman Influence]. Polskie Towarzystwo Archeologiczne i Numizmatyczne, Biblioteka Archeologiczna 28. Wrocław.

English summary, good bibliography.

- 2000 Eine spätkaiserzeitliche Gesichtspferle aus der Westukraine. In *Die Spätromische Kaiserzeit und die Frühe Völkerwanderungszeit in Mittel- und Osteuropa*, edited by Magdalena Mączyńska and Tadeusz Grabarczyk, pp. 325-333. Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź.

Discusses a mosaic face-bead from the western Ukraine.

Stead, I.M.

1991 *Iron Age Cemeteries in East Yorkshire: Excavations at Burton Fleming, Rudston, Garton-on-the-Wolds, and Kirkburn*. English Heritage Archaeological Report 22. Metal, shale, jet, glass, and amber beads (pp. 92-94). England, United Kingdom.

Stead, I.M., J.-L. Flouest, and V. Rigby

2006 *Iron Age and Roman Burials in Champagne*. Oxbow, Oxford.
Excavation of six cemeteries in Champagne, France, produced bronze, glass, and bone beads from La Tène II and III (pp. 83f.), and Roman period necklaces of glass beads (pp. 93f.).

Steel, Louise

1998 *Archaeology in Cyprus 1987-1997*. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 44:137-149.
From Marki-Alonia and Mathiatis, Bronze Age, beads of clay, dentalium shell, and stone (p. 138); H. Athanasios, Limassol, a faience bead from a Cypro-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 et al., an early prehistoric necklace of dentalium shells (pp. 148-149).

2023 *Enkomi and Egypt: Exploring the Third Space in Cyprus*. *Archaeologies: Journal of the World Archaeological Congress*; <https://www.academia.edu/99438179/>.

Explores Egyptian influence in Late Bronze Age Cyprus through the lens of cultural hybridity. The focus is Egyptian(izing) objects from Enkomi, which highlight the cultural impact of New Kingdom Cypro-Egyptian cultural contacts. The most significant find is the *usekh* or broad collar from Tomb 93.

Ştefan, Cristian Eduard

2022 *Early Metallurgy North of the Danube: A Necklace from a Boian-Vidra Grave Discovered at Glina-La Nuci*. *Revista de Arheologie, Antropologie i Studii Interdisciplinare* 4:23-37; <https://www.academia.edu/91433537/>.

A child burial in Romania dating to the first half of the 5th millennium BC wore a necklace composed of a variety of beads made of copper, *Spondylus*, *Dentalium*, limonite, marl, and limestone. XRF analysis of the copper revealed that it was very pure, suggesting that copper nuggets were the source material.

Stegmann-Rajtár, Susanne, Elena Miroššayová, Lucia Benediková, Ľudmila Illášová, and Ján Štubňa

2018 *Výsledky spektroskopických analýz historických sklenených korálikov* [The Results of Spectroscopic Analysis of the Historic Glass Beads]. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 71-80. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

English summary.

Steinert, Antje

2019 *Late Byzantine Accessories and Jewellery: New Thoughts on the Small Finds from Mystras*. In *New Research on Late Byzantine Goldsmiths' Works (13th-15th Centuries)*,

edited by Antje Bosselmann-Ruickbie, pp. 83-95. Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz.

Excavations at Mystras in the southwestern Peloponnese, Greece, produced a number of ornaments, including an unusual necklace composed of 47 ribbed or melon-shaped ivory beads.

Steinhauser, Regula and Margarita Primas

1987 Der Bernsteinfund vom Montlingerberg (Kt. St. Gallen, Schweiz). *Germania* 65(1):203-214.

Includes a survey and analyses of Early and Middle Bronze Age beads of Allumiere type, Switzerland.

Steinhauser-Zimmermann, R.

2002 Früher Handel mit Luxusgütern auf dem Montlingerberg im St. Galler Rheintal. In *Über die Alpen: Menschen-Wege-Waren*, edited by G. Schnekenburger, pp. 169-174. Archäologisches Landesmuseum, Baden-Württemberg. Theiss, Stuttgart.

A brief but detailed account of an important amber bead cache in Switzerland with map and bibliography.

Steinklauber, Ulla

2002 Das neu entdeckte Gräberfeld: Beweis für frühmittelalterliche Siedlung im heutigen Stadtgebiet. *Da schau her* 2:22-24.

Illustrates some of the glass and bone beads found with a burial in Liezen, Austria, attributed to the early middle ages.

Stepanova, K.N., A.A. Malyutina, A.A. Bessudnov, and E.Yu. Girya

2022 Personal Ornaments from Kostenki 17, Layer II: Manufacturing, Usage and Cultural Context within the Initial Upper Palaeolithic of Eastern Europe. *Stratum plus* 1:193-220; <https://doi.org/10.55086/sp221193220>.

Located in southwestern Russia, the site yielded perforated ornaments made of fox teeth, fossils, and soft stones. The assemblage is unique in both the variety of raw materials and the peculiarity of manufacturing technologies.

Stepanova, M.I. and N.A. Plavinski

2018 К вопросу о месте бус в погребальном костюме населения Верхнего Повильяв конце X-XII в. *Archaeology and History of Pskov and Pskov Land: Yearbook of the Academician V.V. Sedov Seminar. Issue 33. Proceedings of the Session* 63:275-287. Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/42599332/>.

Reports on the use of beads in the costume of the peoples of Upper Viliya Region of western Russia from the late 10th to the 12th centuries, noting that changes occurred in the types and variety of beads during the 11th century.

Steppuhn, Peter

1992-1993 Der Hort eines Edelmetallschmiedes aus der frühslawischen Siedlung Rostock-Dierkow. Die Kette mit Bleiglasperlen. *Offa* 49/50:207-223.

Describes a find of 146 glass beads in northern Germany: 122 hexagonal green with high lead, 22 segmented with gold or silver foil, and “a blue bead without any hole.” They are dated to the end of the first third of the 9th century AD.

1997 Bleiglasperlen des frühen und hohen Mittelalters in Nordeuropa. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 203-210. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. <https://www.academia.edu/12784105/>.

A leather pouch containing 146 glass beads comprising 122 green prismatic lead-glass beads and 24 other beads was found at an early Slavonic settlement at Rostock-Dierkow, Germany. Archaeological context dates this towards the end of the first third of the 9th century. The lead-glass beads were probably made in the Syrian-Egyptian region.

1998 *Die Glasfunde von Haithabu*. Berichte über die Ausgrabungen in Haithabu 32. Detailed survey of the complete Viking Age glass material from Haithabu in northern Germany. Many indications of glass bead production and glass workshops; 7129 glass beads of sundry forms are classified and illustrated.

1999 Der wikingerzeitliche Schatzfund von Hoen, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud/Norwegen. Studien zu Provenienz und Datierung der Schmuckperlen. Festschrift Ole Harck. *Offa* 56:353-366. <https://www.academia.edu/12784174/>.

The Viking Age hoard of Hoen, Norway, contained an elaborate necklace composed of glass, rock crystal, agate, carnelian, and jet beads in combination with several silver pendants.

2002 *Glasfunde des 11. bis 17. Jahrhunderts aus Schleswig*. Ausgrabungen in Schleswig: Berichte und Studien 16. <https://www.academia.edu/12702851/>.

Glass beads of the 11th-17th centuries from Schleswig, Germany, are discussed in sections 5.2 and 6. English summary.

2006 Beads of Glass and Stone. In *The Hoen Hoard: A Viking Gold Treasure of the Ninth Century*, edited by Signe Horn Fuglesang and David M. Wilson, pp. 203-220. Bardi Editore, Rome. <https://www.academia.edu/12649959/>.

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.

2016 *Mittelalterliche und frühneuzeitliche Glasfunde aus der Altstadt von Lübeck* [Medieval and Early Modern Glass Finds from the Old Town of Lübeck]. Lübecker Schriften zu Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte 30.

Finds include ring beads of the 12th-13th centuries and beads of the 6th-17th centuries.

Stibbe, C.M.

2003 *Trebenishte. The Fortunes of an Unusual Excavation*. Studia Archaeologica 121.

On the four groups of graves, 7th-3rd centuries BC, Macedonia. Finds include glass and amber beads in many graves (pp. 21-39, 45).

Stilborg, Ole

- 2015 *Brudarna i Berga - Ny rapport om en gammal undersökning av ett vendel- och vikingatida gravfält*. Östergötlands museum, Linköping, Sweden.
<https://www.academia.edu/24870328/>.

Beads of various materials were found at a Vendel and Viking-era burial ground in Sweden.

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;
<https://www.academia.edu/969083/>.

Discusses shell utilization for ornaments, especially beads, in five assemblages at this site dating from the Upper Paleolithic (ca. 36,000 BP) through the Late Epigravettian (9,000 BP). While human foraging agendas at the site shifted over the five Paleolithic phases, the kinds of marine shells favored for ornaments remained fairly constant.

- 2003 “Standardization” in Upper Paleolithic Ornaments at the Coastal Sites of Riparo Mochi and Üçağızlı Cave. In *The Chronology of the Aurignacian and the Transitional Technocomplexes. Dating, Stratigraphies, Cultural Implications*, edited by J. Zilhão and F. d’Errico, pp. 49-59. *Trabalhos de Arqueologia* 33. <https://www.academia.edu/970956/>.

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 Üçağızlı Cave on the Hatay coast of Turkey (7 assemblages, 41-17 kyr BP). Both sites contain long Upper Paleolithic artifactual and faunal series, including the earliest phases.

- 2010 Shell Ornaments from the Upper Paleolithic through Mesolithic Layers of Klissoura Cave 1 by Prosymna (Peloponese, Greece). *Eurasian Prehistory* 7(2):287-308;
<https://www.academia.edu/968645/>.

The taxonomic composition of the early Upper Paleolithic shell assemblages (which include marine-shell beads) at the cave is similar to those documented in Italy, whereas the very limited taxonomic composition of the later ornament assemblages is most consistent with those found at Franchthi Cave on the southern Argolid.

- 2014 Finding a Common Bandwidth: Causes of Convergence and Diversity in Paleolithic Beads. *Biological Theory* 9(1):51-64; <https://www.academia.edu/37046493/>.

The Upper Paleolithic was a period of considerable regional differentiation in material culture, yet there is remarkable consistency in the dominant shapes and sizes of Paleolithic beads over more than 25,000 years and across vast areas, even though they were made from diverse materials and, in the case of mollusc shells, diverse taxonomic families.

Stjernquist, Berta

- 2002 A Tall Iron Age Lady with Magnificent Jewellery. In *Central Places in the Migration and Merovingian Periods: Papers from the 52nd Sachsensymposium, Lund, August 2001*, edited by Birgitta Hårdh and Lars Larsson, pp. 97-110. *Acta archaeologica Lundensia* 26.

The burial of a wealthy woman interred during the 4th century AD at Järrestad in southern Sweden was accompanied by numerous ornaments including a substantial necklace composed of amber and glass beads.

- 2003 A Grave of a Noble Iron Age Woman with Many Amber Beads in Järrestad, South-East Sweden. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 139-148. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.
Provides insight into bead usage, manufacture, and trade in Sweden.

Stjernquist, Berta, C.W. Beck, and J. Bergstrom

- 1994 *Archaeological and Scientific Studies of Amber from the Swedish Iron Age*. Scripta Minora Regiae Societatis Humaniorum Litterarum Lundensis 1.
Interdisciplinary report on sites and types, cultural value, infra-red spectroscopic analysis, and amber as biogenic and geological materials.

Stoepker, Henk

- 2021 *Het klooster van Susteren (714-1802): Archeologisch onderzoek van een Karolingische abdij en een adellijk vrouwenstift*. Nederlandse Archeologische Rapporten 73.
<https://www.academia.edu/61023818/>.
A globular jet bead and several decorated glass beads were recovered from the Carolingian monastery at Susteren, province Limburg, Netherlands.

Stolba, Vladimir F.

- 2007 Каури и прочие амулеты в погребальном обряде некрополя Панское I [Cowrie and Other Charms from the Panskoe I Necropolis]. In *The Bosporan Phenomenon: The Sacred Meaning of the Region, Monuments, Finds: Materials of the International Scientific Conference. Part 2*, edited by M.Yu. Vakhtin and S.V. Kashaev, pp. 157-162. Publishing House of the State Hermitage, St. Petersburg.
<https://www.academia.edu/1832369/>.
Discusses the use of cowrie shells as charms in the northern Black Sea region. English summary.
- 2009 Бусы, подвески и амулеты: вера в сглаз у греческого и местного населения таврики (Beads, Pendants and Charms: The Evil Eye Belief among the Greek and Indigenous Population of Taurica). *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii* 2(269):109-128. Moscow.
Reports on the beads and charms found at the necropolis of Panskoye I, a rural Greek site on the Crimean peninsula, Ukraine. Their peculiar distribution pattern, with the majority being derived from child burials, combined with the prevalence of blue and eye beads, suggests that their role was hardly limited to simply serving as personal adornment. English summary.
- 2012 Catalogues of Objects. In *Panskoye I, Volume 2: The Necropolis*, edited by V.F. Stolba and E. Rogov, pp. 230-355. Aarhus University Press, Aarhus.
<https://www.academia.edu/44930694/>.
Objects Made of Glass and Organic Materials (pp. 347-355) include glass beads and pendants as well as jet beads and a cowrie-shell pendant. They are attributed to the second quarter of the fourth century BCE or slightly later.

Stolyarova, Ekaterina

- 2008 Glass Beads from the Belbek IV Cemetery, Southwestern Crimea. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:40-48; <https://www.academia.edu/39086918/>.

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.

- 2010 К вопросу о технологии изготовления стеклянных золоченых бус домонгольского периода [Concerning Technology of Production of Gold-Glass Beads in the Pre-Mongol Period]. *Brief Reports, Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology* 224:323-333; <https://www.academia.edu/12744473/>.

The author posits two production periods for metal-in-glass beads which are associated with different technological patterns and production centers. Beads of the 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. Compositional data are also provided.

- 2011 Стеклянные бусы из раскопок одиночного кургана у деревни Холмы [Glass Beads from the Kurgan near Kholmy Village]. *The Archeology of the Moscow Region: Proceedings of Scientific Seminar* 7:422-428; <https://www.academia.edu/43313922/>.

Glass beads were found adorning the braids of a female burial in Moscow Oblast. They date to the 17th and first half of the 18th centuries, and are associated with the Venetian and Dutch glassmaking schools. The chemical composition of the beads is provided.

- 2012 Украшения из стекла и фаянса селища Новиково 1 [Adornments Made from Glass and Faience on Settlement Novikovo 1]. *The Archaeology of the Moscow Region: Proceedings of Scientific Seminar* 8:272-277; <https://www.academia.edu/43359224/>.

Reports on the glass beads and a faience pendant recovered from excavations at a medieval (13th century) Russian settlement in the region of Lipetsk, Russia. English abstract.

- 2015 Glass Beads from the Barrow Grave in the Greater Moscow Area Dated from 17th and 18th Century. *Annales du 19^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, pp. 505-511; <https://www.academia.edu/16117952/>.

A female burial in western Russia was accompanied by a hair adornment composed of glass seed beads and other components. The chemical composition of the beads is provided.

- 2016 Glass in Ancient and Medieval Eastern Europe as Evidence of International Contacts. *Archeologia Polski* LXI:191-212; <https://www.academia.edu/43417329/>.

Focuses on beads from the Bronze Age to the 17th-18th centuries AD and their chemical composition.

- 2018 Seed Beads: The Dating and the Ways of Arrival in the Northern Moscow Region in Pre-Mongolian Period. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššíková-Štukovská, pp. 147-154. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava. <https://www.academia.edu/43436480/>.

Includes the results of compositional analysis of glass seed beads from various sites in western Russia.

- 2018 Предметы из стекла [Glass Items]. In *Мякининские курганы: Мякининский археологический комплекс в подмосковье*, edited by A.V. Engovatova, V.Yu. Koval, E.P. Zots, E.K. Stolyarova, and T.G. Saracheva, pp. 60-75. Материалы спасательных археологических исследований 21. <https://www.academia.edu/43359504/>.

The inventory of glass objects recovered from the Myakininsky burial ground in the Moscow Region of Russia includes a variety of glass and stone beads. The chemical composition of some of the glass beads is provided.

- 2018 Стекланные украшения средневекового сельского населения Подмосковья (по материалам Мякининского археологического комплекса) [Glass Ornaments of Medieval Rural Population of Moscow Region (Based on Materials from Myakinino Cluster of Sites)]. *The Archaeology of the Moscow Region: Proceedings of Scientific Seminar* 14:154-161; <https://www.academia.edu/43357623/>.

Reports on the types of beads in use by the rural population of the Moscow region during the 12th and 13th centuries, both for funereal rites and everyday clothing. English summary.

- 2019 Предметы из стекла курганного могильника Новоселки 2 (Московская область) [Glassware Items from the Earthwork Cemetery of Novoselki-2 (Moscow County Region)]. *The Archaeology of the Moscow Region: Proceedings of Scientific Seminar* 15:66-77; <https://www.academia.edu/43404459/>.

Describes various forms of glass beads, pendants, and inserts that date to the 12th-13th centuries. English summary.

- 2021 Бусы некрополя у пос. Заозерное в Северо-Западном Крыму: морфо-технологический анализ и хронология (по материалам раскопок 1979-1985 гг.) [Beads from a Necropolis near Zaozernoe Village in North-Western Crimea: Morphology, Manufacturing Technology and Dating (Based on the Finds from the Excavations of 1979-1985)]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2:301-313; <https://www.academia.edu/51132514/>.

Dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, the recovered beads and pendants are made of glass, faience, semiprecious stones (carnelian and rock crystal), jet, amber, and bone. The indication is that they were imported from the Middle East, Egypt, and the Mediterranean.

- 2022 Стекланные предметы [Glass Objects]. In *Antiquities of the Moscow Kremlin. Volume I: Archaeological Research on the Site of the Chudov Monastery*, edited by N.A. Makarov and V.Yu. Koval', pp. 176-198. Institute of archeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/119923132/>.

Among the glass objects recovered from the 14th-century monastery were several varieties of glass beads.

- 2024 Стекланные украшения селища Катышево [Glass Decorations from Katyshevo]. *The Archaeology of the Moscow Region. Proceedings of Scientific Seminar* 20:161-170; <https://www.academia.edu/123593135/>.

Excavations at the Katyshevo village in the Vladimir region of western Russia uncovered a variety of glass beads primarily in use during the 12th to mid-13th centuries.

van der Storm, Hans

2017 *Het Huis te Ankeveen: Kralen uit de kralentuin van Het Huis*. Privately published, Amsterdam.

This booklet discusses the distinctive furnace-wound beads that once formed a part of a “bead garden” in Ankeveen, near Amsterdam, as well as those from two other gardens in Abcoude and Maarssen, the Netherlands.

2019 *Noord Hollandse kralentuinen. In het bijzonder het ‘Broekertuintje’*. Privately published, Amsterdam.

Discusses old and new “bead gardens” in North Holland, as well as the furnace-wound beads that comprise them.

van der Storm, Hans and Karlis Karklins

2021 Insight into the 17th-Century Bead Industry of Middelburg, the Netherlands. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:3-10; <https://www.academia.edu/67639284/>.

Provides a brief history of the production of drawn beads in Middelburg and describes the beads and production wasters recovered from several sites in the old part of the city.

Stout, Ann Marie

1985 Mosaic Glass Face Beads: Their Significance in Northern Europe during the Later Roman Empire. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

1986 The Archaeological Context of Late Roman Period Mosaic Glass Face Beads. *Ornament* 9(4):58-61, 76-77.

1993 An Investigation of Mosaic Glass Face Beads from the Late Roman Period. *Annales du 12^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Vienne, 26-31 août 1991*, pp. 99-110.

Discusses the possible identity of those depicted on a group of distinctive face beads found at 19 sites in northern Europe, as well as the dating and chemical composition of the specimens.

Stoyanov, Totko, Rumen Mikov, and Tanya Dzhanfezova

2013 Надгробна могила от ранната елинистическа епоха край с. Кабиле, Ямболско / Early Hellenistic Tumulus near the Village of Kabyle, Yambol District. *Bulgarian e-Journal for Archaeology (Be-JA)* 3:245-314; <https://www.academia.edu/21890144/>.

Clay beads of various forms covered with gold foil and a large quantity of bronze beads were found in the 4th-century-BC tomb of an officer from the local Macedonian garrison. Bulgaria. English summary.

Stoyanova, Anastasiia Anzorovna

2004 Бусы и подвески из могильника Нейзац (по материалам раскопок 1996 - 2001 г.) [Beads and Pendants from the Neyzats Cemetery (Based on Excavations in 1996-2001)]. *Bosporus Studies* V:263-319; <https://www.academia.edu/32048961/>.

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.

- 2005 Металеві підвіски у формі сокирок із Криму [Metal Pendants in the Form of Axes from the Crimea]. *Arhaeology* 2:47-54; <https://www.academia.edu/32048872/>. Describes three pendant types based on 46 examples from the Roman period. English abstract.
- 2010 Наборы бус в costume населения предгорного Крыма во II в. до н.э. - IV в. н.э. [Sets of Beads in the Costume of the Population of the Piedmont of the Crimea in the 2nd c. BC - 4th c. AD]. *Bosporus Studies* XXIV:401-410; <https://www.academia.edu/32048937/>.
The principal ways in which sets of beads were used over time are outlined based on material recovered from burials. Ukraine. English summary.
- 2011 Аксессуары женского костюма II-первой половины III в. н. э. из могильника Нейзац [The Second and the First Half of the Third Century AD Female Costume Accessories from the Cemetery of Neyzat]. *Exploration of the Neyzats Burial Ground* 85:115-151; <https://www.academia.edu/32049180/>.
Discusses the beads and the ways they were used to adorn garments. Crimea, Ukraine. English abstract.
- 2012 Детские погребения из могильника Опушки (по результатам раскопок 2003-2009 гг.) [Child Burials in the Cemetery of Opushki (According to 2003-2009 Excavations)]. Dolya Publishing House, Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/32050468/>.
Concentrates on the beads and other ornaments associated with children at a cemetery in the center of the Crimean foothills, Ukraine. They date from the 1st century BC to the second half of the 3rd century AD. English summary.
- 2013 The Second and the First Half of the Third Century AD Female Costume Accessories in the Cemetery of Neyzats. In *Exploring the Cemetery of Neyzats: Collected Papers*, edited by Igor' Khrapunov, pp. 124-165. Black Sea Archaeology in Translation 2. <https://www.academia.edu/34342327/>.
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. Crimea, Ukraine.
- 2016 Подвески из могильника Нейзац [Pendants from the Cemetery of Neyzats]. In *The Crimea in the Age of the Sarmatians, 200 BC - AD 400. II. 20 Years of Researches at the Cemetery of Neyzats. Collected Papers*, edited by Igor' Khrapunov, pp.122-165. Heritage of Millennia, Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/32049855/>.
The collection contains 44 types of pendants made of glass, Egyptian faience, jet, amber, metal, stone, clay, shell, and bone. English abstract.
- 2021 Об одном типе наборов бус из женских погребений римского времени предгорного Крыма [About One Set of Beads from Female Burials of the Roman Period from the Crimean Foothills]. *Problems of History, Philology, Culture* 4:92-120; <https://www.academia.edu/67659354/>.
The beads were part of the costume of women aged over 20, and were most likely used to embroider the border of dress skirts, pants, or boot tops. The tradition to embroider shoes or

dress skirting with bead necklaces was widespread in the Sarmatian world and the bordering regions; however, the sets similar to those being explored are almost never found outside the Crimea. English abstract.

- 2022 О некоторых хронологически значимых типах бус и подвесок из памятников предгорного Крыма римского времени [On Some Chronologically Significant Types of Beads and Pendants from the Roman-Period Sites in the Sub-Mountainous Crimea]. In *The Roman Period Cemetery of Frontovoe 3: The Barbarians on the Borders of the Empire*, edited by Anna V. Mastykova and Elzara A. Khairedinova, pp. 284-290. Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
<https://www.academia.edu/86188362/>.

Concentrates on glass beads exhibiting faces and eyes, metal lunate pendants, octagonal amber pendants, and distinct bead sets. Ukraine.

Strack, Elisabeth and Ruslan I. Kostov

- 2010 Emeralds, Sapphires, Pearls and Other Gemmological Materials from the Preslav Gold Treasure (X Century) in Bulgaria. *Geochemistry, Mineralogy and Petrology* 48:103-123;
<https://www.academia.edu/28983760/>.

A group of lavish gold ornaments is adorned with beads made of various gem materials and pearls.

Strafella, A., I. Angelini, G. Guida, S. Ferrari, M. Cupitò, M. R. Giuliani, and M. Vidale

- 2017 Micromorphologies of Amber Beads: Manufacturing and Use-Wear Traces as Indicators of the Artefacts' Biography. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 92(1):144-160;
<https://www.academia.edu/113237371/>.

Detailed examination of a set of Bronze Age amber beads from two different sites in northern Italy using several techniques revealed that the beads were perforated using a red-hot punch.

Stratton, Susan, Seren Griffiths, Raluca Kogălniceanu, Angela Simalcsik, Alexandru Morintz, Cristian Eduard Ștefan, Valentin Dumitrașcu, Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Olaf Nehlich, Nancy Beavan, Dušan Borić, and Alasdair Whittle

- 2019 The Emergence of Extramural Cemeteries in Neolithic Southeast Europe: A Formally Modeled Chronology for Cernica, Romania. *Radiocarbon* 61(1):319-346;
<https://www.academia.edu/111232406/>.

Personal ornaments dated to the Late Neolithic include beads of several forms fashioned from marine mollusk shell, and malachite or copper, as well as perforated red deer canines and a bone idol-pendant.

Straub, Péter

- 1999 Újabb adalék a Keszthely-kultúra eredetéhez egy fenékpusztai sír kapcsán / Ein neuer Beitrag zum Ursprung der Keszthely-Kultur anhand eines Grabes von Fenékpuszt. *Zalai Múzeum* 9:73-75; <https://www.academia.edu/80439317/>.

A burial of the Keszthely culture (ca. AD 500-700) uncovered in western Hungary wore two necklaces composed of limestone and glass beads of various colors and sizes.

Straume, E.

1988 The Grave from Nordre Rør, Rygge, Østfold: The Burial of a Danish Woman from the 3rd Century A.D.? In *Trade and Exchange in Prehistory: Studies in Honour of Berta Stjernquist*, edited by Birgitte Hårdh et al., pp. 167-176. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 8(16).

Beads of glass (cobalt blue; colorless; gold-foil double beads) and amber (p. 172, fig. 1:11).

Stuchlík, Stanislav

2016 Bernstein in der Bronzezeit in Mähren. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 109-122. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Discusses the amber beads recovered from Bronze Age sites in Moravia, Czechia.

Sulgostowska, Zofia

2014 The Mystery of Perforated Arctic Fox Teeth. In *Wilczyce: A Late Magdalenian Winter Hunting Camp in Southern Poland*, edited by Romuald Schild, pp. 339-342. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

Sulkhanishvili, D., N. Janashvili, and N. Chaduneli

2014 Goni Cemetery. *Iberia-Colchis* 10:118-134; <https://www.academia.edu/10665425/>.

Grave goods found with burials of the 2nd-4th centuries in western Georgia included glass beads and metal leaf-shaped pendants. In Georgian but line drawings illustrate the various forms.

Sűmegi, Pál

2009 The Archaeozoological Analysis of the Beads and Molluscs from the Late Copper Age Baden Cemetery at Budakalász. In *The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász*, edited by Mária Bondár and Pál Raczky, pp. 409-436. Pytheas, Budapest.

A re-examination of the 3,400+ jewelry items from a cemetery in Hungary revealed that the beads were dominated by pieces made from freshwater limestone (accounting for about 63%) and not from snails or shells (roughly 33%) as earlier believed. *See also* Bondár (2009) and Demény et al. (2009).

Summerfield, Jan

1997 The Small Finds. In *Birdoswald: Excavations of a Roman Fort on Hadrian's Wall and its Successor Settlements: 1987-92*, edited by Tony Wilmott, pp. 269-361. English Heritage, Archaeological Report 14. <https://www.academia.edu/43222356/>.

Discusses the beads of glass and jet/shale found at a Roman fort near Gilsland, Cumbria, United Kingdom.

Sungatov, F.A.

1998 *Турбаслинская культура* [Turbaslinsky Culture]. Gilem, Ufa. <https://www.academia.edu/11301690/>.

Describes the beads related to the Turbaslinsky Culture of the southern Urals, Russia.

Suter, P.J.

1987 Zürich “Kleiner Hafner” Tauchgrabungen 1981-1984. Berichte der Zürcher Denkmalpflege, Monographien 3.

Small Neolithic limestone beads are discussed with parallels from other Swiss sites (pp. 137f., pls. 4, 18). Switzerland.

Swerida, Jennifer and Selin Nugent

2019 Fashioned Identity in the Şərur Valley, Azerbaijan: Kurgan CR8. In *Fashioned Selves: Dress and Identity in Antiquity*, edited by Megan Cifarelli, pp. 11-26. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Demonstrates how the mortuary setting and dress (beads included) of a single elite member of the Qızqala community were fashioned by funerary participants to represent the identity of the interred during the Middle Bronze Age (2400-1500 BCE).

Swift, Ellen

1999 Regionality in the Late Roman West through the Study of Crossbow Brooches, Bracelets, Beads and Belt Sets. Ph.D. dissertation. Institute of Archaeology, University of London, University College, London.

Chapter 3 provides a close examination of the spatial variability of glass beads during the 4th/5th century transition period in an area between the Rhine/Danube and the Loire, stretching as far as Britannia in the west and Pannonia in the east.

2000 Regionality in Dress Accessories in the Late Roman West. *Monographies Instrumentum* 11:89-116.

Chapter 3 deals with glass beads.

2002 Transformations in Meaning: Amber and Glass Beads across the Roman Frontier. In *RAC 2002: Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference, Canterbury 2002*, edited by G. Carr, E. Swift, and J. Weekes, pp. 48-57. Oxbow, Oxford. <https://traj.openlibhums.org/article/id/3805/download/pdf/>.

This paper considers artifactuality and cultural interaction with reference to dress accessories (beads in particular) which can be shown to be of Germanic influence, but which are found in late Roman contexts. It concludes that connections between the cultural style of objects and the cultural identity of the consumer should not be simply assumed.

2003 Late-Roman Bead Necklaces and Bracelets. *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 16:336-349; <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047759400013167>.

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, Aleksandr V., Denis M. Sikoza, and Elena S. Dzneladze

2015 Пізньоскіфський могильник Червоний Маяк [The Late Scythian Burial Ground Chervony Mayak]. Kherson. <https://www.academia.edu/35972258/>.

A Late Scythian burial ground in the Kherson region of the Ukraine yielded a variety of glass, faience, and stone beads.

Syrovatko, A.S. and A.A. Troshina

2017 Позднедьяковские бусы шчурово: Первый опыт разделения коллекции [Late Dyakovo Period Beads in Shchurovo: The First Experience of the Collection Division]. In *Оки связующая нить: археология Среднего Поочья* [The Oka Connecting Thread: Archeology of the Middle Oka], edited by E.E. Fomchenko, pp. 175-183. Stupino Museum of Local History, Stupino. <https://www.academia.edu/35595359/>.

Concerns the Iron Age glass beads recovered from the Shchurovo site in the Ukraine.

Szabo, J.G.

1987 Das Gräberfeld von Bélapátfalva aus den 9. Jahrhundert. *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*, pp. 83-100.

The types of glass beads (which include eye beads) found at a 9th-century cemetery in Hungary are considered to reflect both Avar and Great Moravian elements.

Szabó, Miklós and Károly Tankó

2018 La nécropole celtique à Sajópetri–Homoki-szőlőskert. In *La nécropole celtique à Sajópetri–Homoki-szőlőskert*, edited by M. Szabó with Z. Czajlik, and K. Tankó, pp. 9-224. L'Harmattan, Paris. <https://www.academia.edu/42224875/>.

Several glass bead forms, including a few face beads, were recovered from late Iron Age contexts at a Celtic burial ground in northeastern Hungary. All appear to have been deformed by fire.

Szathmári, Ildikó

1988 Frühe Nadeltypen aus der Bronzezeit Transdanubiens. *Folia Archaeologica* 39:58-80. Long bronze wire beads form part of the complexes discussed. In Hungarian with German summary.

Székely, Melinda

2006 Az igazgyöngy Rómában. *Ókor* 5(2):32-37; <https://www.academia.edu/4391922/>. About pearls in the jewelry of the Romans.

Szela, Andrzej

2021 *Brudnice Site V. A Przeworsk Culture Cemetery in the Heart of a Settlement Void*. Światowit Supplement Series P: Prehistory and Middle Ages XXIII. <https://www.academia.edu/75717188/>.

Ornaments recovered from cremation burials in northeastern Poland include beads made of glass, faience, silver, and bone, as well as a perforated eagle talon pendant.

Szenthe, Gergely and Erwin Gáll

2022 *Hortobágy-Árkus kora középkori temetője. Egy elit csoport hagyatéka a 8-10. századi Észak-Tiszántúlról / The Early Medieval Cemetery at Hortobágy-Árkus. The Heritage of an Elite Group from the 8th-10th Century Northern Transisza Region*. *Archaeologia Hungarica* 52. <https://www.academia.edu/87109459/>.

Located in northeastern Hungary, the site yielded a small assortment of glass beads, including gold-in-glass varieties.

Szentpéteri, József

1986 Gesellschaftliche Gliederung des awarenzeitlichen gemeinen Volkes von Želovce II.: Innere Gruppen der Bevölkerung (Schmuck und sonstige rangbezeichnende Beigaben). *Acta Archaeologica. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 38(1-2):147-184; <https://www.academia.edu/36234332/>.

Investigates the social structure of the Avar common people at a site in Hungary based on jewelry (including beads and pendants of various materials) and other items indicating rank.

Szilágyi, Katalin

1990 Die Perlen des Gräberfeldes von Halimba-Cseres aus dem 10. bis 12. Jhdt. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 24:79-100.

Important classification, based on a large cemetery (932 graves; 10th-12th centuries) in Hungary, that can be used for the whole Carpathian basin.

1992 Намисто в угорщині у IX-XI. ст. (ушивсння та торгівля) [Beads in Hungary in the 9th-11th Centuries (Use and Trade)]. *Arkheologia* 3:107-113; <https://www.academia.edu/35478823/>.

Based on the analysis of 5000 beads from 34 sites, the author concludes that they were used to decorate the hair and upper garments, as well as protection against the evil eye. Trade routes are also examined. Russian and English abstracts.

1994 Perlentypen aus dem X-XII Jahrhundert in Ungarn und ihre Bedeutung. *Památky Archeologické* 85(2):75-110.

Classifies over 3000 beads from three cemeteries of the 10th-12th centuries in Hungary by type, size, and quantity. Mostly glass; some have coins associated. English summary.

1995 The Beads of Tenth- to Twelfth-Century Hungary. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:65-95; <https://www.academia.edu/24323533/>.

A thorough examination and classification of the beads recovered from three cemeteries reveals 61 distinct bead types; the classification system may be applied to other areas and time periods.

1997 Beiträge zur Frage des Perlenhandels im 10.-12. Jahrhundert im Karpatenbecken. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 235-242. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1. <https://www.academia.edu/35457594/>.

There are two major routes for bead traders of the 10th-12th centuries in the Carpathian Basin. Links between Kiev and Prague are traceable.

1998-1999 Review of *Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halimba. Das Awarische Korpus. Beihefte V*, by G. Török (1998-1999). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:70-71; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol10/iss1/13/>.

- 2023 Hasonló gyöngytípusok a Bolsije Tyigani temetőben és a 10-11. századi magyarországi gyöngyanagban. In *Hadak Utján. A népvándorláskor fiatal kutatóinak XXIX. konferenciája, Budapest, 2019. november 15-16*, edited by Türk Attila, pp. 675-682. Magyar Őstörténeti Kutatócsoport Kiadványok 4.2.
<https://www.academia.edu/120429325/>.

Reveals the high degree of similarity between the bead material of the Bolshije Tigani cemetery (late 8th-10th centuries; Tatarstan, Russian Federation) and the beads of the cemeteries of the Hungarian Conquest Period and Early Árpadian Age.

Szilágyi, Katalin, J. Nagy-Balogh, and K.G. Solymos

- 1995 Similar Beads of Type 60 from Ninth-Century Magna Hungaria and Tenth-Century Hungary. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 83-89. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.
<https://www.academia.edu/6803409/>.

Szöke, M.B.

- 1990-1991 The Question of Continuity in the Carpathian Basin of the 9th Century A.D. *Antaeus: Communicationes ex. Inst. Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 19-20:145-157.
Beads played an important part in identifying Avar population elements (*see* pp. 151-153).

Sztancs, Diana-Maria

- 2012 Around Black Sea in Prehistory: Neolithic and Copper Age Adornments Discovered in Romania and Ukraine. In *Challenges and Opportunities for a Multilateral Cooperation: Proceedings of the First International Conference on EU and Black Sea Regions*, edited by Antonello Folco Biagini, Constantin Hlihor, and Andrea Carteny, pp. 194-203. Mineo Giovanni Editore, Bagheria, Italy.

Compares various pendants and beads of shell, bone, antler, copper, and animal teeth uncovered in Transylvania, Romania, and the northern Black Sea region of the Ukraine with observations on functionality and symbolism.

Sztancs, Diana-Maria and Corneliu Beldiman

- 2004 Podoabe preistorice din materii dure animale: o mărgea de *Spondylus* sp. Descoperită în peștera din Bordu Mare (sat Ohaba-Ponor, com. Pui, jud. Hunedoara). *Revista Bistritei* XVIII:7-21; <https://www.academia.edu/5235340/>.

Reports on a bead of *Spondylus* sp. discovered in the Bordu Mare cave, in Romania, and the production process.

- 2010 Wietenberg *Dentalium* Shell Beads Discovered at Cerișor - Cave No. 1, Hunedoara County, Romania. *Analele Universității Creștine "Dimitrie Cantemir," Seria Istorie – Serie nouă* 1(4):76-89; <https://www.academia.edu/535687/>.

Examination of two fossil dentalium-shell beads from the Bronze Age level reveals information about their manufacture and use.

- 2012 Bronze Age Shell Beads Discovered in Hunedoara County, Romania. *Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis* XI:121-140; <https://www.academia.edu/2365707/>.

Discusses two fossil dentalium-shell beads discovered at Cerișor Cave No. 1 in Romania.

- 2013 Aeneolithic Necklace Made of Shell Beads Discovered at Ariușd, Covasna County. In *Archaeological Small Finds and their Significance. Proceedings of the Symposium: Costume as an Identity Expression*, edited by Iosif Vasile Ferencz, Nicolae Cătălin Rișcuța, and Oana Tutilă Bărbat, pp. 21-31. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. <https://www.academia.edu/42009726/>.

Discusses a necklace composed of 256 discoidal shell beads found in a ritual pit in Romania.

- 2014 The Ariușd (Erősd) - Cucuteni Culture: Osseous Materials Artefacts. In *L'impact anthropique sur l'environnement durant le Néolithique du Sud-Est de l'Europe: in honorem dr. Gheorghe Dumitroaia*, edited by Constantin Preoteasa and Ciprian-Dorin Nicola, pp. 239-282. Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis XXXI. <https://www.academia.edu/7831830/>.

Among the items discussed are a necklace composed of *Unio*-shell discs and several pendants composed of perforated red deer residual canines and the pharyngeal teeth of carp found at a site in Romania. A synopsis of the *chaîne opératoire* is provided.

Sztáncsuj, Sándor József

- 2005 The Early Copper Age Hoard from Ariușd (Erősd). In *Cucuteni: 120 ans des recherches – Le temps du bilan/120 Years of Research – Time to Sum Up*, edited by Gheorghe Dumitroaia et al., pp. 85-105. Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis XVI.

Describes and discusses the beads and pendants of copper, shell, bone, antler, stone (marble?), and deer teeth from the hoard in central Romania.

Szter, Izabela

- 2010 Cmentarzysko z okresu wpływów rzymskich i z okresu wędrówek ludów w Kamieniu na Pojezierzu Mazurskim [Roman and Migration Period Cemetery at Kamień, in Masurian Lake District]. *Wiadomości Archeologiczne* LXI:201-331; <https://www.academia.edu/39840225/>.

This site in northeastern Poland yielded a variety of glass and amber beads and pendants. English summary.

Szűcs, Flóra

- 2017 Borostyánkő ékszerek Pannoniában. B.A. thesis. Department of Archeology, University of Pécs, Hungary. <https://www.academia.edu/33586256/>.

A study of amber beads, pendants, and rings in the Roman province of Pannonia.

Taborin, Yvette

- 1991 La parure des Solutréens et des Magdaléniens anciens des Jamblancs. *Paléo* 3(3):101-108.

On the late Solutrean and early Magdalenian beads of shell and animal teeth excavated at Jamblancs, France.

- 1993 *La parure en coquillage au Paléolithique*. Supplément à Gallia Préhistoire XXIX. CNRS Éditions, Paris.

Shell ornaments of the Paleolithic period.

1995 *La parure préhistorique*. Archeologia 314, fiche suppl. XIII-XVI.

Illustrated account of Paleolithic beads, their role in society, origin, interpretation, relation to pendants, materials, examples sewn on clothes and hats, etc.

2004 *Langage sans parole: La parure aux temps préhistoriques*. La Maison des roches, Paris. An overview of the importance of adornments, including beads and pendants, in the cultures of prehistoric Europe.

2007 La diversité de la parure badegoulennaise. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 104(4):735-741.

Discusses the beads and pendants made of shell, bone, ivory, antler, and animal teeth recovered from a Badegoulian settlement in France.

Taffinder, Jacqueline

2001 Stone Age Gold. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 99-107. Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis 22.

Analysis of the regional and typological variation of amber beads in megalithic tombs in Scania (Sweden) reveals regional differences and perhaps a developing social hierarchy. Beads shaped like flint axes seem to reflect an interest in metalworking, but such a link is less clear for club-shaped beads.

Tala'i, Hassan and Ahmad Aliyari

2009 Haftavan IV (Iron II) Settlement Cemetery: NW-Iran, Azerbaijan. *Iranica Antiqua* XLIV:89-112; <https://www.academia.edu/38573417/>.

Presents a general discussion of the beads recovered from graves attributed to the 12th-8th centuries BC. Materials include stone, paste, glass, and metal (bronze and iron).

Talamo, Sahra, Mikołaj Urbanowski, Andrea Picin, Wioletta Nowaczewska, et al.

2021 A 41,500 Year-Old Decorated Ivory Pendant from Stajnia Cave (Poland). *Scientific Reports* 11, 22078; <https://www.academia.edu/77690897/>.

Reports the discovery of the (purportedly) oldest known human-modified punctate ornament, a decorated ivory pendant from the Paleolithic layers at the site. It is the oldest known of its kind in Eurasia and it establishes a new starting date for a tradition directly connected to the spread of modern *Homo sapiens* in Europe. Note: readers are alerted that concerns have been raised about this article and are being considered by the editors.

Tanasi, Davide

2020 Sicily before the Greeks. The Interaction with Aegean and the Levant in the Pre-colonial Era. *Open Archaeology* 6:172-205.

Beads of various materials are among the items that came into Sicily from the eastern Mediterranean region.

Tarcsay, Kinga

2006 Ein merowingerzeitlicher Glasperlenanhänger mit Roset-tendekor aus Wien 1, Judenplatz. *Fundort Wien: Berichte zur Archäologie* 9:136-143.

Discusses a Merovingian glass bead pendant with rosette decoration excavated in Vienna, Austria.

2020 Eine perlen- und rubin-Glashütte am Gegenbach in Schwarzenberg am Böhmerwald, Oberösterreich (Vorbericht). In *Through the Landscape of Archaeology, Landscape of Glass: Studies dedicated to PhDr. Eva Černá*, edited by Kateřina Tomková and Natalie Venclová, pp.161-171. Institute of Archeology AS CR, Prague.
<https://www.academia.edu/44058497/>.

A more recent report on the beads and production wasters recovered from the Schwarzenberg glassmaking site.

2020 Furnace-Wound Glass Bead Production at Schwarzenberg am Böhmerwald, Upper Austria, translated by Karlis Karklins. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:57-69; <https://www.academia.edu/45105966/>.

Exploratory excavations at the site exposed part of a furnace, along with glass beads and buttons, as well as holloware and flat glass fragments from the 17th and early 18th centuries.

2023 Eine keltische Glasringperle. In *Beim Rochusmarkt. Vom Langhaus zum Postamt in 7000 Jahren*, edited by Karin Fischer Ausserer, pp.54-55. Wien Archäologisch 15.
<https://www.academia.edu/124907860/>.

Discusses a fragmentary Celtic glass ring bead recovered from a settlement near the Rochusmarkt in Vienna, Austria.

Tarcsay, Kinga and Wolfgang Klimesch

2018 A Glass-Beadmaking Furnace at Schwarzenberg in the Bohemian Forest, Upper Austria. Translated by Karlis Karklins. *The Bead Forum* 73:1-4;
<https://www.academia.edu/38822507/>.

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* 42:29-41;
<https://www.academia.edu/81070698/>.

Experimental results indicate that there are a series of potential fabrication techniques for bead production, but there is a clear tendency in the archaeological record for the use of a single technique for each shell species.

Tatton-Brown, Veronica

1995 Some Greek and Roman Pendants and Beads in the British Museum. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L.

Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 37-45. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Tausendfreund, Heike

2014 Hohlglas aus Westfalen-Lippe. Vergleichende Untersuchungen zu archäologischen Funden des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit. Ph.D. dissertation. Universität Tübingen. <https://www.academia.edu/12457481/>.

Includes descriptions of the glass beads recovered from sites of the 17th-18th centuries in the Westphalia-Lippe region of Germany.

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.

Tecco Hvala, Sneža, Janez Dular, and Eva Kocuvan

2004 *Železnodobne Gomile na Magdalenski Gori / Eisenzeitliche Grabhügel auf der Magdalenska Gora*. Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in Monografije 36. <https://www.academia.edu/16487819/>.

Important Iron Age burial site in Slovenia with many amber, bronze, and glass beads. Text is in Slovene and German.

Tejero, José-Miguel, Guy Bar-Oz, Ofer Bar-Yosef, Tengiz Meshveliani, Nino Jakeli, Zinovi Matskevich, Ron Pinhasi, and Anna Belfer-Cohen

2021 New Insights into the Upper Palaeolithic of the Caucasus through the Study of Personal Ornaments. Teeth and Bones Pendants from Satsurblia and Dzudzuana Caves (Imereti, Georgia). *PloS ONE* 16(11):e0258974; <https://www.academia.edu/61408713/>.

Presents an archaeozoological, technological, and use-wear study of pendants (mostly perforated teeth) from two caves.

Tejral, J.

1988 Zur Chronologie der frühen Völkerwanderungszeit im mittleren Donaauraum. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 72:223-304.

On the chronology of the early barbaric invasions in the middle Danube area. Beads (*passim*) contribute to a comprehensive survey.

Telegin, D.Ya. and Ina D. Potekhina

1987 *Neolithic Cemeteries and Populations in the Dnieper Basin*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 383.

Beads of various kinds *passim*. Ukraine.

Tempelmann-Maczyńska, Magdalena

1985 *Die Perlen der römischen Kaiserzeit und der frühen Phase der Völkerwanderungszeit im mitteleuropäischen Barbaricum*. Römisch-Germanische Forschungen 43. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein.

<https://journals.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/index.php/bjb/article/view/66287/59176>.

On the beads of the Roman Empire and the early phase of the Migration Period in Central Europe, ca. AD 10-450. Reviewed by Raddatz (1987).

Terekhova, N.V.

2011 Бусы среднецнинской Мордвы VII-XI веков: историографический аспект [Beads of the Medieval Mordovians of the VII-XI Centuries: Historiographical Aspect]. *Vestnik VGU, Seriya: Istorija, Politologiya, Sotsiologiya* 2:189-192.

A brief history of the study of beads from burial grounds of the Mordovians of Middle Russia.

2013 Каменные Бусы из цнинских могильников средневековой мордвы [Stone Beads from the Cemeteries of the Medieval Mordvinians in the Tsna River Basin]. *Brief Communications from the Institute of Archeology* 228:57-63.

Presents a typology for stone beads from sites in Middle Russia of the 7th-11th centuries and discusses their dating and sourcing.

Terenozhkin, A.I. and B.N. Mozolevskii

1988 Мелитопольский курган [Melitopolskii Kurgan]. Naukova Dumka, Kiev.

Account of Scythian graves in the Ukraine with much on beads (pp. 81-114). The decorated glass beads (eye types and others) are illustrated in color.

Teruzzi, Giorgio and Anna Alessandrello (eds.)

2007 *Trade Beads: From Venice to the Gold Coast*. Centro Studi, Archeologia Africana, Milano. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317741176>.

This exhibition catalog provides a brief overview of the Venetian bead industry including well-illustrated descriptions of the two major glass beadmaking processes and the various styles/types of beads (some on sample cards) that were produced for trade in Africa as well as elsewhere.

Teruzzi, Giorgio, Chiara Colombo, and Irene Mineo

2018 La cartelle veneziane del Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano. *Natura* 108(2).

This special edition of *Natura* presents images of 174 bead sample cards of La Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie on Murano and held by the Natural History Museum in Milan. The cards are supplemented by text concerning the Società, the Milan and other sample card collections, as well as the beadmaking process.

Tessmann, B.

2001 Schmuck und Trachtzubehor aus Prozor, Kroatien: Ein Beitrag zur Tracht im japodischen Gebiet. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 33:28-151.

The first full publication of the Iron Age Prozor cemetery, Croatia, finds purchased in 1914 by the Museum für Volkerkunde in Berlin. Costume accessories include glass and amber beads and also elaborate fibulae decorated with beads.

Thauvin-Boulestin, E.

1998 *Le bronze ancien et moyen des Grands Causses et des Causses du Quercy*. Collection Coédition Préhistoire Quercinoise et Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques, CTHS Documents Préhistoriques 11.

Site by site survey and discussion of Bronze Age material from southern France. *See* table of contents for beads of stone, amber, and glass.

Theodoropoulou, Tatiana

2014 7 - Dead from the Sea: Worn Shells in Aegean Prehistory. In *Archaeomalacology: Shells in the Archaeological Record*, edited by Katherine Szabó, Catherine Dupont, Vesna Dimitrijević, Luis Gómez Gastélum, and Nathalie Serrand, pp. 77-90. BAR International Series 2666. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324728258>.

Many shell beads and pendants from prehistoric sites in the Aegean are made from water- or beach-worn specimens, both bivalves and gastropods. This paper explores the paths of acquisition of this raw material through its distribution in the region, relating collection of dead shells to other possible seashore activities and trade routes.

Theune, Claudia

1990 *Chronologische Ergebnisse zu den Perlen aus dem alamannischen Gräberfeld von Weingarten, Kr. Ravensburg*. Kleine Schriften aus dem Vorgeschichtlichen Seminar Philipps-Universität 33.

Correspondence analysis was applied to beads of 42 different types from 101 women graves in the Merovingian cemetery of Weingarten, southwestern Germany. It was possible to subdivide the sample into six type groups and seven type combination groups.

1991 An Analysis of Beads Found in the Merovingian Cemetery of Weingarten. In *Classification, Data Analysis, and Knowledge Organization*, edited by H.-H. Bock and P. Ihm, pp. 352-361. Springer, Berlin.

As for Theune (1990).

2006 Die Perlen aus den römerzeitlichen Gräbern. In *Die Funde aus den römischen Gräbern von Krefeld-Gellep*, edited by Renate Pirling and Margareta Siepen, pp. 560-570. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart.

Ninety-nine graves of the Roman period (1st-4th centuries) excavated at the Krefeld-Gellep cemetery in west-central Germany produced ca. 3000 beads of monochrome and polychrome glass, faience, amber, metal, stone, shell, and wood.

2008 Neun spätmerowingerzeitliche Perlen aus dem Raum Eisenach. In *Die Heden-Orte in Thüringen*, by V. Schimpff, pp. 64-67. Concilium medii aevi 11:21-70.

Discusses nine Late Merovingian beads, 8 glass and 1 amber, from find site Eisenach, Germany.

2008 Die Perlen von Dunum – Neue Forschungen zur Chronologie des karolingerzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von Dunum, Ldkr. Wittmund. *Probleme der Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet* 32:243-285.

The 1600 beads excavated at a Carolingian burial ground at Dunum, northern Germany, are assigned to three distinct assemblages which are attributable to the 8th-9th centuries. The blown,

folded, and mosaic glass beads reveal the site's position in the regional and supraregional trading network.

Theune, C., J. Callmer, M. Heck, and P. Hoffmann

1997 Glasperlenproduktion im Frühmittelalter. *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift* 38:225-234.

On glass bead production in the early Middle Ages.

Thevenot, J.-P.

2006 Un dépôt du bronze final découvert à Barbirey-sur-Ouche (Côte-d'Or, France). *Acta Arch. Acad. Scientiarum Hungaricae* LVII:67-76.

A cave deposit in France produced bronze attachments, triangular pendants, 18 tubular bronze beads decorated with single or double grooves at the ends, and a knife. The ornaments must have comprised an accessory such as an elaborate belt of a kind associated with women. A ritual deposit?

Thomas, Jonathan Tanner

2011 Fashioning Identities, Forging Inequalities: Late Neolithic/Copper Age Personal Ornaments of the Portuguese Estremadura. *European Journal of Archaeology* 14(1-2): 29-59; <https://www.academia.edu/7024507/>.

An analysis of over 3000 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.

2014 Emerging Economies: Late Neolithic and Copper Age Beads and Pendants of the Portuguese Estremadura. Ph.D. thesis. University of Iowa, Iowa City.
<https://www.academia.edu/7024507/>.

Examines the manufacture and provenience of 8,000 Late Neolithic and Copper Age (3500-2500 BC) beads and pendants from a group of closely related collective burials in the Sizandro River Valley of southwestern Portugal. Materials include stone, bone, terra cotta, ivory, and shell.

Thomsen, Per O.

1995 The Question of Bead Making in the Late Roman Iron Age at Lundborg, Denmark. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 19-25. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

2002 Produktion af glasperler i det frie Germanien i yngre romersk jernalder – indikationer fra Lundeborg på Sydøstfyn. In *Drik – og du vil leve skønt, Festskrift til Ulla Lund Hansen på 60-årsdagen 18. august 2002*, edited by J. Pind. et al., pp. 159-164. Publications from The National Museum, Studies in Archaeology and History 7. Copenhagen.

Reports on the production of glass beads in Germania during the Late Roman Iron Age based on evidence from Lundeborg in Sydøstfyn, Denmark.

Thuaudet, Olivier

- 2015 Les accessoires métalliques du vêtement et de la parure de corps en Provence du XI^e au XVI^e siècle. Archéologie, techniques et économie d'une industrie méconnue. 2 vols. Ph.D. dissertation. Aix-Marseille Université, Marseille.
<https://www.academia.edu/19854767/>.

Archaeological excavations conducted in Provence related to the 11th-16th centuries have yielded numerous metallic ornaments, including beads of various forms. Other materials are also discussed.

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.

Tilliard, Laurence

- 1989 Les bracelets et les perles en Verre de Levroux (Indre). In *Le verre préromain en Europe occidentale*, edited by Michel Feugère, pp. 137-144. Editions Monique Mergoïl, Montagnac.

Illustrates and briefly discusses the glass beads recovered from Levroux, an Iron Age site in France.

Timby, Jane R.

- 1996 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland*. Oxbow Monograph 70. Reports on the beads and pendants recovered from a site in central Great Britain, including their chemical composition. Materials include glass, amber, coral, rock crystal, and metal.

Timofeev, Alexey A. and Mikhail Yu. Treister

- 2022 Двусторонние геммы-литики из погребения № 13 кургана № 1 могильника «Богомольные пески-I» [Double-Sided Glass Gems from the Burial no. 13 of the Kurgan No. 1 of the Group “Bogomol’nye Peski-I”]. *The Lower Volga Archaeological Bulletin* 21(2):269-296; <https://www.academia.edu/93317321/>.

Examines five double-sided glass intaglio beads found as elements of a bracelet on the left wrist of a child in the Astrakhan Region of southern Russia. The burial dates to the 1st century or the first half of the 2nd century AD. English summary.

Točík, A.

- 1992 Materiály k dejinám južného Slovenska v 7-14 storočí [Materialien zur Geschichte der Sudslowakei im 7-14 Jhdt.]. Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, *Študijné Zvesti* 28:5-250. Nitra.

Catalog of finds from 27 unpublished excavations in southern Slovakia, dating to the 7th-14th centuries. Beads, *passim*: Avar, Great Moravian, early Magyar settlement, and mediaeval. Summary in German.

1993 Pohrebisko z doby avarskej ríše v Šali I - Veči [Awarenzeitliches Gräberfeld in Šala 1-Veča]. Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, *Studijne Zvesti* 29:87-178.

Beads from an Avar cemetery in Slovakia are mentioned and illustrated, *passim*. Summary in German.

Todd, Ian A. (ed.)

1986 *Vasilikos Valley Project 1: The Bronze Age Cemetery in Kalavassos Village*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology LXXI(1).

Several thousand faience beads came from a Middle Bronze Age cemetery in Cyprus including one segmented specimen (pp. 166-168, pl. XXXII, fig. 44).

Todd, Joan M.

2003 When Amber Speaks: The Archaeological Evidence and the Historical Record. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 224-235. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Provides a critical review of amber research by both archaeologists and historians.

Todorova, A.A.

2004 Бусы как элемент женского костюма эпохи формирования Древнерусского государства (предварительное исследование). In *Ладога и Глеб Лебедев. Восьмые чтения памяти Анны Мачинской, Старая Ладога, 21-23 дек. 2003 г.*, pp. 236-240. Нестор-История, Спб.

A preliminary study of beads as an element of female costume during the era of the formation of the Old Russian state.

Todorova, Henrieta

2002 *Durankulak, Band II. Die prähistorischen Gräberfelder*. Teil 2. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin. <https://www.academia.edu/2433113/>.

This volume contains the artifact catalog and plates which illustrate a variety of beads and pendants recovered from a Neolithic/Chalcolithic site in Bulgaria. Materials include *Spondylus* and *Dentalium*, chalcedony, lignite, and bone.

Todorova, Henrieta and Ivan Vajsov

2001 *Der kupferzeitliche Schmuck Bulgariens*. Prähistorische Bronzefunde 20(6). Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart. <https://www.academia.edu/1470408/>.

Describes a variety of bead forms found at Copper Age archaeological sites in Bulgaria dating from ca. 5000-3000 BC. Materials include various kinds of shell, stone, metal, and clay. Beadwork is also discussed.

Toll, A.

1987 Pärlor från Sigtuna. Datering genom jämförande studier. C-thesis in archeology, Stockholm University.

Dating the beads recovered from Sigtuna, Sweden, by comparative methods.

Tomalin, Stefany

2008 Review of *Middle Eastern and Venetian Glass Beads: Eighth to Twentieth Centuries*, by Augusto Panini (2007). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 50:17-20; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

2019 Review of *La cartelle veneziane del Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano*, by Giorgio Teruzzi, Chiara Colombo, and Irene Mineo (2018). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:119-121.

Tomalin, Stefany and Deborah Zinn

2012 Review of *Beads from Briare*, by Floor Kaspers (2011). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:111; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol24/iss1/12/>.

Tomaž, Alenka

2006 Neolitski keramični nakit v Sloveniji. *Annales: Anali za istrske in mediteranske studije - Annali di Studi istriani e mediterranei - Series historia et sociologia* 16(1):93-100.

Clay beads of different shapes as well as perforated ceramic discs made from broken pots represent parts of jewellery at the Neolithic site of Čatež-Sredno polje near Brežice.

Tomedi, Gerhard

2002 Das hallstattzeitliche Gräberfeld von Frög: Die Altgrabungen von 1883 bis 1892. *Archaeolingua* 14.

Among the finds at this large Hallstatt cemetery in Austria are an amber collar, a wire ring with hollow bronze beads, and various glass and amber beads and pendants.

Tomková, Kateřina

1998 Bernstein im frühmittelalterlichen Böhmen. *Památky Arkeologické* 89(1):64-103.

Bohemia at the end of 9th-11th centuries had the highest concentration of amber beads outside the Baltic area, providing evidence of contact through Poland before written sources. Much on these and their economic significance. Czechia.

2012 Jantar jako doklad dálkových kontaktů v raně středověké střední Evropě. In *Pogranicze kulturowe w Europie średniowiecznej. Słowianie i ich sąsiedzi*, edited by K. Grażawski and M. Dulinicz, pp. 161-193. Institute of Archeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. <https://www.academia.edu/6090461/>.

During the Great-Moravia period (9th century) in Bohemia, Moravia, and other areas in Central Europe, glass beads were typical necklaces elements. A different situation is noticeable in the 10th-11th centuries where beads of semi-precious stones (amethyst, carnelian, crystal, fluorite) and amber predominate.

Tomková, Kateřina and Eva Černá

2009 Ke stavu a perspektivám studia skleněných korálků na Pražském hradě a v jeho předpolí [Early Medieval Glass Beads from Prague Castle and its Surrounding – Current State and Future]. *Študijné Zvesti* 45:195-200.

Summarizes what is known about the collection of early medieval beads in Prague Castle, Czechia. English summary.

Tomková, Kateřina, Šárka Jonášová, and Zuzana Zlámalová Cílová

2017 Glass in Fashion and Trade in Bohemia in the 9th-11th Century (Archaeology and Archaeometry). *Annales du 20^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Fribourg / Romont 7-11 septembre 2015*, pp. 374-378; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320311036>.

Concentrates on the archaeological and chemical variability of glass artifacts, especially jewelry, their provenance, and the question of continuity in the development of glass jewelry between the 10th and 11th centuries.

Tomková, Katarina and Šárka Křížová

2017 Aktuelle Aspekte des Studiums mehrfarbiger Perlen aus dem frühmittelalterlichen Böhmen. In *Archäologische Studien zum frühen Mittelalter*, edited by Gabriel Fusek, pp. 193-207. *Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Communicationes* 19. <https://www.academia.edu/38436745/>.

On the style of multicolored beads from early medieval Bohemia.

Tomková, Katarina and Natalie Venclová

2011 Skleněné korálky od pravěku do raného středověku: kontinuita i změna. *Sklář a keramik* 5-6:107-111.

Glass beads from prehistory to the early Middle Ages: continuity and change.

2014 Glasschmuck in Böhmen von der Bronzezeit bis ins Frühmittelalter: Archäologie und Archäometrie. In *Glasarchäologie in Europa: Regionen – Produkte – Analysen. Beiträge zum 5. Internationalen Symposium zur Erforschung mittelalterlicher und frühneuzeitlicher Glashütten Europas, Seiffen/Erzgebirge 2012*, edited by Eva Černá and Peter Steppuhn, pp. 221-237. Ústav Archeologické Památkové Péče Severozápadních Čech, Most. <https://www.academia.edu/8203988/>.

Presents an overview of the different bead types utilized in Bohemia and Moravia from the Bronze Age to the early Middle Ages, including production technology and chemical composition.

Tomková, Katarina, Natalie Venclová, Šárka Křížová, Nadine Schibille, Veronika Faltusová, Tomáš Vaculovič, and David Daněček

2023 Early Medieval Glass Beads: Witness to Changes in Central Europe – the Case of Hostivice (Czech Republic). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 15, 60; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-023-01754-z>.

The long time period covered by the Hostivice cemeteries of the 4th, late 5th to mid-6th, and 10th centuries makes it possible to study the development of glass beads from the Late Roman

period to the Early Middle Ages. Chemical analyses confirm that the beads from central Europe reflect the principal transition from natron to plant-ash glass during the 8th-9th centuries.

Tomková, Katarina, Natalie Venclová, Šárka Křížová, Tomáš Vaculovič, and Veronika Faltusová

2021 Sklo z doby stěhování národů ze Záluží u Čelákovic: archeologie a archeometrie [Migration Period Glass from Záluží (Central Bohemia): Archaeology and Archaeometry]. *Archeologické rozhledy* LXXIII:259-292; <https://www.academia.edu/109307844/>.

Describes the various recovered beads and provides the results of SEM-EDS and LA-ICP-MS analysis of 24 of them, revealing soda-lime glass of the natron type. English summary.

Tomlinson, R.A.

1996 Archaeology in Greece 1995-96. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 42:1-47.

Neolithic beads from a settlement at Dikili Tash, eastern Macedonia (p. 29).

Tomlinson, R.A. (ed.)

1995 Archaeology in Greece 1994-1995. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 41:1-74.

Hundreds of Mycenaean beads from Boutene, Achaea (p. 16) and one from Kililer near Larisa (p. 40); dozens of glass beads of many kinds from the sanctuary of Athene ca. 750-650 at Philia, Thessaly (p. 37); Early Iron Age and 6th-5th-century bronze biconical beads and other beads from Axioupolis, Nikete, and Polygyros, and 4th-century gold and gilded clay and bronze beads from Chalkidke, Solenas, and Kitros, all in Macedonia (pp. 42-44); and Late Minoan rock crystal, carnelian, faience, and glass beads from the Armenoi cemetery.

Tonkova, Milena

2015 Adornments. In *A Companion to Ancient Thrace*, edited by Julia Valeva, Emil Nankov, and Denver Graninger, pp. 212-228. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester.

Provides an introduction to major developments in jewelry fashion in Thrace ca. 1200-1, with an emphasis on sociopolitical context.

Topić, Nikolina

2022 Glass Rosary Beads: Archaeological Research in the Dubrovnik Area. *Journal of Glass Studies* 64:169-188.

Discusses rosaries and associated beads made of a variety of materials found with burials in various graveyards in southern Croatia. They date to the 16-17th centuries, or possibly slightly later.

2022 *Staklo u Dubrovačkoj Republici u svjetlu arheoloških nalaza* [Glass of the Dubrovnik Republic in the Light of Archaeological Findings]. FF Press, Zagreb. <https://www.academia.edu/102307179/>.

Provides detailed descriptions of a variety of glass beads and necklace remnants from the 14th-18th centuries, mainly attributed to Venice. Croatia.

Topić, Nikolina, Ivana Radić, Petra Rajić Šikanjić, and Mato Ilkić

2019 Crkva sv. Stjepana u Dubrovniku – višefazno groblje i inventar nalaza [The Church of St. Stephen in Dubrovnik: Multi-Layered Cemetery and the Inventory of Finds]. *Anali Dubrovnika* 57:55-143; <https://www.academia.edu/40394106/>.

Several burials were accompanied by rosaries composed of glass and red bone beads. They date to somewhere between the 9th and 17th centuries. Croatia.

Tori, Luca

2019 Le antiche trasparenze dell'ambra. Die alte Bernsteinstrasse. *Archäologie Schweiz* 42(2):100-105; <https://www.academia.edu/86187386/>.

Discusses the “amber road” that crossed southern Switzerland during the Iron Age, as well as finds of amber beads in the region.

Tori, Luca, Biljana Schmid-Sikimic, Eva Carlevaro, and Lionel Pernet

2010 2. Gli oggetti d'ornamento e d'abbigliamento – Schmuck und Trachtzubehör. In *La necropoli di Giubiasco (TI). Vol. III: le Tombe dell'età del Bronzo della prima età del ferro e del La Tène antico e medio. La sintesi*, edited by Luca Tori et al., pp. 25-182. Chronos, Zürich. <https://www.academia.edu/110945815/>.

Located in Switzerland and utilized from the Bronze Age to mid-La Tène times, the necropolis yielded beads of amber, glass (including raised-eye beads), and bronze that were incorporated into necklaces and earrings. The chemical composition of a variety of the glass beads is provided.

Torntore, Susan J.

2002 Italian Coral Beads: Characterizing their Value and Role in Global Trade and Cross-Cultural Exchange. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Housing and Apparel, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. <https://www.proquest.com/openview/78e5472871c3a333de1cbe415261db2d/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>.

Documents the coral-bead industry in Torre del Greco, Italy's leading global exporter of coral beads and jewelry.

2004 Precious Red Coral: Markets and Meanings. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 16:3-16; <https://www.academia.edu/28581964/>.

Describes the red-coral industry based in Torre del Greco in southern Italy, revealing how the different beads are made and marketed, and also delves into the cultural significance of precious coral over time.

Török, G.

1998-1999 *Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halimba. Das Awarische Korpus. Beihefte V. Kapitális Druckerei, Debrecen.*

On the early medieval beads and other grave goods from an Avar cemetery in Halimba, Hungary. See Szilágyi (1998-1999) for a review.

Torres Martinez, Jesus F., Antxoka Martinez Velasco, and Susana de Luis Mariño

2013 Cuentas de pasta vítrea del oppidum de Monte Bernorio (Villarén, Palencia). Relaciones comerciales en el cantábrico en la Edad del Hierro. *Sautuola* XVIII:133-148; <https://www.academia.edu/17620333/>.

Discusses glass beads found at the Monte Bernorio hillfort in northern Spain, including production techniques, function, possible origin, and trade routes.

2016 Les perles en pâte de verre de l'oppidum de Monte Bernorio (Villarén, Palencia) et du nord de la péninsule Ibérique. Échanges et relations entre le nord de l'Espagne et le sud de la France à l'âge du Fer. *Aquitania* 32:35-57; <https://www.academia.edu/30152913/>.

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.

Tortadze, Z.

2014 The Necropolis of *Qvemo Gostibe*. *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 10:37-66; <https://www.academia.edu/65435096/>.

The site yielded various beads and pendants of glass and metal. In Georgian but many line drawings illustrate the objects.

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.

Tóth, Agnes B.

2018 Pliszírozott női Ruhadarab a szentendrei langobard temetőben? II. A 43. Sír leletgyűjtésének vizsgálata [Pleated Women's Clothing in the Lombard Cemetery in Szentendre? Examination of the Artifact Collection of Tomb 43]. In *Relationes rerum. Régészeti tanulmányok Nagy Margit tiszteletére*, edited by Anita Korom, pp. 489-519. *Studia ad Archaeologiam Pazmaniensia* 10. <https://www.academia.edu/44795322/>.

Grave goods in a tomb uncovered in north-central Hungary included a number of glass beads and metal spirals. German summary.

Tóth, Zsuzsanna

2020 Mixing and Matching Social Value: Personal Adornments Made from Hard Animal Materials in the Late Neolithic Burials of Kisköre-Gat (Hungary). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 383-398. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

The assemblage contains real and imitation red-deer canines, usually strung together with limestone and shell beads, as well as *Spondylus* and other shell beads. Includes information concerning their *chaîne opératoire*.

Tóth, Zsuzsanna and Alice Choyke

2020 Worked Bone. In *Early Urbanism in Europe: The Trypillia Megasites of the Ukrainian Forest-Steppe*, edited by Bisserka Gaydarska, pp. 370-377. De Gruyter Open Poland, Warsaw. <https://www.academia.edu/75206583/>.

The bone ornaments recovered from the Neolithic Nebelivka megasite in central Ukraine consist of three animal tooth pendants, one with a grooved end and two with perforations.

Tovornik, Vlasta

1985-1986 Die frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Gusen und Auhof bei Perg in Oberösterreich, Parts I-II. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 69:165-214 and 70:413-460.

For beads from this early medieval cemetery in Upper Austria, see Part I, pp. 205-207; Part II., pp. 439-444, figs. 16a-b.

1997 *Die baierischen Grabstätten von Asten und Leonding*. Linzer Archäologische Forschungen, Sonderheft XIX.

Includes some late Hallstatt - La Tène and early medieval beads, decorated glass types, etc. Austria.

Trcera, Franka

2018 Staklene perlice iz tereta broda potonulog kod otočica Gnalića 1583. godine [Glass Beads from the Cargo of a Ship that Sank near the Island of Gnalić in 1583]. M.A. thesis.

Department of Archaeology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia.

<https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:162:193620>.

Investigates the glass bead cargo of a Venetian merchant ship bound for Constantinople that sank off the coast of Croatia in 1583. Includes a discussion of beadmaking in post-medieval Europe and an overview of the beads recovered from other early modern shipwrecks on the east coast of the Adriatic.

Trebbin, Cornelius

1985 *Achate geschliffen in Idar-Oberstein – Amulette, Schmuck und in Zahlungsmittel in Afrika*. Museum Idar-Oberstein Publication 6.

Discusses agate beads and amulet production in Idar-Oberstein, Germany, and their use in Africa.

Trebsche, Peter

2000 Die zweite Grabung auf der ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Höhensiedlung “Burgwiese” in Ansfelden. *Archäologie Österreichs* 11(2):35-37.

A large amber bead with carinated profile had a surprising findspot: a posthole in a settlement (p. 37, fig. 15). The type is otherwise known only from graves. Late Hallstatt, Austria.

Treister, Mikhail Yu.

2004 Polychrome Necklaces from the Late Hellenistic Period. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 10(3-4):199-257; <https://www.academia.edu/1885184/>.

Detailed study of the structure and decorative motifs of necklaces with pendants in the shape of butterflies found in the Black Sea region.

- 2007 A Set of Ornaments from Burial No. 1 of the Elder Three Brothers Barrow. In *Greeks and Natives in the Cimmerian Bosphorus 7th-1st Centuries BC. Proceedings of the International Conference, October 2000, Taman, Russia*, edited by S.L. Solovyov, pp. 128-144. BAR International Series 1729. <https://www.academia.edu/1869813/>.

A rich burial tomb of the Early Hellenistic Period in the region of Tobechnik Lake (Crimea, Ukraine) contained various ornaments including several necklaces composed of beads and pendants of gilded terra cotta, glass, carnelian, rock crystal, amber, jet, and cowrie shells. The burial is dated to ca. 320 BC.

- 2012 Ахеменидские ювелирные украшения и украшения костюма из драгоценных металлов из Южного Приуралья. Изделия ахеменидского круга и местные подражания. Произведения пост-ахеменидской традиции [Achaemenid Jewelry and Costume Decorations made of Precious Metals from the Southern Urals. Products of the Achaemenid Circle and Local Imitations. Works of the Post-Achaemenid Tradition]. In *Einflüsse der achämenidischen Kultur im südlichen Uralvorland (5.-3. Jh. v. Chr.)*, Bd. 1, edited by Mikhail Treister and Leonid Yablonsky, pp. 134-165. TAUS, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/1890307/>.

A detailed study of Achaemenid and post-Achaemenid jewelry made of precious metals recovered from barrows in the Southern Urals of Russia.

- 2018 Фигурные пронизи и подвески из так называемого египетского фаянса в Евразии в I в. до н. э. - III в. н. э. [Figural Beads and Pendants of the So-called Egyptian Faience in Eurasia in the 1st Century BC - 3rd Century AD]. *The Crimea in the Age of the Sarmatians (200 BC - AD 400)* IV:9-49; <https://www.academia.edu/38056754/>.

Provides an overview of these finds from Italy in the west to China in the east. English summary.

- 2020 Бусы и элементы декора из янтаря в ювелирных изделиях из погребений кочевников азиатской Сарматии в контексте торговли экзотическими материалами в Евразии [Beads and Decoration Elements Made of Amber in Items of Jewelry from the Burials of the Nomads of Asian Sarmatia in the Context of Trade in Exotic Materials in Eurasia]. МАИСП 12:148-223; <https://www.academia.edu/45569509/>.

English summary.

- 2021 Коралловые украшения и элементы декора в ювелирных изделиях и предметах торевтики из погребений кочевников Азиатской Сарматии в контексте торговли экзотическими материалами в Евразии [Coral Jewellery and Decoration Elements among Items of Jewellery and Toreutics from the Burials of Nomads of Asian Sarmatia in the Context of Trade in Exotic Materials in Eurasia]. *Journal of Ancient History* 81(2):340-393; <https://www.academia.edu/49354705/>.

Presents an overview of jewelry made from precious coral (*Corallium rubrum*) in Eurasia in the early Iron Age. The chronological evolution of the forms of coral pendants and beads by the nomads is analyzed, and an argument is made for their correlation with the status of buried persons. Extensive references section. English summary.

- 2021 Mediterranean and North Pontic Greek Imports in the Nomadic Burials of the Lower Volga Region and Foothills of South Urals of the 4th – First Third of the 3rd Century

BC. *Archeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 4(41):51-67;
<https://www.academia.edu/68241024/>.

The items include beads (including a variety of face beads) and pendants of glass, frit, and amber.

- 2021 Раковины морских моллюсков в погребениях кочевников Азиатской Сарматии в контексте торговли экзотическими материалами в Евразии [Shells of Sea Molluscs from the Burials of the Nomads of Asian Sarmatia in the Context of Trade in Exotic Materials in Eurasia]. *Journal of Historical, Philological and Cultural Studies* 71(1):22-58; <https://www.academia.edu/46028995/>.

Discusses the finds of perforated cowrie shells (used to decorate belts) and marine-shell pendants in the southern Urals of the Russian Federation. English summary.

- 2022 Геммы редких форм из Азиатской Сарматии (призмы из погребений кочевников I – первой половины II в. на Нижнем и Среднем Дону) [Gems of Rare Forms from Asian Sarmatia (Prisms from the Nomadic Burials of the 1st - First Half of the 2nd Century AD in the Lower and Middle Don Basins)]. In *The Crimea in the Age of the Sarmatians, 200 BC - AD 400. VIII. Collected Papers*, edited by Igor' Khrapunov, pp. 205-222. Albatros, Sevastopol. <https://www.academia.edu/95686510/>.

Presents a detailed analysis of the iconography of the images of Hermes, Odysseus, or Ajax on two perforated amethyst prisms from a burial mound on the outskirts of Voronezh in southwestern Russia, as well as a sitting dog with its head thrown back and a star in the image field on a perforated carnelian prism from the Kobayakovskii burial ground. In Russian with English summary.

- 2022 Существовал ли Трансевразийский «Меховой путь» в эпоху Хань? (размышления на основании материалов археологии). [Whether the “Fur Road” Existed in Han Period? (The Reflections on the Basis of Archaeological Materials)]. *Proceedings in Archaeology and History of Ancient and Medieval Black Sea Region* S1:50-109; <https://www.academia.edu/92429375/>.

Investigates the dynamics of the trade between East Asia and Eastern Europe based on presence of Chinese and Central Asian objects (including glass and stone beads and pendants) in elite burials of the nomads of Asian Sarmatia and the Northern Black Sea region during the period from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD. In Russian with English abstract.

Treister, Mikhail and Leonid Yablonsky (eds.)

- 2012 Основной каталог. Погребальные комплексы и клады с предметами ахеменидского круга [Main Catalog. Funeral Complexes and Hoards with Objects of the Achaemenid Circle]. In *Influences of the Achaemenid Culture in the Southern Ural Foothills (5th-3rd Centuries BC)*, Vol. 2. TAUS, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/1890307/>.

Lists and illustrates the relevant material recovered from sites in southeastern European Russia including glass, amber, and stone beads, as well as various metal and animal-tooth pendants.

Trelis Martí, Julio, José Ramón Ortega Pérez, Inmaculada Reina Gómez, and Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia

2009 El cementerio mudéjar del Raval (Crevillent-Alicante) [The Mudéjar Cemetery of the Raval (Crevillent-Alicante)]. *Arqueología y Territorio Medieval* 16:179-216; <https://www.academia.edu/8462377/>.

Several burials in a Muslim cemetery in southeastern Spain were accompanied by glass and copper beads, as well as perforated coins. The burials date between the end of 14th century and the early 16th century.

Treuil, R.

1983 *Le Néolithique et le Bronze Ancien Égéens*. Bibl. des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome 248. Diffusion de Boccard, Paris.

A succinct account of Aegean beads during the Neolithic and Bronze ages (pp. 488-491).

Triantafyllidis, Pavlos

2002 The Art and the Craft of Glass in South-East Aegean. In *Hyalos, Vitrum, Glass. History, Technology and Conservation of Glass and Vitreous Materials in the Hellenic World*, edited by George Kordas, 21-40. Glasnet, Athens.

Presents a technological evolution of glassmaking (including beads) in the southeastern Aegean, the Dodecanese in particular, from the Bronze Age to Late Antiquity.

Triantafyllidis, Pavlos and Ioannis Karatasios

2012 Late Bronze Age Glass Production on Rhodes, Greece. *Journal of Glass Studies* 5:25-32; <https://www.academia.edu/7114126/>.

The products discussed include both monochrome and multicolored glass beads in a variety of shapes and patterns.

Trifonov, V.A., N.I. Shishlina, A.Yu. Loboda, N.N. Kolobylna, E.Yu. Tereshchenko, and E.B. Yatsishina

2018 Золотые тонкостенные бесшовные бусы из дольмена раннего бронзового века в кургане № 2 у станицы Царская, Северо-Западный Кавказ: технология изготовления и культурно-исторический контекст [Gold Thin-walled Seamless Beads from a Dolmen of the Early Bronze Age in Kurgan No. 2 near the Cossack Village of Tsarskaya, Northwestern Caucasus: The Technology of Manufacturing and Cultural Historical Context]. *Archaeological News* 24:68-82; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329160839>.

Reconstructs the production technology for thin-walled gold beads of the Maykop culture in southern Russia. English summary.

Tripković, Boban, Vesna Dimitrijević, and Dragana Rajković

2016 Marine Shell Hoard from the Late Neolithic Site of Čepin-Ovčara (Slavonia, Croatia). *Documenta Praehistorica* 43:343-362; <https://www.academia.edu/31120134/>.

Analyzes the context and use wear of the beads and pendants in the hoard to ascertain their role and the ways in which they were worn (a belt is postulated).

Trotzig, G.

1988 Beads Made of Cowrie Shells from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean Found on Gotland. In *Trade and Exchange in Prehistory: Studies in Honour of Berta Stjernquist*, edited by Birgitte Hårdh et al., pp. 287-294. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 8(16).

Beads from a 10th-century woman's grave in Sweden lead into a wider account of manufacture, distribution, and symbolic significance.

Truc, Marie-Cecile

2008 Trois riches tombes du VI^e siècle sur le site de « La Tuilerie » à Saint-Dizier (Haute-Marne). In *L'Austrasie: Société, économies, territoires, christianisation*. Actes des XXVI^e Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Nancy, 22-25 septembre 2005, edited by Jacques Guillaume and Edith Peytremann, pp. 313-329. Presses universitaires de Nancy.

Three rich burials of the High Middle Ages found at Saint-Dizier, France, were accompanied by many ornaments including beads of glass, amber, and antler.

2012 Probable Frankish Burials of the Sixth Century AD at Saint-Dizier (Haute-Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France). In *The Very Beginning of Europe? Cultural and Social Dimensions of Early-Medieval Migration and Colonisation (5th-8th Century)*, edited by Rica Annaert, Tinne Jacobs, Ingrid In 't Ven, and Steffi Coppens, pp. 51-65. Relicta Monografieën 7.

The female burial wore a necklace of various beads and 70 beads on the chest may have been sewn into the border of her clothing, or else on a cloth or in a bag placed on the body. The male burial had a sword the scabbard of which was decorated with two cylindrical beads of gold and ivory.

Trufanov, A.A.

2018 Подбойная могила с детским погребением из Усть-Альминского некрополя [An Undercut Grave with a Child's Burial in Ust'-Al'ma Cemetery]. *History and Archeology of the Crimea* VII:132-148; <https://www.academia.edu/44329148/>.

The burial of a child interred during the 2nd century was accompanied by beads of glass, faience, jet, and amber.

2021 Могила 1083 из Усть-Альминского некрополя [Grave 1083 of the Ust'-Al'ma Necropolis]. *History & Archaeology of the Crimea* XIV:41-56; <https://www.academia.edu/59143829/>.

The burial of a woman in a Late Scythian cemetery in southwestern Crimea was accompanied by strands of beads of various materials, as well as large pendants shaped like conifer cones.

English abstract.

Trupp, Tamara Lynn

2007 Looking for the Individual: An Examination of Personal Adornment in the European Upper Palaeolithic. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC.

Presents a catalog of Upper Paleolithic sites in Europe and Siberia with evidence of personal adornment. From this information, patterns and sites that potentially show the individual are discussed through the categories of body, identity, and material culture.

Tsimbidou-Auloniti, M.

1989 Graves of the Classical Period at Epanomi. *AEMΘ (AEMTH)* 3:319-329.

Three graves of the late Archaic and Classical periods excavated at Epanomi, Greece, yielded several forms of glass eye beads and other ornaments. In Greek with brief English summary.

Tsintsov, Zdravko

2008 Distribution and Typology of Gold Artefacts from the Bronze Age in the Alluvial Sediments in Bulgaria. In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 216-218. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29-30 October 2008 Sofia. Publishing House "St. Ivan Rilski," Sofia.

The simple alluvial gold artifacts are represented mainly by beads, lamellas and wires, balls, etc.

Tsipopoulou, M., L. Vagnetti, and M. Liston

2003 New Evidence for the Dark Ages in Eastern Crete. *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 45(1):85-124.

A tholos tomb with multiple burials, LM IIIC to Protogeometric. Two PG clay beads with distinctive incised decoration are of a type best known in the Knossos district. A conical clay bead and similar one of lead were also found (pp. 103-104, 108-109, fig. 11).

Tuitjer, H.G.

1987 *Hallstättische Einflüsse in der Nienburger Gruppe*. Veröffentlichungen der urgeschichtlichen Sammlungen des Landesmuseums zu Hannover 32.

Detailed discussion of the amber bead trade in Hallstatt C and D (pp. 57-60) as it relates to the Nienburg group of northern Germany.

Tunzi Sisto, Anna Maria

1999 *Ipogei della Daunia: preistoria di un territorio*. Soprintendenza Archeologia della Puglia, Foggia, Grenzi.

Finds in the Apulia region of southern Italy include beads of amber, glass, and faience.

2003 L'ipogeo dei Bronzi di Trinitapoli (FG): aspetti del rituale funerario nell'ottica dell'organizzazione della società. In *Atti della XXXV Riunione Scientifica 2000* 1:417-429.

Middle Bronze Age graves of women and children in southeastern Italy contained amber and faience beads of Aegean and East Mediterranean origin. Summaries in English and French.

2006 Ombre d'ambra a Trinitapoli. In *Atti della XXXIX riunione scientifica IIPP "Materie prime e scambi nella preistoria italiana,"* pp. 1567-1571. Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Firenze.

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 and Ilaria Matarese

2020 I vaghi protostorici di ambra e materie vetrose da Trinitapoli (BT). In *Atti, 40° Convegno Nazionale sulla Preistoria - Protostoria - Storia della Daunia, San Severo 15-17 novembre 2019*, edited by Armando Gravina, pp. 205-225. Archeoclub di San Severo, San Severo. <https://www.academia.edu/51586767/>.

Thorough study of the beads of amber and glassy materials recovered from Bronze Age contexts at Trinitapoli in southern Italy. Includes archaeometric data on the amber.

Țurcanu, Senica

2013 Considerații privind obiectele de podoabă realizate din cochilii de moluște în cadrul complexului cultural Cucuteni-Tripolie. In *De Hominum Primordiis. Studia in Honorem Professoris Vasile Chirica*, edited by G. Bodi, M. Danu, and R. Pîrnău, pp. 169-194. Scripta archaeologica et historica Dacoromaniae VI.

Discusses shell beads and pendants utilized by the Cucuteni culture of the Neolithic/Eneolithic period. English abstract.

2013 Cucutenian Body Ornamenting Items: A Raw Materials Perspective. *Arheologia Moldovei* XXXVI:61-78.

Investigates the raw materials used in the production of body ornaments used by the Cucuteni culture.

2017 Same Shape, Different Meanings? Original and Imitation among Body Ornamenting Items of the Ariușd-Cucuteni-Tripolye Cultural Complex. In *Symbols and Signs as a Communication System. In Memory of Gheorghe Dumitroaia*, edited by C.-E. Ursu, A. Poruciu, and C.-M. Lazarovici, pp. 187-200. Muzeul Bucovinei, Suceava, Romania.

Focuses on the identification of several types of replicas present among ornaments (including beads and pendants) based on both the exceptional artifacts within hoards and on isolated items found in settlements. Their analysis reveals several types of behavioral mechanisms covering, indirectly, a different symbolism.

2019 Original și imitație. O perspectivă asupra obiectelor de podoabă Ariușd-Cucuteni-Tripolie [Original and Imitation. An Insight Into the Body Ornamenting Items of the Ariușd-Cucuteni-Tripolye Cultural Complex]. *Cercetări Istorice* (serie nouă) XXXVIII:27-47.

A variation of the previous article.

Turgeon, Laurier

2001 French Beads in France and Northeastern North America during the Sixteenth Century. *Historical Archaeology* 35(4):58-82.

Combines archaeological material from France and northeastern North America with historical data including the post-mortem inventories of Parisian beadmakers in an attempt to determine the nature of French trade beads. A description of the beads recovered from the Jardins du Carrousel site (second half of the 16th century) in Paris is also provided with a color photo. Materials include glass, faience, shell, jet, amber, rock crystal, bone, and coral.

2022 Shell Beads and Belts in 16th- and Early 17th-Century France and North America. *Gradhiva* 33:40-59; <https://doi.org/10.4000/gradhiva.6194>.

Investigates the role the French played in the emergence of wampum belts as novel tools for intercultural communication in the aftermath of the European colonization of northeastern North America. Includes a discussion of shell beads in France.

Turk, P.

2003 Reiche Nekropolen der Hallstatt-Zeit. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 1:60-65.

Brief description of the various local Hallstatt groups in Slovenia, with an illustration of glass and amber necklaces from Novo Mesto. The glass beads were produced locally on a large scale.

Turmanidze, Miranda

2005 Beads from the Fifth-Century BC Greek Necropolis of Pichvnari. In *Pont-Euxin et Polis: Actes du X^e Symposium de Vani*, edited by Daredzhan Davidovna Kacharava, Murielle Faudot, and Evelyne Geny, pp. 283-290. Presses Universitaires de Franche-Comté, Besançon, France.

Two groups of burials at the site of Pichvnari, Georgia, produced both stone (primarily jet, as well as sard and amber) and glass (both polychrome and monochrome) beads. Comparative material is provided.

2010 Beads Discovered in Pichvnari 4th-5th c. AD Burials. *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 7:166-171; <https://www.academia.edu/65435106/>.

In Georgian but photographs illustrate the glass beads discussed.

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).

Tušlová, Petra, Barbora Weisssová, Stefan Bakardzhiev, Viktoria Čist'akova, Robert Frečer, and Petra Janouchová

2015 The Stroyno Archaeological Project, Report on the Season 2015. *Studia Hercynia* XIX(1-2):243-261.

Located in Bulgaria, the site of Yurta-Stroyno, a *vicus* of Roman military veterans, yielded several types of glass beads including an annular bead with eyes which is dated to the period after the Marcomannic Wars (the last quarter of the 2nd century AD to Late Antiquity).

Tvauri, Andres

2001 *Muinas-Tartu. Uurimus tartu muinaslinnuse ja asula asustusloost* [Prehistoric Tartu. A Study of the Settlement History of the Tartu Prehistoric Hillfort and Settlement]. Muinasaja teadus 10. <https://www.academia.edu/2267614/>.

Excavations at Tartu, Estonia, uncovered several beads made of glass (including gold foil and eye varieties), clay, and bone, as well as bronze and bone pendants.

2012 Archaeological Finds from the Hill Fort at Keava. *Estonian Journal of Archaeology* 1:36-62; <https://www.academia.edu/75886154/>.

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. <https://www.academia.edu/2237217/>.

Summarizes the beads and pendants made of various material which were worn during the periods under discussion.

Tvauri, Andres, Rivo Bernotas, and Alar Läänelaid

2017 Archaeological Excavations at the Courtyard of Lutsu Street 12, Tartu. *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* 2016:147-154; <https://www.academia.edu/35485700/>.

The fill of a 14th-century waste pit in Tartu, Estonia, contained a number of lathe-turned wooden prayer beads.

Tylishchak, Volodymyr S.

2019 До питання про намисто як сарматський етнокультурний індикатор в черняхівській культурі [About Beads as the Ethnocultural Indicator of Sarmats in Chernyakhiv Culture]. In *Старожитності варварських племен у першій половині I тис. н. е.*, edited by Oleg V. Petrauskas, Oksana V. Gopkalo, and Sergey A. Gorbanenko, pp. 80-93. OIUM 6; <https://www.academia.edu/40286895/>.

Proposes that different ethno-cultural groups that comprise the Chernyakhiv culture kept their own style of adornments despite the processes of integration and interaction. Beads of glass, stone, and coral are discussed, as well as shell pendants. Ukraine.

Tzankova, Nikoleta

2017 Analysis of Beads from Feature 73A. In *Sarnevo. Pits from the Late Neolithic, the Early and Late Iron Age, and the Roman Period. Volume 1: The Late Neolithic Pit Field*, edited by K. Bacvarov, M. Tonkova, and G. Katsarov, pp. 565-570. National Institute of Archaeology with Museum - BAS, Sofia, Bulgaria; <https://www.academia.edu/35578464/>.

Reports on the mineral composition and gemological properties of four beads made of copper ore (malachite and azurite) and serpentinite (ultrabasite) from a site in southeastern Bulgaria. In Bulgarian with English abstract.

Tzankova, Nikoleta and Philip Mihaylov

2019 Chemical Characterization of Glass Beads from the Necropolis of Dren-Delyan (6th-4th Century BC), Southwest Bulgaria. *Geologica Balcanica* 48(2):31-50; <https://www.academia.edu/74359469/>.

The glass is mostly a low-magnesium type (LMG); only one sample is high in magnesium (HMG). At least four types of raw-material mixtures were used to produce the various beads.

Uberti, Maria Luisa

1993 *I Vetri Preromani del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Cagliari. Corpus delle antichità fenicie*. Bonsignori, Rome.

Ancient Phoenician beads: cat. nos. 94-118, pls. XII-XVII; pendants (mostly heads) nos. 44-93, pls. VIII-XII. Italy.

Ubis, Edvinas and Miglė Urbonaitė-Ubė

2016 The English Merchants' Settlement in Šventoji: An Analysis and Interpretation of the Artefacts. *Archaeologia Baltica* 23:214-224; <https://e-journals.ku.lt/journal/AB/article/893/info>.

Located on the coast of Lithuania and occupied during the second half of the 17th century, the settlement yielded several amber ornaments including two heart-shaped pendants and two round beads, all of which appear to be imported.

Uboldi, Marina

2017 Perle di vetro: tecniche e percorsi di indagine. In *Nei panni degli altri. Costumi e accessori inconsueti nella Lombardia antica*, edited by C. Miedico and G. Tassinari, pp. 87-100. Emme Effe, Varese. <https://www.academia.edu/47782151/>.

Discusses the various techniques used to manufacture glass beads, especially the characteristics of the most ancient productions, with particular reference to the proto-history of northern Italy.

Uboldi, Marina, Marta Rapi, and Ivana Angelini

2014 Perle golasecchiane in materiale vetroso dai dintorni di Como. In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia: Atti delle XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO), Museo Archeologico Nazionale, 12-13 maggio 2012*, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Uboldi, pp. 39-54. Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre – Comitato Nazionale Italiano, Venice.

On vitreous beads of the Golasecca culture from the region around Como, Italy.

Ucelli, Paola Gnesutta

2016 Gioielli dall'Età Glaciale. Ornamenti personali di cacciatori paleolitici nella Grotta delle Settecannelle. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014*, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 35-52. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Discusses Paleolithic personal ornaments found in a cave site in west-central Italy.

Uenze, Syna

1992 *Die spätantike Befestigungen von Sadovec (Bulgarien)*. Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 43.

Glass beads of various types and colors from Sadovec, Bulgaria, are described and illustrated, also a few amber and one bone (4th-6th centuries). Some in unusual materials are considered amulets.

Ullén, Inga, Anders G. Nord, and Kate Tronner

2021 Metal Analysis of Gilded Brooches from Viking Age Birka in South-central Sweden. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 51:135-147; <https://doi.org/10.11588/ak.2021.1.86996>.

Includes information concerning the beads and pendants associated with some of the brooches. The strand found in grave 860B included beads made of carnelian, rock crystal, and glass, as well as Birka coins, a fragment of an Arabic coin, and pendants, at least one of which had an anthropomorphic shape.

Ulrychová, Eva

2001 Skleněné korále z Horního Lochova, okr. Jičín [Glass Beads from Horni Lochov, Okr. Jičín]. *Pojizerský sborník* 4:79-81.

Prehistoric glass beads from a site in northern Czechia.

Umbrich, Andrew

2012 *Early Religious Practice in Norse Greenland: From the Period of Settlement to the 12th Century*. Háskóli Íslands: Hugvísindasvið Medieval Icelandic Studies.

In the grave of a woman, two glass beads were found on either side of her head and are thought to have been earrings.

Ungerman, Šimon

2005 Ženský šperk staršího velkomoravského horizontu. *Archeologické Rozhledy* LVII:707-749; <https://www.academia.edu/3156744/>.

Women's jewelry of the Early Great Moravian period includes glass beads decorated with eyes and appliques, as well as hexagonal and ribbed tubes, and blown examples. Summary in German, abstract in English.

2007 Amulety v dětských hrobech na raně středověkém pohřebišti v Dolních Věstonicích - Na pískách. *Študijné zvesti Archeologického ústavu SAV* 42:221-237; <https://www.academia.edu/3376390/>.

Amulets in children's graves at an early medieval necropolis in southeastern Czechia include beads and pendants of various material that were mostly incorporated into necklets and necklaces.

2007 Raně středověké pohřebiště v Dolních Věstonicích - Na pískách [The Early Medieval Burial Ground in Dolní Věstonice - Na Pískách]. Ph.D. dissertation. Archeology and Museology, Masaryk University, Brno. <https://www.academia.edu/3112933/>.

Includes an extensive section on the glass and metal beads recovered from a cemetery in South Moravia, Czechia, that was in use from the late 8th century to the middle of 11th century.

2023 *Raně středověké pohřebiště v Dolních Věstonicích – Na pískách. Díl I – Analýza* [Early Medieval Cemetery in Dolní Věstonice – Na pískách. Vol. I – Analysis]. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno 74(I). <https://www.academia.edu/114014604/>.

Presents a detailed study of the various glass, rock-crystal, and metal beads, metal pendants, and metal and glass buttons associated with the burials. Detailed English summary.

Urák, Malvinka

2023 Beware of Blue Eyes? About a String of Mysterious Iron Age Eye Beads in the National Museum of Transylvanian History. *Acta Musei Napocensis* 60(I):11-44; <https://www.academia.edu/115771311/>.

Aims to better classify eye beads by using formal analogies and building on the research on Iron Age glass beads in Europe.

Urbanová, Petra

2012 Histologická analýza kostěných knoflíků z Hoštice I [Histological Analysis of Bone Buttons from Hoštice I]. In *Pohřebiště z období zvoncovitých pohárů na trase dálnice D1 Vyškov - Mořice* [Funerary Areas of the Bell Beaker Period on the D1 Vyškov-Mořice Motorway], edited by A. Matějčková and P. Dvořák, pp. 281-283. Pravěk, Supplementum 24. <https://www.academia.edu/44658822/>.

This study reveals that the V-perforated buttons from a Bell Beaker Culture site in Moravia, Czechia, were made from the bones of adult or elderly cows (or horses) and domestic pigs.

Ursulescu, Nicolae, Valeriu Sîrbu, Liana Oța, Paul Șadurschi, and Maria Diaconescu

2021 Mormintele sarmatice de la Prăjeni (județul Botoșani) [The Sarmatian Graves from Prăjeni (Botoșani County)]. *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice* NS XVII:165-199; <https://www.academia.edu/77969596/>.

Several burials from sites in northeastern Romania were accompanied by glass, stone, and amber beads.

Ursuțiu, Adrian and Malvinka Urák

2016 Iron Age Girl in a Bronze Age Pit? A Child Burial of the Ciunbrud Cultural Group from Orosia (Hu: Marosoroszi), Mureș County. In *Settlements of Life and Death. Studies from Prehistory to Middle Ages*, edited by Florin Gogâltan and Sorin-Cristian Ailincăi, pp. 255-272. Editura MEGA, Cluj-Napoca. <https://www.academia.edu/35343289/>.

Uncovered in central Romania, the burial was accompanied by kaolin and glass beads, most of which comprised a necklace.

Uscatescu, Alexandra

1992 *Los botones de perforación en 'V' en la Península Ibérica y las Baleares durante la Edad de los Metales*. *Temas de arqueología* 2. <https://www.academia.edu/3827288/>.

A thorough study of buttons with V-shaped perforations found at sites of the Metal Age on the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands.

von Uslar, R.

1988 Kuhbier in der Prignitz: ein Urnengräberfeld des 1.-2. Jahrhunderts n.Chr. *Offa* 45:181-282.

Glass beads of various types are discussed from an Urnfield cemetery of the 1st-2nd centuries AD in Germany and cross-referenced to the Templemann-Maczyńska (1985) classification.

Uspensky, Pavel S. and Zarina Zh. Albegova

2023 Исследования Даргавского могильника в Пригородном районе Республики Северная Осетия-Алания в 2019 г. [Investigations at the Dargavs Burial Ground in the Prigorodnyi District of North Ossetia-Alania in 2019]. *History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Caucasus* 19(4):1137-1160; <https://www.academia.edu/113342012/>.

A necropolis associated with the medieval Alan culture in southwestern Russia yielded a variety of beads made of glass, faience, amber, stone, bone, bronze, and clay, as well as pierced cowries. English abstract.

Vachadze, Gvantsa

2023 Translucent Glass Beads from Colchis in the Early Iron Age: Evidence from Tsaishi Cemetery. *History, Archaeology, Ethnology* X:364-379;
<https://www.academia.edu/112466040/>.

Establishes a typology for the beads recovered from a cemetery in western Georgia and investigates their chemical composition.

Vaday, Andrea H.

1985 Sarmatisches Gräberfeld in Törökszentmiklós-Surgán-Újtelep. *Acta Archaeologica* 37(3-4):345-390; <http://real-j.mtak.hu/215/>.

Beads recovered from a Sarmatian cemetery in Hungary include those made of glass, amber, coral, and various semi-precious stones.

1989 *Die sarmatischen Denkmäler des Komitats Szolnok: ein Beitrag zur Archäologie und Geschichte des sarmatischen Barbaricums*. Antaeus, Comm. Inst. Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung. 17/18.

An important detailed discussion of the beads, mostly glass, but also other materials (pp. 97-107) from Sarmatian contexts in Transylvania, Hungary. Tables of types and shapes and many drawings of beads.

2018 Késő szarmata periódus sírja Jánoshalmán [A Late Sarmatian Grave in Jánoshalmá]. In *Relationes rerum. Régészeti tanulmányok Nagy Margit tiszteletére*, edited by Anita Korom, pp. 269-290. *Studia ad Archaeologiam Pazmaniensia* 10.
<https://www.academia.edu/44795322/>.

A rich woman's grave in south-central Hungary was accompanied by a variety of beads made of amber, carnelian, limestone, and glass. German summary.

Vaday, Andrea H., Eszter Istvánovits, and Valéria Kulcsár

1989 Sarmatian Costume in the Carpathian Basin. *Klio* 71(1):107-114;
<https://www.academia.edu/14461567/>.

The study is based on three sources: the works of Greek and Latin authors, antique representations of barbarians, and archaeological evidence (including beads).

Vaday, Andrea H. and Károly Tankó

2020 The Celtic Cemetery at Ménfőcsanak. The Excavation before the Construction of Road No. 83 in 1993-94. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 71:443-560;
<https://www.academia.edu/44662531/>.

This key La Tène site in the Carpathian Basin of Hungary yielded beads of glass, amber, coral, and calcite.

Vaitkevičius, Vyintas

- 2003 Badania cmentarzyska kurhanowego koło wsi Pakalniai na Litwie. Przyczynek do dyskusji nad datowaniem początków kultury kurhanów wschodnioliteńskich. *Wiadomości Archeologiczne* LVI:1111-124; <https://www.academia.edu/113011710/>.

A burial at a barrow cemetery (late 2nd-early 3rd century) at Pakalniai, Lithuania, was accompanied by a necklace composed of 23 glass and 2 amber beads, 4 bronze bucket-shaped pendants, 4 bronze rolled-sheet cylinders, and 3 bronze wire spirals.

Vakirtzi, Sophia

- 2012 *Akr 8794: A Miniature Artifact from Akrotiri, Thera, and the “Whorl or Bead” Question in Light of New Textile Evidence*. In *Kosmos: Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Nicosh and Robert Laffineur, pp. 215-220. *Aegaeum* 33; <https://www.academia.edu/2024697/>.

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.

Valikhanli, Nailya and Afet Rustambayova (eds.)

- 2013 *Gold and Silver Archaeological Items of Azerbaijan. Catalogue*. Ziya, Baku. <https://www.academia.edu/42992163/>.

Illustrates and describes a variety of gold beads that are incorporated in earrings and necklaces.

Valiulina, Svetlana Igorevna

- 2000 Стеклённые бусы как источник по международным связям волжских булгар в VIII - начале XIII вв. [Glass Beads as a Source for International Relations of the Volga Bulgars in the 8th-early 13th Centuries]. In *Славяне, финно-угры, скандинавы, волжские булгары*, edited by A.N. Kirpichnikov et al., pp. 51-64. ИПК «Вести», St. Petersburg.

About glass beads as a source for international relations of the Volga Bulgars during the 8th to early 13th centuries.

- 2016 International Trade Relations of the Middle Volga Region in the Medieval Period through the Glass Evidence. *Archeologia Polski* LXI:113-169; <https://www.academia.edu/38883963/>.

Glass beads and other glass artifacts, occurring on a mass scale in the archaeological records of Volga Bulgaria, are of particular significance for research aimed at determining the nature of trade and goods exchange, as well as the trends in operation and their dynamics in the region.

- 2017 Die Glaserzeugnisse Bolgars und ihr Verhältnis zu anderen mittelalterlichen Glasproduktionen. *Annales du 20^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Fribourg / Romont 7-11 septembre 2015*, pp. 391-398. <https://www.academia.edu/38883728/>.

On the beads and other glass products of Bolgar and their relationship to other medieval glass productions. Russia.

Valiulina, Svetlana I., N.V. Eniosova, and O.V. Orfinskaya

2018 Комплексное исследование материалов из погребения 7 Больше-Тиганского могильника [Interdisciplinary Study of Materials from Burial 7 of the Bolshe-Tigansky Burial Ground]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 6:35-65; <https://www.academia.edu/41698753/>.

The grave goods from one of the most outstanding graves of the Early Magyar Bolshe-Tigansky cemetery in Tatarstan, Russia, that dates to the 9th-early 10th centuries include glass mosaic beads, as well as those of bone and shell. Data regarding the chemical composition of the glass specimens is provided. English summary.

Valk, Heiki, Pikne Kama, Riina Rammo, Martin Malve, and Mauri Kiudsoo

2013 The Iron Age and 13th-18th Century Cemetery and Chapel Site of Niklusmägi: Grave Looting and Archaeology. *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* 2012:109-132.

Excavations conducted in southeastern Estonia revealed a small collection of glass, amber, and stone beads, as well as cowrie shells. A most noteworthy find was a headband composed of four separately made narrow cloth bands decorated with tin plaques, glass beads, and bronze spirals.

Valk, Heiki, Anu Kivirüüt, Riina Rammo, Mirja Ots, and Jaana Ratask

2018 Archaeological Investigations on Ala-Kõrtsi Cemetery in Urvaste Parish Centre in Võrumaa. *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* 2017:97-110; <https://www.academia.edu/43822722/>.

Two main periods are represented at the site: 1) the Roman Iron Age (2nd/3rd-4th/5th centuries), which is represented by copper-alloy beads, and 2) the transition from the Final Iron Age to the Middle Ages (mainly the 13th century), represented by glass seed beads, perforated cowries, a metal pendant, and numerous copper-alloy spiral tubes that adorned two garments.

Valk, Heiki, Martin Malve, Taisi Juus, Mari-Anne Liblik, and Tõnno Jonuks

2019 Kodavere Medieval Cemetery – A Parish Churchyard? *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* 2018:119-138; <https://www.academia.edu/43822689/>.

Ornaments found with burials at a site in east-central Estonia include glass seed beads, spiral bronze tubes, perforated animal canines, various metal pendants, and cowries.

van Calker, Daniel Sacramento

2020 Revisitar a Lapa da Galinha (Alcanena, Santarém) : as práticas funerárias no Maciço Calcário Estremenho (4º e 3º milénios a.n.e.). M.A. thesis. Archaeology, University of Lisbon, Lisbon. <https://www.academia.edu/94772786/>.

Discusses the various beads and pendants associated with burials at the Lapa da Galinha cave necropolis in Alcanena, Portugal. It was utilized between the second half of the 4th and the first quarter of the 3rd millennium BC.

Vančugov, Vladimir P.

1996 Das Ende der Bronzezeit im nördlichen Schwarzmeergebiet: die Belozerka-Kultur. *Eurasia Antiqua* 2:287-309.

On the end of the Bronze Age in the northern Black Sea region, 12th-10th centuries BC. Beads are mentioned briefly: bone, shell, amber, and glass (pp. 296, 302, figs. 6, 11). Annular, ribbed,

and polychrome glass beads were analyzed; most local North Pontic. Ukraine. Summaries in Russian and German.

Vančugov, V.P. and L.V. Subbotin

2000 Noi complexe ale culturii Belozerka in zona dintre Nistru si Dunăre [New Complexes of the Belozerka Culture in the Dniester-Danube Interfluve]. *Thraco-Dacica* 21(1-2):163-176.

Bronze Age graves in Romania produced a variety of glass beads. In Romanian.

Van Es, W.A. and R.S. Hulst

1991 *Das merowingische Gräberfeld von Lent*. Nederlandse Oudheden 14.

Describes beads from a Merovingian cemetery in the Netherlands (pp. 91-92).

Van Gijn, Annelou

2006 Ornaments of Jet, Amber and Bone. In *Schipluiden: A Neolithic Settlement on the Dutch North Sea Coast c. 3500 cal BC*, edited by L.P. Louwe Kooijmans and P.F.B. Jongste, pp. 195-205. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 37/38. <https://www.academia.edu/81895484/>.

Discusses the beads and their production techniques.

2008 De ornamenten van Ypenburg. In *Ypenburg-locatie 4: Een nederzetting met grafveld uit het Midden-Neolithicum in het West-Nederlandse kustgebied*, edited by Hans Koot, Lauren Bruning, and Rob A. Houkes, pp. 277-288. Hazenberg Archeologie, Leiderdorp.

Discusses the amber and jet beads excavated at a Middle Neolithic cemetery on the west coast of the Netherlands. Includes a discussion of production techniques.

2008 Toolkits and Technological Choices at the Middle-Neolithic Site of Schipluiden, The Netherlands. In *'Prehistoric Technology' 40 Years Later: Functional Studies and the Russian Legacy*, edited by Laura Longo and Natalia Skakun, pp. 217-225. BAR International Series 1783. <https://www.academia.edu/81895484/>.

Discusses the local production of beads fashioned from jet, amber, and bird bone.

2013 Ornaments of Jet, Amber and Bone. In *Schipluiden: A Neolithic Settlement on the Dutch North Sea Coast c. 3500 CAL BC*, edited by Leendert P. Louwe Kooijmans and Peter F.B. Jongste, pp. 195-205. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 37/38.

Provides descriptions of the recovered beads and pendants, as well as details concerning their production.

2014 Beads and Pendants of Amber and Jet. In *A Mosaic of Habitation at Zeewijk (the Netherlands): Late Neolithic Behavioural Variability in a Dynamic Landscape*, edited by E.M. Theunissen, O. Brinkkemper, R.C.G.M. Lauwerier, B.I. Smit, and I.M.M. van der Jagt, pp. 119-128. *Nederlandse Archeologische Rapporten* 47.

Utilizes a biographical approach to the study of ornaments, including a characterization of the raw material, a reconstruction of the production processes, and examination of its use life, and a study of the context of deposition. The material dates to the Late Neolithic. See García-Díaz (2014) for stone beads from the site.

- 2017 Bead Biographies from Neolithic Burial Contexts: Contributions from the Microscope. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 103-114. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Focuses on the role of amber, jet, and bone beads in the materiality of burial practices during the Dutch Middle and Late Neolithic between 3750 and 2000 cal BC. Microscopic analysis of the beads provides evidence for repair, method of attachment, and extent of wear, revealing the variety in “bead biographies.”

Vanhaeren, Marian

- 2002 Les fonctions de la parure au paléolithique supérieur : de l’individu à l’unité culturelle.

Ph.D. thesis. University of Bordeaux I, Bordeaux.

A thorough study of ornaments made of different raw materials (shell, tooth, bone, antler, ivory, and stone) associated with Upper Paleolithic sites in France.

- 2005 The Evolutionary Significance of Beadmaking and Use. In *From Tools to Symbols, From Early Hominids to Modern Humans*, edited by F. d’Errico and L. Backwell, pp. 525-553. Wits University Press, Johannesburg.

- 2006 La parure: de sa production à la projection de l’image de soi. In *Un dernier hiver à Pincevent: les Magdaléniens du niveau IV0*, edited by Pierre Bodu, Michèle Julien, Boris Valentin, and Grégory Debout, pp. 35-49. *Gallia Préhistoire* 48.

Presents a thorough study of the shell beads recovered from Level IV0 at Pincevent, France, which contains the last traces of the Magdalenian peoples.

Vanhaeren, Marian and Francesco d’Errico

- 2001 La parure de l’enfant de la Madeleine (fouilles Peyrony). Un nouveau regard sur l’enfance au Paléolithique supérieur. *Paleo* 13:201-240; <https://doi.org/10.4000/paleo.1058>.

Taphonomic, technological, and morphometric analysis of the ornaments associated to the La Madeleine child burial, Dordogne region of France, is used to reconstruct bead manufacturing techniques, arrangements, and use wear.

- 2002 The Body Ornaments Associated with the Burial. In *Portrait of the Artist as a Child: The Gravettian Human Skeleton from the Abrigo do Lagar Velho and its Archeological Context*, edited by João Zilhão and Erik Trinkaus, pp. 154-186. *Trabalhos de Arqueologia* 22.

Explores the significance of the ornaments (4 deer teeth and 2 perforated shells) associated with the child through an archeozoological, technological, functional, and morphometric analysis of the objects, the result of which are interpreted in the light of actualistic and experimental data. Portugal.

- 2003 Le mobilier funéraire de la Dame de Saint-Germain-la-Rivière (Gironde) et l’origine paléolithique des inégalités. *Paleo* 15:195-238; <https://doi.org/10.4000/paleo.1293>.

The female burial in southwestern France was accompanied by a large number of perforated red-deer canines. The rarity and probable exotic origin of these teeth, the small number of paired

canines, and the technological and morphological homogeneity of the collection suggest that the teeth were obtained through long distance trade and represented prestige items.

2005 Grave Goods from the Saint-Germain-la-Rivière Burial: Evidence for Social Inequality in the Upper Palaeolithic. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 24(2):117-134.

The great number of perforated red deer canines found with the burial and the preference for teeth from young stags suggests that they were obtained through long-distance trade and represented prestige items. Contrary to the supposed egalitarian character of Upper Palaeolithic societies, these items may have materialized the integration of this individual into a privileged social group.

2006 Aurignacian Ethno-Linguistic Geography of Europe Revealed by Personal Ornaments. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 33(8):1105-1128.

The ethnic dimension of beadwork is conveyed through the use of distinct bead types as well as by particular combinations and arrangements on the body of bead types shared with one or more neighboring groups. Expecting these variants to leave detectable traces in the archaeological record, the investigators recorded the occurrence of 157 bead types at 98 European Aurignacian sites. This identified a definite cline sweeping counter-clockwise from the Northern Plains to the Eastern Alps via Western and Southern Europe through 14 geographically cohesive sets of sites.

2011 L'émergence du corps paré: Objets corporels paléolithiques. *Civilisations* 59(2):59-86; <https://doi.org/10.4000/civilisations.2589>.

Attempts to identify the function of personal ornaments in Paleolithic societies and understand the role of these objects in the earliest known symbolic cultures.

2017 Les dents percées de Praileaitz I. In *La cueva de Praileaitz I (Deba, Gipuzkoa, Euskal Herria)*, edited by X. Peñalver, S. San Jose, and J.A. Mujika-Alustiza. Munibe Monographs. Anthropology and Archaeology Series 1.

On the perforated animal teeth recovered from the Lower Magdalenian levels of Praileaitz I, a cave located in the Basque Country, Spain.

Vanhaeren, Marian, F. d'Errico, I. Billy, and F. Grousset

2004 Tracing the Source of Upper Palaeolithic Shell Beads by Strontium Isotope Dating. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 31(10):1481-1488.

Presents the first application of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope dating to identify the origin of Upper Paleolithic shell beads. Analysis of dentalium associated with the La Madeleine (France) child burial dated to $10,190 \pm 100$ BP revealed that the shells were collected on far away beaches rather than at nearer Miocene outcrops.

Vanhaeren, Marian, Francesco d'Errico, Miguel Ángel Fano Martínez, and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández

2005 La parure de la Cueva de El Horno (Ramales, Cantabria, Espagne). In *Industrie osseuse et parures du Solutrén au Magdalénien en Europe*, edited by V. Dujardin, pp. 197-208. Mémoire XXXIX de la Société Préhistorique Française. <https://www.academia.edu/913415/>.

Strata attributed to the Upper-Late Magdalenian, Azilian, and recent prehistoric periods at a cave site in northern Spain contained a variety of perforated gastropod shells, dentalium shells, and perforated red deer teeth.

Vanriest, Élise

2021 Glass Beadmaking and Enamel Lampwork in Paris, 1547-1610: Archival and Archaeological Data. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:45-53; <https://www.academia.edu/74315102/>.

Presents an overview of beadmaking in Paris, France, during the second half of the 16th century as seen through period documents and artifacts.

Vaquer, Jean-Sebastien

2019 Les éléments de parure en callaïs dans le Midi de la France au Néolithique et au Chalcolithique. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 333-350. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789692808>.

On the greenstone beads of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods in the south of France.

Vaquerizo Gil, D.

1990 La villa romana de “El Ruedo” (Almedinilla, Córdoba). *Archivo Español de Arqueología* 63:295-316.

Glass beads are mentioned, and a few illustrated, from a cemetery associated with a Roman settlement in southeastern Spain, dating to the beginning of 4th to early 7th centuries AD (p. 298 and fig. 5).

Varberg, Jeanette

2021 Mesopotamian and Egyptian Glass in Danish Bronze Age Graves. In *Vom Künstlichen Stein zum durchsichtigen Massenprodukt: Innovationen in der Glastechnik und ihre sozialen Folgen zwischen Bronzezeit und Antike*, edited by Florian Klimscha, Hans-Jörg Karlsen, Svend Hansen, and Jürgen Renn, pp. 105-117. Berlin Studies of the Ancient World 67. <https://refubium.fu-berlin.de/handle/fub188/29236>.

Glass beads from Danish and North German Bronze Age graves show surprising chemical parallels to glass from Egypt and Mesopotamia. It is argued that the Danish glass was part of the Mediterranean trade systems and that the Bronze Age glass network was able to bridge more than 5000 km.

Varberg, Jeanette, Bernard Gratuze, and Flemming Kaul

2015 Between Egypt, Mesopotamia and Scandinavia: Late Bronze Age Glass Beads Found in Denmark. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 54:168-181; <https://www.academia.edu/98704090/>.

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.

Varberg, Jeanette, Flemming Kaul, and Bernard Gratuze

2019 Bronze Age Glass and Amber: Evidence of Bronze Age Long Distance Exchange. *Adoranten* 2019:5-29; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342787189>.

Compositional analysis of glass beads from 39 Middle Bronze Age burials in Denmark connect Egypt and Mesopotamia with South Scandinavia.

Varga, István

1992 Későbronzkori üveggyöngy Bakonyjákóról. *Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő* 3/4:97-99.

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).

Varsik, Vladimír, Ľudmila Illášová, and Ján Štubňa

2021 Koráliky z germánskej rezidencie v Cíferi-Páci (juhozápadné Slovensko) / Beads from the Germanic Residence at Cífer-Pác (Southwest Slovakia). *Archeologické rozhledy* LXXIII:72-101; <https://www.academia.edu/64879251/>.

The site yielded a variety of glass beads, as well as those made from rare materials (marble, carnelian) and materials that appear exotic in the barbarian territory north of the Danube (coral, jade). Absorption spectroscopy was used to analyze glass colorants. English abstract.

Varsik, Vladimír and Titus Kolník

2021 *Cífer-Pác. Eine spätantike Residenz im Quadenland*. Teil 1. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 369. <https://www.academia.edu/81090984/>.

A Late Antique residence in Slovakia yielded beads made of glass, coral, stone, clay, and lead.

Vasileva, Zh. and I. Hadzhipetkov

2014 Ornaments. In *Yabalkovo*, Vol. 1., edited by J. Roodenberg, K. Leshtakov, and V. Petrova, pp. 409-414. *Ars et Technica Explicatus*, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski," Sofia.

Deals with the beads and pendants of stone, shell, bone, and clay uncovered at an Early Neolithic site in Bulgaria.

Vaškevičiūtė, Ilona

2000 Šukionių kapinynas (Pakruojo rajonas, lugumų apylinke) [Sukioniai Burial Ground]. *Lietuvos Archeologia* 20:159-211.

Large Semigallian cemetery in Lithuania, 8th-11th centuries, but mostly 10th-11th. Amber beads, an amulet, and a headdress of spirals combined with two orange beads were found in several graves (nos. 12, 50, 119, 121). Summaries in English and Russian.

2006 A New Type of Bronze Pin in the Eastern Baltic. *Archaeologia Baltica* 6:144-150.

Along with the rosette-headed pins found in rich female grave no. 138 at the Pavirvytė cemetery, Lithuania, were several amber beads and a two-strand necklaces of ribbed blue glass beads dating to the late 11th century.

Vaškevičiūtė, I. and J.A. Bakanauskas

2008 Galvos dangos ir jos puošybos terminija [Headdress and Headwear Decoration Terminology]. *Lietuvos Archeologija* 33:187-202.

Presents an illustrated catalog of the various types of women's headwear in use in northern Europe during the 3rd-12th centuries. Many of these incorporated bronze beads, mostly the spiral-tube type. Text is in Lithuanian but the headings and captions are also in English.

Vasks, Andrejs

2016 Contacts and Exchange in the Bronze and Pre-Roman Iron Age in the Territory of Latvia: Amber and Bronze in Focus. In *The Amber Roads*, edited by P.L. Cellarosi, R. Chellini, F. Martini, A.C. Montanaro, and L. Sarti, pp. 153-160. Millenni: Studi di archeologia preistorica 12. <https://www.academia.edu/123788653/>.

Examines the role and importance of amber and bronze in exchange contacts during the period under discussion, with examples of representative beads, pendants, and double-buttons.

Vasks, Andrejs, Laimdota Kalniņa, and Lins Daugnora

2011 Beltu Pilskalns [The Beltu Hill-Fort]. *Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija* XXV:73-99.

Fig. 12 (p. 89) illustrates some of the Middle Late Iron Age ornaments found at the fort: glass beads (nos. 8, 15, 16), a pendant ornament composed of a bronze wire loop with four paste beads (no. 5), and a blue glass bead attached to a bronze tinkler (no. 7). In Latvian with English summary.

Vass, Lóránt

2013 Roman Bone Artifacts from *Porolissum*: Contributions to the Knowledge of the Bone Industry from Roman Dacia. Ph.D. thesis. Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Beads, pendants, and amulets are among the bone and ivory objects recovered from the Roman city of Porolissum in Romania.

Vecci, Elisa

2023 L'ambra dei Liguri: attestazioni e modi di approvvigionamento nell'età del Bronzo e del Ferro. In *Preistoria e Protostoria della Liguria*, edited by Fabio Negrino and Vincenzo Tiné, pp. 947-957. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LXXIII, S3. <https://www.academia.edu/108528902/>.

Discusses amber beads and pendants found at sites ranging in date from the Middle Bronze Age to the end of the Iron Age in the Italian region of ancient Liguria, and the routes that were involved in their trade.

Vázquez Martínez, María de los Ángeles

2005 *El vidrio de época romana en la provincia de A Coruña*. Universidade de Santiago de Compostela.

Several forms of glass beads were recovered from Roman period sites in northwestern Spain.

Veliačik, Ladislav and Viera Némecová-Pavúková

1987 Zwei Bronzehorte aus Ivanovce. *Slovenská archeológia* 35(1):47-64.

Uncovered in northwestern Slovakia, bronze hoard no. 1 contained several necklaces composed of barrel-shaped bronze beads.

Velliky, Elizabeth C., Patrick Schmidt, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Sibylle Wolf, and Nicholas J. Conard

2021 Early Anthropogenic Use of Hematite on Aurignacian Ivory Personal Ornaments from Hohle Fels and Vogelherd Caves, Germany. *Journal of Human Evolution* 150, 102900; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhevol.2020.102900>.

This is the first study confirming the presence of anthropogenic ochre on Aurignacian-aged ivory beads from Europe.

Veling, Alexander

2018 *Das Spätantike Gräberfeld von Steinhaus bei Wels. Ein Beitrag zur Belegungsdauer spätantiker Nekropolen in Noricum ripense*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 310. <https://www.academia.edu/44825221/>.

Nine burials uncovered at a late antique necropolis in Upper Austria were accompanied by beads, mostly monochrome blue and green glass, plus two of amber.

Velsink, Jan G.

2022 Relief Beads before the Mycenaean Palaces. *BABESCH - Annual Papers on Mediterranean Archaeology* 97:23-50; doi: 10.2143/BAB.97.0.3290531.

On the early relief beads of gold sheet, glass, and faience that were made for personal adornment during the Late Bronze Age.

Venclová, Natalie

1985 Collection of Glass from Stradonice in Bohemia. *Annales du 9^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Nancy, France, 22-28 Mai 1983*, pp. 65-75. Liège.

The collection includes beads from the Late Hallstatt, La Tène, and Roman periods. About 400 ring beads (late La Tène-Celtic) were probably made locally. Czechia.

1986 The Problems of Study of Prehistoric Glass in Bohemia. In *Archaeology in Bohemia 1981-1985*, edited by Petr Charvát, pp. 279-285. The Archaeological Institute, Prague.

A short survey of prehistoric glass, mainly beads, from the Early Bronze Age to the Late La Tène Period; questions of origin and local manufacture. Czechia.

1990 *Prehistoric Glass in Bohemia*. Archeologický ústav ČSAV, Prague.

A detailed study of Bohemian glass including beads.

1994 Glass Beads of the Manětín-Hrádek. In *Die Anfänge der keltischen Zivilisation in Böhmen*, edited by Eva Soudská, pp. 90-125. Krystal OP, Prague.

<https://www.academia.edu/34238483/>.

On glass beads from the Manětín-Hrádek cemetery, Czech Republic. Text is provided in German, English, and Czech.

2006 Skleněný náhrdelník z Platěnic. In *Vita archaeologica. Sborník Víta Vokolky*, edited by R. Sedláček, J. Sigl, and S. Vencel, pp. 365-370. Hradec Králové - Pardubice. <https://www.academia.edu/34238979/>.

Discusses a necklace of glass eye beads from a cemetery in East Bohemia attributed to the Silesian-Platěnice culture. English abstract.

2015 Némčice and Pistiros: Glass Beads as Historical Markers in the Third Century BC. *Studia Hercynia* XIX(1-2):143-148; <https://www.academia.edu/30477006/>.

Compares La Tène glass beads from Némčice in Moravia to those found in the Greek town of Pistiros in central Bulgaria.

2016 *Némčice and Staré Hradisko: Iron Age Glass and Glass-Working in Central Europe*. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Prague. <https://www.academia.edu/31782780/>.

Offers a detailed analysis of the glass beads recovered from the Némčice settlement and the oppidum of Staré Hradisko, Czechia, 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.

Venclová, Natalie, Romana Kozáková, and Šárka Křížová

2020 Prstencové korále: vrchol nebo úpadek laténského sklářství? In *Krajinou archeologie, krajinou skla: Studie věnované PhDr. Evě Černé*, edited by Kateřina Tomková a Natalie Venclová, pp. 197-206. Most, Prague. <https://www.academia.edu/44098115/>.

Investigates the structure and composition of La Tène ring beads which have a core made of heterogeneous glass. English summary.

Venditti, Flavia, Madison J. McCartin, Melanie-Larisa Ostermann, Nicholas J. Conard, and Sibylle Wolf

2023 Foxes in Retrospect—Unraveling Human-Fox Relationships through Fox Tooth Ornaments in the Swabian Jura. *Quaternary* 6(3), 50. <https://doi.org/10.3390/quat6030050>.

Presents the first comprehensive study of 40 perforated fox teeth recovered from four cave sites in southwestern Germany.

Venturino Gambari, Marica

1995 *Navigatori e Contadini: Alba e la valle del Tanaro nella preistoria*. Quaderni della Soprintendenza Archeologica del Piemonte, Monografie 4. Famija Albeisa, Alba.

On Alba and the Tanaro Valley, Italy, in prehistory. Bronze Age glass beads (pp. 214-215, 217, fig. 194).

Vercoutère, C., K. Müller, L. Chiotti, R. Nespoulet, A. Staude, H. Riesemeier, and I. Reiche

2011 Rectangular Beads from the Final Gravettian Level of the Abri Pataud: Raw Material Identification and its Archaeological Implications. *ArchéoSciences* 35:259-271; <https://www.academia.edu/95838513/>.

Level 2 of a site in Dordogne, France, yielded a large assemblage of body ornaments that consists mostly 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 millenni AC: XII Colloqui International d'Arqueologia de Puigcerdà, 10-12 de novembre del 2000*, pp. 377-382. Institut d'Estudis Ceretans, Puigcerdà, Spain.

Reports on the jet beads and pendants recovered from 300 Chalcolithic sites in the Grands Causses region of France.

Verger, Stéphane

1998 Les trois âges de la dame de Blanot. In *L'atelier du bronzier en Europe du XXe au VIIIe siècle avant notre ère: production, circulation et consommation du bronze*, edited by C. Mordant, M. Pernot, and V. Rychner, pp. 33-39. Actes du colloque international Bronze '96, Neuchâtel et Dijon 1996.

Bronze and gold beads form part of the elaborate adornments of the Lady of Blanot, a Bronze Age woman whose remains were uncovered in the Côte-d'Or region of eastern France.

Veropoulidou, Rena

2015 Bizuteria/Jewellery. In *Życie codzienne w prahistorycznej Macedonii / Everyday Life in Prehistoric Macedonia*, vols. 1-2, edited by Marzena Szmyt, pp. 98-101, 194-197, 236-273. Archaeological Museum in Poznań, Poznań. <https://www.academia.edu/23826962/>; <https://www.academia.edu/23827147/>.

Vol. 1 presents a brief introduction to Neolithic and Bronze Age jewelry in prehistoric Macedonia in Polish and English, while the catalog in vol. 2 illustrates and describes in detail several examples of shell and stone beads, as well as pendants formed from marine shells and animal teeth.

2022 “Warming the Cockles of their Hearts”: Perforated Shells in Central Macedonia, Northern Aegean, during the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. In *Myrrini: Aegean Prehistory Studies, Honorary Volume for Ekaterini Papaefthymou-Papanthimou*, edited by N. Merousis, M. Nikolaidou, and L. Stefani, pp. 297-311. Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki. <https://www.academia.edu/83177021/>.

Examines the production, consumption, and deposition of perforated cockle shell pendants in central Macedonia, Greece.

Veropoulidou, Rena and Fotis Ifantidis

2004 *Unio pictorum* vs. *Spondylus gaederopus*: Όστρεα και οστρέινα αντικείμενα από το Δισπηλιό Καστοριάς [*Unio pictorum* vs. *Spondylus gaederopus*: Shells and Shell Jewelry from Dispilio, Kastoria]. *To Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη* 18:669-686; <https://www.academia.edu/167842/>.

Provides the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the beads and pendants recovered from a Neolithic site in Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Verrijckt, Jeroen

2014 Glaskralen uit de Brons- en IJzertijd in de Lage Landen. M.A. thesis. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam.

An illustrated catalog of Bronze and Iron Age glass beads found in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Verschoof, W.B.

2011 Beads for the Dead: The Production and Use of Ornaments in the Dutch Funnel Beaker Culture (3350-2750 Cal BC). M.A. thesis. University of Leiden, Leiden.

By using the concept of cultural biography of objects, insight is gained into how ornaments were treated during this period. Several patterns were distinguished in the choice of raw material, the shape of ornaments, the degree of use, and the deposition of ornaments. Most ornaments were made of amber, followed by jet and stone. A strong preference for disc-shaped beads was observed, followed by cylindrical-shaped beads.

2013 Riders on the Storm. Amber Ornaments as Pieces of Places in the Dutch Funnel Beaker Culture. In *From Funeral Monuments to Household Pottery. Current Advances in Funnel Beaker Culture (TRB/TBK) Research. Proceedings of the Borger Meetings 2008, The Netherlands*, edited by J.A. Bakker, S.B.C. Bloo, and M.K. Dütting, pp. 33-39. BAR International Series 2474.

It is argued that the amber ornaments deposited in Dutch megaliths refer to the everyday activity of traveling to and from and exploiting the coastal area.

Vertiienko, Hanna and Mykola Tarasenko

2022 До інтерпретації образів на амулетах-підвісках IV ст. до н. е. з Пісочинського могиляника [To the Interpretation of Images on the Amulets-Pendants of the 4th Cent. BC from Pisochynsky Burial Ground]. *The World of the Orient* 3:59-74;
<https://www.academia.edu/88637359/>.

Provides an analysis of the iconography and semantics of two ancient Egyptian amulets/pendants made of “Egyptian faience” found with Scythian female burial No. 1 at the Pisochynsky burial ground in southeastern Ukraine.

Vianello, A.

2005 *Late Bronze Age Mycenaean and Italic Products in the West Mediterranean: A Social and Economic Analysis*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1439.

A full treatment of the contexts of the glass and amber beads found in Italy associated with Mycenaean material: history of research, sites, museum collections, etc. (*see esp. pp. 89-95 passim*).

Vickers, M. and A. Kakhidze

2001 The British Georgian Excavation at Pichnvari 1998: the “Greek” and “Colehian” Cemeteries. *Anatolian Studies: Journal of the British School of Archaeology at Ankara* 51:65-90.

Georgia: numerous burials with finds of beads (pp. 68-69, 87, figs. 7-8).

2004 *Pichvnari 1: Greeks and Colchians on the East Coast of the Black Sea, Results of Excavations Conducted by the Joint British-Georgian Expedition 1998-2002*. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and Batumi Archaeological Museum, Georgia.

On a major Late Bronze Age settlement in what is now Georgia. The recovered Colchian beads (5th century BC) mostly form necklaces. Most are of plain glass, some tiny. Polychrome glass beads as well as amber and carnelian beads are also present. In the Greek burials (5th-4th

centuries BC), glass beads predominate and include eye types and clusters of pyramidal beads. Re: other materials, jet predominates but carnelian, marble, and amber are also present.

Vida, Tivadar

2011 Das Gräberfeld neben dem Horreum in der Innenbefestigung von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta. In *Keszthely-Fenékpuszta im Kontext spätantiker Kontinuitätsforschung zwischen Noricum und Moesia*, edited by Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáska, pp. 397-456. Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense 2

Illustrates the beads discussed by Pásztor (2011). Hungary.

Vida, Tivadar and Thomas Völling

2000 *Das slawische Brandgräberfeld von Olympia*. Archäologie in Eurasien 9. Slav cemetery in Greece. Glass beads form the backbone of the chronology of the site, being seen to match Middle and Late Avar types of ca. AD 650-800.

Vidrih Perko, Verena, Borut Križ, and Irena Sivec

2001 Amber from Ancient Sites on the Territory of Slovenia. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 187-194. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

Surveys material from its earliest appearance (Urnfield, Ha A1) through the copious Roman-period finds and into the Migration Period. Noteworthy is a necklace from Emona (modern Ljubljana), perhaps early 2nd century AD, with unique faceted amber beads (p. 191, 3).

Viel, Laurine, Sandrine Bonnardin, Maxence Bailly, and Xavier Margarit

2019 Perles supposées en variscite du sud-est de la France (Arles-Fontvieille, IV^e mill. av. J.-C.) : premiers résultats d'une recherche en devenir. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 465-478. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339746739>.

Initial study of possible variscite beads of the 4th millennium BC from southeastern France.

Vijande-Vila, Eduardo, Juan Jesús Cantillo-Duarte, José Ramos-Muñoz, Darío Bernal-Casasola, Salvador Domínguez-Bella, Sergio Almisas Cruz, Ignacio Clemente-Conte, Niccolò Mazzucco, Mila Soriguer-Escofet, Blanca Ruiz Zapata, María José Gil, et al.

2019 The Occupation of Benzú Cave (Ceuta) by Neolithic and Bronze Age Societies. *African Archaeological Review*; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10437-019-09335-z>.

Ornaments include both beads and pendants of shell, serpentine, and copper, primarily from Bronze Age contexts.

Vijande-Vila, Eduardo, Marta Díaz Zorita Bonilla, Berta Morell Rovira, Íñigo Olalde, Lydia P. Sánchez Barba Muñoz, Salvador Domínguez Bella, Steven D. Emslie, Serafín Becerra Martín, Ángel Rubio Salvador, Diego Salvador Fernández Sánchez, et al.

2022 At the beginnings of the Funerary Megalithism in Iberia at Campo de Hockey Necropolis. *Scientific Reports* 12, 9431; <https://www.academia.edu/83414910/>.

Located on an island in Bay of Cádiz, southern Spain, and in use from ca. 4300 to 3800 cal BC, the necropolis contained individuals who were accompanied by beads and pendants of bone, stone, shell, amber, and a ray vertebra.

Vilaça, Raquel and Francisco Gil

2023 El color del Mediterráneo en el Centro-interior del territorio portugués: Los primeros artefactos de vidrio y de *faïence*. In *Conexiones Culturales y Patrimonio Prehistórico*, edited by Juan Manuel Garrido Anguita, pp. 21-38. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.academia.edu/97283899/>.

Beads, the first glass artifacts to enter the territory of Portugal, appeared during the Bronze age. This article describes the beads recovered from various sites and reports their chemical composition.

Villalobos García, Rodrigo

2016 Evolución de los sistemas de artefactos sociotécnicos empleados en la Meseta Norte Española durante el Neolítico y Calcolítico. *BSAA arqueología* LXXXII:35-62;
<https://www.academia.edu/32510332/>.

Between the Early Neolithic and the Copper Age in north-central Spain, the energy expended on the production of ornaments such as beads and pendants of various materials and the number of colors employed grew while the proportion of people who used them decreased. At the same time, the size and density of the networks along which these artifacts were exchanged grew.

Villalobos García, Rodrigo and Carlos P. Odriozola

2016 Organizing the Production of Variscite Personal Ornaments in Later Prehistoric Iberia: The Mines of Aliste and the Production Sites of Quiruelas de Vidriales (Zamora, Spain). *European Journal of Archaeology* 19(4):631-651; <https://www.academia.edu/22350279/>.

Research has revealed that during the 4th millennium cal BC, variscite from Aliste in northwestern Spain was seldom used and ornament production was dispersed. However, there was a significant shift during the 3rd millennium cal BC when ornament production intensified and became concentrated in Quiruelas.

Villalobos García, Rodrigo, Carlos P. Odriozola, Germán Delibes de Castro, Manuel Santonja Gómez, Rosario Pérez Martín, Nicolás Benet Jordana, J. Francisco Fabián García, Elisa Guerra Doce, and Pilar Zapatero Magdaleno

2018 Cadena operativa y análisis tecno-tipológico de los adornos prehistóricos de variscita del centro-sur-occidente de la Meseta Norte Española. Historia de una tradición artesanal. *Complutum* 29(1):59-77; <https://www.academia.edu/38010897/>.

Analyzes the techno-typological features, scale, and organization of variscite adornment production patterns through time in the North Plateau of Spain.

Villaverde, Valentín, Cristina Real, Dídac Roman, Rosa María Albert, Ernestina Badal, Miguel Angel Bel, Mercè Bergadà, Patricia de Oliveira, Aleix Eixea, Irene Esteban, Álvaro Martínez-Alfaro, Carmen María Martínez-Varea, and Manuel Pérez-Ripoll

2017 The Early Upper Palaeolithic of Cova de les Cendres (Alicante, Spain). *Quaternary International* 515:92-124; <https://www.academia.edu/80262306/>.

Recovered ornaments include perforated shells, dentalium, perforated red deer atrophied canines, and a perforated lynx canine.

Vink, Heidi E. and Tobias B. Skowronek

2024 Lost on Their Way to Africa: On the Provenance of Brass Rod Ingots Produced for Eighteenth-century AD Slave Trade Found on Shipwreck *Paal 27.1* on the Island Terschelling, The Netherlands. In *Delivering the Deep: Maritime Archaeology for the 21st Century: Selected Papers from IKUWA 7*, edited by Kristin Ilves, Veronica Walker Vadillo, and Katerina Velentza, pp. 225-244. Bar International Series 3170. <https://www.academia.edu/40590667/>.

Includes a brief description of the glass beads (mostly drawn white) found on the wreck.

Viola, Stefano

2016 Significato sociale della *parure* in pietra tra l'età del Rame e il Bronzo Antico dell'Italia settentrionale. Un approccio tecno-funzionale attraverso la sperimentazione archeologica. D.Sc. thesis. University of Geneva.

On the social meaning of stone jewelry (including beads and pendants) from sites in northern Italy dating from the Copper to Early Bronze ages. Includes a detailed account of the manufacturing processes.

Viola, Stefano, Maria Adelaide Bernabo' Brea, Dino Delcaro, Federica Gonzato, Cristina Longhi, Giorgio Gaj, Roberto Macellari, Luciano Salzani, Alessandra Serges, James Tirabassi, and Marie Besse

2017 Types and Gesture. The Jewellery of the Copper Age in the Alps in a Techno-Typological Study. In *Materials, Productions, Exchange Network and their Impact on the Societies of Neolithic Europe*, edited by Marie Besse and Jean Guilaine, pp. 69-82. Archaeopress Archaeology, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/44571078/>.

Compares stone beads from archaeological sites in northern Italy of the Copper and Early Bronze ages. Details regarding manufacturing techniques are provided.

Viola, Stefano, G. Gaj, D. Del Caro, and M. Besse

2020 Techno-Functional Study of the Personal Ornaments in Lignite of the Boira Fusca Cave (Cuornè, Torino-Italy). *EXARC Journal* 3; <https://www.academia.edu/44571078/>.

Discusses six lignite microbeads recovered from a cemetery dating the Copper to Early Bronze Age (ca. 3400-1550 BC) with notes on the production process.

Vitale, Salvatore

2012 Dressing Up the Dead. The Significance of Late Helladic IIIB Adornments from Eleona and Langada at Kos. In *Kosmos. Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Nosch and Robert Laffineur, pp. 407-416. *Aegaeum* 33; <https://www.academia.edu/3585136/>.

Investigates the possible social and political implications of the collection of jewelry, adornments, and weapons recovered from Eleona and Langada on Kos, one of Greece's Dodecanese islands.

- 2016 Oggetti d'ornamento, gioielli ed altri reperti mobili dalle necropoli micenee di Eleona e Langada a Kos [Adornments, Jewelry, and Other Small Finds from the Mycenaean Cemeteries of Eleona and Langada on Kos]. In *ΔΡΟΜΟΙ. Studi sul mondo antico offerti a Emanuele Greco dagli allievi della Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene*, edited by Fausto Longo, Riccardo Di Cesare, and Santo Privitera, pp. 257-275. Pandemos, Athens. <https://www.academia.edu/30859816/>.

The recovered ornaments include beads and pendants made of stone, faience, glass paste, amber, and gold. Their typology reveals the wide range of Koan contacts outside the Aegean area, including Italy, north-central Europe, Egypt, and the Near East.

Vitezović, Selena

- 2011 The Neolithic Bone Industry from Drenovac, Serbia. In *Written in Bones: Studies on Technological and Social Contexts of Past Faunal Skeletal Remains*, edited by Justyna Baron and Bernadeta Kufel-Diakowska, pp. 117-136. Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Instytut Archeologii, Wrocław. <https://www.academia.edu/1121276/>.

Located in central Serbia, the Drenovac site yielded several perforated animal teeth, fragments of a pig's tusk that might be a pendant preform, and three shell beads.

- 2012 The White Beauty – Starčevo Culture Jewellery. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXIX:215-226; <https://www.academia.edu/2116412/>.

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.

- 2013 Personal Ornaments in the Vinča Culture: The Case Study of Vitkovo and Stragari. In *Archaeological Small Finds and their Significance. Proceedings of the Symposium: Costume as an Identity Expression*, edited by Iosif Vasile Ferencz, Nicolae Cătălin Rîșcuța, and Oana Tutilă Bărbat, pp. 9-22. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca. <https://www.academia.edu/42009726/>.

Discusses ornaments made from animal hard tissue found at two sites in Serbia. These include two unique pendants made from bone and antler, respectively.

- 2016 The Sea Within: The Use of Mollusc Shells as Ornaments in the Central Balkans Neolithic. In *Cucuteni Culture within the European Neo-Eneolithic Context: Proceedings of the International Colloquium "Cucuteni – 130," 15-17 October 2014, Piatra-Neamț, Romania*, edited by Constantin Preoteasa and Ciprian-Dorin Nicola, pp. 237-256. Editura "Constantin Matasă," Piatra-Neamț. <https://www.academia.edu/9759750/>.

Explores and synthesizes the available data on the shell ornaments (beads and pendants included) in the Starčevo and Vinča cultures.

- 2017 Osseous Raw Materials as Ornaments in the Bronze Age: The Case Study of Mokrin. In *Archaeotechnology Studies: Raw Material Exploitation from Prehistory to the Middle Ages*, edited by Selena Vitezović and Dragana Antonović, pp. 59-84. Serbian Archaeological Society, Belgrade. <https://www.academia.edu/35741570/>.

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.

- 2021 Bone Industry from Pločnik. In *The Rise of Metallurgy in Eurasia Evolution: Organisation and Consumption of Early Metal in the Balkans*, edited by Miljana Radivojević, Benjamin W. Roberts, Miroslav Marić, Julka Kuzmanović Cvetković, and Thilo Rehren, pp. 393-396; <https://www.academia.edu/78537220/>.

The only decorative object recovered from the Neolithic Pločnik settlement in southern Serbia is a very large bead fashioned from *Spondylus* shell. It is unusual in that beads of this size are not usually found within the Vinča culture area.

- 2021 Osseous Artifacts from the Maros-Culture Culture Necropolis at Ostojićevo (Northern Serbia). In *Bones at a Crossroads: Integrating Worked Bone Research with Archaeometry and Social Zooarchaeology*, edited by Markus Wild, Beverly A. Thurber, Stephen Rhodes, and Christian Gates St-Pierre, pp. 99-118. Sidestone Press, Leiden. <https://www.academia.edu/51506962/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants fashioned from bone, animal teeth, and mollusc shell. The ornaments are attributed to the Early and Middle Bronze Age.

- 2022 The Use of Mollusc Shells for Ornaments in the Bronze Age of the Southern Carpathian Basin. *Interdisciplinary Studies XXVII*: 59-75; <https://www.academia.edu/79905658/>.

Shells used for ornaments in the Maros culture include *Dentalium* (*Scaphopod*), several different *Bivalvia*, both marine and freshwater (*Glycymeris*, *Cardidae*, and *Unio*), *Columbella*, as well as a few more unidentified species that occur in small quantities.

- 2024 Lični ukrasi i pogrebni rituali u praistoriji. *Issues in Ethnology and Anthropology*, n.s. 19(3):759-778; <https://www.academia.edu/125967360/>.

The author points out that besides marking the identity and status of the deceased, personal ornaments found with burials may also represent a gift to the deceased or a divinity. They may also have had an apotropaic and a prophylactic function, for both the deceased and the participants in the burial ritual. They may also have had an emotional meaning. English and French abstracts.

- 2024 Taking the Deer by the Antlers: Deer in Material Culture in the Balkan Neolithic. *Arts* 13, 64; <https://www.academia.edu/122237751/>.

Ornaments made from deer skeletal elements include antler pendants of various forms and perforated red deer canines, as well imitations of the latter fashioned from bone.

Vitezović, Selena and Dragana Antonović

- 2020 Jewellery from Osseous and Lithic Raw Materials in the Vinča Culture. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 87-100. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Reports on the beads and pendants of bone, antler, teeth, shell, and stone associated with the Late Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic Vinča culture which was widespread in what is now the central Balkans and southern Pannonian region.

Vizcaíno Sánchez, Jaime

2007 *La presencia bizantina en Hispania (siglos VI-VII). La documentación arqueológica. Antigüedad y Cristianismo: Monografías históricas sobre la Antigüedad tardía* 24.

Chapter 16 discusses the beads recovered from the necropolis at Carthago Spartaria in Cartagena, Spain. Materials include, amber, resin of inferior quality, stone, and glass.

Vlachopoulos, Andreas and Fragoula Georma

2012 Jewellery and Adornment at Akrotiri, Thera: The Evidence from the Wall Paintings and the Finds. In *Kosmos. Jewellery, Adornment and Textiles in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by Marie-Louise Ncosh and Robert Laffineur, pp. 35-42. Aegaeum 33.

The commonest items of jewelry 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, as well as ribbons.

Vojčešćuk, Natalia

2013 Skleněné korálky ze Zvenigorodu ve světle výzkumů v roce 2010 [Glass Beads from Zvenigorod in Light of Research in 2010]. *Archaeologia Historica* 38(1):175-183; <https://digilib.phil.muni.cz/handle/11222.digilib/128314>.

Archaeological research at a fortified settlement near Lviv, western Ukraine, yielded wound and mosaic glass beads as well as two beads of rock crystal dating from the first half of the 11th century to the 13th century.

Vokotopoulou, I., A. Despinis, D. Misailidou, and M. Tiverios

1985 *Sindos: katalogos tes ektheses. Arkhaiologiko Mouseio Thessalonikes*. Ministry of Culture, Athens.

Catalog of material from an Archaic and Classical cemetery on Sindos, Greece. Includes elaborate gold and amber beads. In Greek.

Volkman, Armin and Claudia Theune

2001 Merowingerzeitliche Millefioriperlen in Mitteleuropa. *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift* 4:521-554; <https://www.academia.edu/1224495/>.

On Merovingian millefiori beads in Central Europe with information on production techniques.

Volodarets-Urbanovych, Ya.V. and V.A. Nesterovskyi

2022 Бурштинові намистини зі слов'янських ранньо-середньовічних пам'яток:аналіз джерельної бази [Amber Beads from Slavic Early Medieval Monuments: Analysis of the Source Base]. *Arheologia* 3:32-57; <https://www.academia.edu/87431642/>.

Provides a catalog of the amber beads recovered from 21 archaeological monuments and complexes in central Ukraine.

Voloshinov, Aleksei Aleksandrovich and Viacheslav Vadimovich Masiakin

2022 Могильник Сувлу-Кая III – первой половины V в. в Юго-Западном Крыму: особенности погребального обряда и инвентаря [The Third- to the First Half of the Fifth-Century Cemetery of Suvlu-Kaia in the South-Western Crimea: The Features of the Funeral Rite and Grave Goods]. In *The Roman Period Cemetery of Frontovoe 3: The*

Barbarians on the Borders of the Empire, edited by Anna V. Mastykova and Elzara A. Khairedinova, pp. 146-173. Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/86188362/>.

Illustrates the varieties of glass, amber, and stone beads recovered from a site in southern Ukraine (Fig. 12).

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 (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. German summary.

1997 Poznorimski grobovi z grobisca pri Dijaskem domu v Rabelčji vasi na Ptuj [Late Roman graves in Ptuj]. *Arheološki Vestnik* 48:307-322.

Slovenia: some beads, including blue glass (fig. 10). In Slovene with German summary.

Vornic, Vlad

2016 Chronology of Sântana de Mure-Černjachov Type Necropolis from Brăviceni, Orhei District. *Tyragetia*, n.s., X[XXV](1):285-301; <https://www.academia.edu/67847707/>.

A 4th-century AD necropolis in central Moldova yielded a small group of ornaments including pendants-amulets made of marine shells and fish vertebrae, as well as glass and coral beads.

Vornic, Vlad, Valeriu Bubulici, and Sergiu Popovic

2016 Sarmatian Necropolis from Medeleni (Com. Petrești, Ungheni District, Republic of Moldova). *Journal of Ancient History and Archeology* 3(3):20-48; <https://www.academia.edu/59122762/>.

Attributed to the second half of the 1st-2nd centuries AD, the burials were accompanied by stone, amber, coral, and glass beads, as well as pendants made of gold, bronze, and glass.

Vornicu-Țerna, Andreea and Stanislav Țerna

2020 Signs of a New Era: The Anthropomorphic Pendants and Figurines Made of Osseous Materials and the Chalcolitization of the North-Western Pontic Region. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 101-119. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342946320>.

The appearance of the objects is related to the emergence of the Chalcolithic way of life in the study area and played an important role in the power and prestige discourse during the transformation processes undergone by the Cucuteni-Tripolye societies. Includes information regarding the production process.

Vorobeva, Elena E. and Darja O. Kutuzova

2017 Классификация бус Анаткасинского могильника [Classification of Beads from Anatkasi Burial Ground]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 1:73-77; <https://www.academia.edu/41641878/>.

Provides descriptions of the glass beads recovered from a cemetery of the Early Middle Ages in the Mari-Chuvash Volga area of eastern Russia. English abstract.

Vörös, Gabriella

1996 Temetkezési szokások és viselet egy dél-alföldi szarmata temetőben (Szeged-Tápé) [Bestattungssitten und Trachten eines Sarmatischen Gräberfeldes in der südlichen Tiefebene (Szeged-Tápé)]. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* II:111-176.

Sarmatian cemetery, Hungary. Women had bead necklaces and armbands and skirts with bead decoration sewn on in broad stripes. Children had beads and amulets around the neck, men a single bead on an armring. Glass, carnelian, amber. Summary in German.

2003 A ruhák aljának gyöngyözése a Madaras-Halmok szarmata temető sírjaiban (statisztika – tipológia) [Der perlenverzierte Saum von Bekleidungsstücken in der Gräbern des sarmatischen Gräberfeldes Madaras-Halmok (Statistik – Typologie)]. *Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* IX:145-150.

Discusses the statistical and typological aspects of the beaded hems of garments found in Sarmatian graves at the Madaras-Halmok cemetery, Hungary.

Voyatzis, Mary E.

2014 Objects from the Temple Excavation. In *Tegea I: Investigations in the Temple of Athena Alea 1991-94*, edited by Erik Østby, pp. 467-538. Papers and Monographs from the Norwegian Institute at Athens 3. <https://www.academia.edu/87297148/>.

Ornaments recovered from the 8th-century BC temples at the ancient city of Tegea in southern Greece include beads and pendants made of bronze, gold, bone, glass, and glass paste.

2014 Objects from the Northern Sector. In *Tegea II: Investigations in the Sanctuary of Athena Alea 1990-94 and 2004*, edited by Erik Østby, pp. 163-262. Papers and Monographs from the Norwegian Institute at Athens 4. <https://www.academia.edu/101308072/>.

Ornaments from the sanctuary at Tegea include bronze and terra cotta beads and pendants, as well as beads of bone and glass.

Vrielynck, Olivier

2009 *Les perles du cimetière mérovingien de Bossut-Gottechain, Etude préliminaire*. Service public de Wallonie.

Presents a preliminary study of the beads from the Merovingian cemetery at Bossut-Gottechain, Belgium.

2012 Tombes mérovingiennes à Saint-Denis. *Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur* 86:111-117.

Describes and illustrates three fancy glass beads recovered from a Merovingian tomb at Nausipont, Belgium.

2015 Le cimetière du bas-empire et mérovingien de Spontin. Catalogue du mobilier et révision des données. *Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur* 89.

A cemetery in Belgium utilized from 380 AD to 420 AD yielded a wide variety of glass beads, monochrome and decorated, as well as some of amber and jet.

Vujević, Dario

2011 Istraživanja tumula na Ljubačkoj Kosi 2007. Godine / 2007 Excavation of Tumuli at Ljubačka Kosa. *Archaeologica Adriatica* V:1-31; <https://www.academia.edu/2937989/>.

Dating to approximately the second stage of the Liburnian culture (8th-7th centuries BC), burials in tumuli in west-central Croatia were accompanied by simple necklaces composed of amber, bone, and glass beads.

Vyner, Blaise and Richard Annis (eds.)

2024 *An Early Bronze Age Cemetery at Windmill Fields, Ingleby Barwick, Teeside, North Yorkshire*. *Archaeologia* 113. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380639158>.

Grave goods include tiny jet disk beads, tubular sheet-bronze beads, and a stone disk bead, likely chalk.

Waarsenburg, Demetrius

1995 *The Northwest Necropolis of Satricum: An Iron Age Cemetery in Latium Vetus*. Thesis Publishers, Amsterdam.

Beads are noted and discussed *passim*. See especially “Amber burial tomb VI” (pp. 399-492): a mid-7th-century priestess buried in a dress of amber beads. Italy.

Wachsmann, S.

1987 *Aegeans in the Theban Tombs*. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 20.

A thorough reassessment of the Egyptian frescoes that show beads as a medium of contact with the Aegean (see esp. pp. 54f., 74f).

Waddell, John

1998 *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland*. Galway University Press, Galway. <https://www.academia.edu/27840012/>,

Beads and pendants of glass, faience, amber, jet, bone, stone, pottery, and gold are mentioned throughout the text. See the Index for specific pages.

Wagner, Annette and Jaap Ypey

2011 *Das Graberfeld auf dem Donderberg bei Rhenen: Katalog*. Sidestone Press, Leiden.

The beads, mainly glass, recovered from a Frankish cemetery in the Netherlands are described by grave.

Wagner, Heiko

2006 *Glasschmuck der Mittel- und Spätlatènezeit am Oberrhein und den angrenzenden Gebieten: Ausgrabungen und Forschungen* 1. Greiner, Remshalden.

This study is based on a study of material in numerous museums. After discussing typology and chronology, the author deals with the manufacturing technology of bracelets and ring beads. A larger number of samples from the mid-and late La Tène period were analyzed by XRF and

provide information on different production sites. Then special forms of Celtic glass production, including glass beads, are discussed. Rhine Valley, Germany. For a review, see Gebhard (2008).

Wajda, Sylwia

2014 WYROBY SZKLANE [Glassware]. In *Średniowieczne cmentarzysko w Czarnej Wielkiej. Stan. I, woj. podlaskie (badania 1951-1978), tom. II*, edited by Halina Karwowska, pp. 57-103. Muzeum Podlaskie w Białymstoku, Białystok. <https://www.academia.edu/18978843/>.

Describes a wide range of drawn, wound, and sintered glass beads from an early medieval site in northeastern Poland. Includes the results of detailed chemical analysis. English summary.

2019 Paciorki szklane [Glass Beads]. In *Cieple. Elitarna nekropola wczesnośredniowieczna na Pomorzu Wschodnim*, edited by Sławomir Wadyl, pp. 216-231. Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku, Gdańsk. <https://www.academia.edu/47749656/>.

Reports on the types of glass beads recovered from Cieple, an elite early medieval necropolis in Eastern Pomerania, and their chemical composition.

Wajda, Sylwia and Paweł Gan

2021 Paciorki szklane z cmentarzyska kurhanowego w Lipsku-Polesiu [Glass Beads from the Barrow Cemetery in Lipsk-Polesie]. In *Unikatowe wczesnośredniowieczne cmentarzysko kurhanowe w Lipsku-Polesiu, gm. Zamość*, edited by Wojciech Borkowski and Wojciech Brzeziński, pp. 209-215. Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne XII. <https://www.academia.edu/81362915/>.

Reports on the glass beads from a cemetery in eastern Poland. Includes information regarding production techniques and chemical composition.

Walker, Pamela Anne

2012 Fashioning Death: The Choice and Representation of Female Clothing on English Medieval Funeral Monuments 1250-1450. Ph.D. thesis. School of Arts, Histories and Cultures, The University of Manchester.

Includes a study of the depiction of jewelry (including necklaces) on monuments which reveals that perceived notions of jewelry being popular with medieval women does not concur with the evidence from the funeral monuments. Analysis of literary, documentary, and archaeological sources shows that visual sources must not be taken at face value to illustrate discussions because they need to be seen in context as a funeral monument with its own function, which is the key argument of this thesis.

Walter, Susanne

2008 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Mengen (Kr. Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald). Inaugural Ph.D. dissertation. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München.

Presents a thorough analysis of the beads found with female burials in an early medieval cemetery in southern Germany. Materials include glass, shell, metal (bronze and lead), and various stones.

Walter, S., Ch. Peek, and A. Gillich

2008 *Kleidung im Frühen Mittelalter. Am liebsten schön bunt!* Porträt Archäologie 3. Esslingen.

Clothing in the early Middle Ages; beads included.

Warmenbol, Eugène

1996 Les perles en verre de l'âge du bronze trouvées à Han-sur-Lesse (Nr.). *Lunula: Archaeologia protohistorica* 4:54-56.

Bronze Age glass beads discovered at Han-sur-Lesse, Belgium.

1999 Le soleil des morts: les ors protohistoriques de Han-sur-Lesse (Namur, Belgique). *Germania* 77/1:39-69.

Major Bronze Age site in Belgium, mostly Bronze final (Urnfield), with important gold finds including beads with filigree and granulation (Italian imports), grooved cylindrical beads, biconical beads, and a unique(?) bead “*en diabololo*” made of two joined bicones.

Wärmländer, Sebastian K.T.S. and Linda Wåhlander

2012 Vikingatida pärlhängen silvertrådens form och tillverkning. In *Birka nu. Pågående forskning om världsarvet Birka och Hovgården*, edited by Charlotte Hedenstierna-Jonson, pp. 141-150. The National Historical Museum, Stockholm. Studies 22. <https://www.academia.edu/4962702/>.

Reports on Viking earrings composed of beads mounted on silver wire in Sweden.

Wärmländer, Sebastian K.T.S., Davide Zori, Jesse Byock, and David A. Scott

2010 Metallurgical Findings from a Viking Age Chieftain's Farm in Iceland. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37:2284-2290; <https://www.academia.edu/80955371/>.

Several glass beads were uncovered including black eye beads, beads with a metal-foil covering, and monochrome yellow. All were subjected to compositional analysis, revealing that the eye beads may have originated in Turkmenistan.

Watrous, L.V.

2005 Cretan International Relations during the MM IA Period and the Chronology of Seager's Finds from the Mochlos Tombs. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 108-115. Aegaeum 25.

Egyptian gold tubular beads are now down-dated from Early Minoan to Middle Minoan (p. 113, pl. XIV: 34, 35). Crete.

Webb, V.E.S.

1996 Faience and Glass. In *Knossos North Cemetery – Early Greek Tombs*, edited by J.N. Coldstream, and H.W. Catling, vol. II, pp. 599-610. British School at Athens Supplement Volume 28.

The bead section (pp. 599-603) is an outstanding contribution, with clear, exceptionally careful descriptions, and with comparanda and literature cited in abundance. A rare find, the first from Crete, is a glass bird (pp. 602f.) like those from Rhodes.

Weber, Manuela

2015 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Rodersdorf. Ausgrabungen auf dem Kleinbüel 2000 und 2001*. Beiträge zu Archäologie und Denkmalpflege im Kanton Solothurn 3.

The grave goods interred with women and girls in an Early Middle Ages cemetery in Switzerland included a variety of amber and glass beads.

Webster, G.

1989 The Polychrome Glass Beads in Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury. *Shropshire History and Archaeology* LXVI:128.

On two rare Germanic S-bend polychrome beads from Wroxeter, the only examples so far found in Britain. England, United Kingdom.

Wegewitz, W.

1994 *Das Abenteuer der Archäologie – Erlebte Vorgeschichte: Archäologische Untersuchungen und Funde im Gebiet der Niederelbe vom 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart*. Isensee, Oldenburg.

The chapter on Late Saxon cemeteries in the region of the lower Elbe River in Germany includes color photos of many kinds of decorated glass beads (pp. 339-342, fig. 386).

Weissharr, H.-J.

1989 *Die Deutschen Ausgrabungen auf der Pevkakia-Magula in Thessalien. I: Das späte Neolithikum und das Chalcolithikum*. Universität Heidelberg, Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Archäologie der Mittelmeer-Kulturräume 28.

Bone and marble beads (p. 49, pls. 38, 40, 63) are among the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic artifacts encountered at Thessaly, Greece.

Welander, R.D.E., Colleen Batey, and T.G. Cowie

1987 A Viking Burial from Kneep, Uig, Isle of Lewis. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 117:149-174.

The burial of a wealthy woman was accompanied by 44 segmented glass beads.

Welch, M.

2008 Report on Excavations of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Updown, Easry, Kent. In *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 15:1-146.

Many graves, many beads, mostly glass (*see esp.* the discussion on pp. 32f.). England, United Kingdom.

Wells, Berit

1976 *Asine II: Results of the Excavations East of the Acropolis, 1970-74. The Protogeometric Period*. Fasc. 4, Parts 2-3. Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institute i Athen XXIV(2-3).

Beads are not numerous, but noteworthy as coming from a crucial and enigmatic period.

Wells, P.S.

1984 Prehistoric Charms and Superstitions. *Archaeology* 37(3):38-43.

Glass and amber beads worn as amulets in Late Iron Age Slovenia.

Wels-Weyrauch, Ulrike

1991 *Die Anhänger in Südbayern*. F. Steiner, Stuttgart.

On pendants, beads, and other ornaments in southern Bavaria, Germany, from the Early Bronze Age to late Urnfield (Ha B3).

Wenn, Camilla Cecilie

2016 *RV.9 Krokå-Langeid. Del II: Gravfelt fra vikingtid, Langeid Øvre, 2/1, Bygland k., Aust-Agder*. Archaeological Section, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, Oslo.
<https://www.academia.edu/82853071/>.

Burial 30 at the Viking Age Langeid cemetery in southern Norway wore a necklace composed of several varieties of glass and amber beads.

Wentink, Karsten

2020 *Stereotype. The Role of Grave Sets in Corded Ware and Bell Beaker Funerary Practices*. Sidestone Press, Leiden.

Discusses the amber beads, buttons, and pendants recovered from Late Neolithic A and B graves in the Netherlands, including manufacturing techniques and use/wear.

White, Mrs.

2014 From the Past (1854): A Chapter on Necklaces, Old and New. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 26:65-67; <https://www.academia.edu/39095884/>.

Originally published in *Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book* in 1854 (pp. 213-216), this article presents a brief history of necklaces among the classic Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, as well as the British, from the perspective of an educated English lady. It is an instructive early study of strung adornments based on antiquarian, historical, and literary sources.

White, Randall

1989 Production Complexity and Standardization in Early Aurignacian Bead and Pendant Manufacture: Evolutionary Implications. In *The Human Revolution: Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origins of Modern Humans*, edited by P. Mellars and C. Stringer, pp. 366-390. Edinburgh University Press.

1989 Toward a Contextual Understanding of the Earliest Body Ornaments. In *The Emergence of Modern Humans: Biocultural Adaptations in the Later Pleistocene*, edited by Erik Trinkaus, pp. 211-231. Cambridge University Press.

1989 Visual Thinking in the Ice Age. *Scientific American* 261(1):92-99;
<https://www.academia.edu/26364134/>.

Discusses the implications of the appearance of ornaments such as beads and pendants during the Aurignacian period. The technological aspects are also dealt with.

1992 Bone, Antler and Ivory Objects from Abri Blanchard, Commune de Sergeac (Dordogne), France. In *French Paleolithic Collections in the Logan Museum of Anthropology*, edited by R. White and L.B. Breitborde, pp. 97-120. Bulletin of the Logan Museum of Anthropology, New Series 1(2).

The material recovered from an Aurignacian cave site in France includes basket-shaped beads of ivory and steatite.

- 1993 A Social and Technological View of Aurignacian and Castelperronian Personal Ornaments in SW Europe. In *El Origen del Hombre Moderno en el Suroeste de Europa*, edited by V. Cabrera Valdès, pp. 327-357. Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia, Madrid. <https://www.academia.edu/3606358/>.

Personal ornaments first appear in Europe in Aurignacian levels dated to at least 40,000 BP. There is no credible evidence for such objects in Mousterian/Castelperronian contexts that pre-date or are contemporaneous with the initial Aurignacian presence in Europe. Examples of beads and pendants are described and discussed.

- 1993 Technological and Social Dimensions of “Aurignacian-Age” Body Ornaments across Europe. In *Before Lascaux: The Complex Record of the Early Upper Paleolithic*, edited by Heidi Knecht, Anne Pike-Tay, and Randall White, pp. 277-299. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. <https://www.academia.edu/3606376/>.

Presents a survey of Aurignacian ornaments from various in France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, their cultural implications, and technology.

- 1995 Ivory Personal Ornaments of Aurignacian Age: Technological, Social and Symbolic Perspectives. In *Le travail et l'usage de l'ivoire au Paléolithique Supérieur*, edited by J. Hahn, M. Menu, Y. Taborin, Ph. Walter, and F. Widemann, pp. 29-62. Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali, Ravello. <https://www.academia.edu/19857279/>.

The technology of ivory bead production is shown to have been extraordinarily labor intensive and to have varied from one European region to the next.

- 2007 Systems of Personal Ornamentation in the Early Upper Palaeolithic: Methodological Challenges and New Observations. In *Rethinking the Human Revolution: New Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origin and Dispersal of Modern Humans*, edited by P. Mellars, K. Boyle, O. Bar-Yosef, and C. Stringer, pp. 287-302. McDonald Institute Monographs, Cambridge. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303837076>.

Discusses the production of Aurignacian beads and pendants. Those from ensemble 2 at the Grotte des Hyènes, Brassempouy, France, were made from ivory, chlorite, talc, calcite, bone, hematite, and lignite.

- 2010 Les parures de l'Aurignacien ancien et archaïque: Perspectives technologiques et régionales des fouilles récentes. In *De Néandertal à l'homme moderne : l'Aquitaine préhistorique, vingt ans de découvertes (1990-2010)*, edited by V. Mistrot, pp. 93-103. Éditions Confluences, Bordeaux.

Presents an overview of the ornaments (including beads and pendants) utilized by the Aurignacian culture of the Upper Palaeolithic period.

White, Randall and Christian Normand

- 2015 Les parures de l'Aurignacien ancien et archaïque de la grotte d'Isturitz : perspectives technologiques et régionales. In *Aurignacian Genius : art, technologie et société des premiers hommes modernes en Europe. Actes du symposium international, 8-10 avril*

2013, *New York University*, edited by Randall White and Raphaëlle Bourrillon, pp. 140-166. P@lethnologie 7. <https://www.academia.edu/19741790/>.

Focuses on the techniques used for perforating teeth; the chronological variation in the selection of animal teeth (and one human tooth); the raw materials used for the beads and pendants (amber, ivory, talc, bone); data concerning local personal ornament production (or not); the exploitation of amber and its provenance; and the existence of abundant personal ornaments (pendant-anthropomorphic sculpture and shells) in the Archaic Aurignacian levels.

White, Roger H.

1988 *Roman and Celtic Objects from Anglo-Saxon Graves: A Catalogue and an Interpretation of their Use*. British Archaeological Reports 191.

See p. 111 for an account of chronological and cultural distinctions between glass and faience beads. England, United Kingdom.

Whitehead, Kate S.

2015 How Can the Study of Personal Ornaments Contribute to Gender Studies for the Neolithic in Italy? M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University College London. <https://www.academia.edu/17744163/>.

Uses case studies from both funeral contexts and non-funeral context sites to draw conclusions regarding any patterns observed with regard to ornaments and gender. Concentrates on beads and pendants.

Whitley, J.

2003 Archaeology in Greece 2002-2003. *Archaeological Reports* 49:1-88.

Mycenaean tombs (Late Helladic IIIA) at Daphni Peneias yielded faience beads (pp. 36f., fig. 64), though some of those illustrated are clearly carnelian.

Wickenden, N.P.

1992 *The Temple and Other Sites in the North-Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus*. Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 9; Council for British Archaeology Research Report 75.

Describes a variety of glass beads as well as one jet bead. England, United Kingdom.

Wielowiejski, J.

1987 Depositi dell'ambra sul territorio tra la parte media del Danubio e il Mar Baltico dal I secolo a.C. al V secolo d.C. *Archaeologia Polona* XXV-XXVI:75-84.

On the shapes and manufacture of amber beads and the amber trade of barbarian tribes with one another and with Rome.

Wielowiejski, Przemyslaw

1997 Bernsteinperlen und römisch-barbarische Kulturkontakte in Mitteleuropa. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 95-101. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Baltic succinate (amber) beads are widely distributed, being found in many parts of "barbaric" and Roman Europe. Deposits of unworked amber and amber beads, their forms and decoration, show that Roman influence spread along trade routes linking southern and northern Europe.

Wiggins, Ken with Emily Kane

2019 *Archaeological Excavation Report, E2171 Killeany 1, County Laois*. Vol. 2. Archaeological Consultancy Services Ltd., Dublin.
<https://repository.dri.ie/catalog/d7925w97f>.

Forty-four bone disc beads found around the neck of a female burial (p. 211) are interpreted as a *paternoster* (a set of prayer beads).

Wigren, S. and K. Lamm

1984 *Excavations at Helgö IX: Finds, Features, and Functions*. Almqvist and Wiksell International, Stockholm.

The Helgö beadmaking industry considered in the context of the site as a whole. Sweden.

Wikensten, Maria Lönnegren

2011 *Pärlor från Västergarn: En studie av pärlorna påträffade under åren 2006-2010*. Gotland College, Visby, Sweden.

Beads recovered from buildings in Västergarn parish, Gotland, Sweden, are dated to the 11th-12th centuries. Some beads, which probably belonged to rosaries, set the excavated area in a Christian environment, at least during some of its active years. Materials include glass, various stones, and bone.

Wiker, Gry

2003 Beads from an Early Urban Settlement at Kaupang, Vestfold, in Norway. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:24-27.

Over 3500 beads were found in the settlement area, mostly of glass, but including amber, rock crystal, amethyst, carnelian, agate, and faience. The beads were mostly imported and include mass-produced drawn glass beads which make up about 45% of the total bead assemblage.

2007 Monochrome Blue Kaupang Beads: Local Manufacture or Import? In *Innere Strukturen von Siedlungen und Gräberfeldern als Spiegel gesellschaftlicher Wirklichkeit? Akten des 57. Internationalen Sachsensymposiums vom 26. bis 30. August 2006 in Münster*, edited by Christoph Grünewald and Torsten Capelle, pp. 137-143. Aschendorff, Münster.

On the origin of blue beads from a site in southeastern Norway.

Wilczyński, Jarosław, Anita Szczepanek, P. Wojtal, M. Diakowski, Michał Wojenka, and D. Sobieraj

2014 A Mid Upper Palaeolithic Child Burial from Borsuka Cave (Southern Poland). *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology*; <https://www.academia.edu/17966148/>.

Six deciduous teeth of a modern *Homo sapiens* infant were discovered in layer VI, together with 112 pendants made from the teeth of European elk and steppe wisent or aurochs.

Wilk, Stanisław

2014 Early Bronze Burial Materials from Site 2 in Książnice, Świętokrzyskie Province. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 66:241-278; <https://www.academia.edu/9346509/>.

Three burials of the Mierzanowice culture uncovered in southern Poland were accompanied by various ornaments including bone, shell, and faience beads, and boar-tusk pendants. Some of the shell beads formed a diadem on the skull of an adult male.

Wilk, Stanisław and Aldona Garbacz-Klempka

2016 Eneolithic Copper Jewellery from Grave 7 of the Lublin-Volhynian Culture at Site 2 in Książnice, Świętokrzyskie Province, Poland. Typological and Physical Metallurgy Characteristic. *L'Institut d'Archéologie de l'Université Jagellonne de Cracovie, Recherches Archéologiques* N.S. 8:29-46; <https://www.academia.edu/34277007/>.

Two tubular beads made of rolled sheet copper are included in the assemblage. Their chemical composition is discussed as is the distribution of these bead forms.

Wilkie, Nancy C.

2000-2001 Stone Beads and Sealstones from the Mycenaean Tholos Tomb at Nichoria, Greece. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 12-13:7-16; <https://www.academia.edu/24327471/>.

The Bronze Age tomb held the remains of at least 16 individuals, accompanied by seals and beads of amethyst, carnelian, agate, and other stones, which give evidence for contacts with other sites on the Greek mainland and in the wider Aegean area.

Will, Mathias

1994 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Dachwig, Lkr. Gotha. *Alt-Thüringen* 28:171-212. An early medieval cemetery in Germany yielded a variety of glass beads, as well as one of amber and several shell examples.

Williams, B.B., J.L. Wilkinson, and R.W. Magee

1991-1992 Bronze Age Burials at Kilcroagh, County Antrim, and Faience Beads in Ireland. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 54/55:48-60; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20568160>.

Intact vessels recovered from a cordoned-urn cemetery contained segmented faience beads, as well as a chlorite bead.

Willing, Matthias

1995 Im Zentrum von Armorika: die bretonische Megalithkultur der Region Morbihan. *Das Altertum* 41(1):23-54.

Middle Neolithic beads in the Carnac Museum, France, are illustrated in the context of a general survey of the culture (p. 52, figs. 28, 29).

Willing, M., S. Stöcklmayer, and M. Wells

2008 Ornamental Variscite: A New Gemstone Source from Western Australia. *Journal of Gemmology* 31(3-4):111-124.

Of interest for illustrating two Stone Age groups of beads including variscite, one from Spain, the other from Brittany, France (p. 113). Variscite is considered a rare stone for beadmaking in an archaeological context.

Wilson, Peter

2002 Revealing Roman Catterick. *Minerva* 13(5):3-4.

Uncovered at Catterick, United Kingdom, the burial of a young man believed to have been a *gallus* was accompanied by a necklace of over 600 jet beads and a jet bracelet composed of 32 links. The burial is dated to AD 275-350.

Wilson, R.J.A.

1996 Archaeology in Sicily 1988-95. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 42:59-123.

An amber necklace was among 8th-6th-century votives at Polizzello, Italy (p. 90).

Winckel, Emilie

2015 Etude des perles en verre des inhumations de la nécropole de Saverne, rue de l'Oignon (2014). Rapport Final d'Opération dirigé par N. Delhopital.

<https://www.academia.edu/34862154/>, accessed 23 Oct. 2017.

Describes and discusses the glass beads found with four burials in northeastern France. Most are attributed to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Windisch, Elizabeth

2022 Scandinavian Glass Beads in Danelaw England: A Comparative Analysis between Viking-Age Beads and Bead-Making Material of Åhus, Sweden and York, England.

<https://www.academia.edu/101102464/>.

Windl, Helmut J.

1999 Völkerwanderungszeitliches im Schatten des Oberleiserberges. *Archäologie Österreichs* 10(1):4-18.

Amber, "millet grain," and various types of glass beads from graves dated ca. 490-530 in Austria. Worn on bracelets, belts, and perhaps leg bands. Comparisons are made with Merovingian sites.

Winder, Arne

2018 *Der Austausch von Spondylus gaederopus in Europa zwischen 5500 und 5000 v. Chr. - Eine ökonomische Analyse*. Der Anschnitt 40. <https://www.academia.edu/38693704/>.

Presents an economic analysis of the exchange of *Spondylus gaederopus* in Europe between 5500 and 5000 BC.

Winiarska-Kabacińska, Małgorzata

2014 Microscopic and Functional Analysis of the Arctic Fox Tooth Pendants/Beads. In *Wilczyce: A Late Magdalenian Winter Hunting Camp in Southern Poland*, edited by Romuald Schild, pp. 346-358. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

2017 Animal Perforated Teeth Deposit from Magdalenian Site at Wilczyce (Southeastern Poland). What They Were Used for? A Use-wear Case Study. *Cuadernos de Prehistoria y Arqueología de la Universidad de Granada* 27:73-82.

<https://revistaseug.ugr.es/index.php/cpag/article/download/8169/7007/23088>.

Present a use-wear study of 162 perforated arctic fox teeth found in association with a prenatal female burial.

Winiger, J.

1998 *Ethnoarchäologische Studien zum Neolithikum Südwesteuropas*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 701.

The chapter on the French Middle Neolithic includes a section on beads and pendants. Included are 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, Kinga

2016 More than Meets the Eye: Microscopic and Technological Studies on Early Bronze Age Bone and Antler Beads from Kichary Nowe, South-Eastern Poland. In *Close to the Bone: Current Studies in Bone Technologies*, edited by Selena Vitezović, pp. 376-394. Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade. <https://www.academia.edu/29908262/>.

This study sheds new light on production methods and the use-life of bone and antler beads, as well as on “hidden” aspects of the Mierzanowice culture, such as the suspected use of metal implements and plant textiles.

Winter, H.

1997 *Awarische Grab- und Streufunde aus Österreich: ein Beitrag zur Siedlungsgeschichte*. Monographien zur Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 4.

A useful guide to scattered Avar material in Austria (*see* pp. 58 and 66 and catalog entries *passim* for beads).

Wiseman, Rob, Benjamin Neil, and Francesca Mazzilli

2021 Extreme Justice: Decapitations and Prone Burials in Three Late Roman Cemeteries at Knobb’s Farm, Cambridgeshire. *Britannia* 52:119-173; <https://www.academia.edu/62978573/>.

One of the individuals was accompanied by a necklace composed of segmented cannel coal beads.

Wittenborn, Malte Fabian

2018 Die Urnenfelderzeit im Ingolstädter Becken im Spiegel ihrer Bestattungen. Ph.D. dissertation. Heidelberg University, Heidelberg. <https://www.academia.edu/84525580/>.

Discusses the Urnfield culture of the late Bronze Age in the Ingolstädter valley of Bavaria with an overview of the beads and pendants that were in use at the time. Materials include bone, antler, mother-of-pearl, amber, jet, glass, and bronze.

Włodarczak, Piotr

2019 Grave 15 from Wilczyce against the Central European Background: Distinctness and Rules in Burial Rites of the Corded Ware Culture in Lesser Poland. In *Wilczyce, Site 10: Norm and Precedent in Funeral Rites of the Corded Ware Culture in Lesser Poland*, edited by Piotr Włodarczak, pp. 169-209. *Saved Archaeological Heritage* 9. <https://www.academia.edu/42216620/>.

The burial was accompanied by 33 tooth pendants and an antler one that apparently comprised a necklace. The set is unique in Poland in that it combines the teeth of carnivores with those of deer.

Włodarczak, Piotr, Tomasz Boroń, Aldona Kurzawska, Marta Osypińska, Anita Szczepanek, and Małgorzata Winiarska-Kabacińska

2016 Grób kultury ceramiki sznurowej ze stanowiska 10 w Wilczycach, pow. Sandomierski / Grave of the Corded Ware Culture at Site 10 in Wilczyce, Sandomierz County. <https://www.academia.edu/75791749/>.

A burial in southern Poland dated to 3960 ± 30 BP was accompanied by 41 perforated wolf-tooth pendants and disc-shaped shell beads.

Wolf, Sibylle

2015 Personal Ornaments as Signatures of Identity in the Aurignacian – The Case of the Swabian Jura and Western Germany. In *Human Origin Sites and the World Heritage Convention in Eurasia*, Vol. 2, edited by Nuria Sanz, pp. 92-102. World Heritage Papers 41.

The inventories of six caves in Germany comprise numerous personal ornaments made of ivory which show a broad variety of forms and sizes. These elements (including beads) give insights into the cultural background of Ice Age people 40,000 years ago.

Wolf, Sibylle and Nicholas J. Conard

2015 La parure Aurignacienne du Jura souabe. In *Aurignacian Genius: Art, Technology and Society of the First Modern Humans in Europe, Proceedings of the International Symposium, April 08-10 2013, New York University*, edited by R. White and R. Bourrillon. P@lethnologie 7; <https://www.academia.edu/37132964/>.

Discusses the ornaments made of mammoth ivory found in the caves of the Swabian Alb caves in southwestern Germany. The dominant form is a double-perforated bead which provides evidence of identity formation among the Aurignacian people.

2015 Personal Ornaments of the Swabian Aurignacian. In *Aurignacian Genius: Art, Technology and Society of the First Modern Humans in Europe*, Proceedings of the International Symposium, April 08-10 2013, New York University, edited by R. White and R. Bourrillon. P@lethnologie 7; <https://www.academia.edu/37132963/>.

The English version of the previous entry.

Wolf, Sibylle and Claire Heckel

2018 Ivory Ornaments of the Aurignacian in Western Europe: Case Studies from France and Germany. *L'Anthropologie* 122(3):348-373.

Presents an overview of the personal ornaments (beads included) of the Swabian Aurignacian and the Early Aurignacian sites of southwestern France made from mammoth ivory. The production sequences for the serial manufacture of beads from these sites are quite similar.

Wolf, Sibylle, Claus-Joachim Kind, and Nicholas J. Conard

2013 Schmuck aus dem Aurignacien von der Schwäbischen Alb im Vergleich mit Inventaren aus dem Lahntal und dem Rheinland (Personal Ornaments of the Swabian Aurignacian Compared with Inventories of the Lahn Valley and the Rhineland) *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 43(3):295-313; <https://www.academia.edu/6811909/>.

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.

Woltermann, Gisela

2016 *Die prähistorischen Bernsteinartefakte aus Deutschland vom Paläolithikum bis zur Bronzezeit. Methodische Forschungen zu Lagerstättengenese, Distributionsstrukturen und sozioökonomischem Kontext.* Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 290. <https://www.academia.edu/29816891/>.

Presents all known German amber finds (beads and pendants included) from the Paleolithic up to the Late Bronze Age.

Woodward, Ann

2002 Beads and Beakers: Heirlooms and Relics in the British Early Bronze Age. *Antiquity* 76(294):1040-1047.

This article draws attention to the probable importance of heirlooms and relics in the Early Bronze Age using a very specific type of bead (amber spacer plates from southern England) as one of the examples.

Woodward, Ann and John Hunter

2015 *Ritual in Early Bronze Age Grave Goods.* Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Much of the book discusses the beads and necklaces associated with Wessex Culture burials in Britain. Chapter 5 deals with Jet and Jet-like Materials, Amber, Bone and Copper Alloy; Chapter 7 with Necklaces: Disc Beads and Spacer Plate Necklaces; and Chapter 8 with Simple and Composite Necklaces. Pendants are also dealt with. Besides those already mentioned, materials include stone, fossils, gold, and faience. England, United Kingdom.

Woodward, Ann, John Hunter, Rob Ixer, Mark Maltby, Philip J. Potts, Peter C. Webb, John S. Watson, and C. Michael

2005 Ritual in Some Early Bronze Age Gravegoods. *Archaeological Journal* 162:31-64.

A detailed study of the condition, color, and signs of wear of certain Wessex grave items, including beads of shale, shell, faience, amber, and jet. Some beads were in fresh condition, some more worn, others broken but still wearable (perforation unbroken); one amber V-bored button was made from a large broken spherical bead. England, United Kingdom.

Woźniak, Marcin

2021 *Kleszewo. Cmentarzysko kultur przeworskiej i wielbarskiej na północnym Mazowszu. Część 1: Katalog.* Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica, Series Gemina X(1). <https://www.academia.edu/69587986/>.

A cemetery of the Przeworsk and Wielbark cultures in east-central Poland yielded a variety of glass, stone, and amber beads.

Wyss, René

2000 Das neolithische Höckergräberfeld von Lenzburg. *Helvetica Archaeologica* 122:34-50. Illustrates lignite beads from a Neolithic graveyard in Switzerland.

Yatsuk, Oleh, Astrik Gorghinian, Giacomo Fiocco, Patrizia Davit, Serena Francone, Alessandra Serges, Leonie Koch, Alessandro Re, Alessandro Lo Giudice, Marco Ferretti, Marco Malagodi, Cristiano Iaia, and Monica Gulmini

2023 Ring-Eye Blue Beads in Iron Age Central Italy – Preliminary Discussion of Technology and Possible Trade Connections. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 47, 103763; <https://www.academia.edu/93798385/>.

Archaeometric analysis established that the beads are soda-lime-silica glass and the source of the cobalt colorant could be an ore from Egypt.

Yengibaryan, Nora

2019 Middle Iron Age Tombs from Noratus (Sevan Region, Armenia). *Aramazd: Armenian Journal of Near Eastern Studies* XIII(1):1-43; <https://www.academia.edu/99263749/>.

The personal ornament group includes beads made of stone (agate, carnelian, onyx, and soapstone), glass, paste, clay, and *Helix* shell.

Young, Alexis

2001 The Jewelry from the Sanctuary of “Athena,” Stymphalos: Preliminary Findings. *Mouseion: Journal of the Classical Association of Canada* 1(2), XLV – Series III:111-126.

2014 Jewellery. In *Stymphalos, Volume One: The Acropolis Sanctuary, Vol. 1*, edited by Gerald P. Schaus, pp. 103-147. University of Toronto Press.

A modest sanctuary in southern Greece occupied during the 4th-2nd centuries BCE yielded a number of beads (mostly bone but also of glass and bronze) and bronze pendants.

Young, Susan H.

2018 The Glass Finds. In *The Cistercian Monastery of Zaraka, Greece*, edited by Sheila Campbell, pp. 153-173. Monastic Life II.

The site yielded a number of monochrome glass beads believed to date ca. 1586-1635 based on an associated Nuremberg counter.

Younger, J.G.

1992 Representations of Minoan-Mycenaean Jewelry. In *EIKON: Aegean Bronze Age Iconography – Shaping a Methodology. Proceedings of the Fourth International Aegeum Conference*, edited by R. Laffineur and J.L. Crowley, pp. 257-293. *Aegaeum* 8. Valuable evidence from frescoes, etc., about the ways of wearing and arranging beads. Greece, Crete.

Yushkova, M.A. and V.S. Kulešov

2011 Kyorstovo 1: A New Burial Ground of the Period of Roman Influences in North-Western Russia. *Archaeologia Lituanica* 12:99-121.

Ornaments found with burials included bronze spiral spacer beads and a gold-glass bead.

Zábojník, J.

2006 Pohrebisko z obdobia avarského kaganatu a včasnostredoveké sídliskové objekty v Čiernom Brode [Ein Gräberfeld aus der Zeit des awarischen Khaganats und die

frühmittelalterlichen Siedlungsobjekte in Čierny Brod]. *Slovenská Archeológia* LIV(1):95-142.

Glass beads were present in graves 9, 10, and 64 (pp. 99, 101, figs. I:9-10, VII:64) at a cemetery of the Avar khaganate, Slovakia. Abstract in English, summary in German.

Zagorska, Ilga

2001 Amber Graves of Zvejnieki Burial Ground. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference, Baltic Amber in Natural Sciences, Archaeology and Applied Arts, 13-18 September 2001, Vilnius, Palanga, Nida*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 109-124. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis* 22.

Neolithic burials in northern Latvia were rich in ornaments of many types and shapes. Many lay in situ on various parts of the bodies, suggesting a variety of uses.

2003 The “Gold Coast” of the Gulf of Riga. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 108-115. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga. Discusses the amber-rich western coast of the Gulf of Riga, Latvia, with emphasis on the artifacts uncovered at the Siliņupe settlement site which was occupied during the Middle and Late Neolithic periods (amber beads and pendants, and perforated animal teeth).

2016 Mesolithic Burial Traditions in Latvia. A Case Study from Zvejnieki Burial Ground. In *Mesolithic Burials – Rites, Symbols and Social Organisation of Early Postglacial Communities*, edited by Judith M. Grünberg, Bernhard Gramsch, Lars Larsson, Jörg Orschiedtand, and Harald Meller, pp. 225-240. *Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 13(I)*. <https://www.academia.edu/7795370/>.

The richest group among all the grave goods consisted of animal-tooth pendants.

Zagorska, I. and L. Lõugas

2000 The Tooth Pendant Head-Dresses of Zvejnieki Cemetery. *Muinasaja Teadus* 8:223-244. Middle Mesolithic burials in Latvia were interred with headdresses decorated with pendants of elk, wild boar, and auroch teeth.

Zaikouski, Edvard

2019 Regarding a Certain Type of Coin-Shaped Pendant. *Materials and Studies on Archaeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian Area* 23:113-125; <https://doi.org/10.33402/mdapv.2019-23-113-125>.

Discusses the symbolism and sacred content of distinctive coin-shaped pendants made of non-ferrous metals found in mounds and settlements of the early Middle Ages in Belarus, the Ukraine, and some adjacent countries. In Ukrainian.

Zakharov, S.D.

2004 *Древнерусский город Белоозеро* [The Old Russian City Beloozero]. Indrik, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/12583427/>.

Excavations in the medieval town of Beloozero in northern Russia yielded a broad variety of glass and metal beads, as well as numerous metal pendants, which are described in the Catalog of the Finds Material. The beads date to the 10th-14th centuries. English summary.

- 2012 Glass Beads from the Minino Archaeological Complex. In *The Archaeology of Medieval Novgorod in Context: A Study of Centre/Periphery Relations*, edited by Mark A. Brisbane, Nikolaj A. Makarov, and Evgenij N. Nosov, pp. 122-138. Oxbow Books, Oxford. https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvh1dqcg?turn_away=true.

The Minino excavations in northern Russia yielded a variety of glass beads as well as 26 stone and amber specimens.

- 2015 Стекланные бусы в археологических коллекциях: новые методы полевых исследований и проблемы интерпретации результатов [Glass Beads in the Archaeological Collections: New Methods of Field Research and Interpretation of Results]. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* [East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century], edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 344-352. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg. <https://www.academia.edu/41483612/>.

Discusses the wide variety of glass beads recovered from several medieval settlements in central-west Russia. English abstract.

Zakharov, S.D. and I.N. Kuzina

- 2005 О некоторых особенностях материальной культуры северных поселений [On Some Features of the Material Culture of Northern Dwelling Sites]. *Russian Archeology* 4:115-124; <https://www.academia.edu/40759977/>.

Glass beads constitute 37% of the total finds at Medieval dwelling sites in the northern periphery of Medieval Rus', indicating an active involvement of the population in fur trading activities.

- 2008 Изделия из стекла и каменные бусы. In *Археология севернорусской деревни X-XIII веков: средневековые поселения и могильники на Кубенском озере. Т. 2: Материальная культура и хронология*, edited by Nikolay Makarov, pp. 142-215. Nauka, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/6003994/>.

Detailed and well-illustrated discussion of the glass and stone beads recovered from the Minino cluster of sites near Vologda, Russia, and which date to the 10th-13th centuries. Lengthy English summary.

- 2010 Торгово-экономические отношения Руси и Волжской Болгарии (по материалам средневековых памятников Русского Севера) [Trading and Economic Relations between Medieval Russia and Volga Bulgaria (Based on Materials from Medieval Sites in the North)]. In *Русь и Восток в IX-XVI веках. Новые археологические исследования* [Russia and the East in the IX-XVI Centuries. New Archaeological Research], edited by N.A. Makarov and V.Yu. Koval, pp. 28-35. Nauka, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/19645573/>.

Surveys the glass beads collected at sites in the central part of Lake Byeloye, Russia, and notes their importance in the emerging system of commodity exchange of the region. English summary.

Zalai-Gaál, I.

- 1996 Die Kupferfunde der Lengyel-Kultur im südlichen Transdanubien. *Acta Arch. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 48(1-3):1-34.

Discusses beads of copper, malachite, dentalia, and spondylus shell found in Late Neolithic/Early Copper Age graves in Hungary.

Zalai-Gaál, I., E. Gál, K. Köhler, and A. Osztás

2009 Eberhauerschmuck und Schweinekiefer-Beigaben in den neolithischen und kupferzeitlichen Bestattungssitten des Karpatenbeckens. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 60:303-355; <https://www.academia.edu/17274307/>.

polished and perforated pendants carved from boar tusks that are frequently encountered in Late Neolithic and Early Copper Age cemeteries in the Carpathian Basin.

Zanetti, V.

2002 Brief Biography of Giovanni Giacomuzzi: Artist and Glassmaker. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:23-29; <https://www.academia.edu/27485574/>.

The text of an article in *La Voce di Murano*, 30 May 1872, translated from the Italian by L. Segatti. It is a biographic tribute and an appreciation of the work of a master of his craft. Examples of the beads his company produced can be seen in Karklins (2002). Venice, Italy.

Zanoci, Aurel and Mihail Băţ

2020 Interacţiuni şi schimburi în microzona Saharna în contextul conexiunilor culturale în a doua epocă a fierului [Interactions and Exchanges in Saharna Microregion in the Frame of Cultural Connections during the Late Iron Age]. In *Cross-Cultural Interaction in the Tisza-Dniester region in the Iron Age*, edited by A. Zanoci and M. Băţ, pp. 51-104. Proceedings of the Saharna Summer Colloquia V. <https://www.academia.edu/45091077/>.

Archaeological finds from the second period of the Iron Age discovered in the Saharna microregion of Moldova include face beads and vase-shaped glass beads, as well as amber beads.

Zapatero Magdaleno, María Pilar and Mercedes Murillo Barroso

2017 Determinación de procedencia mediante análisis por Espectroscopía FTIR, del ámbar de una cuenta de collar del sepulcro megalítico de La Velilla (Osorno, Palencia). *BSAA arqueología* LXXXIII:71-94; <https://www.academia.edu/36507836/>.

On the determination of the provenience by FTIR Spectroscopy of an amber bead from the megalithic tomb of La Velilla in north-central Spain.

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.

Zaytseva, Irina and Ekaterina Stolyarova

2018 Об одном погребении могильника Шекшовов Суздальском Ополе [About a Burial at the Shekshov Cemetery in the Suzdal Opole]. In *Earth Native Past Fate... On the Anniversary of Andrei Evgenievich Leontiev*, edited by A.V. Chernetsov and I.N. Kuzina,

pp. 73-91. Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Archeology, Moscow.
<https://www.academia.edu/38155276/>.

A burial in western Russia related to “Finnish cultural traditions” and interred during the late 10th or early 11th century was accompanied by various glass and jet beads as well as metal pendants.

Zecchin, Paolo

2005 La Nascita delle conterie veneziane. *Journal of Glass Studies* 47:77-92.

On the birth of the Venetian *conterie* or beads made from tubes drawn from a molten gather of glass which appears to have begun during the third quarter of the 15th century.

Zeeb-Lanz, Andrea and Andy Reymann

2019 *Löwenmenschen und Schamanen. Magie in der Vorgeschichte*. WGB Theiss, Stuttgart.
<https://www.academia.edu/90186457/>.

This study of magic in prehistory includes two chapters (pp. 48-79) that deal with amulets and beaded adornments that likely relate to shamanism in what is now Germany.

Zelentsova, O.V. and S.I. Milovanov

2021 О планировке Подболотьевского могильника [About the Layout of the Podbolotyevsky Burial Ground]. In *Finno-Ugric Antiquities of the Second Half of the I-beginning of the II millennium AD*, pp. 12-28. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/51288410/>.

Analyzes the planigraphy of the site of the Podbolotyevsky burial ground (7th-11th centuries) in the Vladimir Region of Russia. Beads and pendants of various materials and forms enter into the discussion. English abstract.

Zelentsova, O.V. and I.A. Saprykina

2018 On the Muroma Female Costume Based on Materials from Burial 57 of Podbolotyevsky Burial Ground. *Volga Archaeology* 23(1):220-240;
<https://www.academia.edu/36413078/>.

Dating to the late 8th-early 9th centuries, the burial was accompanied by various copper-alloy neck and other adornments incorporating pendants of various forms. In Russian with English summary.

Zeller, Gudula

1999 Perlen. In *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Nieder-Erlenbach, Stadt Frankfurt am Main: Archäologie, Anthropologie, Zoologie*, by M. Dohrn-Ihmig, pp. 85-92. Denkmalamt der Stadt Frankfurt am Main.

Beads from the Franconian cemetery in Nieder-Erlenbach, Germany.

Zeller, Kurt

1998 Neues vom Dürrenberg. *Archäologie Österreichs* 9(1):51-54.

Amber and glass beads and coral pendants from women's graves, Austria, ca. 330-300 BC (figs. 2, 3).

Zeman, Tomáš

2017 *Střední Pomoraví v době římské. Svědectví povrchové prospekce*. Archaeologica Olomucensia II. <https://www.academia.edu/36729661/>.

Analyzes a collection of Roman Period surface finds (including a variety of glass and bronze beads) from the territory of southeast Moravia.

Zemour, Aurélie, Didier Binder, Sandrine Bonnardin, Anne-Marie D'Ovidio, Gwenaëlle Goude, Lionel Gourichon, Jean-Victor Pradeau, Sabine Sorin-Mazouni, Philippe Bromblet, Luc Buchet, Kelig-Yann Cotto, and Ingrid Sénépart

2017 Laboratory Excavation of a Neolithic Grave from Avignon-La Balance-Ilot P (France): Burial Practices and Garment Reconstruction. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 42(1):54-68; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312331701>.

3D laser recording and field anthropological methods of an adult male burial led to the identification of a sophisticated garment adorned with 158 red-colored *Columbella rustica* shell beads and 16 red deer canine pendants. Calibrated AMS dates place the burial in the early 5th millennium BC, reinforcing evidence for long distance intercultural relationships in Europe during the Neolithic.

Zepezauer, Maria-Anna

1989 Perles à décor oculé spiralé de La Tène moyenne et finale. In *Le verre préromain en Europe Occidentale*, edited by M. Feugère, pp. 107-120. Éditions Monique Mergoil, Montagnac.

On beads of the middle and late La Tène period decorated with spiral eyes.

1993 *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit III: Mittel- und spätlatènezeitliche Perlen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 15.

Reports on the mid- to late La Tène glass beads recovered from 1,325 find sites in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.

1997 Chronologische und trachtgeschichtliche Aspekte spätkeltische Glasperlen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 55-61. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Some 3000 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.

Zhilin, M.G.

2019 Подвески из кости в мезолите лесной зоны Восточной Европы [Pendants Made from Bone in the Mesolithic of Eastern Europe]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 4:278-296; <https://www.academia.edu/41640531/>.

The material consists primarily of perforated or grooved mammal teeth but also a few made from bone segments. English abstract.

Zhilina, Natalia V.

2017 Сравнительный анализ хазарского и славяно-русского убора из украшений к костюму [Comparative Analysis of the Khazar and Slavic-Russian Attire of

Adornments]. *The Volga River Region Archaeology* 2(20):127-156;
<https://www.academia.edu/34085418/>.

During the 6th-10th centuries, beads and pendants made of various materials served as head and neck ornaments as well as amulets. English abstract.

- 2019 Волжская Булгария/Восток; Древняя Русь/Византия. Сравнительная характеристика убора из украшений: костюм, головные украшения [Volga Bulgaria/ East; Ancient Russia/Byzantine Empire (Comparative Characteristics of Jewelry Complexes: Costume and Head Adornments)]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 1:83-98; <https://www.academia.edu/41640157/>.

Pendants composed of a metal ring incorporating three beads of various forms were primarily used to adorn headware. English abstract.

- 2019 Реконструкции убора из украшений для периода ранней истории Волжской Булгарии [Reconstructions of the Attire of Adornments of the Early Historical Period of Volga Bulgaria]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 6:223-239;
<https://www.academia.edu/41640974/>.

Beads and pendants of various forms played an important role in the formation of personal ornaments in Volga Bulgaria during the 12th-13th centuries. English abstract.

- 2020 Волжская Булгария и Древняя Русь. Сравнительная характеристика убора из украшений XI-XIII вв. в реконструкциях [Volga Bulgaria and Old Rus'. Comparative Characteristics of Attire of Adornments in Reconstructions of the 11th-13th Centuries]. *The Volga River Region Archaeology* 4(34):125-144;
<https://www.academia.edu/44831768/>.

Includes head ornaments that incorporate beads and pendants of various materials. English abstract.

Zhironkina, Oksana

- 1997 Seltene Perlenformen des chasarenzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von "Netailovka" (Metallovka) am Nördlichen Donec (Severskij Donec). In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 243-252. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

On rare bead forms recovered from Khazar-era cemeteries on the Northern Donec in central Russia.

Zhitenev, Vladislav S.

- 2017 Новое свидетельство использования серпентинитового сырья в Каповой пещере (Южный Урал) [New Evidence of Serpentine Raw Material Exploitation in the Kapova Cave, the Southern Urals]. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 1(19):18-25.

Discusses four Upper Palaeolithic beads made of serpentinite found at a site in the Southern Urals of the Russian Federation. English abstract.

Zhul'nikov, A.M.

- 2023 Могильники и одиночные погребения древнего населения бассейна Белого моря (энеолит – эпоха бронзы) [Burial Grounds and Solitary Burials of the Ancient

Population in the White Sea Basin (Eneolithic-Bronze Age)]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 4:244-265; <https://www.academia.edu/114113661/>.

Located in northwestern Russia, the investigated burials were accompanied by various forms of amber and stone beads and pendants. English abstract.

Zhuravlev, Denis V.

2001 О датировке Эстерн Сигиллата Б из юго-западного Крыма [On the Dating of Eastern Sigillata B in the Southwest Crimea]. *Arkheologija* 13:99-118; <https://www.academia.edu/5610695/>.

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, Denis V., K.B. Firsov, and S.V. Belskiy

2021 Могильник Бельбек I и курган у Братского кладбища в Юго-Западном Крыму: археологические раскопки Н.М. Печёнкина в 1903-1905 гг [Necropolis Belbek I and the Burial Mound at the Bratskoe Cemetery in Southwestern Crimea: Archaeological Investigations of N.M. Pechenkin in 1903-1905]. *Heracleon Collection* V. <https://www.academia.edu/68201910/>.

Glass, clay, stone, and jet beads accompanied a number of burials which date to the 1st-4th centuries. Also recovered was a strand of unusual polyhedral jet pendants (p. 118).

Zhuravlev, Denis V. and Daniil Kostromichev

2017 Комплексы с ювелирными изделиями из херсонесского некрополя [Grave Contexts with Jewellery from the Necropolis of Chersonesos. Part 1. Materials from the Excavations of R.G. Loeper in 1909-1910]. EPA Vneshtorgizdat, Moscow. <https://www.academia.edu/35721758/>.

Beads and pendants of various materials were associated with many of the burials uncovered at the Late Scythian necropolis at Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine.

Zhuravlev, Denis V., G. Lomtadze, T. Il'ina, and N. Sudarev

2007 Kurgan 17 (18) aus der Nekropole der bosporanischen Stadt Kepoi. *Eurasia Antiqua* 13:214-255; <https://www.academia.edu/11614824/>.

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.

Zhurukhina, Olena

2011 Морфологічна та технологічна характеристики намистин з Київського Подолу [Morphologic and Technological Characteristics of Beads from Kyiv Podil]. *Arheologija* 1:33-39.

Ukraine.

2015 Візантійське скло з розкопок Старокиївської гори [Byzantine Glass from the Excavations at Starokyivska Gora]. *Opus Mixtum* 3:119-129; <https://www.academia.edu/20408578/>.

Finds at a site in north-central Ukraine include several glass and foil-in-glass beads.

- 2016 Вироби зі скла з розкопок давнього Чорнобиля [Glassware from the Excavations of Ancient Chernobyl]. *Archeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 3(20):147-151; <https://www.academia.edu/29067772/>.

The finds at a site in northern Ukraine include monochrome, polychrome, and metal-foil glass beads of Byzantine or Old Rus manufacture. English summary.

- 2021 Намисто Середнього Подніпров'я X-XIII ст. [Beads of the Middle Dnieper Region of the 10th-13th Centuries]. Ph.D. dissertation. Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv. <https://www.academia.edu/104393386/>.

A thorough study of the glass, faience, and stone beads recovered from sites in central Ukraine, including classification, production technology, and compositional analysis. English summary.

- 2023 Скло та вироби з коштовного каміння давньоруського часу [Glass and Products Made of Precious Stones of Ancient Russian Times]. In *St. Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery in Kyiv*, edited by V.G. Ivakin and V. Kozyuva, pp. 180-200. Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv. <https://www.academia.edu/120325364/>.

A variety of glass, faience, and stone beads were recovered from burials that date to the Early Rus' period.

Zhurukhina, Olena and Viktor Nesterovskyi

- 2020 Давньоруські прикраси з коштовного каміння за археологічними дослідженнями Києва та околиць (група кремнезему) [Old Rus' Semi-Precious Stone Adornments According to Archaeological Research in Kiev and its Outskirts (Silica Group)]. *Opus Mixtum* 8:135-142; <https://www.academia.edu/44839147/>.

Reports on adornments – mostly beads – made of rock crystal, amethyst, and carnelian found at sites in and around Kyiv, Ukraine.

Zidarov, Petar

- 2020 White Fangs of the South: Canid Tooth Pendants in Thrace, Macedonia and Western Anatolia during the Early Bronze Age. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 163-182. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște.

Zienkiewicz, J.D.

- 1986 *The Legionary Fortress Baths at Caerleon. Volume II: The Finds*. National Museums and Galleries of Wales, Cardiff.

The Roman baths produced beads, ca. AD 75-300. United Kingdom.

Zilhão, João

- 2007 The Emergence of Ornaments and Art: An Archaeological Perspective on the Origins of “Behavioral Modernity.” *Journal of Archaeological Research* 15(1):1-54; DOI: 10.1007/s10814-006-9008-1.

Beads and pendants enter into the discussion.

- 2012 Personal Ornaments and Symbolism among the Neanderthals. In *Origins of Human Innovation and Creativity*, edited by S. Elias, pp. 35-49. *Developments in Quaternary Science* 16.

Recent work in Europe has produced evidence of symbolism and a *Homo sapiens* level of cognition among Neanderthals. Coming from modern excavations and studied with the strictest dating and analytical protocols, this evidence includes the use of pendants made of marine shell in the Mediterranean, and of pierced and grooved bones and teeth in France and central Europe.

Zilhão, João, Diego E. Angelucci, Ernestina Badal-García, Francesco d’Errico, Floréal Daniel, Laure Dayet, Katerina Douka, Thomas F. G. Higham, María José Martínez-Sánchez, Ricardo Montes-Bernárdez, Sonia Murcia-Mascarós, et al.

- 2010 Symbolic Use of Marine Shells and Mineral Pigments by Iberian Neandertals. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 107(3):1023-1028; <https://www.academia.edu/80902761/>.

Two sites of the Neandertal-associated Middle Paleolithic of Iberia, dated to as early as approximately 50,000 years ago, yielded perforated and pigment-stained marine shells. Spain.

Zimina, Maja

- 2001 Amber Decorations from the Valdai Lake Region Burial Grounds. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 144-148. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis* 22. <http://lad.lt/1622Amber-Decorations-from-the-Valdai-Lake-Region-Burial-Grounds/>.

Two Neolithic and Eneolithic cemeteries in northwestern Russia produced over 12,000 amber ornaments, primarily pendants and V-bored “buttons.” Many had been sewn in rows on hats and parts of garments.

- 2003 Amber Ornaments from the Konchanskii Burial Grounds. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 149-155. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

This extensive Neolithic cemetery (267 burials) in western Russia produced a variety of amber ornaments, primarily “buttons,” as well as rings, beads, and pendants.

Žironkina, Oxana

- 1997 Seltene Perlenformen des chasarenzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von “Netailovka” (Metallovka) am Nördlichen Donec (Severskij Donec). In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 243-252. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

Of 213 excavated graves, 56 of them contained 903 beads, mostly of glass, some of stone or amber. Some beads have no parallels anywhere in the Chazar region of the Ukraine. Associated grave goods show a Byzantine influence.

Zlámlová Cílová, Zuzana, Viktoria Čist’akova, Romana Kozáková, and Ladislav Lapčák

- 2022 Chemistry and Production Technology of Hallstatt Period Glass Beads from Bohemia. *Materials* 15, 5740; <https://www.academia.edu/85165014/>.

Discusses the opacifying agents, including the possible ways in which they entered the glass, as well as the techniques used to produce the beads which include monochrome and eye varieties.

Zmaić, Vesna

2009 Ostaci tereta potonulog trgovačkog broda s početka 17.st. na lokalitetu Mijoka kod otoka Murtera. In *Jurišićev zbornik*, edited by Luka Bekić, pp. 430-442. Zagreb.

Briefly describes and illustrates the glass and coral beads found on the wreck of an early-17th-century merchant ship found off the island of Murter, Croatia. Identified as Venetian, some of the glass beads look Dutch.

Zoll-Adamikowa, H., M. Dekowna, and E.M. Nosek

1999 *The Early Medieval Hoard from Zawada Lanckorońska (Upper Vistula River)*. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

A 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 and 5 granulated egg-shaped silver beads. See Ristovska (2001) for a review.

Żórawska, A.

2005 Materiały kultury Wielbarkskiej ze zbiorów Muzeum w Kwidzynie. *Pomnoria Antiqua* 20:277-307.

Wielbark Culture finds from excavations in Poland in the 1920s and 30s, including glass beads. English Summary.

Zubov, S.E. and S.S. Ronzhova

2022 Бусинное ожерелье девочки из Западного Приуралья рубежа эр (по материалам раскопок пьяноборского Кипчаковского I курганно-грунтового могильника) [Girl's Bead Necklace from the Western Urals at the Turn of the Era (Based on Materials from the Excavations of Pyany Bor Kipchakovo I Mound-soil Burial Ground)]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 5:119-128; <https://www.academia.edu/92177379/>.

The necklace is a multi-tiered composition of 4-5 rows of glass beads of several varieties, including eye and gold-in-glass beads. Located in east-central European Russia, the burial dates to the 2nd-1st centuries BC. English Summary.

Zubov, S.E., R.R. Sattarov, and F.M. Tagirov

2021 Кипчаковский I курганно-грунтовой могильник [Kipchakovo I Barrow and Subsoil Burial Ground]. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2:261-300; <https://www.academia.edu/48944785/>.

Located in eastern European Russia, the site dates to the 2nd century BC-1st century AD. Beads are represented by glass, stone, and metal examples; pendants include those made of metal, bone, and animal teeth. English abstract.

Zürn, H.

1987 *Hallstattzeitliche Grabfunde in Württemberg und Hohenzollern*. 2 vols. Forschungen und Berichte Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 25.

This comprehensive catalog includes many beads from Hallstatt cemeteries in Germany. There is no index to them, but the drawings (Vol. II) reveal many.

Żyto, Kinga

2018 Ozdoby stroju wykonane z paciorków w kulturze wielbarskiej. *Acta Universitatis Lodziensis, Folia Archaeologica* 32:75-92; <https://www.academia.edu/110460619/>.

Beads of glass and amber were used to form necklaces, as well to adorn garments and various accessories, by members of the Iron Age Wielbark culture who lived in what is now Poland. English abstract.

Þórhallsdóttir, Rannveig

2018 Fjallkonan. “Sér hún hátt og vítt um veg” – hinsta hvíla konu frá 10. öld á Vestdalsheiði. Síð-fræðileg rannsókn á mannvistarleifum og gripum [The Mountain Woman. “She Sees High and Wide around the Road” – the Last Resting Place of a Woman from the 10th Century on Vestdalsheiði. Late Academic Study of Human Remains and Artifacts]. M.A. thesis. University of Iceland, Reykjavík. <https://skemman.is/handle/1946/31704>.

The woman, about 20-30 years old, was accompanied by ca. 500 beads, mostly of glass, making this one of the richest female burials in Viking Age Iceland.