

RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

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MIDDLE EAST

The countries covered in this section include: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Türkiye (Turkey), United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Yemen. *See also* the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General and Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

Abdalla, Magda

2021 The Revised View for One of Tutankhamun's Necklace. *Journal of the General Union of Arab Archaeologists* 2:35-46; <https://www.academia.edu/73549804/>.

Investigates elaborate "moon" necklace jd'E 61897 and its religious symbolism, with the aim of exploring its magic power.

Abu-Laban, Aiysha

2010 Analysis and Reconstruction of the Use of Mollusc Shells from the MPPNB Site Shkarat Msaied in Southern Jordan. M.A. thesis. University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen.

Discusses the recovered marine-shell beads.

2010 Exchange Systems in Levantine Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Societies – An Analysis and Reconstruction of the Use of Mollusc Shells from the Southern Jordanian Site Shkarat Msaied. In *BoneCommons*, Item #919;

<http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons/items/show/919>.

This inland site produced a variety of marine shells, most of which had been modified for possible use as ornaments. The author questions whether these objects are prestige items as some researchers contend.

2014 The Use of Marine Mollusc Shells at the Neolithic Site Shkarat Msaied, Jordan. In *Archaeomalacology, Shells in the Archaeological Record*, edited by K. Szabo, C. Dupont, V. Dimitrijevic, N. Serrand, and L. Gomez-Gastelum, pp. 9-17. BAR International Series 2666.

While the range of shell species used to produce beads at the site is great, the range of bead types is rather limited.

Adachi, Takuro

2016 Shell Ornament Processing Methods in Northern Syria during the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. *Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum* 35:31-44;
<https://www.academia.edu/42198029/>.

Provides an analysis of 280 shell ornaments recovered from 15 sites.

Adachi, Takuro, and Sumio Fujii

2009 Dating of Stone and Faience Beads from Bronze Age Cairn Fields in the Northwestern Flank of Mt. Bishri, Central Syria. *Bulletin of the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan* 52(2):93-107.

A chronological review of the recovered stone and faience beads corroborates the Early to Middle Bronze Age date previously assigned to the site.

2018 Shell Ornaments from the Bishri Cairn Fields: New Insights into the Middle Bronze Age Trade Network in Central Syria. In *Proceedings of the 10th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Volume 2*, edited by Barbara Horejs, Christoph Schwall, Vera Müller, et al., pp. 239-246. Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden.
<https://www.academia.edu/42313420/>.

Finds include perforated cowries and *Nassa* mud snails, as well as circular and square beads fashioned from *Conus* shell.

Alarashi, Hala

2010 Shell Beads in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B in Central Levant: Cypraeidae of Tell Aswad (Damascus, Syria). In *Not Only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 88-98. Munibe Suplemento 31. <https://www.academia.edu/1153456/>.

Several techniques were used for modifying cowrie beads: grinding or hammering, engraving, drilling, etc. Local use wear observed on some areas, as well as the location of the perforations, is related to various attachment systems.

2014 La parure épipaléolithique et néolithique de la Syrie (12e au 7e millénaire avant J.-C.): Techniques et usages, échanges et identités. Ph.D. dissertation. Université Lumière-Lyon 2, Lyon. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270507486>.

Detailed study of the Epipalaeolithic and Neolithic personal adornments made of shell, stone, bone, and animal teeth excavated at various sites in Syria (12th-7th millennia BC). Includes production technology, uses, and trade.

2016 Butterfly Beads in the Neolithic Near East: Evolution, Technology and Socio-Cultural Implications. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 26(3):493-512;
<https://www.academia.edu/26758509/>.

The study of butterfly beads, which first appeared during the 10th millennium cal. BC, covers an important span of the Neolithization process and gives new insights on the symbolic and socio-economic systems of the first farming communities in the Near East.

2016 PPNA Stone Grooved Pendants from the Middle Euphrates Valley: Markers of Cultural Identity? *Neo-Lithics* 2:20-29; <https://www.academia.edu/31883669/>.

Aims to shed the light on the cultural identity of Mureybetian societies through the study of their body ornaments. The focus is on a series of Long Narrow Engraved Pendants, a special type of ornament that has been found exclusively in Mureybetian sites (10,000-8,700 cal. BC) in Syria.

Alarashi, Hala, Marion Benz, Julia Gresky, Alice Burkhardt, Andrea Fischer, Lionel Gourichon, Melissa Gerlitzki, Martin Manfred, Jorune Sakalauskaite, Beatrice Demarchi, Meaghan Mackie, Matthew Collins, Carlos P. Odriozola, José Ángel Garrido Cordero, Miguel Ángel Avilés, Luisa Vigorelli, Alessandro Re, and Hans Georg K. Gebel

2023 Threads of Memory: Reviving the Ornament of a Dead Child at the Neolithic Village of Ba`ja (Jordan). *PLoS ONE* 18(8), e0288075; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0288075>.

Over 2500 beads were found on the chest and neck of the deceased, along with a double-perforated stone pendant and a delicately engraved mother-of-pearl ring. Reconstruction revealed an imposing multi-row necklace of complex structure and attractive design.

Alarashi, Hala and Marie-Laure Chambrade

2010 Outils géographiques appliqués à l'étude de la provenance des matériaux utilisés pour la parure néolithique: l'exemple du site de Mureybet. In *Regards croisés sur l'étude archéologique des paysages anciens*, edited by H. Alarashi et al., pp. 95-106. Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée 56. <https://www.academia.edu/1140436/>.

Geographic tools are applied to the study of the origin of the materials used in Neolithic stone adornment (including beads) at Mureybet in northern Syria.

Alarashi, Hala, Anabel Ortiz, and Miquel Molist

2018 Sea Shells on the Riverside: Cowrie Ornaments from the PPNB Site of Tell Halula (Euphrates, Northern Syria). *Quaternary International* 490:98-112; <https://www.academia.edu/36639106/>.

The site yielded large quantities of cowrie shells that were used in the composition of belts and diadems. The study of these ornaments has contributed to the understanding of the socioeconomic, technological, and symbolic behaviors of the earliest farming societies in northern Mesopotamia and the Levant.

Albaz, Shira

2018 Simple Choices or Hidden Meaning: Understanding Patterns in the Raw Materials of Bead Production throughout the Bronze Age. In *Tell it in Gath: Studies in the History and Archaeology of Israel*, edited by Itzhaq Shai, Jeffrey R. Chadwick, Louise

Hitchcock, Amit Dagan, Chris McKinny, and Joe Uziel, pp. 901-910. *Ägypten und Altes Testament* 90. <https://www.academia.edu/45154284/>.

Examines the raw materials used in the production of beads and its potential for understanding trade relationships, economic status, and as a tool for broad chronological determinations.

2020 Jewelry from Stratum E4. In *Tell es-Safi/Gath II: Excavations and Studies*, edited by Aren M. Maeir and Joe Uziel, pp. 405-415. *Ägypten und Altes Testament* 105. <https://www.academia.edu/45154314/>.

Excavations in a section of the Philistine town of Gath uncovered various forms of beads made of precious stones, faience, shell, and bone, as well as two pendants of glass and copper, respectively. Israel.

Albaz, Shira and Kristina S. Reed

2021 Let's Trade: Carnelian Beads in the Early and Intermediate Bronze Age Southern Levant. In *To Explore the Land of Canaan: Studies in Biblical Archaeology in Honor of Jeffrey R. Chadwick*, edited by Aren M. Maeir and George A. Pierce, pp. 53-66. De Gruyter, Berlin. <https://www.academia.edu/63398200/>.

Reveals that before urbanization in the EB I, carnelian was the preferred bead material, being an exotic and non-local trade material. Once urbanization took hold in the region, faience became more popular because of trade connections with Egypt, and it became the more sought-after, "exotic" bead material.

Algaze, A.

1989 Tepe Chenchi: An Important Settlement near Khorsabad. In *Essays in Ancient Civilization presented to Helene J. Kantor*, edited by A. Leonard and B.B. Williams, pp. 1-29. *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* 47.

Report on an unpublished site, probably 3rd millennium, dug in northern Iraq in 1933. Includes a few beads of faience, bone, and stone.

Alkim, U.B., H. Alkim, and Ö. Bilgi

1988 *Ikiztepe I, the 1st and 2nd Seasons' Excavations (1974-1975)*. Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayinlari V. Dizi 39.

The small finds section includes a few simple Early Bronze Age beads (pp. 191-194); Turkey.

Almamori, Haider Oraibi, Taha K. Abod, Karim O. Swadi, Tim Clayden, Petra M. Creamerelena Devecchi, and Agnete W. Lassen

2022 Tell Basmaya – A Kassite Period Site in Trans-Tigridian Babylonia. *Mesopotamia* LVII:17-55; <https://www.academia.edu/117284874/>.

Most of the burials at a 13th-century BC settlement in east-central Iraq were accompanied by necklaces composed of stone, faience, and gold beads.

Almasri, Eyad, Firas Alawneh, and Fadi Bala'awi

2012 Nabataean Jewellery and Accessories. *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 49:150-175.

Uses finds from sites in Jordan and Israel to gain a better understanding of the kinds, shapes, and material of Nabataean jewelry and accessories and its function and symbolism in Nabataean society. A number of bead necklaces are discussed.

Alpaslan-Roodenberg, Songül

2001 Newly Found Human Remains from Menteşe in the Yenişehir Plain: The Season of 2000. *Anatolica* 27:1-14.

A neolithic burial of a young woman in Turkey was accompanied by a necklace of stone beads (exact material not specified).

Amelirad, Sheler, Bruno Overlaet, and Ernie Haerinck

2012 The Iron Age "Zagros Graveyard" near Sanandaj (Iranian Kurdistan): Preliminary Report on the First Season. *Iranica Antiqua* XLVII:41-99;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289748133>.

Excavation revealed beads and pendants of the following materials: carnelian, agate, black stone, frit, faience, glass, bronze, iron, gold, and shell.

Amiet, P.

1986 *L'âge des échanges inter-iraniens, 3500-1700 avant J.-C.* Notes et documents des Musées de France 11.

Central Asian imports, etched carnelian beads, etc. (pp. 143f., 147, figs. 92, 97, 100). Iran.

Andersson, Ann

2014 Beads, Pendants and Other Ornaments from Late 3rd-2nd Millennium BC Occupation on Failaka, Kuwait. In *Beyond Ornamentation: Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 209-224. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 23(2); <https://www.academia.edu/19924494/>.

Related to the Dilmun culture, the beads are composed of various materials including glass, faience, stone, metal, shell, ostrich eggshell, bone, and pearls. All appear to be imported.

2016 Beads. In *Tell F6 on Failaka Island: Kuwaiti-Danish Excavations 2008-2012*, by Flemming Højlund and Aiysha Abu-Laban, pp. 176-198. Jutland Archaeological Society Publications 92. <https://www.academia.edu/44558843/>.

Dating primarily to the late 3rd millennium BC, the beads are composed of a variety of stones, as well as organic materials, glass, faience, and metal.

2016 Trade Beads of Furayhah. Evidence of Trade and Connections of Qatar in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries from a Small-Finds Perspective. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 46:1-8.

A high percentage of the recovered beads are of European origin and provide clues to the networks of commerce and the various connections enjoyed by the settlement.

2022 The Bead Trade during the Late Third and Second Millennia BC at the Island of Failaka, Kuwait, Upper Persian Gulf. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 34:22-39; <https://www.academia.edu/96634264/>.

A substantial number of beads made from semiprecious stones (carnelian, agate, jasper, turquoise, and lapis lazuli) were found at the site. Lesser numbers were made of glass, faience, and paste, as well as bone, shell, ostrich eggshell, and clay.

2022 *Danish Archaeological Investigations on Failaka, Kuwait, Failaka/Dilmun. The Second Millennium Settlements. Volume 5: The Beads.* Aarhus University Press, Aarhus.

A thorough study of the 629 stone and glass beads recovered from a small community of Dilmun traders. Includes a typology, a classification of materials, an analysis of the dating and distribution of the beads, as well as information concerning manufacturing techniques and use-wear.

Andrews, Carol

1990 *Ancient Egyptian Jewellery.* British Museum, London.

Includes much on beads: craftsmen, techniques of manufacture, materials, and methods of wearing.

Angelini, Ivana, Bernard Gratuze, and Gilberto Artioli

2019 Glass and Other Vitreous Materials through History. In *The Contribution of Mineralogy to Cultural Heritage*, by Gilberto Artioli and Roberta Oberti, pp. 87-150. *EMU Notes in Mineralogy* 20; <https://doi.org/10.1180/EMU-notes.20.3>.

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.

Arie, Eran

2022 Jewelry Hoard from Early Iron Age I (Level H-11). In *Megiddo VI: The 2010-2014 Seasons. Vol. 3*, edited by Israel Finkelstein and Mario A.S. Martin, pp. 1097-1132. Eisenbrauns, University Park, PA, and Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology, Tel Aviv.

A more detailed study of the necklace discussed in Arie et al. (2019).

Arie, Eran, Elisabetta Boaretto, Mario A.S. Martin, Dvory Namdar, Orit Shamir, and Naama Yahalom-Mack

2019 A New Jewelry Hoard from Eleventh-Century BCE Megiddo. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 82(2):91-101; <https://www.academia.edu/39543603/>.

An Early Iron Age I hoard uncovered at Tel Megiddo in northern Israel contained a lengthy necklace (or several shorter necklaces) comprised of 1301 beads made of electrum, silver, and carnelian beads.

Arslan, Melis

2013 Antik Anadolu Medeniyeti Frigya (Phrygia) Uygarlığı Takıları ve Motiflerinin Tekstil Deseni Olarak Kullanılması. M.A. thesis. Textile and Fashion Design Department, Beykent University, Istanbul. <https://www.academia.edu/31499007/>.

Examines the jewelry of the Phrygian civilization of Anatolia, with numerous examples of necklaces and earrings that incorporate beads and pendants of various materials but especially gold.

Artin, Gassia

2010 The Necropolis and Dwellings of Byblos during the Chalcolithic Period: New Interpretations. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 73(2):2-12.

Some of the beads recovered from this site in Lebanon are illustrated and briefly discussed.

Aruz, J. (ed.)

2003 *Art of the First Cities: The Third Millennium B.C. from the Mediterranean to the Indus*. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Exhibition catalog. Bead entries, *passim*, with large photos (mostly color) and full information. Of especial interest is an etched carnelian and a plain carnelian bicone found in an Early Bronze Age settlement on the Greek island of Aegina (pp. 260-261, nos. 166a-b). The etched bead, linked with the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia, is the first to be found west of Mesopotamia!

Asher-Greve, Julia M.

1985 *Frauen in altsumerischer Zeit*. Bibliotheca Mesopotamica 18.

For references to Sumerian women wearing beads and their significance, *see* index: “*Schmuck*.”

Aston, David

2009 *Burial Assemblages of Dynasty 21-25: Chronology – Typology – Developments*. Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean XXI. <https://austriaca.at/4003-0>.

Investigates the funerary assemblages of the Third Intermediate Period (1070-664 BC) in Ancient Egypt. Chapter Four includes a discussion of bead nets, amulets, scarabs, and jewelry.

Avni, Gideon, Zvi Greenhuit, Tamar Shadmi, Tal Ilan, Roni Ben-Arieh, Tania Coen-Uzzielli, Tamar Winter, Gabriela Bijovsky, and Joseph Zias

1996 *The Akeldama Tombs. Three Burial Caves in the Kidron Valley, Jerusalem*. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 1.

Final report on a group of Roman cave tombs reused during the Byzantine period. Finds include glass, frit, and carnelian beads which are discussed with reference to beads from Samaria and other sites.

Avrutis, Vladimir Wolff

2012 Late Early Bronze Age I Beads, Pendant and Earrings. In *Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age I Remains at Neshar-Ramla Quarry*, edited by Edwin C.M. van den Brink, pp. 221-226. The Zinman Institute of Archaeology, Haifa.
<https://www.academia.edu/21802034/>.

A burial cave with late Early Bronze Age I deposits discovered in a cement quarry in Israel contained a number of beads made of clay, bone, carnelian, rock crystal, and shell, as well as a drop-shaped clay pendant.

Bacharach, Jere L. (ed.)

2002 *Fustat Finds: Beads, Coins, Medical Instruments, Textiles, and Other Artifacts from the Awad Collection*. American University in Cairo Press.

One section describes the beads recovered in Old Cairo, Egypt.

Bachhuber, C.

2006 Aegean Interest on the Uluburun Ship. *American Journal of Archaeology* 110:345-363.

A careful discussion of the Late Bronze Age wreck off the coast of Turkey: destination, purpose, and passengers on the voyage. The glass, faience, and amber beads are an important element in the argument (*see esp.* pp. 351-354).

Bagh, Tine

2004 First Dynasty Jewellery and Amulets. Finds from the Naqada Tomb: Proposed Reconstructions, Comparisons and Interpretation. In *Egypt at Its Origins: Studies in Memory of Barbara Adams*, edited by Stan Hendrickx, Barbara Adams, R. F. Friedman, pp. 591-605. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 138.

The niched mastaba at Naqada, Ancient Upper Egypt, contained the remains of a queen accompanied by various ornaments including beads made of faience (which may have comprised a girdle), stone, ivory, and gold, as well as several fish amulets.

Bagherpour Kashani, Natascha

2009 A Note on the Role of Colour in the Beads of Pre-Islamic Iran. Paper presented at The Color of Things Workshop at the Annual Meeting of the Theoretical Archaeology Group, Stanford, 1-3 May 2009. <https://www.academia.edu/1532438/>

Proposes that the major colors (blue, green, yellow, and red) of the beads recovered at Veshnāveh, Iran, had talismanic meanings.

2011 Iranian Jewellery and Small Finds in Religious Context. *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 43:59-69; <https://www.academia.edu/3163542/>.

Describes the glass and stone beads recovered from Čale Ğār 1 and 2 at Vešnave, Iran.

2011 Studies of Ancient Depositional Practices and Related Jewellery Finds, Based on the Discoveries at Veshnaveh: A Source for the History of Religion in Iran. Ph.D. dissertation. Faculty of History, Ruhr-University Bochum.
<https://www.academia.edu/10349875/>.

This study describes and analyzes the personal ornaments found in two ancient copper mines, Čale Ğār 1 and 2, at Vešnave, Iran. Including beads and pendants of glass, metal, stone, amber, and shell, the adornments are assigned to the period 800 BC-8th century AD.

2022 *Depositional Practices at the Natural Sanctuary of Veshnaveh, Central Iran. Jewellery and Watery Caves*. Verlag Marie Leidorf, Bochum.
<https://www.academia.edu/74606881/>.

A special rural sanctuary of pre- and early Zoroastrian cults yielded a variety of glass, stone, amber, and metal beads and pendants. Their typology, production techniques, and chemical composition are discussed.

Bagherpour Kashani, N., K. Roustaei, and T. Stöllner

2011 Iron Age Amber Beads from Vešnave/Iran. *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 43:71-78; <https://www.academia.edu/1532422/>.

Various bead forms were recovered. Infrared spectroscopy reveals that the beads originated in the Baltic region.

Baines, J.

1985 Color Terminology and Color Classification: Ancient Egyptian Color Terminology and Polychromy. *American Anthropologist* 87(2):282-297.

The ancient Egyptian language possesses 4 basic color terms; painting uses 7 and later 9 polychrome colors. These sets correspond to Stages IIa, V, and VII (incomplete) of the Berlin and Kay encoding sequence for language, and support the theory of 11 “basic perceptual color categories.”

Bakirer, Ömür, D. Burcu Erciyas, N. Emine Caner-Saltik, and Nurdan Yücel

2021 Tokat-Komana Kazısı Buluntularından Cam Boncukların Biçimsel ve Yapısal Özellikleri / Shape and Structural Characteristics of Glass Beads from the Excavations at Komana, Tokat. In *V. ODTÜ Arkeometri Çalıştayı. Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Takı ve Boncuk: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar, Prof. Dr. Ay Melek Özer Onuruna, 14-16 Kasım 2019*, edited by Asuman Günel Türkmenoğlu and Şahinde Demirci, pp. 153-164. Aegean Publications, Istanbul.

On beads from the ancient city of Komana in north-central Turkey. In Turkish with English abstract.

Barich, Barbara E. and Giulio Lucarini

2014 The Hidden Valley Technological Complex – An Overview. In *From Lake to Sand: The Archaeology of Farafra Oasis, Western Desert, Egypt*, edited by Barbara E. Barich, Giulio Lucarini, Mohamed A. Hamdan, and Fekri A. Hassan, pp. 321-332. Edizioni All’Insegna del Giglio, Florence.

Discusses ostrich eggshell bead production at a mid-Holocene site in Egypt.

Barker, Diane

2001 Stone, Paste, Shell and Metal Beads from Sharm. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 12(2):202-222; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229671073>.

Eighty-seven beads of various materials from a site in Fujairah, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) are assigned to 12 typological groups on the basis of shape, although manufacturing techniques and materials are also discussed. The beads are compared to other assemblages in southeastern Arabia.

Barthélemy de Saizieu, Blanche

2018 Review of *Lapis Lazuli Bead Making at Shahr-i Sokhta. Interpreting Craft Production in a Urban Community of the 3rd Millennium BC*, edited by M. Vidale and A. Lazzari (2017). *Paléorient* 44(2):133-135; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26595380>.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, Daniella E.

1989 Late Paleolithic and Neolithic Marine Shells in the Southern Levant as Cultural Markers. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 169-174. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313706768>.

During the Upper Paleolithic and Epi-Paleolithic periods of the southern Levant (ca. 30,000-12,500 years BP), Mediterranean gastropods such as *Columbella rustica*, *Nassarius gibbosula*, *Mitrella* sp., and *Dentalium* sp., were the preferred shells for use as ornaments. The subsequent Natufian culture (ca. 12,500-10,300 BP), best known for the development of the first sedentary communities, exhibits increasing use of shells. During the Neolithic Period (10,300-8,000 BP) there was a marked shift in the selection of marine shells. Israel, Egypt.

1997 Neolithic Shell Bead Production in Sinai. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 24:97-111; <https://www.academia.edu/2421651/>.

Describes five marine shell assemblages with over 5000 beads, pendants, and other artifacts from two Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (9200-7800 BP) sites, and considers their importance for both artistic uses and as objects of exchange.

2002 The Shell Pendants. In *Kissufim Road: A Chalcolithic Mortuary Site*, edited by Y. Goren and P. Fabian, pp. 49-52. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 16. Jerusalem. <https://www.academia.edu/19607397/>.

Describes the 15 shell pendants found at a Chalcolithic site in Israel.

2002 The Shells of the *Nawamis* in Southern Sinai. In *Archaeozoology of the Near East V: Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on the Archaeozoology of Southwestern Asia and Adjacent Areas*, edited by H. Buitenhuis, A.M. Choyke, M. Mashkour and A.H. Al-Shiyab, pp. 166-180. ARC-Publicaties 62. Groningen, The Netherlands. <https://www.academia.edu/23476876/>.

Conus-shell beads were found in *nawamis* tombs and sites in the central Levant. Their presence suggests that the *nawamis* were continuously used during the Early Bronze II period, longer than proposed by previous studies. Israel.

2003 Mollusc Shells and Shell Beads. In *Archaeology of Sinai: The Ophir Expedition*, by I. Beit-Arieh, pp. 229-241. Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology, Tel Aviv.

2005 The Exploitation of Shells as Beads in the Palaeolithic and Neolithic of the Levant. *Paleorient* 31(1):176-185; <https://www.academia.edu/2421654/>.

Systematic exploitation begins in the Upper Paleolithic, especially of small gastropods. The Neolithic change to farming sees the use of more species and the production of more kinds of artifacts, some of which are used for exchange. In desert areas Red Sea species are collected. The Mediterranean zone concentrates on *Glycymeris* and *Cerastoderma*.

2008 *Dentalium* Shells Used by Hunter-Gatherers and Pastoralists in the Levant. *Archaeofauna* 17:103-110; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282699102>.

The frequency of *Dentalium* in a shell assemblage and the length of the *Dentalium* beads may reflect changes in the availability of the raw material and changes in the degree of mobility of hunter-gatherer societies.

2010 The Stone Beads of the Gilgal Sites. In *Gilgal: Early Neolithic Occupations in the Lower Jordan Valley, The Excavations of Tamar Noy*, edited by O. Bar-Yosef, A.N. Goring-Morris, and A. Gopher, pp. 223-237. Brill, Boston.

Israel.

2011 *Nawamis*, Shells, and Early Bronze Age Pastoralism. In *Daily Life, Materiality, and Complexity in Early Urban Communities of the Southern Levant*, edited by Meredith S. Chesson, pp. 185-195. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN.

<https://www.academia.edu/23476894/>.

The *nawamis* (above-ground burial structures) investigated in Israel contained associated artifacts, primarily beads and pendants. They are made of ostrich egg shell, bone, shell, steatite, carnelian, and other minerals such as turquoise, hematite, and copper.

2013 Mollusc Exploitation at Çatalhöyük. In *Humans and Landscapes of Çatalhöyük: Reports from the 2000-2008 Seasons*, edited by I. Hodder, pp. 329-338. Çatalhöyük Research Project 8. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press, Los Angeles.

<https://www.academia.edu/6731580/>.

Personal ornaments and jewelry, including beads, from this Neolithic site in Turkey were made not only of local material (*Unio*, *Viviparus*, *Stagnicola*, and *Xeropicta*), but also from imported shells. These consist of marine and fossil shells that were either used in their natural state (as in the case of scaphopods and naturally holed gastropods), or were perforated and/or painted.

2013 Shell Beads. In *Peqi'in: A Late Chalcolithic Burial Site, Upper Galilee, Israel*, edited by Dina Shalem, Zvi Gal, Howard Smithline, pp. 365-369. Kinneret Academic College, Institute for Galilean Archaeology, Israel. <https://www.academia.edu/40591344/>.

Discusses the identifiable shells and shell beads, while shell beads made of unidentifiable shell are dealt with in Bar-Yosef Mayer and Porat (2013).

2013 Towards a Typology of Stone Beads in the Neolithic Levant. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 38(2):129-142; <https://www.academia.edu/3125726/>.

Profers a comprehensive typology of the earliest stone bead assemblages in the southern Levant from Late Natufian and Neolithic sites.

2014 Shell and Stone Ornaments. *Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society* 44:66-68.

Describes the small collection of shell and stone beads and pendants recovered from Beisamoun, a major Middle and Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic B settlement in the northern part of the Southern Levant. Israel.

2017 Shell Beads in Neolithic Sites in Turkey. *The Archaeo+Malacology Group Newsletter* 28:1-4; <https://www.academia.edu/34136621/>.

A general overview of the subject.

2019 The Colour of Ornaments in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic of the Levant: Their Symbolic Meaning and Economic Value. In *The Value of Colour. Material and Economic Aspects in the Ancient World*, edited by Shiyanthi Thavapalan and David Alan Warburton, pp. 69-98. Berlin Studies of the Ancient World 70. <https://www.academia.edu/40771331/>.

Neolithic and Chalcolithic personal ornaments were made of many diverse raw materials transformed by craft specialists into beads, pendants, and bangles. Their colors imply possible uses as amulets with specific meanings, mainly associated with fertility and protection.

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Upper Paleolithic Explorers: The Geographic Sources of Shell Beads in Early Upper Paleolithic Assemblages in Israel. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:105-115.

A comparison of Upper Paleolithic shell bead assemblages of Levantine sites to Aurignacian assemblages in Europe suggests that while most of the shells are Mediterranean species, it is nonetheless possible to distinguish between the local Ahmarian traditions in personal ornaments, and those which were brought or influenced by the Aurignacian traditions.

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.

2021 The Beads. In *'En Esur ('Ein Asawir) III: Excavations in the Bronze Age Cemetery*, edited by Yehuda Dagan and Shelley Sadeh, pp. 249-266. IAA Reports 68. <https://www.academia.edu/79865068/>.

Located in northern Israel, the cemetery yielded beads made of a variety of materials including hard and soft stone, baked clay, glass, metal, shell, and bone.

2022 Personal Ornaments as Temporal and Ethnic Identifiers in the Prehistory of the Levant. In *Adornment: Jewelry and Body Decoration in Prehistoric Times*, edited by Ahiad Ovadia, pp. 46-69. The Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

Summarizes the relevant data for the prehistoric Levant in an attempt to tackle the thorny issue of identifying social-cum-ethnic characteristics of past societies.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, D.E., I. Groman-Yaroslavski, O. Bar-Yosef, I. Hershkovitz, A. Kampen-Hasday, B. Vandermeersch, Y. Zaidner, and M. Weinstein-Evron

2020 On Holes and Strings: Earliest Displays of Human Adornment in the Middle Palaeolithic. *PLoS ONE* 15(7):e0234924; <https://www.academia.edu/110426613/>.

Based on unaltered *Glycymeris* shells found in Misliya Cave, Israel (dated to 240-160 ka BP), and naturally perforated *Glycymeris* shells exhibiting string wear at Qafzeh Cave, Israel (dated to ca. 120 ka BP), the authors conclude that between those times there was a shift from collecting complete valves to perforated ones, reflecting both the desire and the technological ability to suspend shell beads on string to be displayed on the human body.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, D.E., S. Paz, and Y. Paz

2019 *Conus* Ornaments from Tel Bareaqet in an Early Bronze Age Near East Context. In *Studies in Archaeology and Ancient Cultures in Honor of Isaac Gilead*, edited by Haim Goldfus, Mayer I. Gruber, Shamir Yona, and Peter Fabian, pp. 210-215. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/42649699/>.

Sixteen *Conus*-apex beads recovered from a site in central Israel are made of Indo-Pacific shells, suggesting long-range contacts. The existence of a workshop of such artifacts in Oman might point to their actual origin.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, D.E. and Naomi Porat

2008 Green Stone Beads at the Dawn of Agriculture. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A.* 105(25):8548-8551; <https://www.academia.edu/3857871/>.

During the transition to agriculture in the Near East, stone, in particular green stone, was used for the first time to make beads and pendants. A large variety of minerals of green colors were

sought, including apatite, several copper-bearing minerals, amazonite, and serpentinite. It is suggested that the occurrence of green beads is directly related to the onset of agriculture. Green beads and bead blanks were used as amulets to ward off the evil eye and as fertility charms.

2010 Glazed Steatite Paste Beads in the Chalcolithic of the Levant: Long Distance Trade and Manufacturing Processes. In *Techniques and People: Anthropological Perspectives on Technology in the Archaeology of the Proto-Historic and Early Historic Periods in the Southern Levant*, edited by S.A. Rosen and V. Roux, pp. 111-123. Centre de Recherche Français de Jérusalem. <https://www.academia.edu/49071921/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from the Peqi'in burial cave in Israel.

2013 Beads. In *Peqi'in: A Late Chalcolithic Burial Site, Upper Galilee, Israel*, edited by Dina Shalem, Zvi Gal, Howard Smithline, pp. 337-364. Kinneret Academic College, Institute for Galilean Archaeology, Israel. <https://www.academia.edu/40591344/>.

Describes the typology of the stone and shell beads and assesses their possible sources. Includes archaeometric analysis. *See also* Bar-Yosef Mayer (2013).

Bar-Yosef Mayer, D.E., Naomi Porat, and Uri Davidovich

2014 Personal Ornaments at the Nahal Mishmar Cave of the Treasure. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 77(4):267-273; <https://www.academia.edu/9835205/>.

The small but diverse bead and pendant assemblage from the cave in Israel constitutes an important contribution to the growing database of Levantine Chalcolithic ornaments. Materials include shell, carnelian, calcite, lapis lazuli, greenstone.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, D.E., N. Porat, Z. Gal, D. Shalem, and H. Smithline

2004 Steatite Beads at Peqi'in: Long Distance Trade and Pyro-Technology during the Chalcolithic of the Levant. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 31:493-502; <https://www.academia.edu/2421652/>.

The burial cave at Peqi'in in Israel yielded about 190 small beads made of white enstatite, found in the context of ossuaries. They were apparently made of a paste composed of powdered talc formed into long tubes and fired at a high temperature, then sliced to form beads. Neither talc nor enstatite are found in Israel; the nearest sources are in Turkey or Egypt.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, D.E., Naomi Porat, and Mina Weinstein-Evron

2013 Natufian Green Stone Pendants from el-Wad: Characteristics and Cultural Implications. In *Natufian Foragers in the Levant: Terminal Pleistocene Social Changes in Western Asia*, edited by Ofer Bar-Yosef and François R. Valla, pp. 139-145. International Monographs in Prehistory, Archaeological Series 19. <https://www.academia.edu/6154175/>.

Discovered in el-Wad Cave, Mount Carmel, Israel, the pendants are among the earliest greenstone beads in the Levant and are attributed to the Late Natufian period.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, D.E., B. Vandermeesch, and O. Bar-Yosef

2009 Shells and Ochre in Middle Palaeolithic Qafzeh Cave, Israel: Indications for Modern Behavior. *Journal of Human Evolution* 56:307-314;
<https://www.academia.edu/2421650/>.

Qafzeh Cave, the burial place of several anatomically modern humans, yielded archaeological evidence reflecting their modern behavior. Dated to 92 ka BP, the lower layers at the site contained a series of hearths, several human graves, and a collection of sea shells which had been brought from the Mediterranean Sea some 35 km away, and are complete *Glycymeris* bivalves with natural perforations. Several valves bear traces of having been strung, and a few have red ochre stains on them.

Bar-Yosef Mayer, Daniella E. and Irit Zohar

2010 The Role of Aquatic Resources in the Natufian Culture. *Eurasian Prehistory* 7(1):29-43;
<https://www.academia.edu/70683953/>.

The large numbers of marine shell ornaments recovered from sites of the Natufian culture in the Levant, and especially the new innovation of creating shell disk beads, testifies to the importance of personal ornaments in this culture.

Bar-Yosef, O., Anna Belfer-Cohen, A. Goren, I. Hershkovitz, Ornit Ilan, H.K. Mienis, and B. Sass

1986 Nawamis and Habitation Sites near Gebel Gunna, Southern Sinai. *Israel Exploration Journal* 36(3/4):121-167; <https://www.academia.edu/43902963/>.

Several Early Bronze Age sites yielded a variety of ornaments including beads of shell, stone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, ostrich eggshell, bone, and faience; mother-of-pearl spacers; and mother-of-pearl, stone, and bone pendants.

Bass, George F.

1986 A Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun (Kaş): 1984 Campaign. *American Journal of Archaeology* 90:269-296.

Faience and amber beads, an amphora filled with glass beads, and early glass ingots were found on a shipwreck off the southern coast of Turkey; late 14th century BC.

Bass, George F., Cemal Pulak, Dominique Collon, and James Weinstein

1989 The Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun: 1986 Campaign. *American Journal of Archaeology* 93:1-29.

A wreck off Turkey with mixed Egyptian, Levantine, and Aegean cargo continues to produce interesting beads.

Baysal, Emma L.

2009 The Question, Nature and Significance of Neolithic Craft Specialization in Anatolia. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Liverpool.

Turkey.

2013 *A Tale of Two Assemblages: Early Neolithic Manufacture and Use of Beads in the Konya Plain*. *Anatolian Studies* 63.

Turkey.

2013 Epipalaeolithic Marine Shell Beads at Pınarbaşı: Central Anatolia from an Eastern Mediterranean Perspective. *Anatolica* XXXIX:261-276.

The Epipalaeolithic bead assemblage from Pınarbaşı in the Konya Plain, Turkey, provides a unique window on the use of beads in the earliest context yet known from Central Anatolia. The assemblage is largely associated with the inhumation of a single individual who was interred with a variety of possessions including marine shell beads, mostly *Dentalium* and *Nassarius*.

2014 A Preliminary Typology for the Neolithic and Chalcolithic Beads of Barcın Höyük. *Anatolia Antiqua* 22: 1-11.

This site in Turkey yielded a diverse collection of beads and pendants of stone, shell, bone, and clay.

2014 Findings Relating to the Manufacture and Use of Stone Beads at Neolithic Boncuklu Höyük. *Colloquium Anatolicum* 13:57-79.

Discusses the production technology of the beads recovered from this site in Turkey, as well as their uses.

2015 Bir İletişim Ağı Perspektifinden Neolitik ve Kalkolitik Boncuk ve Bileziklerini Yorumlamak [Interpreting Neolithic and Chalcolithic Beads and Bracelets from a Network Perspective]. *Tematik Arkeoloji Serisi* 2:95-109; <https://www.academia.edu/12406044/>.

Two case studies of marine-shell beads and bracelets from Anatolia are used to explore long-lived associations between humans and specific artifact types. English abstract.

2015 Neolitik Dönem Kişisel Süs Eşyaları: Yeni Yaklaşımlar ve Türkiye'deki Son Araştırmalar / Neolithic Personal Ornaments: New Approaches and the Current State of Research in Turkey. *Tüba-Ar* 18:9-23; <https://www.academia.edu/19605818/>.

Looks at typological and chronological trends, how Neolithic ornaments may be interpreted, what they can tell us about Neolithic technology and identity, and how remaining questions might be answered in future research. In Turkish with English abstract.

2016 Anadolu ve Levant Epi-paleolitikliği ışığında Direkli Mağarası kişisel süs eşyaları [The Personal Ornaments of Direkli Cave in the Light of the Epipalaeolithic of Anatolia and the Levant]. *Anadolu / Anatolia* 42:137-154.

New evidence from Direkli Cave in southeastern Turkey reveals that, as in the Levant, marine shells and stone were used to make beads during the Epipaleolithic period.

2016 Beads at *The Place of White Earth* – Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic Aktopraklık, Northwestern Turkey. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:50-59; <https://www.academia.edu/30582236/>.

Aktopraklık saw a particularly prolific use of beads that indicates complex networks of communication and exchange with other areas, both near and far, as well as possible early craft specialization. This article provides a brief introduction to the beads and their implications for the archaeology of prehistoric northwestern Turkey.

2016 Beadwork in a Basket: An Ornamental Item from the Final Halaf Level of Mersin Yumuktepe. *Adalya* 19:17-29.

Dated to ca. 5800 BC, an intricate piece of beadwork composed of nearly 1,500 stone beads was found in a basket at a site in south-central Turkey. It is discussed in detail.

2017 Personal Ornaments in Neolithic Turkey, the Current State of Research and Interpretation. *Arkeoloji ve Sanat* 155:1-22; <https://www.academia.edu/34604289/>.

Explores the evidence for how beads, bracelets, and pendants were procured, made, used, and deposited, what meanings they might have had, and how all these factors changed through the Neolithic period.

2017 Reflections of Faraway Places: The Chalcolithic Personal Ornaments of Canhasan I. *Anatolian Studies* 67:29-49; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318465564>.

Details the beads, pendants, plaques, and other ornaments recovered from a site in central Turkey, and considers their temporal and geographical positions within the history of personal adornments.

2019 The Colour of Ornaments in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic of the Levant: Their Symbolic Meaning and Economic Value. In *The Value of Colour: Material and Economic Aspects in the Ancient World*, edited by Shiyanthi Thavapalan and David A. Warburton, pp. 69-97. Berlin Studies of the Ancient World 70. <https://www.academia.edu/40806856/>.

The colors of the beads and pendants worn by agro-pastoralists in the Levant imply their possible use as amulets with specific meanings, mainly associated with fertility and protection.

2019 *Personal Ornaments in Prehistory. Beads, Bracelets and Other Adornments from the Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age. An Exploration of Body Augmentation from the Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age.* Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Considers how and why the human relationship with ornaments developed and continued over tens of thousands of years, from hunter-gatherer life in the cave to urban elites, from expedient use of natural resources to complex technologies. See Then-Obłuska (2020) for a review.

2020 Envisaging the Neolithic and Chalcolithic as a Connected World: Tracing Ornament Movement in Anatolia. In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments*

across the Millennia, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 55-70. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.academia.edu/43645154/>.

Highly portable blue fluorapatite beads offer an ideal medium through which to explore short-term multi-directional encounters of the prehistoric period in Turkey via the traceability of both materials and forms through space and time.

2021 Review of *Personal Adornment in the Neolithic Middle East: A Case Study of Çatalhöyük*, by Milena Vasić (2020). *Neo-Lithics* 21:A1-A5; <https://doi.org/10.48632/nl.2021.1.84203>.

2022 Interactions, Communication and Tradition: The Personal Ornaments of Suluin Cave (Antalya, Turkey) in Late Neolithic Context. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 29, 100342; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2021.100342>.

This article places the materials, technology, and use of ornaments at a site in southwestern Turkey within their wider late Neolithic context by considering possible exchange of ornaments and shared material culture practices, and asking whether this might help us to understand processes of material culture change during prehistory.

2023 Review of *Adaïma IV. La parure en contexte funéraire : technique, esthétique et fonction*, by Mathilde Minotti (2021). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 35:98-99.

Baysal, Emma L. and Ayşe Bursalı

2016 Turkey's First Evil Eye? The Manufacture and Use of Blue Beads in the Neolithic. *Past: The Newsletter of the Prehistoric Society* 82:14-15; <https://www.academia.edu/24282149/>.

Explores the technological and social significance of blue apatite beads found at sites in Turkey and elsewhere in the Middle East, primarily through the use of scientific analyses.

Baysal, Emma L. and Burçin Erdoğu

2014 Frog in the Pond: Gökçeada (Imbros), an Aegean Stepping-Stone in the Chalcolithic Use of Spondylus Shell. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 80:363-378; <https://www.academia.edu/48803028/>.

The shell beads and bracelets of the Chalcolithic settlement at Uğurlu, Turkey, evidence a consistent engagement with *Spondylus* and *Glycymeris* throughout the Chalcolithic occupation period, particularly during Phase III.

Baysal, Emma L. and Cevdet Merih Erek

2018 Material Movement in the Near Eastern Epipalaeolithic: Implications of the Shell and Stone Beads of Direkli Cave, Turkey. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 43(8); <https://www.academia.edu/103953686/>.

Analysis of the beads – made primarily from shell (marine and freshwater) and stone – reveals that the raw materials were brought to the site from the shores of the Mediterranean and that the material culture of the site has relationships to the Levant, northern Mesopotamia, and inner Anatolia.

Baysal, Emma L. and Holly Miller

2016 Teoride süs eşyaları: Arkeolojik kontekstlerde prehistorik boncukların yorumu [Ornaments in Theory: The Interpretation of Prehistoric Beads in Archaeological Context]. *APAD* 2:11-32; <https://www.academia.edu/25791127/>.

Prehistoric beads from Anatolia and the Near East have long been analyzed through the description of visual characteristics and associated with the practice of ornamentation. This paper examines this perspective and discusses how it has shaped analysis and interpretation to the detriment of the archaeological record. In Turkish.

Baysal, Emma L. and Haluk Sağlamtimur

2021 Erken Tunç Çağda Teknoloji, Değer ve Ticaret: Başur Höyük'te Boncukların Üretimi ve Kullanımı / Technology, Value and Trade in the Early Bronze Age: The Making and Use of Beads at Başur Höyük. In *V. ODTÜ Arkeometri Çalıştayı. Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Taki ve Boncuk: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar, Prof. Dr. Ay Melek Özer Onuruna, 14-16 Kasım 2019*, edited by Asuman Günel Türkmenoğlu and Şahinde Demirci, pp. 73-80. Aegean Publications, Istanbul.

On stone beads. In Turkish with English abstract.

2021 Sacrificial Status and Prestige Burials: Negotiating Life, Death, and Identity through Personal Adornment at Early Bronze Age I Başur Höyük, Turkey. *American Journal of Archaeology* 125(1):3-28; <https://doi.org/10.3764/aja.125.1.0003>.

This article considers the more than 30,000 recovered beads in light of social context, material procurement, use and value, technology, and relative differences in status of the deceased.

Baysal, Emma L. and Çilem Yavşan

2021 Personal Ornaments from Chalcolithic Gülpınar, North-West Anatolia. *Anadolu / Anatolia* 47:1-13; <https://www.academia.edu/63953332/>.

Provides descriptions of the shell, stone, and clay beads and pendants, and considers how they fit into the wider ornamentation practices of prehistory.

Baysal, Emma L. and Sera Yelözer

2023 Searching for the Individual: Characterising Knowledge Transfer and Skill in Prehistoric Personal Ornament Making. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 30(1):1-31; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-022-09589-z>.

Using examples from Neolithic assemblages in Turkey, this article asks to what extent decision-making, individual levels of skill, and the expectations surrounding learning or

knowledge transmission can be successfully identified and interpreted using the often-limited information available from prehistoric assemblages of personal ornaments.

2024 From Prehistoric Shores: Marine Shell Ornaments, Landscape, Interaction and the Neolithic Transition in Anatolia. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 53, 104312; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2023.104312>.

Collates marine and freshwater shell ornament distribution data and multiple variables in ornament choice and production for the Epipalaeolithic-Neolithic transition period in Anatolia.

Beeri, Ron and Oren Cohen

2008 Burial Remains at Huzuk Musa. *Revue Biblique* 115:421-439; <https://www.academia.edu/20184458/>.

Beads, mostly of glass, found at this cave site in Israel range from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Ages.

Behar, Adi Eliyahu, Shira Albaz, Itzhaq Shai, Aren M. Maeir, and Haskel J. Greenfield

2016 Faience Beads from Early Bronze Age Contexts at Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 7:609-613; <https://www.academia.edu/80432963/>.

The beads were subjected to analysis by FTIR spectrometry in order to identify the mineralogy and materials used for their production. The materials identified include faience, carnelian, steatite, and shell.

Beherec, Marc Andrew

2011 Nomads in Transition: Mortuary Archaeology in the Lowlands of Edom (Jordan). Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, San Diego. <https://www.academia.edu/58538265/>.

A wide variety of beads and pendants made of glass, faience, ceramic, stone, bone, coral, ostrich eggshell, and marine shell accompanied the Iron Age (ca. 1200-500 BCE) burials.

Belcher, Ellen H.

2011 Halaf Bead, Pendant and Seal ‘Workshops’ at Domuztepe: Technological and Reductive Strategies. In *The State of the Stone Terminologies, Continuities and Contexts in Near Eastern Lithics*, edited by Elizabeth Healey, Stuart Campbell, and Osamu Maeda, pp. 135-143. *Studies in Early Near Eastern Production, Subsistence, and Environment* 13. https://academicworks.cuny.edu/jj_pubs/72/.

Examines some of the technological aspects of stone beads, pendants, and seals from a large 6th-millennium BC site in southeast Turkey in terms of both the utilization of raw materials and the evidence for the methods of manufacture of final products.

Belfer-Cohen, Anna

1991 Art Items from Layer B, Hayonim Cave: A Case Study of Art in a Natufian Context. In *The Natufian Culture in the Levant*, edited by Ofer Bar-Yosef and Francois R. Valla, pp. 569-588. Berghahn Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/43903016/>.

The items, recovered from a site in Israel, include beads and pendants made of bone, animal teeth, stone, and shell.

Belfer-Cohen, Anna and Nigel Goring-Morris

2024 “Something Old, Something New, Something Borrowed, Something Blue...” Ornaments in the Levantine Early Neolithic. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 54, 104442; <https://www.academia.edu/115292871/>.

Personal adornment in the Levant during the Neolithic consisted of a mélange of old and new, local and extraneous items on an unprecedented level compared with previous periods, undoubtedly a result of the major changes entailed by the Neolithization processes.

Ben Basat, Hagar

2011 Early Iron Age Beads at Tel Dor: A Comparative Study. M.A. thesis. University of Haifa, Israel.

Located in Israel, the site produced beads and pendants of a variety of materials: stone, bone, ivory, shell, egg-shell, clay, metal, faience, and glass.

2013 Beads. *NGSBA Archaeology* 2:36-43.

Discusses a small but varied collection of beads of various materials recovered from Tsur Natan, an Iron Age tomb in Israel.

2020 Beads and Pendants. In *Tel Rehov: A Bronze and Iron Age City in the Beth-Shean Valley. Volume 5: Various Objects and Natural-Science Studies*, edited by Amihai Mazar and Nava Panitz-Cohen, pp. 59-80. Qedem 63. <https://www.academia.edu/109205823/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants recovered from Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age IIB-C contexts at a site in Israel. Materials include stone, bone, shell, eggshell, fired clay, Egyptian blue, faience, and glass, with stone and glass predominating. *See also* Mazar (2020).

Benedick, Jered T.

2014 An Egyptian Oculus: Examining the Middle Kingdom Through the Wedjat Eye. B.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Robert D. Clark Honors College, Eugene, Oregon.

Examines the lives of Middle Kingdom Egyptians, mostly from a non-royal context, in an effort to broaden the understanding of Egyptian personal identity and social structure. Beads and amulets recovered from the Abydos north cemetery in Upper Egypt are briefly described in Appendix 1.

Bennett, Crystal-M. and Piotr Bienkowski

1995 *Excavations at Tawilan in Southern Jordan*. British Academy Monographs in Archaeology 8.

A variety of carnelian/agate, amethyst, calcite, marble, unidentified stone, amber (?), bone, coral, shell, glass, and faience (?) beads are discussed from Late Iron Age (Edomite/Achaemenid) contexts; additional beads were recorded from Nabataean and Islamic contexts.

Benoist, Anne and Salah Ali Hassan

2010 An Inventory of the Objects in a Collective Burial at Dadna (Emirate of Fujairah). In *Death and Burial in Arabia and Beyond: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, edited by Lloyd Weeks, pp. 85-99. BAR International Series 2107. <https://www.academia.edu/3858102/>. Ornaments from a burial in the U.A.E. include beads of stone (primarily carnelian), and shell or bone, as well as a bone pendant. The grave appears to have been periodically reused from the 2nd millennium BC until the middle Iron Age (6th century BC).

Benton, Jodie

1993 Update on the 1993 Excavations at Tell Abraç (Umm al Qaiwain, UAE). *Orient Express* 2:13f.

Beads from a 3rd-millennium tomb; many stone and frit, one silver.

1994 Recent Excavations at Jebel al Emalah (U.A.E.). *Orient-Express* 1:17-18.

Describes carnelian, tubular talcose or baked steatite, and softstone microbeads from a late 3rd-millennium Hafit tomb. Imports from India?

1996 Beads. In *Excavations at al Sufouh: A Third Millennium Site in the Emirate of Dubai*, edited by J.N. Benton, pp. 111-144. Série Abiel 1, Brepols, Leiden.

The systematic use of 1mm-mesh sieves resulted in the recovery of an enormous quantity of beads, primarily microbeads. These were sewn onto either garments or shrouds.

2006 Burial Practices of the Third Millennium BC in the Oman Peninsula: A Reconsideration. Ph.D. dissertation. School of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Sydney.

<https://www.academia.edu/69208427/>.

Reports on the beads and zoomorphic amulets of various materials recovered from three site of the Hafit and Umm an-Nar periods.

Ben Tor, A. and M.T. Rubiato

1999 Did the Israelites Destroy the Canaanite City? *Biblical Archaeology Review* 25(3):22-39.

A hoard of beads and cylinder seals was found next to a jewelry box in the Late Bronze Age palace of Hazor in the southern Lavant (color photo, p. 35).

Benz, Marion, Hala Alarashi, Julia Gresky, Christoph Purschwitz, and Hans Georg K. Gebel

2023 Moments of Memory and Belonging. A Special Child Burial from Neolithic Ba`ja, Southern Jordan. In *Normative, Atypical or Deviant? Interpreting Prehistoric and Protohistoric Child Burial Practices*, edited by Eileen Murphy and Mélie Le Roy, pp. 10-31. Childhood in the Past Monograph Series 10.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373199491>.

The ±2-year-old child, most likely female, was buried with a necklace composed of about 2600 beads made of various stones and shells, as well as an ornate mother-of-pearl pendant.

Benz, Marion, Julia Gresky, and Hala Alarashi

2020 Similar but Different. Displaying Social Roles of Subadults in Burials from the Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic Site of Ba`ja, Southern Jordan. In *L'art du paraître. Apparences de l'humain, de la Préhistoire à nos jours*, edited by H. Alarashi and R.M. Dessi, pp. 93-107. Éditions APDCA, Nice. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345323060>.

The corpses of two subadults were richly decorated with a necklace made of multiple chains of beads and a cloth/clothing/belt decorated with many beads, respectively.

Benz, Marion, Julia Gresky, Barbora Kubíková, Lucia Miškolciová, and Christoph Purschwitz

2020 The Season's Intramural Subadult Burials. In *Household and Death, 3: Preliminary Results of the 13th Season (Spring 2019) at Late PPNB Ba`ja, Southern Jordan (Interim Report)*, edited by Hans Georg K. Gebel, Marion Benz, Christoph Purschwitz, et al., pp. 24-33. Neo-Lithics 20, Special Issue: Ba`ja Interim Report 2019.
https://www.exoriente.org/repository/NEO-LITHICS/NEO-LITHICS_2020_2.pdf.

Several of the burials were accompanied by beads and pendants composed of shell, stone, and bone.

Benz, Marion, Julia Gresky, Christoph Purschwitz, and Hans Georg K. Gebel (eds.)

2024 *Death in Ba`ja: Sepulchral Identity and Symbolism in an Early Neolithic Community of the Transjordanian Highlands*. Heidelberg University, Heidelberg.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/381995609>.

Contains several sections that deal with the beads, pendants, and other ornaments found in association with burials at Ba`ja in southern Jordan. Topics include the burial contexts of the ornaments, an investigation of the raw-materials and their chemical composition, production techniques, use-wear, and the conservation and reconstruction of a complex necklace found with a child burial.

Benz, Marion, Julia Gresky, Denis Štefanisko, Hala Alarashi, Corina Knipper, Christoph Purschwitz, Joachim Bauer, and Hans Georg K. Gebel

2019 Burying Power: New Insights into Incipient Leadership in the Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic from an Outstanding Burial at Ba`ja, Southern Jordan. *PLoS ONE* 14(8), e0221171.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335458107>.

Among the grave goods of the young adult were several beads/pendants of turquoise, carnelian, and shell.

Benzel, Kim

2013 Pu-abi's Adornment for the Afterlife: Materials and Technologies of Jewelry at Ur in Mesopotamia. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Art History and Archaeology, Columbia University, New York. <https://www.academia.edu/12267622/>.

An in-depth study of the jewelry belonging to a female named Pu-abi buried in the so-called Royal Cemetery at the site of Ur in modern Iraq. The mid-third millennium BC assemblage includes beads of stone and gold.

Berna, F.

1995 La lavorazione dell'amazonite nel villaggio neolitico di Jebel Ragref (Giordania meridionale). *L'ecologia del Quaternario* 17:41-54.

Amazonite processing for beads in the neolithic village of Jebel Ragref, southern Jordan.

Bettineschi, Cinzia, Alessandra Menegazzi, Gianmario Molin, and Paola Zanovello

2014 Tra scienze e archeologia: le indagini archeometriche degli ornamenti da Tebtynis nell'ambito delle ricerche sulle collezioni egizie del Museo di Scienze Archeologiche e d'Arte (Università di Padova). *Museologia Scientifica Memorie* 11:104-108;
<https://www.academia.edu/48315612/>.

Reports on the identification of the materials composing beads recovered from Tebtynis (Fayyum) in Ancient Lower Egypt. Most of the specimens are made of faience but there are also examples of stone and shell beads.

Biagi, Paolo

1999 Excavations at the Shell-Midden of RH6 1986-1988 (Muscat, Sultanate of Oman). *Al-Rafidan: Journal of Western Asiatic Studies* XX:57-84.

Serpentinite and phyllite beads, mostly small cylinders, and one perhaps unfinished bead (p. 63, fig. 15); 5th-4th millennia BC.

Białowarczuk, Marcin and Agnieszka Szymczak

2018 Second Season of Prehistoric Investigations in the Qumayrah Valley, Oman. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 27(1):445-463;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334898477>.

Several beads of stone (including Akab-type beads) and shell were recovered from Neolithic sites QA 2 and QA 6.

2019 An Overview of the Latest Prehistoric Research in Qumayrah Valley, Sultanate of Oman (Poster). *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 49:25-31; <https://www.academia.edu/39943877/>.

Similar content to the previous article.

Bianchi, Alice and Anne Wissing

2009 Die Kleinfunde. In *Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens. Ausgrabungen 1998-2001 in der zentralen Oberstadt von Tall Mozan/Urkeš* Serie A, Bd. 2. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden.

Excavations at the ancient city of Urkesh in Syria produced a broad assortment of beads and pendants which are well described.

Bianchi, R.S.

1998 Raneferef's Carnelian. In *Essays on Ancient Egypt in Honour of Herman te Velde*, edited by J. van Dijk, pp. 29-32. *Archaeological Memoirs* 1.

On the meaning of a deposit of more than 2,000 carnelian beads carefully arranged around two burned boats in a mortuary temple.

Bianucci, Raffaella, Michael E. Habicht, Stephen Buckley, Joann Fletcher, Roger Seiler, Lena M. Öhrström, Eleni Vassilika, Thomas Böni, and Frank J. Rühli

2015 Shedding New Light on the 18th Dynasty Mummies of the Royal Architect Kha and His Spouse Merit. *PLoS ONE* 10(7), e0131916; <https://www.academia.edu/85127032/>.

X-ray imaging of the mummies revealed they wore necklaces, collars, bracelets, and girdles composed of gold beads and other elements. Ancient Egypt.

Bimson, M. and I.C. Freestone

1988 Some Egyptian Glasses Dated by Royal Inscriptions. *Journal of Glass Studies* 30:11-15. Very early colorless Egyptian glass beads.

Bingöl, F.R. Isik

1999 *Museum of Anatolian Civilizations: Ancient Jewellery*. Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Monuments and Museums, Ankara.

Includes grey and white stone disc beads with antler pendants from Catalhoyuk, Early Bronze Age, carnelian phallic beads, Uratian quartz and amber beads, Hellenistic emeralds (?), and Roman faceted sardonyx beads, some attached to earrings. Western Turkey.

Boas, Adrian

2000 Pottery and Small Finds from the Late Ottoman Village and the Early Zionist Settlement. In *Ramat Hanadiv Excavations. Final Report of the 1984-1988 Seasons*, edited by Y. Hirschfeld, pp. 547-582. Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem.

Discusses glass beads and bracelets from the Ottoman village at Horvat 'Eleq in northern Israel.

Bocquentin, Fanny, Hamoudi Khalaily, Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Francesco Berna, Rebecca Biton, Doron Boness, Laure Dubreuil, Aline Emery-Barbier et al.

2014 Renewed Excavations at Beisamoun: Investigating the 7th Millennium cal. BC of the Southern Levant. *Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society* 44:5-100; <https://www.academia.edu/10349704/>.

Ornaments recovered from a major Middle and Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic B settlement in northern Israel include several beads and pendants of shell and stone.

Bonora, Gian Luca

2017 Review of *Lapis Lazuli Bead Making at Shahr-i Sokhta. Interpreting Craft Production in a Urban Community of the 3rd Millennium BC*, edited by M. Vidale and A. Lazzari (2016). *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 23:355-366; <https://www.academia.edu/33981976/>.

Boonstra, Stephanie

2020 Finding Scarab Amulet Workshops in Ancient Egypt and Beyond: ‘Typological’ vs. ‘Material’ Workshops. In *Approaches to the Analysis of Production Activity at Archaeological Sites*, edited by Anna K. Hodgkinson and C. Lelek Tvetmarken, pp. 65-83. Archaeopress, Summertown, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/42341093/>.

Uses evidence from Egypt and the southern Levant to discuss typological patterns and examples of proposed “typological” workshops for scarab amulets, as well as to examine the archaeological evidence, or “material” workshops, for these artifacts.

Bos, Jolanda E.M.F.

2017 The Tutankhamun Beadwork: An Introduction to Archaeological Beadwork Analysis. 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. 115-128. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Describes a system for documenting and analyzing archaeological beadwork in Egyptian contexts and how it has contributed to the study of beadwork found in the tomb of Tutankhamun (18th Dynasty).

Bos, Jolanda and Vanessa Davies

2020 Analysis of Beads and Pendants. In *The Phoebe A. Hearst Expedition to Naga ed-Deir, Cemeteries N 2000 and N 2500*, by Jocelyn Simlick, Andrea Miloslavic, and Vanessa Davies, pp. 408-422. Brill, Leiden. <https://www.academia.edu/48974035/>.

Provides a summary of the beads and pendants recovered from two cemeteries in Egypt that were in use during the First Intermediate Period/Middle Kingdom and the Coptic era, and complements the catalog prepared by Simlick, Miloslavic, and Davies (2020). Various materials are involved.

Bosch, Marjolein D., Laura Buck, and André Strauss

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Location, Location, Location: Investigating Perforation Locations in *Tritia gibbosula* Shells at Ksâr' Akil (Lebanon) Using Micro-CT Data. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:52-63.

Uses μ CT scans of pristine shells to create a 3-D model of shell thickness in *Tritia (Nassarius) gibbosula* in order to identify structurally weak zones that would be prone to natural perforations.

Bos-Seldenthuis, J.

2007 Tutankamun's Beadwork. *Ornament* 30(3):56-59.

Shows how the beadwork found in Tutankamun's tomb can be reconstructed, thanks to Howard Carter using the then-standard technique of pouring hot paraffin wax to preserve the beadwork in situ before removing it. Ancient Egypt.

Bouchaud, C., I. Sachet, P. Dal-Prà, N. Delhopital, R. Douaud, and M. Leguilloux

2015 New Discoveries in a Nabataean Tomb. Burial Practices and 'Plant Jewellery' in Ancient Hegra (Madâ'in Sâlih, Saudi Arabia). *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 26:28-42; <https://www.academia.edu/75407575/>.

The burial in tomb IGN 117 wore a necklace composed of pierced dates (*Phoenix dactylifera*) strung together using date palm leaflets.

Bouquillon, Anne and Valérie Matoïan

2007 Les faïences à glaçure monochrome bleu-gris d'Ougarit (Syrie). The Blue-grey Monochrome Glazed Faience of. In *Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress of Egyptologists, Grenoble 6-12 September 2004*, edited by Jean-Claude Goyon and Christine Cardin, pp. 207-220. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 150. <https://shs.hal.science/halshs-01265169/>.

Discusses beads, pendants, and other small earthenware objects covered with a monochrome gray-blue glaze recovered from Ugarit, northern Syria. Includes the results of chemical analysis.

Bourke, S.J.

1996 Teleilat Ghassul 1995: A Second Season of Renewed Excavations by the University of Sydney. *Orient-Express* 2:41-43.

Chalcolithic faience beads were found in Area G of the site. Jordan.

Bourke, S.J., P.L. Seaton, Rachael T. Sparks, Jaimie Lovell, and L.D. Mairs

1995 A First Season of Renewed Excavation by the University of Sydney at Tulaylat al-Ghassul. *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 39:31-63.

Small disc beads made of calcite and frit, thought to be of possible Egyptian origin, were found at this Chalcolithic type-site in Jordan.

Boyce, Andrew

1995 Collar and Necklace Designs at Amarna: A Preliminary Study of Faience Pendants. In *Amarna Reports VI*, edited by B.J. Kemp, pp. 336-371. Egypt Exploration Society, London.

Covers every aspect of the (mostly faience) beads from Akhenaten's city in ancient Egypt.

1995 The Finds. In *Amarna Reports VI*, edited by B.J. Kemp, pp. 44-136. Egypt Exploration Society, London.

A lasting contribution to the study of beads in ancient Egypt and surrounding regions.

Braemer, F., T. Steimer-Herbet, L. Buchet, J.F. Saliège, and H. Guy

2001 Le Bronze ancien du Ramlat as-Sabatayn (Yemen): Deux nécropoles de la première moitié du IIIe millenaire á la bordure du désert: Jebel Jidran et Jebel Ruwaiq. *Paleorient* 27(1):21-44.

Pastoralists using pottery and metal had carnelian beads probably in necklaces as well as microbeads of a white composition (baked chlorite?) perhaps worn in the hair or on clothing (p. 34, table 4, fig. 13).

Braidwood, L.S., R.J. Braidwood, B. Howe, C.A. Reed, and P.J. Watson (eds.)

1983 Prehistoric Archaeology along the Zagros Flanks. *The University of Chicago, Oriental Institute Publications* 105.

Stone Age beads of stone, shell, and bone from Jarmo and other sites in Iraq.

Brand, Peter J.

2006 13. The *Shebyu*-Collar in the New Kingdom, Part 1. *Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities* 33:17-42.

The *shebyu*-collar came in two varieties. The most familiar type was composed of bi-conical or lenticular shaped beads, but a second type consisted of flat disk-like or wafer-shaped beads. Ancient Egypt.

Braun, E., Daniella E. Bar-Yosef, Catherine Commenge, Mariana Grinblat, Liora Kolska Horwitz, Mikko Louhivuori, Roman Malinowski, Steven A. Rosen, Sarel Shalev, and Patricia Smith

1997 *Yiftah'el. Salvage and Rescue Excavations at a Prehistoric Village in Lower Galilee, Israel*. Israel Antiquities Authority, AA Reports 2.

A small number of bone and stone beads were recovered.

Braun-Holzinger, Eva A.

1991 *Mesopotamische Weihgaben der fröhdyntastischer bis altbabylonischer Zeit* [Mesopotamian Myths Dealing with Offerings of Early Dynastic and Old Babylonian Times]. Heidelberg Studien zum alten Orient 3.

See pp. 360-372 for a catalog of beads and interesting remarks on the inscribed beads dedicated to deities and plain beads used in foundation ceremonies and other rituals.

Breniquet, Catherine

1984 Le cimetière A de Kish: Essai d'interprétation. *Iraq* XLVI(1):19-28.

Reconsideration of the find-place of an important Mesopotamian bead complex in Iraq.

Brock, L.P.

1997 The Final Clearance of KV55. In *Ancient Egypt, the Aegean and the Near East: Studies in Honor of Martha Rhoads Bell*, edited by J. Phillips, pp. 121-136. Van Siclen Books, San Antonio, TX.

An Amarna-period tomb in the Valley of the Kings dug in 1907, re-examined in 1993. Bead details are on pp. 127-128.

Broeder, N.H. and C.W. Skinner

1992 Beads from the 1986 Season. In *The Southern Ghors and Northeast 'Arabah Archaeological Survey*, edited by Burton MacDonald, pp. 135-153. University of Sheffield.

Covers 241 bead samples from contexts in Jordan dated to Early Bronze Age IV, Nabatean, Roman, Byzantine, Umayyad, Fatimid, Ayyubid-Mamluk and/or Ottoman, and modern periods.

2003 Jewelry and Ornaments. In *Bâb edh-Dhrâc: Excavations at the Town Site (1975-1981)*, edited by Walter E. Rast and R. Thomas Schaub, pp. 566-598. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN.

Discusses the beads of various materials from an Early Bronze Age site in Jordan.

Brovarski, Edward

1997 Old Kingdom Beaded Collars. In *Ancient Egypt, the Aegean and the Near East: Studies in Honor of Martha Rhoads Bell*, edited by J. Phillips, pp. 137-162. Van Siclen Books, San Antonio, TX.

Expounds upon the translation of a column of hieroglyphic text located at the entrance of the 5th-Dynasty chapel of Akhetotep which records gifts awarded to that official by his sovereign, including two beaded collars.

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.

2014 Les éléments de parure en pierre de la péninsule omanaise du 6e au 2e millénaire av. J.-C. : Production, circulation, valeurs. 3 vols. Ph.D. dissertation. Archéologie, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

Exhaustive study of the production, circulation, and value of stone beads and other ornaments from the Oman Peninsula during the 6th to 2nd millennium BC.

2015 Les perles en pierre de la péninsule omanaise du Néolithique et de l'âge du Bronze: Approche synthétique. *Les Nouvelles de l'archéologie* 139:12-17; <https://www.academia.edu/12370680/>.

Focuses on more than 100,000 stone beads (agate, carnelian, lapis lazuli, green softstone, etc.) uncovered in Oman, spanning approximately four millennia, from a morphological, dimensional, and, especially, technological perspective.

Bulsink, Mariëlle

2015 *Egyptian Gold Jewellery*. Papers on Archaeology from The Leiden Museum of Antiquities 12.

Contains a catalog of gold objects (including beads, pendants, necklaces, etc.) which are part of the renowned collection of the Egyptian Department of the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden.

Bunnefeld, Jan-Heinrich, Jörg Becker, Lutz Martin, Regine-Ricarda Pausewein, Stefan Simon, and Harald Meller

2023 Baltic Amber in Aššur. Forms and Significance of Amber Exchange between Europe and the Middle East, c.2000-1300 BC. *Acta Archaeologica* 92(2):228-243; <https://doi.org/10.1163/16000390-20210031>.

Two beads of Baltic amber found in a foundation deposit under the large ziggurat of Aššur, Iraq, date to ca. 1800-1750 BC, placing them among the earliest and remotest beads of this material.

Bursalı, Ayşe and Emma L. Baysal

2016 Turkey's First Evil Eye? The Manufacture and Use of Blue Beads in the Neolithic. *PAST: The Newsletter of the Prehistoric Society* 82:14-15; <https://www.academia.edu/24282149/>.

Discusses how bright blue beads from a variety of contexts at the Neolithic settlement of Barcın Höyük in northwestern Turkey were created.

Bursalı, A., R. Özbal, E. Baysal, H. Özbal, and B. Yağci

2017 Neolithic Blue Beads in Northwest Turkey: The Social Significance of Skeuomorphism. In *What Shall I Say of Clothes? Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to the Study of Dress in Antiquity*, edited by Megan Cifarelli and Laura Gawlinski, pp. 123-142. Selected Papers in Ancient Art and Architecture, vol. 3: Dress and Identity. Archaeological Institute of America.

Investigates beads, turquoise-like in color, which may be deliberate imitations of genuine semiprecious stone. Although beads from the 7th-millennium BCE site of Barcın Höyük, located in northwest Anatolia, comprise the focus of this case study, examples of similar blue imitation turquoise beads from nearby contemporary Neolithic and/or Early Chalcolithic sites provide a comparative overview.

Bursalı, A., H. Özbal, R. Özbal, G. Şimşek, B. Yağcı, C. Yılmaz Akkaya, and E. Baysal
2017 Investigating the Source of Blue Color in Neolithic Beads from Barcın Höyük, NW Turkey. In *The Exploitation of Raw Materials in Prehistory: Sourcing, Processing and Distribution*, edited by Telmo Pereira, Xavier Terradas, and Nuno Bicho, pp. 492-505. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Reports on the analysis of turquoise-blue beads found at the 7th-millennium Neolithic site of Barcın Höyük in northwestern Anatolia (Turkey), and explores the way in which the social desire for ownership of the color blue in the seemingly egalitarian and homogenous Neolithic period may have functioned.

Buta, Marilisa, Dennys Frenez, E. Bortolini, V. Charpentier, and J.M. Kenoyer
2020 Bead Production in the Late Neolithic Communities of Coastal Oman. In *In the Shadow of the Ancestors. The Prehistoric Foundations of the Early Arabian Civilization in Oman*, by Serge Cleuziou and Maurizio Tosi, pp. 135-141. Archaeopress, Oxford.
<https://www.academia.edu/75545383/>.

This study tests the archaeological significance of beads as an indicator of cultural variability among the Late Neolithic coastal communities of Oman based on a series of specific stylistic, technological and morphometric features.

Calley, Sylvie

1989 L'atelier de fabrication de perles de Kumartepe: quelques observations technologiques. *Anatolica* 16:157-184.

Presents a few technological comments relating to the production of Neolithic stone beads at Kumartepe, Turkey.

Calvet, Y., A. Caubet, and J.-F. Salles

1984 French Excavations at Failaka, 1983. *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Seminar for Arabian Studies* 14:9-20.

Agate and carnelian beads from a Hellenistic sanctuary in Kuwait (p. 12; fig. 7).

Campeggi, Michael

2022 The Circulation and Use of Lapis Lazuli and Carnelian in Mesopotamia between the Late Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age I. *Origini* XLVI:29-56;
<https://www.academia.edu/102489985/>.

Assesses the regional distribution of lapis lazuli and carnelian beads in a diachronic and quantitative perspective between the 5th and early 3rd millennia across Mesopotamia to reflect on changes in consumption practices and circulation patterns in the region.

Carannante, Alfredo, Rodolfo Fattovich, and Carla Pepe

2014 Marine Resource Exploitation at Mersa/Wadi Gawasis (Red Sea, Egypt). The Harbour of the Pharaohs to the Land of Punt. In *Archaeomalacology: Shells in the Archaeological Record*, edited by K. Szabó, C. Dupont, V. Dimitrijević, L. Gómez Gastélum, and N. Serrand, pp. 121-134. BAR International Series 2666. <https://www.academia.edu/9388072/>.

Occupied from the late 3rd to the mid 2nd millennium BC, the site yielded a variety of shell beads.

Carter, Robert and Harriet Crawford

2001 The Kuwait-British Archaeological Expedition to As-Sabiyah: Report on the Second Season's Work. *Iraq* 63:1-20; <https://www.academia.edu/1275687/>.

Reports the finding of small, disk-shaped shell beads, both finished and unfinished, as well as similarly shaped stone beads. A small number of ceramic versions were also recovered, drilled and roughly trimmed from fine thin potsherds.

2002 The Kuwait-British Archaeological Expedition to As-Sabiyah: Report on the Third Season's Work. *Iraq* 64:1-13; <https://www.academia.edu/1275714/>.

Reports extensive evidence for the manufacture of shell beads, typically small annular examples, at a Ubaid settlement in northern Kuwait occupied during the late 6th millennium BC. Finds include a necklace of 44 shell disc beads, selected and trimmed to show the orange surface on one side and white on the other.

Carter, Robert, Harriet Crawford, Simeon Mellalieu, and Dan Barrett

1999 The Kuwait-British Archaeological Expedition to as-Sabiyah: Report on the First Season's Work. *Iraq* 61:43-58; <https://www.academia.edu/1275678/>.

Flint microdrills found with finished and unfinished shell disc beads confirm a bead manufacturing function for this small coastal site of the 5th millennium BC.

Casanova, M., G.P. Jerrat-Bonnefois, P. Quenet, V. Danrey, and D. Lacambre

2015 Lapis Lazuli in the Tôd Treasure: A New Investigation. In *Proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Egyptologists, University of the Aegean, Rhodes, 22-29 May 2008*, edited by P. Kousoulis and N. Lazaridis, pp. 1619-1640. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 241. <https://www.academia.edu/25720838/>

Examines the fragments of raw lapis lazuli and the thousands of carved pieces (such as beads, inlays, and cylinder seals) found in two small caskets at the temple of the god Montu in Tôd, about 30 km from Luxor, Ancient Egypt.

Castel, Georges, Jean-François Gout, and Georges Soukiassian

1985 Gebel Zeit: Pharaonische Bergwerke an den Ufern des Roten Meeres. *Antike Welt* 16(3):15-28; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/44432080>.

Beads with votive offerings in a mineworkers' shrine, ancient Egypt.

Cattani, Maurizio, Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, Dennys Frenez, Randall W. Law, and Sophie Méry

2019 New Excavations at the Umm an-Nar Site Ras al-Hadd HD-1, Sultanate of Oman (Seasons 2016-2018): Insights on Cultural Interaction and Long-Distance Trade. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 49:69-84;

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337150501>.

Dating to the Early Bronze Age, the site yielded beads of stone, shell, and bone. Finished stone beads of local as well as non-local materials indicate the importance of both regional and external trade.

Caubet, Annie

2010 Or, pierres précieuses et artifices. Réflexions sur les productions en matières vitreuses à Tello. In *Opening the Tablet Box: Near Eastern Studies in Honor of Benjamin R. Foster*, edited by Sarah Melville & Alice Slotsky, pp. 37-48. *Culture and History of the Ancient Near East* 42.

Discusses biconical faience beads and others from Tello, the ancient city of Girsu in Iraq.

Caubet, Annie and Marguerite Yon

2006 Quelques perles de cornaline. In *"I Will Speak the Riddles of Ancient Times:" Archaeological and Historical Studies in Honor of Amihai Mazar on the Occasion of His Sixtieth Birthday*, edited by Aren M. Maeir and Pierre de Miroschedji, pp. 137-148. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN.

Proposes an Indus origin for two types of unusual carnelian beads from 1300-1200 BC contexts in central Syria. In French with English summary.

Cervi, Angela

2015 Adornment. In *Amheida II. A Late Romano-Egyptian House in Dakleh Oasis: Amheida House B2*, by Anna Lucille Boozer, pp. 309-318. NYU Press, New York.

Seven beads of glass (including gold-in-glass forms) and faience from a site in Egypt are described and discussed.

Cetinkaya, İlyas

2021 Salat tepe orta Tunç Çağı küçük buluntuları: Tipoloji ve işlev analizi [Small Finds from the Middle Bronze Age at Salat Tepe: Typology and Functional Analysis]. M.A. thesis. Department of Archeology, T.C. Kocaeli University, Kocaeli. <https://www.academia.edu/85712370/>.

Excavations at a settlement in southeastern Turkey yielded a variety of stone, shell, and frit-glass beads.

Charpentier, Vincent, Jean-François Berger, Rémy Crassard, Federico Borgi, and Philippe Béarez

2016 Les premiers chasseurs-collecteurs maritimes d'Arabie (IXe-IVe millénaires avant notre ère). In *Archéologie des chasseurs-cueilleurs maritimes de la fonction des habitats à l'organisation de l'espace littoral*, edited by Catherine Dupont and Gregor Marchand, pp. 345-365. Séances de la Société Préhistorique Française 6.
<https://www.academia.edu/88420198/>.

Briefly discusses and illustrates some of the perforated pearls and shell beads and pendants recovered from sites in Oman occupied during the Holocene and Neolithic periods.

Charpentier, V., M. Cremaschi, and F. Demnard

1997 Une campagne archéologique sur un site côtier du Ja'alan: Al-Haddah (BJD-1) et sa culture matérielle (Sultanat d'Oman). *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 27:99-111; <https://www.academia.edu/5194975/>.

Describes the carnelian, chlorite, and holed-shell beads recovered from a 4th-millennium coastal site.

Charpentier, Vincent, Grégor Marchand, Philippe Béarez, Federico Borgi, Rémy Crassard, Christine Lefèvre, Maria Pia Maiorano, Ali Al-Mashani, and Jérémie Vosges

2021 The Latest Neolithic Conquest of "New Territories" in the Arabian Sea: The Al-Hallaniyat Archipelago (Kuria Muria, Sultanate of Oman). *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 18(4):662-681;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359443453>.

The site yielded discoid shell beads in different manufacturing stages, a barrel-shaped shell bead, a *Prunum* sp. bead, a chloritite discoid bead, and a perforated fusiform pendant.

Charpentier, V. and S. Méry

2008 A Neolithic Settlement near the Strait of Hormuz: Akab Island, United Arab Emirates. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 38:83-102;
<https://www.academia.edu/75545365/>.

The site yielded several types of characteristic beads, including tubular beads of the Akab type. In particular the occupants of Akab produced discoid beads of *Spondylus* shell, to the extent that this site may be termed one of specialized production. The *chaîne opératoire* for them is provided.

2010 On Neolithic Funerary Practices: Were there "Necrophobic" Manipulations in 5th-4th Millennium BC Arabia? In *Death and Burial in Arabia and Beyond: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, edited by Lloyd Weeks, pp. 17-24. BAR International Series 2107.
<https://www.academia.edu/3858102/>.

Includes a discussion of the ornaments associated with burials in eastern Oman. These include chlorite and shell beads, as well as laurel-leaf pendants in mother-of-pearl.

Chernov, Elena

2007 Metal Objects and Small Finds from En-Gedi. In *En-Gedi Excavations II, Final Report (1996-2002)*, edited by Yizhar Y. Hirschfeld, pp. 507-543. Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem.

The finds at this village site in Israel include glass eye beads of the Roman-Byzantine period.

Cifarelli, Megan

2013 The Personal Ornaments at Hasanlu VIb-IVc. In *Hasanlu V: The Late Bronze and Iron I Periods*, edited by Michael D. Danti, pp. 313-322. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Discusses the beads, pendants, and other ornaments recovered from the ancient city of Hasanlu in northwestern Iran. *See also* Appendix VI: Catalog of Personal Ornaments, Cemetery, Outer Town, Hasanlu Periods VIb-IVc.

2018 Entangled Relations over Geographical and Gendered Space: Multi-Component Personal Ornaments at Hasanlu. In *Composite Artefacts in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Silvana Di Paolo, pp. 51-61. Archaeopress, Summertown, Oxford.

Among these burials associated with Hasanlu Period IVb (1050-800 BC) are five adult women decorated with multicomponent personal ornaments consisting of repurposed copper alloy or iron armor scales with attached garment pins, stone, shell and composite beads, and copper-alloy tubes of various lengths. Iran.

Çinardali-Karaaslan, Nazli

2012 The East Mediterranean Late Bronze Age Glass Trade within the Context of the Panaztepe Finds. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 31(2):121-141; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263366799>.

The glass finds at Panaztepe in western Turkey include necklace spacers, relief beads, and spherical and circular beads recovered from the two burial grounds. It is believed that most of the items were used during the Late Helladic III A-B periods.

2012 Panaztepe: Geç Tunç Çağı boncuk üretimi ile ilgili bir çalışma [A Case Study about Late Bronze Age Bead Production]. *Anadolu / Anatolia* 48:67-87; <https://dspace.ankara.edu.tr/xmlui/handle/20.500.12575/42411>.

Presents a detailed evaluation of the beads found with burials at Panaztepe in west-central Turkey. Mainly deposited during the Late Helladic III A-B periods, the beads are composed primarily of frit, agate, faience, and coral, with steatite, limestone, volcanic crystal, amethyst, gold, glass, bone, and amber in lesser proportions.

Cingi, Cemal and Can Cemal Cingi

2007 The Nature and Art of Turkish Evil-Eye Beads. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector, n.p. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

Connan, J.

1999 Use and Trade of Bitumen in Antiquity and Prehistory: Molecular Archaeology Reveals Secrets of Past Civilizations. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B* 354:33-50; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1692448/>.

Mentions the use of bitumen mixtures and asphaltite for the production of beads at several sites in the United Arab Emirates and Iran.

Cooke, L.

1998 Stone and Bone Beads. In *The Harm and the Hamad. Excavations and Surveys in Eastern Jordan, Vol. I*, edited by A.V.G. Betts, pp. 138-140. Sheffield Academic Press. Reports on the material recovered from Neolithic sites in eastern Jordan.

Coppa, A., R. Macchiarelli, S. Salvatori, and G. Santini

1985 The Prehistoric Graveyard of Ra's al-Hamra (RHS): A Short Preliminary Report on the 1981-83 Excavations. *Journal of Oman Studies* 8(1):97-102.

A few beads and pendants of shell and steatite (p. 99, pl. 3).

Corboud, Pierre, Anne-Catherine Castella, Roman Hapka, and Peter im Obersteg

1996 *Les tombes protohistoriques de Bithnah, Fujairah, Emirats Arabes Unis*. Von Zabern, Mainz.

Modified *Conus*, *Engina*, and *Cypraea* shells, biconical agate/carnelian, cylindrical and barrel-shaped alabaster and agate/carnelian, spherical carnelian, faceted carnelian and cylindrical frit/glass beads from a late-2nd to early-1st-millennia tomb in southeast Arabia (UAE), re-used in the Parthian period.

Costa, P.M. and T.J. Wilkinson

1987 *The Hinterland of Sohar: Archaeological Surveys and Excavations within the Region of an Omani Seafaring City*. *Journal of Oman Studies* 9.

Early Islamic bone and stone beads found near the ancient Oman capital (p. 202).

Costes, Alice N.T. and Andrea Fischer

2023 The Bead Necklace from the Child's Grave CG7. Conservation and Restoration of an Exceptional Find. In *Death in Ba`ja. Sepulchral Identities and Symbolism in the Early Neolithic Community of the Transjordanian Highlands. Household and Death in Ba`ja 2*, edited by Marion Benz, Julia Gresky, Christoph Purschwitz, and Hans G.K. Gebel. Propylaeum, Heidelberg.

<https://books.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeum/catalog/book/1224>.

Recovered from the Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic B site of Ba`ja in southern Jordan, the multi-strand necklace consists of 2584 beads made of shell and various stones as well as a central mother-of-pearl ring and a hematite buckle.

Covello-Paran, K.

1996 Middle Bronze Age Burial Caves at Hagosherim, Upper Galilee. *Atiqot* 30:71-83. Hagosherim, Israel; ostrich eggshell disc, “flint” barrel, rounded agate, and biconical and barrel glass beads from a Hellenistic burial although the eggshell beads may be residual Middle Bronze Age pieces. Israel.

Crawford, Harriet

2001 The British Archaeological Expedition to Kuwait. *British School of Archaeology in Iraq Newsletter* 7:10-11.

Excavations at a late 5th-millennium-BC Ubaid coastal site in northern Kuwait have revealed “about 800 shell beads in all stages of manufacture” as well as “a single small seed pearl with a hole drilled in,” illustrating the long history of pearling in the Arabian Gulf.

Crawford, H., R. Killick, and J. Moon (eds.)

1997 *The Dilmun Temple at Saar*. Routledge, London.

A single agate barrel and a crude asphalt “bead” (possibly a net-weight) from the Bronze Age at Saar, Bahrain (pp. 63, 66).

Creamer, Petra M.

2014 A Comparison of Resinous Artifacts in the Ancient Near East. Honors research thesis. Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, Columbus.
<https://www.academia.edu/48703714/>.

By analyzing resin artifacts (amber) from eleven different sites in Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Israel, and Ukraine, this study focuses on a comparison among the resins to understand any area- or culture-specific trends in resin quality, use, color, clarity, craftsmanship, size, and shape.

Cristiani, Emanuela

2014 Ostrich Eggshell Products from Hidden Valley Village, Farafra Oasis – Contributions from Technological Analysis. In *From Lake to Sand: The Archaeology of Farafra Oasis, Western Desert, Egypt*, edited by Barbara E. Barich, Giulio Lucarini, Mohamed A. Hamdan, and Fekri A. Hassan, pp. 301-306. Edizioni All’Insegna del Giglio, Florence.
<https://www.academia.edu/10351356/>.

Analysis permitted the reconstruction of the *chaîne opératoire* of the ostrich eggshell beads from a mid-Holocene site thanks to the large number of unfinished fragments.

Critchley, Pat

2000 Stone Bead Production at Wadi Jilat 25, a Neolithic site in Eastern Jordan: Technical, Economic, Social and Symbolic Aspects. M.A. thesis. Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

Archaeological, ethnographic, and experimental evidence is used to investigate the technology of stone bead production at Wadi Jilat 25. The approach used is the *chaine operateire* – how the production process is embedded in socio-economic and socio-cultural organization. Exchange networks, aspects of economic and craft specialization, and symbolic and aesthetic aspects of bead production are briefly examined.

2007 The Stone Beads. In *The Early Prehistory of Wadi Faynan, Southern Jordan: Archaeological Survey of Wadis Faynan, Ghuwayr and al-Bustan and Evaluation of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A Site of WF 16*, edited by Bill Finlayson and Steven Mithen. Council for British Research in the Levant, Levant Supplementary Series 4.

Cunnar, Geoffrey and Frank Hole

2010 Bone Beads from el-Wad. Poster, 7th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. <https://www.academia.edu/101299272/>.

Macro and microscopic examination of ten small bone pendants from a site in Israel revealed the method of manufacture, possible thermal alteration, association with ochre, and methods of stringing.

Curtis, J. and A. Green

1997 *Excavations at Khirbet Khatuniyeh*. British Museum Press, London.

A single cylindrical marvered glass bead and fluted-barrel faience beads came from a small Late Assyrian site in northern Iraq.

Curvers, H.H. and G.M. Schwartz

1990 Excavations at Tell al-Raqā'i: A Small Rural Site of Early Urban Northern Mesopotamia. *American Journal of Archaeology* 94:3-23; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270009019>.

Stone, faience, and shell beads forming a necklace and a bracelet were found with a child burial dating to the mid-3rd millennium BC at a site in northeastern Syria. Another burial was accompanied by a limestone fish pendant. *See also* Schwartz and Curvers (1992).

Damick, Alison and Marshall Woodworth

2015 Steatite Beads from Tell Fadous-Kfarabida: A Case Study in Early Bronze Age Technology in Northern Coastal Lebanon. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 3:603-614; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2015.08.028>.

SEM/EDX and XRD analysis of seven small stone beads revealed that six were made from fired steatite (synthetic enstatite) while the seventh was formed of quartz-based faience or frit.

Danti, Michael D. and Megan Cifarelli

2015 Iron II Warrior Burials at Hasanlu Tepe, Iran. *Iranica Antiqua* 50:61-157;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283093514>.

Eight burials (99, 100, 105, 107, 111, 493a, 495, and 497) were accompanied by beads of glass, stone, and metal which are briefly described and illustrated in line drawings.

Dapschauskas, Rimtautas

2015 Der älteste Schmuck der Menschheit – Implikationen für die kognitive Evolution von *Homo sapiens* (The Earliest Personal Ornaments in the World – Implications for the Cognitive Evolution of *Homo sapiens*). *Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte* 24:29-96.

Discusses empirical evidence for the intentional use of personal ornaments by early *Homo sapiens* and interprets the finds in the context of theoretical reflections on symbolic communication. The analysis draws on a combination of theories, concluding that an expansion of human cognitive capacities to communicate symbolically probably occurred in *Homo sapiens* during the Middle Stone Age in Southern Africa, as well as the Middle Paleolithic of Northern Africa and the Levant.

Darabi, Hojjat and Hafez Ghaderi

2021 An Examination of the PPN Shell Beads from Ali Kosh, Deh Luran Plain. *Journal of Archaeological Studies* 13(3):1-1. DOI: 10.22059 / jarcs.2020.298646.142856.

A large quantity of shell and stone beads was found with seated burials dated to the second half of the 8th millennium BC at a site in southwestern Iran. Tiny disc-shaped beads made of *Spondylus* shell predominate.

Dardeniz, Gonca

2020 A Group of Late Bronze Age Faience Beads from Tatarlı Höyük (Adana, Turkey). In *In the Shadow of Amanus. In Memoriam Hayriye Akıl*, edited by K. Serdar Girginer, Gonca Dardeniz, et al., pp. 75-88. Kizzuwatna Researches Project Publications 1.
<https://www.academia.edu/42331564/>.

Despite their low number, the nine faience beads present important findings in terms of examining the dimensions of the terrestrial and marine relations of the settlements.

Daviau, Paulette M. Michèle

2001 *Excavations at Tall Jawa, Jordan. Volume II: The Iron Age Artefacts*. Culture and History of the Ancient Near East 11/2.

This site in central Jordan due south of Amman is not to be confused with the 4th-millennium site of the same name in northeastern Jordan. The finds are regarded as indicative of Ammonite material culture and include a small quantity of beads of stone, glass, faience, and shell.

Davin, Laurent, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, and Julien Navas

2023 Plant-Based Red Colouration of Shell Beads 15,000 Years Ago in Kebara Cave, Mount Carmel (Israel). *PloS ONE* 18(10), e0292264; <https://www.academia.edu/108582369/>. SEM-EDS and Raman Spectroscopy analyses of 10 red-stained shell beads enabled the detection of a colorant made of *Rubiaceae* plant roots to color personal adornments by the first sedentary hunter-gatherers in the Levant.

Dayagi-Mendels, Michal

2002 *The Akhziv Cemeteries: The Ben-Dor Excavations, 1941-1944*. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 15.

Chapter 6 discusses the various types of jewelry, including beads, pendants, and amulets from necklaces.

Deblauwe, F.

1991 Old South Arabian Trade Routes. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica* 22:133-158. On some beads as evidence for contacts with Syro-Mesopotamia (p. 139).

de Beauclair, Roland

2005 Seashells in the Desert. A Study of Personal Adornments from the Neolithic Graveyard of al-Buhais 18, Sharjah, U.A.E. M.A. thesis. Eberhard Karls Universität, Tübingen.

2008 Funerary Rites in a Neolithic Nomad Community in Southeastern Arabia: The Case of al-Buhais 18. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXV:143-152; <https://www.academia.edu/1221152/>.

More than 24,000 ornamental objects (beads and pendants included) have been found at a site in the United Arab Emirates, many of them in a secure funerary context, making it possible to reconstruct ornamental ensembles, and shedding light on specific rules concerning the way jewelry was worn by different sub-groups of the population.

2008 La parure funéraire de la nécropole néolithique d'al-Buhais 18 (Émirats Arabes Unis). *Préhistoires Méditerranéennes* 14:39-52; <https://www.academia.edu/1221153/>.

Describes the various forms of shell and stone beads found in a Neolithic necropolis in the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.).

2010 Ornamental Objects as a Source of Information on Neolithic Burial Practices at al-Buhais 18, UAE and Neighbouring Sites. In *Death and Burial in Arabia and Beyond: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, edited by Lloyd Weeks, pp. 11-15. BAR International Series 2107. <https://www.academia.edu/15486636/>.

A large number of ornaments (pierced molluscs, and stone and shell beads) found in secure funerary contexts offer a starting point for the investigation of burial practices through the analysis of jewelry use.

de Beauclair, Roland, Sabah A. Jasim, and Hans-Peter Uerpmann

2006 New Results on the Neolithic Jewellery from al-Buhais 18, UAE. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 36:175-187; <https://www.academia.edu/15486300/>.

Excavations at a Neolithic graveyard in the U.A.E. have yielded numerous ornamental objects, many of marine origin. Their detailed analysis not only gives an insight into the shell and stone bead industry during the 5th millennium BC, but also testifies to the great importance of the sea and its resources for this desert nomad population.

Dębowska-Ludwin, Joanna, Karolina Rosińska-Balik, and Marcin Czarnowicz

2015 Golden Beads in the Context of the Lower Egyptian Culture. *Archéo-Nil* 25:45-56; https://www.persee.fr/doc/arnil_1161-0492_2015_num_25_1_1088.

Presents details re: the chemical composition, workmanship, and typical shapes of gold beads discovered at Tell el-Farkha, Egypt, as well as other examples from similar temporal and geographical loci; e.g., Kom el-Khilgan, Minshat Abu Omar, and Gerzeh.

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, their origins, trade networks, shaping, and social function.

Delougaz, Pinhas and Helene J. Kantor

1996 *Chogha Mish, Volume 1: The First Five Seasons of Excavations, 1961-1971. Parts I-II*. Oriental Institute Publication 101. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270175903>; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339629602>.

Beads and pendants of various materials were recovered from prehistoric, Protoliterate, and Susiana contexts at a major settlement in southwestern Iran.

De Waele, An

2007 The Beads of Ed-Dur (Umm al-Qaiwain, UAE). *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 37:297-308.

Beads, pendants, and insets of stone, bone, shell, pearl, glass, frit, faience, pottery, gold, and copper-alloy were unearthed from contexts attributed to the late 1st century and the early 2nd century AD.

2008 The Small Finds of Ed-Dur (Umm al-Qaiwain, U.A.E). A Study of their Characteristics, Typology, Dating and Context with an Analysis of their Spatial Distribution and the Trade in and Beyond the Persian Gulf in the Late 1st. C. BC. to the 2nd C. AD. Ph.D. dissertation. Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, University of Ghent.

De Waele, An and Ernie Haerinck

2006 Etched (Carnelian) Beads from Northeast and Southeast Arabia. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 17:31-40; <https://www.academia.edu/3999248/>.

Surveys and illustrates examples from the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf which is not yet archaeologically well known. Best represented are the Early Bronze Age and the centuries straddling BC-AD, but other periods have produced examples as well.

Dieudonné-Glad, Nadine, Michel Feugère, and Mehmet Önal

2013 *Zeugma V. Les objets*. Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient 64.

Provides an illustrated catalog of the Roman beads and amulets recovered from a site in Turkey. Materials include glass, faience, gold, stone, and bone.

Dijk, Jacobus van

2006 2.33 Mould for a Faience Bead of Ay. In *Objects for Eternity: Egyptian Antiquities from the W. Arnold Meijer Collection*, edited by Carol A.R. Andrews and Jacobus van Dijk, p. 127.

This rare 18th-Dynasty pottery mold has a depression with a raised inscription reading “The Son of Re, God’s Father Ay, divine ruler of Thebes.”

Dönmez, Şevket

2021 A Punic Necklace from Oluz Höyük: A General Evaluation for Anatolia. 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, pp. 400-405. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/49056160/>.

A glass bead of Carthaginian origin (Punic necklace) in the form of a human head uncovered in north-central Turkey is important for being the sole example from Central Anatolia.

Döpfer, Stephanie

2014 On the Reuse of Early Bronze Age Tombs – The German Excavations at Bāt and Al-Ayn, Sultanate of Oman. In *Proceedings of the 8th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, 30 April - 4 May 2012, University of Warsaw*, edited by Piotr Bieliński, pp. 57-69.

Briefly discusses the beads and pendants found with burials dating mostly to the Iron Age.

Dothan, Trude

1998 Cultural Crossroads: Deir el-Balah & the Cosmopolitan Culture of the Late Bronze Age. *Biblical Archaeology Review* 24(5):24-37, 70-72.

A cemetery in the Gaza Strip produced several anthropomorphic ceramic coffins whose contents included necklaces composed of gold and carnelian beads and pendants dating ca. 3500 BP.

Douka, Katerina, Christopher A. Bergman, Robert E. M. Hedges, Frank P. Wesselingh, and Thomas F. G. Higham

2013 Chronology of Ksar Akil (Lebanon) and Implications for the Colonization of Europe by Anatomically Modern Humans. *PLoS ONE* 8(9):e72931.

The remains of two anatomically modern humans found at Ksar Akil are estimated to date between 40.8-39.2 ka cal BP (68.2% prob.) and between 42.441.7 ka cal BP (68.2% prob.), respectively, based on radiocarbon dates derived from marine shell beads.

Doumet-Serhal, C.

2004 Sidon (Lebanon): Twenty Middle Bronze Age Burials from the 2001 Season of Excavation. *Levant* 36:89-154.

Beads are of types too common and long-lived to be informative, but two ribbed “melon” beads of rock crystal are worth noting (p. 150).

Doxey, Denise

2019 Adorning the Royal Horses of Napata. *Métier Magazine international* 1:46-53.

The heads and necks of horses buried in 8th-century BCE tombs at Napata, a city near the Nile’s fourth cataract in northern Sudan, were adorned with strands and nets of cowries and faience beads and amulets.

Dubiel, Ulrike

2008 *Amulette, Siegel und Perlen: Studien zu Typologie und Tragesitte im Alten und Mittleren Reich*. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 229. <https://www.academia.edu/80926675/>.

Presents a typology for the amulets, seals, and beads recovered from Old and Middle Kingdom cemeteries in the region of Qau el-Kebir (Middle Egypt), and discusses their various uses.

2012 „Dude looks like a Lady ...“. Der zurechtgemachte Mann. In *Sozialisierungen: Individuum – Gruppe – Gesellschaft. Beiträge des ersten Münchner Arbeitskreises Junge Ägyptologie (MAJA 1) 3. bis 5.12.2010*, edited by Gregor Neunert, Kathrin Gabler, and Alexandra Verbovsek, pp. 61-78. Göttinger Orientforschungen IV. Reihe Ägypten 51. <https://www.academia.edu/19782025/>.

Data acquired from the provincial cemeteries of Middle Egypt shows that the wearing of jewelry (i.e., amulets, beads, shells, and seals) is clearly gender-specific and restricted to women and children. In contrast, Medu-Nefer, governor of the oasis Dakhla, was buried with an assemblage of jewelry expected in the burials of female individuals. This is not a matter of cross-dressing, but rather the representation of the deceased as a social individual and his social distinction through means of beauty.

2022 Jenseits von Assuan. Ägyptischer Schmuck in nubischen Gräbern. In *Spuren der altägyptischen Gesellschaft. Festschrift für Stephan J. Seidlmayer*, edited by Richard Bußmann, Ingelore Hafemann, Robert Schiestl, and Daniel A. Werning, pp. 279-318.

Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde 14. <https://www.academia.edu/91464421/>. Compares jewelry items found with C-Group-burials at Aniba in Lower Nubia to those observed in the provincial cemeteries of Middle Egypt in order to determine if they served similar ritual functions. The items include beads, pendants, figural amulets, and seals.

Duckworth, Chloë N.

2011 The Created Stone: Chemical and Archaeological Perspectives on the Colour and Material Properties of Early Egyptian Glass, 1500-1200 B.C. Ph.D. thesis. University of Nottingham.

ToF-SIMS is used to investigate the origin of the colorant-opacifiers used in Egyptian glass production, beads and amulets included. Also examines color in Egyptian thought, the relative value of Lower Bronze Age glass, the significance of the material properties of glass, and beadmaking technology.

Duka, Katerina, Christopher A. Bergman, Robert E.M. Hedges, Frank P. Wesselingh, and Thomas F.G. Higham

2013 Chronology of Ksar Akil (Lebanon) and Implications for the Colonization of Europe by Anatomically Modern Humans. *PLoS ONE* 8(9):e72931; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/256614186>.

The remains of two anatomically modern humans found at the key site of Ksar Akil were associated with early Upper Paleolithic archaeological assemblages. Radiocarbon dating of marine-shell beads place one individual between 40.8-39.2 ka cal BP (68.2% prob.) and the other between 42.4-41.7 ka cal BP (68.2% prob.). The dating of the so-called “transitional” or Initial Upper Paleolithic layers of the site may indicate that the passage from the Middle to Upper Paleolithic at Ksar Akil, and possibly in the wider northern Levant, occurred later than previously estimated, casting some doubts on the assumed singular role of the region as a locus for human dispersals into Europe.

Dulíková, Veronika

2016 Korálkové šperky pro onen svět. Předběžná zpráva o souborech z hrobky hodnostáře Nefera (AS 68d) [Beaded Jewels for the Afterlife. A Preliminary Report on Sets from the Tomb of the Dignitary Nefer (AS 68d)]. *Prague Egyptological Studies* XVI:20-24; <https://www.academia.edu/31146947/>.

Describes the three sets of faience ornaments which were found in Nefer’s tomb. These belonged to a man, a woman, and a child, providing an opportunity for a remarkable comparative material study. English abstract.

During Caspers, Elisabeth C.L.

1987 In the Footsteps of Gilgamesh – In Search of the “Prickly Rose.” *Persica* XII:57-95. On Mesopotamian trade in the Persian Gulf. Deals principally with pearls and coral, but *see* pp. 74-76 on etched carnelian beads from India, and p. 70 on the custom of burying a snake with a single pearl or turquoise bead.

- 2021 Elemental Compositions and Glass Recipes. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 153-174. Springer Nature, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-3656-1_5.

A group of glass beads from Kish, an ancient city in Iraq, with an uncertain chronology and provenience was analyzed using LA-ICP-MS. Based on the elemental composition of the glass, a 2nd-1st century BCE dating is postulated with South or Southeast Asia as the source.

Dussubieux, Laure

- 2022 South Asian Beads at the Site of Kish, Iraq. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 365-382. Studies in Archaeological Sciences 8. <https://www.academia.edu/89913183/>.

Kish was occupied from the Ubaid (6500-3800 BCE) to the Abbasid (750-1258 CE) period. The compositions of the drawn glass beads excavated there confirm their South Asian origin and reveal that bead circulation between India and the Middle East occurred over a long period, showing a sustained glass connection between the two regions.

Edens, Christopher

- 2008 Local Evidence, Interregional Networks: Grave Goods from Bilad Bani Bu Hasan Sharqiya, Oman). In *Intercultural Relations between South and Southwest Asia. Studies in Commemoration of E.C.L. During Caspers (1934-1995)*, edited by E. Olijdam and R.H. Spoor, pp. 175-183. BAR International Series 1826. <https://www.academia.edu/36047687/>.

Attributable to the Bronze and/or Iron Age, the recovered beads are primarily made of shell, though examples in stone, pottery, and frit are also present.

Eger, Christoph

- 2010 Indisch, Persisch oder Kaukasisch? Zu den Karneolperlen mit Ätzedekor der Gruppe C nach Beck und den östlichen Fernkontakten der Provinz Arabia. *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 57:221-278; <https://www.academia.edu/1817281/>.

Carnelian beads with etched white decoration occur in around a dozen settlements of late antiquity in the southern Levant. They deserve special attention as they count as foreign forms and point to long-distance contacts. In German with an English summary.

Eger, Christoph and Lutfi Khalil

- 2013 Bead Jewellery of Late-Roman and Byzantine Time in the Province of Arabia. The Beads and Pendants of Glass, Stone, and Organic Materials from the Rock Chamber Necropolis at Khirbat Yajuz. *Zeitschrift für Orient-Archäologie* 6:156-181; <https://www.academia.edu/5754535/>.

The excavation of a rock-chamber necropolis at Khirbat Yajuz (northern Amman, Jordan) yielded more than 360 beads and pendants from the Late Roman and Byzantine periods.

Ekmen, F. Gülden

2021 İnönü Mağarası Kalkolitik Çağ Karnelyan Boncukları / Carnelian Beads of the Chalcolithic Age in İnönü Cave. *Hacettepe University Journal of Faculty of Letters* 38(2):401-413; <https://www.academia.edu/66501812/>.

Describes the various forms of carnelian beads found in a pot at a cave site in western Turkey and how they were produced, then compares them to beads from contemporary sites in the western Black Sea region. In Turkish.

Ekmen, H., C. Diker, F.G. Ekmen, and C. Tunoğlu

2020 New Evidence of Chalcolithic Age Steatite Beads from İnönü Cave: Typology and Technology Aspects with Archaeometric Techniques. *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* 20(2):113-129; <https://www.academia.edu/43123540/>.

SEM-EDS analysis of seven beads was performed to understand steatite bead production techniques during the Chalcolithic Age in western Turkey.

El Morr, Ziad and Marianne Mödlinger

2014 Middle Bronze Age Metal Artefacts and Metallurgical Practices at the Sites of Tell Arqa, Mougharet el-Hourryieh, Yanouh and Khariji in Lebanon. *Levant* 46(1):27-42.

The specimens include copper-alloy beads of various forms.

El Sayed El Gayar

1995 Pre-Dynastic Iron Beads from Gerzeh, Egypt. *Institute of Archaeometallurgical Studies Newsletter*, 19 June:11-12.

Re-analysis of three surviving iron beads from two groups excavated by Petrie and Wainwright from pre-dynastic graves at Gerzeh suggests that they are not made from meteoric iron as once believed but more probably made from iron produced as a by-product of copper smelting.

Elsner, Patricia and Marcus Müller

2022 The Beads of Athribis, Middle Egypt: An Overview after 10 Years of Excavation. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 34:96-111; <https://www.academia.edu/96634480/>.

Discusses the beads of various materials, especially glass and faience, recovered from the temple of King Ptolemy XII at Athribis. This temple was reused for many years during the Late Roman (Coptic) and medieval (Islamic) periods until its destruction between the mid-10th and the mid-11th century.

Emberling, Geoff and Helen McDonald

2002 Recent Finds from the Northern Mesopotamian City of Tell Brak. *Antiquity* 76:949-950; <https://www.academia.edu/1030120/>.

Provides a color illustration of a cache of over 350 beads (mainly carnelian, but also gold, silver, lapis lazuli, amethyst, and rock crystal) placed in a basket and concealed beneath the floor of a 4th-millennium house, northeastern Syria.

2003 Excavations at Tell Brak 2001-2002: Preliminary Report. *Iraq* 65:1-75;
<https://www.academia.edu/1030117/>.

A cache of some 350 beads was found buried below a courtyard floor in level 16 (early 4th millennium BC) of this site in Syria. The beads were mostly carnelian but included silver, gold, lapis, and rock crystal. Sampling of a small area in level 20 revealed 6 gypsum and unidentified stone beads (disks, cylinders, and lozenges) measuring 2-10 mm across.

Emberling, G., J. Robb, John D. Speth, and Henry T. Wright

2002 Kunji Cave: Early Bronze Age Burials in Luristan. *Iranica Antiqua* 37:47-104;
<https://www.academia.edu/1037738/>.

The skulls of the burials at this site in Iran were repositioned some time after original burial and a few were decorated with beads of bone, chlorite, and limestone at this point.

Engle, Anita

1990 *The Ubiquitous Trade Bead*. Readings in Glass History 22. Phoenix Publications, Jerusalem, Israel.

Illustrated with color photos, this publication deals with a small group of glass beads (16th-17th centuries) which were picked up at the site of ancient Caesarea on the coast of Israel. See Francis (1990) for a review.

Erek, Cevdet Merih

2012 Güneybatı Asya ekolojik nişi içinde Direkli Mağarası Epi-paleolitik buluntularının değerlendirilmesi [Evaluation of the Direkli Cave Epi-paleolithic Finds within the Southwest Asian Ecological Niche]. *Anadolu /Anatolia* 38:53-66;
<https://www.academia.edu/103953670/>.

Located in south-central Turkey, the cave yielded beads made of *Nasarius* and *Dentalium* shells, and scorpion pincer segments. English abstract.

2023 A Terminal Natufian Technocomplex on the Boundary of the Middle Taurus Mountain Range and Pazarcik Plain: First Results from Yusufun Kayasi Cave in Kahramanmaraş. *Colloquium Anatolicum* 22:47-60; <https://www.academia.edu/112873061/>.

Ornaments recovered from a site in south-central Turkey include beads made from the claws of freshwater crabs with both ends cut off, as well as several species of marine gastropod shells.

Esin, Ufuk

1993 Copper Beads of Asikli. In *Aspects of Art and Iconography: Anatolia and its Neighbours – Studies in Honor of Nimet Özgüc*, edited by Machteld S. Mellink et al., pp. 179-183. Türk Tarih Kurumu Basimevi, Ankara.

Extremely early metal beads: cylindrical rolls of copper from Central Anatolia dated to the first quarter of 7th millennium, Pre-Pottery Neolithic; found with stone beads. Turkey.

Eskandari, Nasir, François Dessel, Mojgan Shafiee, Meysam Shahsavari, Salman Anjamrouz, Irene Caldana, Ali Daneshi, Ali Shahdadi, and Massimo Vidale

2021 Preliminary Report on the Survey of Hajjiabad-Varamin, a Site of the Konar Sandal Settlement Network (Jiroft, Kerman, Iran). *Iran*; <https://www.academia.edu/126103837/>.

A major craft activity area of the 3rd millennium BC yielded beads of green and red-banded calcite broken while being drilled, as well as other beads of chalcedony, jasper, and lapis lazuli.

van Ess, Margarete and F. Pedde

1992 *Uruk, Kleinfunde, II*. Deutsches Arch. Inst., Abt. Baghdad, Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka, Endberichte 7.

Iraq: includes beads of various materials from excavations conducted 1912-1985; dates from the Uruk to Parthian periods.

Estanyol Fuentes, Maria Josep

2019 Pendentifs en forme de gousse de légumineuse. 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. 869-872. Institut National du Patrimoine, Tunis.

Discusses Phoenician pendants in the form of a legume pod.

Ezzughayyar, A. and M. Al-Zawahra

1996 Molluscan Fauna from Tell Ta'annek (Northern West Bank – Palestine). *Archaeozoologia* 8(1-2):71-88.

The material includes *Conus* shell beads.

Fabiano, M., F. Berna, and E. Borzatti von Lowenstern

2004 Pre-Pottery Neolithic Amazonite Bead Workshops in Southern Jordan. In *Acts of the XIVth World Congress of the Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (UISPP), Liege (Belgium), 2nd-8th September 2001*, edited by the Secrétariat du Congrès, pp. 265-275. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1303.

Thousands of borers and awls were found together with hundreds of worked and unworked amazonite fragments. A few finished beads of amazonite and sandstone were also found. Experiments demonstrate that the awls were mounted in drills and the majority of the borers were actually drill bits.

Finkbeiner, U.

1993 *Uruk: Analytisches Register zu den Grabungsberichten – Kampagnen 1912/13 bis 1976/77*. Deutsches Arch. Inst., Abt. Baghdad. Mann, Berlin.

Concordance to the finds from 34 seasons of excavation at Uruk in Iraq. The many beads and their publications are listed under *Schmuck*.

Finlayson, Bill

2005 Wadi Faynan: The Most Polluted Place on Earth? *Current World Archaeology* 13:37-44. Page 39 illustrates beads from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic in southern Jordan; copper minerals were used to make beads and pigments.

Fischer, Alysia Anne

2001 Integrating Anthropology in Pursuit of the Byzantine Period Glass Industry in Northern Israel. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson. Attempts to reconstruct the lives of glass-workers (beadmakers included) in the Galilee region of Israel during the 4th-5th centuries using archaeological, ethnographic, experimental, and other evidence.

Fischer, Moshe

2013 Chapter 12: Beads, Gems and Bone Objects. In *Horvat Mesad: A Way-Station on the Jaffa-Jerusalem Road*, edited by Moshe Fischer. Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University, Monograph Series 30.

Foglini, L. and M. Vidale

2016 Craft Activities: Chert-Chalcedony Processing and Use. In *Lapis Lazuli Bead Making at Shahr-i Sokhta. Interpreting Craft Production in a Urban Community of the 3rd Millennium BC*, edited by M. Vidale and A. Lazzari. Serie Orientale Roma 6. Includes a discussion of stone drill heads used to perforate such items as beads at a Bronze Age site in eastern Iran, including the types and raw materials, production, use, consumption, and breakage.

Fortin, M.

1999 *Syria, Land of Civilizations: A Traveling Exhibition Organized by the Musée de la Civilisation de Québec*. Musée de la Civilisation, Québec/Les Éditions de l'Homme. Beads from Ugarit, called carnelian but are amber (p. 212, no. 207).

Foster, Catherine Painter

2009 Household Archaeology and the Uruk Phenomenon: A Case Study from Kenan Tepe, Turkey. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of California, Berkeley.

The domestic modes of production and consumption for four chronologically distinct 4th-millennium households at Kenan Tepe are identified through the analysis of domestic artifact trends and intensive microdebris sampling. Beads of various materials are mentioned throughout the text.

Francis, Peter, Jr.

1987 *Report on the Beads from Nishapur, Iran, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Obtained from the Museum's Excavations under Charles K. Wilkinson.* Contributions of the Center for Bead Research 2. Lake Placid, NY. <https://beadresearch.org/cbr-publications/>.

A report on the museum's collection of ca. 700 excavated beads, ca. 5th-13th centuries, including information on materials, manufacturing technique, and uses.

1988 Nishapur: An Early Islamic City of Iran. *Ornament* 12(2):78-93.

A more popular account of the Nishapur beads in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

1988 *Preliminary Report on the Beads from Siraf, Iran, in the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum.* Contributions of the Center for Bead Research 3. Lake Placid, NY. <https://beadresearch.org/cbr-publications/>.

Beads recovered from the Early Islamic port of Siraf include those of glass, faience, stone, shell, coral, and ivory.

1988 Shanidar Cave and Zawi Chemi Shanidar, Iraq: Beads of the Early "Neolithic Revolution." *The Margaretologist* 2(1):3-4; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Discusses the stone and bone beads recovered from the two sites with notes on how the bone beads were produced.

1989 Bead Peregrinations. *Ornament* 13(2):78-82.

On the recent history of glass beadmaking in Cairo (Egypt), Hebron (Palestine), and Turkey.

1989 Beads of the Early Islamic Period. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 1:21-39; <https://www.academia.edu/12877635/>.

Beads from four sites involved in the Early Islamic trade (7th to 12th centuries) represent the role that the Muslim world played in the Indian Ocean trade.

1989 Beads in the Islamic World. *The Margaretologist* 2(3):7-8; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Concentrates on the Early Islamic Period (7th-12th centuries) and discusses technological links to modern beadmakers in the Middle East.

1990 Beadmaking in Islam: The African Trade and the Rise of Hebron. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:15-28; <https://www.academia.edu/27514526/>.

Contains much interesting information from historical sources on trade with various northern and western parts of Africa and on Hebron (Palestine), Fustat (Egypt), Tyre (Lebanon), Damascus (Syria), Herat (Afghanistan), and other manufacturing centers.

1990 Review of *The Ubiquitous Trade Bead*, by Anita Engle (1990). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:96-99; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol2/iss1/10/>.

1995 The Beads from Fustat (Old Cairo) in the Awad Collection. *The Margaretologist* 8(1):7-11; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

The beads in the Awad collection are not entirely homogeneous, but for the most part can be attributed to the Fustat or Early Islamic Period, 7th-12th centuries. Materials include glass, faience, and stone.

1999 Middle Eastern Glass Beads: A New Paradigm. *The Margaretologist* 12(2):3-11; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

The Middle Eastern glass bead industry was one of a handful of bead industries with a truly global reach. For centuries its products were sold throughout the known world and it was from there that glassmakers spread astonishingly far.

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

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

2002 Beads. In *Fustat Finds*, edited by Jere L. Bacharach. American University in Cairo Press, Cairo.

The beads from the Awad collection of artifacts from Fustat in Old Cairo, Egypt, are not entirely homogeneous, but for the most part can be attributed to the Fustat or Early Islamic Period, 7th-12th centuries. They provide additional information about beadmaking and importing at this time.

2002 Review of *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum: Beads and Other Small Objects*, by Maud Spaer (2001). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:78-81; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol14/iss1/11/>.

2004 Beads and Pendants from the Proto-Neolithic of Shanidar Cave and Zawi Chemi Shanidar Village. In *The Proto-Neolithic Cemetery in Shanidar Cave*, by Ralph S. Solecki, Rose L. Solecki, and Anagnostis P. Agelarakis, pp. 199-217. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

An appendix to the final excavation report on an 11th-millennium-BC cemetery and contemporary nearby settlement site in Iraqi Kurdistan. It deals with stone and bone beads, followed by a section dealing with drilling technology. Most of the stone beads were simple plain pink calcite discoids, but a single greenstone (described as jade) triple spacer was also

found. The bone beads were mostly tubular, and the process of making these is carefully described.

Frangipane, M., G.M. Di Nocera, A. Hauptmann, P. Morbidelli, A. Palmieri, L. Sadori, M. Schultz, and T. Schmidt-Schultz

2001 New Symbols of a New Power in a “Royal” Tomb from 3000 BC Arslantepe, Malatya (Turkey). *Paleorient* 27(2):105-139.

A tomb in eastern Anatolia raises questions about connections with the Caucasus and/or Transcaucasia. It contained beads of gold, silver, copper, carnelian, and rock crystal. More than 100 small cylindrical limestone beads around the man’s head and chest were perhaps sewn onto a garment or veil (pp. 108-111, 121).

Fransolet, André-Mathieu

2018 Analyse minéralogique de deux perles provenant de la tombe T.206 (N° 10) de Chagar Bazar (Syrie). In *Chagar Bazar (Syrie) VIII. Les Tombes Ordinaires de l’Âge Du Bronze Ancien et Moyen Des Chantiers D-F-H-I (1999-2011)*. *Études Diverses*, edited by Önhan Tunca and Abd el-Massih Baghdo, pp. 55-58. Peeters, Leuven, Belgium.

On the mineralogical identification of two stone beads from a Bronze Age tomb in Syria.

Freestone, Ian and St John Simpson

2002 Review of *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum: Beads and Other Small Objects*, by Maud Spaer (2001). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 40:13;
<https://www.academia.edu/3751151/>.

French, David

2010 *Canhasan Sites 3: Canhasan I, The Small Finds*. British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monographs 45.

Includes a discussion of the beads, pendants, plaques, and other ornaments recovered from a Chalcolithic site in central Turkey.

Frenez, Dennys, Francesco Genchi, H  l  ne David-Cuny, and Sultan Al-Bakri

2020 The Early Iron Age Collective Tomb LCG-1 at Dibb   al-Bayah, Oman: Long-Distance Exchange and Cross-Cultural Interaction. *Antiquity* 95(379);
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347287869/>.

Significant finds include a round granulated gold pendant and a granulated gold wheel-bead, as well as an inscribed Kassite eye-stone bead.

Frifelt, Karen

1991 *The Island of Umm an-Nar, Vol. 1: Third Millennium Graves*. Jutland Archaeological Society Publications XXVI(1).

Some 13,000 beads were recovered from an island site off Abu Dhabi, UAE: mostly very small, probably sewn onto clothing. Interesting discussion of materials, both local (“talcose steatite”) and imported.

1995 *The Island of Umm an-Nar, Volume 2: The Third Millennium Settlement*. Aarhus University Press.

Perforated *Conus* and *Strombus* shells were found at a late-3rd-millennium coastal site, UAE. Evidence for beads was surprisingly rare (pp. 117, 120, 225).

2001 *Islamic Remains in Bahrain*. Jutland Archaeological Society, Moesgard.

A hoard of some 250 beads (mostly glass but also carnelian, agate, alabaster, amethyst, crystal, turquoise, coral, and shell) and some 100 stray finds were recovered from Islamic contexts at Qala’at al-Bahrain (pp. 151-154, figs. 309-319, color. pl. 4).

Frish, B., G. Mansfield, G. and W.-R. Thiele

1985 *Kamid el-Lóz, 6: Die Werkstätten der spätbronzezeitlichen Paläste*. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 33.

Late Bronze Age frit and faience beads (pp. 79, 111f.), Lebanon.

Gabolde, Marc

2019 An 18th-Dynasty Gold Necklace for Sale: Comparisons with Tutankhamun’s Jewellery. <https://www.academia.edu/38004555/>.

Discusses Tutankhamun’s broad collar as well as necklaces, collars, and ornaments which are more or less related to his burial jewelry. Ancient Egypt.

Galter, Hannes D.

1987 On Beads and Curses. *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project* 5:11-30; <https://www.academia.edu/3588656/>.

Provides a list of cylindrical beads that bear Assyrian royal inscriptions, including curses, and provides their translations.

Gansell, A.R.

2007 Identity and Adornment in the Third-Millennium BC Mesopotamian ‘Royal Cemetery’ at Ur. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* B:29-46; <https://www.academia.edu/539093/>.

Assemblages of adornments (including many well-known bead items) are used to interpret the social and ritual identities of the dead and begin to clarify dynamics of group and individual identity at Ur in Iraq.

Garfinkel, Y.

1987 Bead Manufacture on the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Site of Yiftahel, Israel. *Mitekufat Haeven, Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society* 20(1):79-90; <https://www.academia.edu/22950220/>.

Discusses Neolithic stone beadmaking at a site in northern Israel.

1994 Ritual Burial of Cultic Objects: The Earliest Evidence. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 4(1):159-188.

Deals with the ritual burial of cultic objects in the Near East during the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. These items are not grave goods associated with human burials but objects buried on their own because of their ritual significance. A cave of Pre-Pottery Neolithic B date had a “very rich collection of beads” deposited along with other objects.

2011 Chapter 7: Bead Production in Area C. In *The Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Village of Yiftahel: The 1980s and 1990s Excavations*, by Y. Garfinkel, D. Dag, H. Khalaily, O. Marder, I. Milevski, and A. Ronen, pp. 207-214. Bibliotheca Neolithica Asiae Meridionalis et Occidentalis, Berlin.

Discusses Neolithic stone beadmaking at a site in northern Israel.

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, Marie-Henriette

1996 Archaeology in Turkey. *American Journal of Archaeology* 100(2):277-335.

The final season on the Late Bronze Age shipwreck off Uluburun (Kaş) “increased the previous collection by the thousands:” beads of faience, agate, ostrich eggshell, quartz, steatite, amber, and chalcedony.

Gebel, Hans Georg K., Marion Benz, Christoph Purschwitz, Hala Alarashi, Joachim Bauer, Julia Gresky, Blair Heidkamp, Bellal Abuhelaleh, Lucia Miškolciová, Arnica Keßeler, Barbora Kubíková, Denis Štefanisko, Martin Strauss, and Kai Wellbrock

2019 Household and Death, 2: Preliminary Results of the 12th Season (2018) at Late PPNB Ba’ja, Southern Jordan. *Neo-Lithics* 19:20-45; <https://www.academia.edu/41652416/>.

The principal ornament recovered was a complex necklace of stone and shell beads with a mother-of-pearl ring as a center piece (p. 22). Individual beads were also found (p. 33).

Genchi, Francesco and Nunzia Larosa

2021 Funerary Evidence and Reuse Practices: The Cairn Burials at Al-Jamma in the South Batinah Foothills (Sultanate of Oman). *The Journal of Oman Studies* 22:41-72; <https://www.academia.edu/69039266/>.

Briefly discusses the beads of stone, shell, glass paste, and gold found with burials of the Late Iron Age.

Gensheimer, T.R.

1984 The Role of Shell in Mesopotamia: Evidence for Trade Exchange with Oman and the Indus Valley. *Paléorient* 10(1):65-73.

Shell artifacts, including beads, from major Mesopotamian sites of the 4th and 5th millennia BC are critically reexamined in terms of their role in Mesopotamian contexts and their value as indicators of external trade/exchange contacts.

Gestoso Singer, Graciela Noemi

2016 Amber Exchange in the Late Bronze Age Levant in Cross-Cultural Perspective. *Aula Orientalis* 34(2):251-264; 20162AuOrGestoso.pdf.

Discusses the various uses of amber, including beads and other jewelry items.

Ghaderi, Hafez and Hojjat Darabi

2021 A Survey of Origin and Production of the PPN Shell Beads from Ali Kosh, Deh Luran Plain. *Journal of Archaeological Studies* 13(3):193-210, Serial No. 27; https://journals.ut.ac.ir/article_85652_c4654659425c213b613be8c1b40a4ba7.pdf.

Investigates the production and source of tiny disk-shaped beads from a site in west-central Iran. Previously thought to be made of stone, they are actually made from *Spondylus* shell.

Gibson, McGuire, Muhammad Maktash, Judith A. Franke, Amr Al-Azm, John C. Sanders, Tony Wilkinson, Clemens Reichel, Jason Ur, Peggy Sanders, Abdulillah Salameh, Carrie Hritz, Brigitte Watkins, and Mahmoud Kattab

2002 First Season of Syrian-American Investigations at Hamoukar, Hasekeh Province. *Iraq* 64:45-68.

Fluted double-conoid, trilobate, and unspecified other faience beads have been uncovered in Northern Middle Uruk (ca. 3700-3500 BC) contexts, plus unspecified shell, stone, and thousands of minute bone beads found in a cache (pp. 50, 53, 58).

Gibson, M., R.L. Zettler, and J.A. Armstrong

1983 The Southern Corner of Nippur: Excavations during the 14th and 15th Seasons. *Sumer* XXXIX(1, 2):170-190.

Describes a post-Kassite burial in Iraq with hundreds of beads, including frit, stone, and copper (p. 182, fig. 23).

Glassman, Matthew and Frankie Snyder

2019 Ancient Adornment: The Story of Four Shiloh Eye Beads. *Bible and Spade* 32(3):104-107; <https://www.academia.edu/45345060/>.

Discusses four amuletic glass eye beads recovered from various excavations at Tel Shiloh in the West Bank, Israel. They date to of the 1st millennium BC.

Golani, Amir

2004 Jewelry. In *Bronze and Iron Age Tombs at Tell Beit Mirsim*, edited by Sara Ben Arie, pp. 189-202. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 23. <https://www.academia.edu/13537280/>.

Reports on the beads of stone, bone, shell, and siliceous materials (faience, Egyptian Blue, and glass) from Bronze and Iron Age tombs.

2009 Metallic and Non-Metallic Jewelry. In *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989-1996. Volume III: The 13th-11th Century BCE Strata in Areas N and S*, edited by Navapanitz-Cohen and Amihai Mazar, pp. 612-633. The Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem. <https://www.academia.edu/12558568/>.

Beads and pendants are made of the following materials: glass, faience, shell, stone, bone, and ivory.

2010 The Beads from Tomb 80 in the 'En Esur Cemetery. *'Atiqot* 64:115-119; <https://www.academia.edu/38812731/>.

Describes a small but varied collection of stone (mostly carnelian), faience, and shell beads typical of the Early Bronze Age.

2010 Jewelry as a Cultural Marker in the Archaeological Record. The Case of Basket Earring Pendants. In *Proceedings of the 6th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East*, edited by Paolo Matthiae, Frances Pinnock, Lorenzo Nigro, and Nicolò Marchetti, pp. 751-764. Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden. <https://www.academia.edu/2636006/>.

Metal basket earring pendants are a distinctive form that originated in the Southern Levant during the 11th-10th centuries BC and are seen to be Phoenician cultural markers.

2012 The Non-Metallic Jewelry. In *The Azor Cemetery: Moshe Dothan's Excavations, 1958 and 1960*, edited by David Ben-Shlomo et al., pp. 165-174. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 50. <https://www.academia.edu/38814041/>.

Located in Israel, the site yielded a variety of beads and pendants of siliceous materials, stone, bone/teeth, and shell. They date to the Late Bronze and Iron ages.

2013 *Jewelry from the Iron Age II Levant*. *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Series Archaeologica* 34; <https://www.academia.edu/3995425/>.

Provides a handy typological structure for jewelry classification as well as a comprehensive and useful catalog for research. In addition, it illustrates the significance, meaning, and functions of jewelry and the development of the jeweler's craft in the southern Levant during the 1st and 2nd millennia BCE.

2014 Cowrie Shells and their Imitations as Ornamental Amulets in Egypt and the Near East. In *Beyond Ornamentation: Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near*

East, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 71-83. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 23(2).

As protective amulets, the symbolic potency of the cowrie form was enhanced when it was duplicated in other materials that were often ascribed symbolic meaning of their own. As the form of the shell and not the shell itself was of significance, the use of other materials of symbolic power to produce the cowrie form served to emulate and enhance the cowrie's amuletic protective powers.

2014 Metallic and Nonmetallic Jewelry Objects. In *The Smithsonian Institution Excavation at Tell Jemmeh, Israel, 1970-1990*, edited by David Ben-Shlomo and Gus W. Van Beek, pp. 889-916. *Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology* 50. <https://www.academia.edu/7830447/>.

The site produced beads and pendants of various materials including metal, faience, glass, bone, shell, stone, and terra cotta. It was occupied during the Middle and Late Bronze Age, the Iron Age, and the Persian period.

2014 Revealed by their Jewelry: Ethnic Identity of Israelites during the Iron Age in the Southern Levant. In *Beyond Ornamentation: Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 269-296. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 23(2). <https://www.academia.edu/10613191/>.

Certain types of jewelry that may possibly be seen as characteristic of the biblical Israelites include club-, plaque-, and mallet-shaped pendants in bone/ivory.

2016 The Iron Age Jewelry. In *Tel Beth-Shemesh: A Border Community in Judah. Renewed Excavations 1990-2000: The Iron Age, Vol. 2*, edited by Shlomo Bunimovitz and Tzvi Lederman, pp. 607-625. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN. <https://www.academia.edu/29521581/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants uncovered at Tel Beth Shemesh, Israel, during the 1999-2000 season. Materials include stone, shell, bone/ivory, and shell.

2016 Jewelry. In *Beer-Sheba III: The Early Iron IIA Enclosed Settlement and the Late Iron IIA-Iron IIB Cities*, edited by Ze'ev Herzog and Lily Singer-Avitz, pp. 1328-1345. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN. <https://www.academia.edu/23964072/>.

Presents a detailed discussion of the beads and pendants recovered from an Iron Age site in Israel. Materials include stone, bone, shell, terra cotta, faience, and glass.

2017 The Jewelry from Iron Age II Contexts. In *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations, 1985-1988, 1990, 1992-1995: Field IV Lower – The Elite Zone, Part 2: The Iron Age IIC Late Philistine City*, edited by S. Gitin, T. Dothan, and Y. Garfinkel, pp. 317-326. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN. <https://www.academia.edu/31938602/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants of various forms and materials.

2019 Technological Observations on Two-Part Stone Jewelry-Casting Molds of the Late Bronze Age in the Near East. *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies* 7(1):44-62; <https://www.academia.edu/38732370/>.

Surveys finds of molds used to produce metal beads, pendants, and other adornments. Includes information regarding the casting techniques used to produce the ornaments.

2020 Beyond Ornamentation: Contextualizing Research of Personal Adornment in the Ancient Near East. In *Proceedings of the 11th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Volume 1*, edited by Adelheid Otto, Michael Herles, and Kai Kaniuth, pp. 171-184. Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden.

The author advocates that a comprehensive approach to research of personal adornment in the ancient Near East should proceed on the study of three distinct yet interrelated contexts: archaeological, cultural, and material studies.

2023 Azor: The Beads from Grave T9. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 135; https://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=26313.

Eighteen glass and one shell bead that likely comprised a necklace were found in an Iron Age jar next to the skull of a child burial near Tel Aviv.

Golani, Amir and David Ben-Shlomo

2005 The Jewelry. In *Ashdod VI: The Excavations of Areas H and K (1968-1969)*, by Moshe Dothan and David Ben-Shlomo, pp. 247-264. Israel Antiquities Authority, Jerusalem. <https://www.academia.edu/38814088/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants of various materials recovered from Tel Ashdod, an Iron Age site in Israel.

Golani, Amir and Ehud Galili

2015 A Late Bronze Age Canaanite Merchant's Hoard of Gold Artifacts and Hematite Weights from the Yavneh-Yam Anchorage, Israel. *Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections* 7(2):16-29; <https://www.academia.edu/13150355/>.

Beads and pendants of various forms are among the gold objects found in sunken cargo.

Golani, Amir and Eriola Jakoel

2018 Beads and Pendants. In *Rishon le-Zion. Vol. I. The Middle Bronze Age Cemeteries. Vol. I/2: Finds and Conclusions*, edited by Yosi Levy and Raz Kletter, pp. 621-632. *Ägypten und Altes Testament* 88.

Israel.

Golani, Amir and Benjamin Sass

1998 Three Seventh-Century B.C.E. Hoards of Silver Jewelry from Tel Mique-Ekron. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 311:57-81; <https://www.academia.edu/3017599/>.

This Iron Age site in Israel yielded 24 silver beads which may be divided into four specific types: granule beads (type 1.1), spiral wire beads (type 1.2), hollow spacer beads (type 1.4), and decorated, spherical, hollow beads (type 1.6).

Golani, Amir and Zuzanna Wygnańska (eds.)

2014 *Beyond Ornamentation: Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 23(2).

Presents 12 articles dealing with ornaments, principally beads. The individual articles are listed elsewhere in this bibliography.

Gorin-Rosen, Yael

2009 Glass Artifacts from Tomb 7 at Fardisya (East). *Atiqot* 61:75-82.

The recovered glass beads include flower-shaped, gold-glass, simple, and polygonal. There were also two stone beads. Israel. In Hebrew with an English summary.

Gorin-Rosen, Yael and Natalya Katsnelson

2007 Local Glass Production in the Late Roman–Early Byzantine Periods in Light of the Glass Finds from Khirbat el-Ni‘ana. *Atiqot* 57:73-154.

Several types of glass beads attributed to the 4th-5th centuries and three possible faience beads were recovered from a site in Israel.

Goring-Morris, Nigel

1989 Sociocultural Aspects of Marine Mollusc Use in the Terminal Pleistocene of the Negev and Sinai Regions of the Southern Levant. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 175-187. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

Terminal Pleistocene hunter-gatherer marine mollusc assemblages in the Negev and Sinai display a relatively conservative development, whether in terms of the major species represented, their relative frequencies, or their modification. This agrees with lithic studies indicating considerable sociocultural continuity, notwithstanding cultural input from various directions and the identification of various specific groups through time. Israel, Egypt.

Gorzalczany, Amir and Baruch Rosen

2021 Ostriches and People in Archaeological Contexts in the Southern Levant and beyond. *Levant* 53(2); <https://doi.org/10.1080/00758914.2021.2000709>.

Includes a discussion of ostrich egg shell as a raw material for the production of ornaments such as beads. Israel.

Gotoh, Takeshi, Kiyohide Saito, Masashi Abe, and Akinori Uesugi

2020 Excavations at Wādī al-Sail, Bahrain 2015-2019. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 50:171-188; <https://www.academia.edu/43770096/>.

A few stone beads were recovered from five mounds at a large graveyard of the early phase of the Early Dilmun period (ca. 2250-2050 BC).

Gourley, Dale R.

2000 Amethyst Bead Production in the Nabataean Capital of Petra, Jordan. M.A. thesis. Brigham Young University, Provo.

Discusses the technology and production of these beads, based on findings from archaeological excavations.

Gourley, Dale R. and David J. Johnson

2016 Nabataean Amethyst Trade: Sources, Production, and Use. In *Studies on the Nabataean Culture II: Refereed Bulletin of the International Conference on the Nabataean Culture*, edited by Nabil I. Khairy, pp. 25-52. Publications of the Deanship of Scientific Research, The University of Jordan, Amman.

Examines the Nabataean amethyst trade in terms of the sources of the raw materials, the archaeological evidence for amethyst use at Petra, the methods of production of amethyst beads, and the ritual and decorative function of amethyst in the Greco-Roman period.

Grajetzki, Wolfram

2013 Body Chains in Middle Kingdom Egypt. *Göttinger Miszellen* 237:21-24.

Discusses body chains – strings of beads worn crossed over the chest. They are best known in the late Middle Kingdom, ca. 1850 to 1650 BC, but there is evidence that they were already worn in the First Intermediate Period. They are also attested in the New Kingdom and later.

2014 Tomb 197 at Abydos, Further Evidence for Long Distance Trade in the Middle Kingdom. *Ägypten und Levante / Egypt and the Levant* 24:159-170.

While this article discusses all the beads and other objects found in the tomb, the emphasis is on an etched carnelian bead that was produced in either the Indus Valley or Mesopotamia and dates to the late Middle Kingdom of Ancient Egypt.

2014 *Tomb Treasures of the Late Middle Kingdom: The Archaeology of Female Burials*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Beads and pendants as components of various items of female adornment are mentioned throughout the book. Ancient Egypt.

Green, Jack

2000 Beads and Pendants of El-Ahwat, Israel. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 36:4-5; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/beat_study_trust.

Presents a summary of the 87 beads and pendants of sundry materials excavated at an Early Iron Age site.

2011 The Beads and Pendants. In *El-Ahwat: A Fortified Site from the Early Iron Age Near Nahal 'Iron, Israel, Excavations 1993-2000*, edited by Adam Zertal, pp. 264-287. Brill, Leiden. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789047429890_019.

Materials include glass, faience, stone, amber, bone, shell, and terra-cotta.

Green, John D.M.

2013 Social Identity in the Jordan Valley during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages: Evidence from the Tall as-Sa'idiyya Cemetery. *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan* XI:419-429. Amman.

The cemetery provides a rich set of archaeological data with which to examine changing aspects of social identity in death between the terminal Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (ca. 1250-800 BC). This study focuses on “personal” assemblages from the cemetery, particularly clothing attachments, jewelry, and beads associated with individuals of different age, gender, and status groups, and examines aspects of identity expression over time.

Grey, Anthony

2000 Miscellaneous Objects of Stone, Bone and Terracotta. In *Belmont Castle: The Excavation of a Crusader Stronghold in the Kingdom of Jerusalem*, edited by Richard P. Harper and Denys Pringle, pp. 139-145. British Academy Monographs in Archaeology 10.

Beads recovered from this site in Israel include those made of stone, glass, amber, and painted wood. Most common were turquoise-blue spherical and spacer beads of the Ottoman and British Mandate village phase.

Groman-Yaroslavski, Iris, Danny Rosenberg, and Dani Nadel

2013 A Functional Investigation of Perforators from the Late Natufian/Pre-pottery Neolithic A Site of Huzuk Musa – A Preliminary Report. In *Stone Tools in Transition: From Hunter-Gatherers to Farming Societies in the Near East*, edited by Ferran Borrell, Juan José Ibáñez, and Miquel Molist, pp. 165-176. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Servei de Publicacions.

Reports on the analysis of the large collection of flint perforators, beads, and bead production waste found at a site in Lower Jordan Valley, Israel.

Groman-Yaroslavski, Iris and Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

2015 Lapidary Technology Revealed by Functional Analysis of Carnelian Beads from the Early Neolithic Site of Nahal Hemar Cave, Southern Levant. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 58:77-88; <https://www.academia.edu/11939655/>.

Use-wear analysis applied to two carnelian beads from the Middle Pre-Pottery Neolithic B period in southern Israel revealed a manufacturing procedure that corresponds to genuine lapidary technologies of contemporary traditional societies.

Grosman, Leore and Anna Belfer-Cohen

2022 Insights into Natufian Social Identity: A Case Study from the Graveyard of Hayonim Cave. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 33(2):247-264;
<https://www.academia.edu/88839584>.

Burials at the site in Israel were accompanied by shell and bone beads, as well as pendants fashioned from bone and animal teeth.

Grosman, Leore, Natalie D. Munro, Itay Abadi, Elisabetta Boaretto, Dana Shaham, Anna Belfer-Cohen, and Ofer Bar-Yosef

2016 Nahal Ein Gev II, a Late Natufian Community at the Sea of Galilee. *PLoS ONE* 11(1): e0146647; <https://www.academia.edu/44317517/>.

The majority of the personal ornaments recovered from the site are shell beads, mainly disc and cylindrical. Two double-holed greenstone pendants (or buttons) were also recovered. Israel.

Gubenko, Natalia and Avraham Ronen

2014 More from Yiftahel (PPNB), Israel. *Paléorient* 40(1):149-158.
Finds include greenstone beads, and shell and bone pendants.

Guerra, Maria F., Marcos Martín-Torres, and Stephen Quirke (eds.)

2023 *Ancient Egyptian Gold: Archaeology and Science in Jewellery (3500-1000 BC)*.
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge.
<https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.99675>.

Contains 11 chapters with numerous sub-chapters and several appendices that discuss gold beads, pendants, and scarabs in Ancient Egypt including production techniques, form, uses, chronology, and composition.

Gülçur, Sevil

1995 Das bronzzeitliche Wrack von Uluburun bei Kaş. *Antike Welt* 26:453-461.
More on this Bronze Age wreck off the coast of Turkey, but this time in German. Faience bicones were perhaps used as pinheads (fig. 17a).

Günel Türkmenoğlu, Asuman and Şahinde Demirci

2021 *Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Takı ve Boncuk: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar* [Jewelry and Beads in Turkish Archeology: Archaeological and Archaeometric Studies]. Aegean Publishing, Istanbul.

Contains several articles related to beads. In Turkish with English summaries.

Gündoğdu, Hamza

2004 Patterns of Black Amber Bead Making in Northeast Anatolia. In *Ethnoarchaeological Investigations in Rural Anatolia, Volume I*, edited by Turan Takaoğlu, pp. 115-126. Ege Yayınları, Istanbul.

A very important study of a little-known craft tradition based in the northeastern Anatolian region of Oltu, Turkey, since the late 18th or early 19th century and still employing up to 6,000 individuals. The beads are usually strung on rosaries but were also sewn onto clothing. The raw material is extracted from local mines and the working is carried out in specialist workshops.

Günyol, Gülçin

2019 Direkli Mağarası Epi-paleolitik Dönem Süs Objeleri / Epi-Palaeolithic Ornaments in Direkli Cave. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Gazi University, Mayis; <https://www.academia.edu/41407903/>.

Reports on the beads of shell, stone, and bone recovered from a site in southeastern Turkey and compares them to material from the Levant. English abstract.

Hachlili, Rachel

1999 Miscellaneous Objects. In *Jericho: The Jewish Cemetery of the Second Temple Period*, edited by Rachel Hachlili and Ann E. Killebrew, pp. 136-141. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 7.

In most cases, only single beads were placed with the deceased. Israel.

Haddow, Scott D. (ed.)

2017 *Çatalhöyük Research Project 2017*. Çatalhöyük Research Project.

Chapter 30 deals with the beads recovered during the 2017 season at large Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement in southern Anatolia, Turkey.

Haddow, Scott D., Christina Tsoraki, Milena Vasić, Irene Dori, Christopher J. Knüsel, and Marco Milella

2019 An Analysis of Modified Human Teeth at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, Turkey. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 28:102058; <https://www.academia.edu/40883999/>.

Reports on three human teeth from Neolithic Çatalhöyük (7100-6000 cal BC) that appear to have been drilled for use as pendants.

Haerinck, Ernie and Bruno Overlaet

1996 *The Chalcolithic Period. Parchinah and Hakalan*. Royal Museums of Art and History, Luristan Excavation Documents I.

The final report on two cemeteries in Iran. Beads were generally rare although a total of 115 chlorite (?) and two dentalium beads were found in one grave. Other reported materials comprise agate, carnelian, black chlorite, and an unidentified gray stone (pp. 24-25, pl. 54).

1998 *Chamahzi Mumah. An Iron Age III Graveyard*. Royal Museums of Art and History, Luristan Excavation Documents II. *Acta Iranica* 33.

The final report on a cemetery in Iran. Beads were found in 8 of the 41 excavated graves: carnelian predominated but frit, glass paste, bronze, silver, ceramic, and unidentified stone beads, perforated shell discs, and a single glass eye bead were also recovered.

1999 *Luristan Excavation Documents III: Djub-i Gauhar and Gul Khanan Murdah. Iron Age III Graveyards in the Aivan Plain.* Acta Iranica 35.

Shells beads are among the finds at two cemeteries in Iran.

2004 *Luristan Excavation Documents V: The Iron Age III Graveyard at War Kabud, Luristan Pusht-i Kuh.* Acta Iranica 42.

The finds include shell beads.

2006 *Luristan Excavation Documents VI: Bani Surmah: An Early Bronze Age Graveyard in Pusht-i Kuh, Luristan.* Acta Iranica 43.

The recovered beads are composed of stone (primarily carnelian and limestone), shell, bone, and metal (copper/bronze and silver); western Iran.

2008 *Luristan Excavation Documents VII: The Kalleh Nisar Bronze Age Graveyard in Pusht-i Kuh, Luristan.* Acta Iranica 46.

Beads were present in a large number of the tombs. Materials include various stones and shells, glass paste, and metal; western Iran.

2010 *Luristan Excavation Documents VIII: Early Bronze Age Graveyard to the West of the Kabir Kuh (Pusht-i Kuh, Luristan).* Acta Iranica 50.

Discusses the beads from Early Bronze Age I-III and IV contexts at a cemetery in western Iran.

2013 *An Early Bronze Age Tomb near Khorramabad (W-Iran). Herzfeld's Gilviran Revisited. Iranica Antiqua* 48:39-76.

Provides details on the tabular and biconical agate beads found at Gilviran in western Iran.

Hafsaas, Henriette

2005 *Cattle Pastoralists in a Multicultural Setting: The C-Group People in Lower Nubia 2500-1500 BCE.* The Lower Jordan River Basin Programme Publications 10.

Beads, pendants, and amulets were uncovered at various sites in southern Egypt occupied by C-Group people. Materials include faience, stone, bone, ivory, metal, and ostrich eggshell. Of interest is a remnant of a thin leather girdle decorated with beads in a lozenge pattern and a waistband consisting of a triple row of beads around the pelvis and waist of a woman buried at Ashkeit.

Hakemi, Ali

1997 *Shahdad: Archaeological Excavations of a Bronze Age Center in Iran.* Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, Reports and Memoirs 27.

Presents charts of the shapes of agate/carnelian, lapis lazuli, gypsum, and metal beads (pp. 655-658). Descriptions and illustrations are by grave group.

Hall, Erin

2016 Hoarding at Tel Megiddo in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age I. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Cultures, Tel Aviv University. Many of the hoards uncovered at the site contained beads and pendants made from various precious and semi-precious stones and metals, as well as faience.

2022 An Early Iron Age Hoard from Area Q. In *Megiddo VI: The 2010-2014 Seasons. Vol. 3*, edited by Israel Finkelstein and Mario A.S. Martin, pp. 1133-1186. Eisenbrauns, University Park, PA, and Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology, Tel Aviv. Uncovered at Tel Megiddo in northern Israel, the hoard contained beads fashioned from faience, copper, and various semi-precious stones, primarily carnelian. Two carnelian pendants were also present. Selected beads were analyzed using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), in order to identify their composition and mineralogy (Appendix I).

Hamilton, Naomi

2005 The Beads. In *Changing Materialities at Çatalhöyük: Reports from the 1995-99 Seasons*, edited by Ian Hodder, pp. 325-332. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research Monographs. British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monograph 39. Çatalhöyük Research Project 5.

Presents detailed analyses of the 1000+ beads recovered from a very large Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement in southern Anatolia, Turkey. The materials include dentalium and other marine shells, rare exotic stones such as serpentine, apatite and carnelian, and metal (lead and copper), all imported to the site, as well as clay. The latter were presumably made on site. Materials identification in Jackson (2005).

Hankey, Vronwy

1995 A Late Bronze Age Temple at Amman Airport: Small Finds and Pottery Discovered in 1955. 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. Descoedres, pp. 169-185. Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 3. University of Sydney.

Discusses 176 beads of local types and materials: stone, amethyst (probably Middle Kingdom Egyptian), lapis lazuli, shell, and glass; 14th century BC, Jordan.

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.

Harper, Prudence O., Evelyn Klengel-Brandt, Joan Aruz, and Kim Benzel

1995 *Assyrian Origins: Discoveries at Ashur on the Tigris, Antiquities in the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin*. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Separate entries by Joan Aruz, Kim Benzel, and Ralf-Bernhardt Wartke describe and catalog beads (some reused from earlier periods) that were found in rich Old Assyrian and Middle Assyrian graves in Iraq (pp. 44-47, 50-55, 92-97, color. pls. 5-6, 9-11).

Harper, Richard P.

1995 *Upper Zohar, An Early Byzantine Fort in Palaestina Tertia. Final Report of Excavations in 1985-1986*. British Academy Monographs in Archaeology 9.

A site in Israel yielded a small number of holed shells, glass beads, and a gold-glass bead.

Harrell, James A.

2017 A Preliminary Overview of Ancient Egyptian Stone Beads. *Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology* 14(2):1-16;
<https://mail.palarch.nl/index.php/jae/article/view/342>.

This survey builds on the work of Xia (2014) and offers summaries on two aspects of stone beads: 1) the relative amounts of rock and mineral varieties used during each period of Egyptian history; and 2) the changes in bead form, perforation, and polish through time for broad categories of stone.

Harrison, R. Martin and L.B. Hill

1986 *Excavations at Sarachane in Istanbul. Vol. 1*. Princeton University Press.

The site of a 6th-century church in central Istanbul, Turkey, produced numerous small finds including glass beads.

Harrison, Timothy P.

2004 *Megiddo 3: Final Report on the Stratum VI Excavations*. Oriental Institute Publications 127.

Provides brief descriptions of the beads and pendants of various materials recovered from Stratum VI at Megiddo which represents the initial Iron Age (or Iron I) settlement. Israel.

Hasanpur, Ata, Zahra Hashemi, and Bruno Overlaet

2015 The Baba Jilan Graveyard near Nurabad, Pish-I Kuh, Luristan – A Preliminary Report. *Iranica Antiqua* 50:171-212; <https://www.academia.edu/87023297/>.

Located in western Iran, the site yielded beads of shell, stone, bronze, and blue frit, as well as a few bronze pendants. It was used from at least the late Iron Age II onwards with a strong presence of Iron Age III material.

Hauptmann, A., J. Lutz, E. Pernicka, and Ü. Yalçın

1993 Zur Technologie der frühesten Kupferverhüttung im östlichen Mittelmeerraum. In *Between the Rivers and over the Mountains: Archaeologica Anatolica et Mesopotamica*,

edited by Marcella Frangipane et al., pp. 541-572. Università degli studi di Roma “La Sapienza.”

Brief mention on p. 543 of the mis-identification of bead material from Çatal Hüyük, Turkey, in 1967, as lead.

Hawass, Zahi

1998 Abusir Tomb. *National Geographic* 194(5):102-113.

Describes and illustrates the tomb of an Egyptian priest dating from around 500 BC. The mummy was covered with a beaded shroud made of a great number of glazed (faience) beads.

Al-Hayyani, Hafidh Hussein

1999-2000 Ladies Jewellery from Assur. *Sumer* 49-50:147-162 (Arabic section).

Article in Arabic on finds made in the earliest of the Late Assyrian capitals in northern Iraq. Most were from intramural graves but others were apparently from occupation contexts. Among the illustrated material are re-strung cowries, a single *Engina mendicaria* shell, collared and spherical gadrooned beads (both presumably faience), large faience rosettes (presumably Middle Assyrian), and plain and banded cylindrical, elongated barrel, and lozenge-shaped beads, most probably chalcedony.

Healey, Elizabeth

2021 Not Only a Tool-Stone: Other Ways of Using Obsidian in the Near East. *Journal of Lithic Studies* 8(3):23-81; <https://www.academia.edu/85772831/>.

Discusses the various forms of obsidian beads, pendants, plaques, and V-hole buttons found at sites in the Near East. Includes information concerning production techniques.

Healey, Elizabeth and Stuart Campbell

2014 Producing Adornment: Evidence of Different Levels of Expertise in the Production of Obsidian Items of Adornment at Two Late Neolithic Communities in Northern Mesopotamia. *Journal of Lithic Studies* 1(2):79-99; <https://www.academia.edu/78667890/>.

Attempts to determine whether beads and other obsidian ornaments were produced at two sites (Domuztepe and Tell Arpachiyah) in Turkey and Iraq, or were acquired as finished objects (or both).

Heinz, Marlies, Elisabeth Wagner, Julia Linke, Alexandra Walther, Antonietta Catanzariti, Jan-Matthias Müller, and Martin Weber

2010 Kamid el-Loz: Report on the Excavations in 2008 and 2009. *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* 14:9-134; <https://www.academia.edu/3237603/>.

Burials of the Middle Bronze Age at this settlement in Lebanon were accompanied by beads and pendants of various forms and materials.

Hellyer, P.

1999 *Hidden Riches: An Archaeological Introduction to the United Arab Emirates*. United National Bank, Abu Dhabi.

Illustrates assorted beads from a 3rd-millennium tomb at Sufouh (p. 54), a necklace and disc carnelian beads from a tomb at Dhayah II in Ras al-Kbaimah (p. 70), and banded beads from a tomb at ed-Dur (p. 109), UAE.

Henderson, Julian, Simon Chenery, Kimiyoshi Matsumuraki, Jane Evans, and Sachihiko Omura

2021 Did the Hittites Make Glass? *Annales du 21^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre*, İstanbul, pp. 27-31; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357805976>.

Provides one of the first scientific investigations of Hittite glass beads from Kaman Kalehöyük dating mainly to phase IIIB (1650 and 1400 BCE) and a pendant from Büklükale, dating to the 16th century BC. Both sites are in central Anatolia.

Herold, Anja

1999 Ein Kindergrab im königlichen Marstall? *Ägypten und Levante / Egypt and the Levant* 9:85-100; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43498190>.

The amphora burial of a child at Qantir, Lower Egypt, was accompanied by a band of threaded faience beads as well as a complex necklace composed of faience, glass, and stone beads dating to the early Ramesside period.

Herrmann, Christian

1990 Weitere Formen für ägyptische Fayencen aus der Ramsesstadt: Katalog der Model der Ausgrabungskampagne 1988 des Österr. Arch. Instituts Zweigstelle Kairo in Tell el Dab'a und Qantir. *Ägypten und Levante / Egypt and the Levant* 1:17-73.

Discusses molds for standard types of ancient Egyptian faience amulets and drop and date-shaped beads.

2009 Chapter 13E: Faience Amulets. In *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989-1996. Volume III: The 13th-11th Century BCE Strata in Areas N and S*, edited by Navapanitz-Cohen and Amihai Mazar, pp. 714-718. The Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem. <https://www.academia.edu/12558568/>.

Adds nine Egyptian amulets to the site's inventory: a cat, two Bes figures, three dwarf Ptah figures, a Djed pillar, an Uraeus head, and an Udjat-eye.

Herzog, Ze'ev

1985 *Beer-Sheba II: The Early Iron Age Settlements*. Tel Aviv University, Publications of the Institute of Archaeology 7.

A few beads from this site in Israel (pl. 14).

Herzog, Ze'ev, George Rapp, Jr., and Ora Negbi

1989 *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel*. Monograph Series of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University 8.

Tel Michal was probably a maritime station for military or commercial use during its periods of occupation, which extended intermittently from the Canaanite period (Middle Bronze Age II, about 2000 BCE) throughout the early Arab Period (9th century CE). Describes the recovered beads and pendants.

Higuchi, T. and T. Izumi (eds.)

1994 *Tombs A and C, Southeast Necropolis, Palmyra, Syria, Surveyed in 1990-92*. Research Center for Silk Roadology, Nara, Japan.

Agate, silver, bronze, frit, plain, mosaic, and gold-glass beads in a variety of forms (pp. 84-86).

Hirsch, Julian

2023 *Beyond Beads: A Life History Study of Ornaments from the Fifa Cemetery, Jordan*.

Ph.D. dissertation. Trent University, Peterborough, ON.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380721367>.

Utilizes use-wear, archaeometric analysis, and a database of beads of the 5th-4th millennia BCE in order to create life-histories for the steatite and carnelian beads recovered from an Early Bronze Age IA (ca. 3700-3400) cemetery in southern Jordan.

Hirsch, Julian, Lisa Janz, and Laure Dubreuil

2024 *Carnelian Beads from the Early Bronze Age Fifa Cemetery, Jordan: Aspects of Technology, Use, and Exchange*. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 58, 104700; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/382604199>.

This study employs morphometric data and a use-wear framework to explore the relationship between carnelian beads, burial practices, manufacturing processes, and exchange.

Hodgkinson, Anna K.

2015 *Archaeological Excavations of a Bead Workshop in the Main City at Tell el-Amarna*.

Journal of Glass Studies 57:279-284;

http://www.annahodgkinson.co.uk/Hodgkinson_JGS_57_2015_Amarna_M50.pdf.

Deals with the beads and other adornments of glass, faience, and agate from a beadmaking site in Egypt.

2015 *Excavation of a Bead Workshop M50.14-16*. *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 101:1-5; <https://www.academia.edu/27063987/>.

Another article on the excavation and finds at the el-Amarna workshop.

2021 *Ear Plugs, Ear Studs or Beads?: Reinterpreting a Group of Glass Objects from New Kingdom Egypt in the British Museum*. Nicanor Books.

Evidence suggests that the glass objects discussed in this volume, which are similar, but not equal, in shape to ear studs, were not designed as ear jewelry, but actually functioned as beads.

Hoffmann, Birgitta

2013 Vessel Glass and Beads. In *Persia's Imperial Power in Late Antiquity. The Great Wall of Gorgan and Frontier Landscapes of Sasanian Iran*, edited by Eberhard W. Sauer et al., pp. 535-539. British Institute of Persian Studies, Archaeological Monograph Series II.

Hoffmann, Birgitta, C. Tagart, and D. Mattingly

2010 Beads from Zinkekra, Saniat Jibril and Old Jarma. In *The Archaeology of Fazzan: Volume 3, Excavations of C.M. Daniels*, edited by D.J. Mattingly, pp. 456-458. Society for Libyan Studies Monograph 8.

On beads excavated in the Fazzan region of Libya.

Højlund, Flemming and H. Hellmuth Andersen (eds.)

1997 *Qala'at al-Bahrain. Vol. 2, The Central Monumental Buildings*. Århus University Press, Denmark.

Biconical burnished red clay beads that imitate agate/carnelian were found in Early Dilmun contexts. Isolated beads, usually biconical or cylindrical carnelian and greenish or turquoise faience, were found interred with Achaemenid-period snake burials in the Late Dilmun palace. Pierced pearls, spherical and biconical carnelian, single agate and quartz beads, a modified *Conus* ring, and a variety of colored glass beads were found with Achaemenid burials in the same excavation. Bahrain.

Holland, Thomas A.

2006 *Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman Remains at an Ancient Town on the Euphrates River: Excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria, Volume 2*. Oriental Institute Publications 125.

The beads and pendants (category SF.4.b-c) are described by period: Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman.

Hoofien, Roni

2018 The Bead Assemblage of Tel Azekah as a Means for Understanding Trade and Cultural Connections from the Early Bronze Age to the Hellenistic Period. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Cultures, Tel Aviv University. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331984629>.

Twenty-five raw materials were recorded through chemical and optical means, as well as by the interpretation of literary, historical, and scientific sources. The origins of most of the materials were traced to Egypt and Mesopotamia, while a few may have come from Jordan, the Indus Valley, Cyprus, Israel, and even from the area surrounding Tel Azeka. In Hebrew with English abstract.

Horn, Maarten

2010 Dressing the Dead. A Comparison, Analysis and Interpretation of Dress Items in Tasian, Badarian and Naqada I-IIB Burials in the Qau-Matmar Region of Middle Egypt. M.A. thesis. Egyptology/Archaeology, Leiden University, Leiden.

Beads and pendants of various materials are among the items discussed.

2014 A Badarian-Naqadian Cognitive Link? A Possible Insight on the Basis of a Badarian Hippopotamus-Shaped Pendant from Egypt. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by A. Golani and Z. Wygnańska, pp. 41-70. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 23(2).

<https://www.academia.edu/10571269/>.

Attributed to the period from the second half of 5th to the end of 4th millennium BC, the green jasper pendant is believed to have functioned as an amulet related to malachite.

2015 Preliminary Investigations into the Production of Glazed Steatite Beads: Discussing the Use of Turquoise during the Badarian Period in Egypt. *Archéo-Nil* 25:91-121;

<https://www.academia.edu/12205450/>.

Several beads and pendants found in Badarian graves in the Qau-Matmar region of Middle Egypt formerly identified as turquoise are actually glazed steatite.

2017 Re-Appraising the Tasian-Badarian Divide in the Qau-Matmar Region: A Critical Review of Cultural Proxies and a Comparative Analysis of Burial Dress. In *Egypt at its Origins 5*, edited by Béatrix Midant-Reynes & Yann Tristant, pp. 335-377. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 260. <https://www.academia.edu/31892629/>.

Provides evidence – including elements of Tasian and Badarian burial dress such as beads and pendants – that the Tasian-Badarian divide in the Qau-Matmar region of Middle Egypt is no longer tenable.

Horwitz, L.K., E. Tchernov, H.K. Mienis, D. Hakker-Orion, and D.E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

2002 The Archaeozoology of Three Early Bronze Age Sites in Nahal Besor, North-Western Negev. In *In Quest of Ancient Settlements and Landscapes*, edited by E.C.M. van den Brink and E. Yannai, pp. 107-133. Ramot Publishing, Tel Aviv.

The material includes *Conus* shell beads. Israel.

Huber, Béatrice with Dina A. Faltings

2020 Die “schwarzen Perlen”: Bernsteinschmuck aus Qarara. In *Vom Iteru-Maß bis zu Miriam bei Marc Chagall. Festschrift für Claudia Nauerth zum 75. Geburtstag*, edited by Bernd Jörg Diebner, Beatrice Huber, Renate Rosenthal-Heginbottom, and Stephan Westphalen, pp. 133- 156. *Bibelstudien* 20. <https://www.academia.edu/45550594/>.

Discusses the amber beads found at the Coptic cemetery at Qarara, Middle Egypt, as well as associated beads of other materials.

Hussein, Muzahem Mahmoud

2016 *Nimrud: The Queens' Tombs*. Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Baghdad, and The Oriental Institute, Chicago.

<https://oi.uchicago.edu/research/publications/misc/nimrud-queens-tombs>.

Present an illustrated catalog of the remarkable jewelry items recovered from the tombs of Assyrian queens of the 8th-9th centuries BC. Items include necklaces composed of beads and pendants/amulets of various forms and materials.

Hussein, Muzahem M. and Amer Suleiman

1999-2000 *Nimrud: A City of Golden Treasures*. Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad.

A full report in English and Arabic, illustrated throughout in color, on the spectacular finds from Assyrian queens' tombs excavated at Nimrud in Iraq between 1988 and 1992. The beads are mostly gold but include carnelian, agate, faience, and (reused) etched carnelian.

Ibrahim, M. and R.L. Gordon

1987 *A Cemetery at Queen Alia International Airport*. Yarmouk University Publications, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Series I.

Construction uncovered graves of Arab nomads in Jordan with Roman connections of the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD. Beads in many materials *passim*.

Ibrahim, M. and N. Qadi

1995 El Musheirfeh "Shnellar" Tombs: An Intermediate Bronze Age Cemetery. 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. Descoedres, pp. 81-102. Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 3. University of Sydney.

Discusses 1,000 stone beads, mostly thin discoids, from an Early/Middle Bronze Age tomb in Jordan.

Ilan, David

1992 A MBA Offering Deposit from Tel Dan and the Politics of Cultic Gifting. *Journal of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University* 19(2):247-266.

A brief but admirably detailed publication on 48 Middle Bronze Age beads: carnelian, frit, and rock crystal (pp. 256f., figs. 9-10); Israel.

Ilan, David, Pamela Vandiver, and Maud Spaer

1993 An Early Glass Bead from Tel Dan. *Israel Exploration Journal* 43:230-234; <https://www.academia.edu/96955450/>.

A detailed study of a spherical bead of translucent light green glass that appears to be the earliest glass find recovered so far in Israel. The specimen is attributable to the 1st or 2nd century of the 2nd millennium BC.

Ingram, Rebecca Suzanne

2005 Faience and Glass Beads from the Late Bronze Age Shipwreck at Uluburun. M.A. thesis. Texas A&M University, College Station. <https://nautarch.tamu.edu> › Theses › Ingram-MA2004.

The cargo of the Bronze Age (late 14th century BC) Uluburun shipwreck, Turkey, included approximately 75,000 faience beads and 9,500 glass beads which are thoroughly studied.

2014 Vitreous Beads from the Uluburun Shipwreck. In *Beyond Ornamentation: Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 225-246. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 23(2).

<https://www.academia.edu/10762874/>.

Offers an introduction to the faience and wound glass beads found on the shipwreck (late 14th century BC) at Uluburun, Turkey, with an emphasis on manufacture and their role aboard the ship.

Inizan, Marie-Louise

2000 Importation de cornalines et agates de l'Indus en Mésopotamie: Le cas de Suse et Tello. In *Cornaline de l'Inde: Des pratiques techniques de Cambay aux techno-systèmes de l'Indus*, edited by Valentine Roux, pp. 475-501. Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, Paris. <http://books.openedition.org/editionsmsmh/8738>.

Discusses the importation of carnelian and agate beads from the Indus Valley to Mesopotamia based on material recovered from two sites in Iraq and Iran, with notes on manufacturing technology.

Insoll, Timothy

2010 The Glass Vessel Fragments, Bracelets, Beads, Pendants, and Spindle Whorls. In *The Land of Enki in the Islamic Era: Pearls, Palms, and Religious Identity in Bahrain*, edited by Timothy Insoll. Routledge, Abingdon, Oxon, UK.

Excavations at two mosques of the putative Early Islamic capital of Bahrain, in the area known as Bilaad al-Qadim, yielded beads of agate/carnelian, garnet, hematite, lapis lazuli, glass, frit, wood, and pearl. The total occupation period ranges from the 8th or early 9th century to the 13th-14th centuries. Appendix 7.5 provides a catalog of the beads and pendants; Appendix 7.6 discusses XRD analysis of selected beads.

Iob, Agnese

2008 Forme, colori, funzione dei collari *usekh*: confronto tra immagine e modello reale. *Vicino Oriente XIV*:105-128; <https://www.academia.edu/7394172/>.

Deals with *usekh* collars in funerary wall reliefs and paintings from the Old to the New Kingdom, Ancient Egypt. Many of the collars incorporate beads of gold and faience.

Jackson, B.

2005 Report of Bead Material Identification. In *Changing Materialities at Çatalhöyük: Reports from the 1995-99 Seasons*, edited by Ian Hodder, pp. 373-375. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research Monographs. British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monograph 39. Çatalhöyük Research Project 5. Complements Hamilton (2005).

Jackson-Tal, Ruth E.

2008 Glass Trade in the Persian Period: The Evidence from Palestine. *Transeuphratene* 36:79-90; <https://www.academia.edu/4185568/>.

Eye beads and head-shaped pendants are discussed with numerous references to find spots in the region.

2013 The Glass and Small Stone Finds from a Roman Tomb at 'Ein el-Sha'ara. *'Atiqot* 73:53-65; <https://www.academia.edu/3667358/>.

Round, square, biconical, rectangular, squat, ribbed, and cylindrical glass beads were recovered from a tomb in Israel, along with one stone and one faience bead.

2015 Beads. In *Samaritan Cemeteries and Tombs in the Central Coastal Plain. Archaeology and History of the Samaritan Settlement outside Samaria (ca. 300-700 CE)*, edited by Oren Tal and Itamar Taxel, pp. 161-169. *Ägypten und Altes Testament* 82. <https://www.academia.edu/14601872/>.

Plain, eye, trailed, and crumb glass beads, as well as faience and stone examples, were recovered from a burial cave at Khirbet al-Hadra, Israel. Late Roman and Byzantine periods.

2015 Beads, Pendants and Inlays. In *Samaritan Cemeteries and Tombs in the Central Coastal Plain. Archaeology and History of the Samaritan Settlement outside Samaria (ca. 300-700 CE)*, edited by Oren Tal and Itamar Taxel, pp. 108-116. *Ägypten und Altes Testament* 82. <https://www.academia.edu/14602362/>.

Describes and illustrates the beads of glass, faience, agate, carnelian, and organic seeds coated with clay found in Caves 2-8 and other, unknown locations at the Tel Barukh Cemetery, Israel. Late Roman and Byzantine periods.

2019 The Glass Finds. In *Excavations at Maresha Subterranean Complex 169, Final Report, Seasons 2000-2016*, edited by Ian Stern, pp. 235-262. Annual of The Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology XI. Jerusalem. <https://www.academia.edu/39987192/>.

Describes the Hellenistic period eye, trailed, and plain glass beads and head-shaped and plain pendants from a site in Israel.

Jambon, Albert

2024 A Meteoritic Iron Pendant from Umm el-Marra Tomb 1. In *Animals, Ancestors, and Ritual in Early Bronze Age Syria: An Elite Mortuary Complex from Umm el-Marra*,

edited by Glenn M. Schwartz, pp. 474-481. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press at UCLA, Los Angeles. <https://doi.org/10.2307/jj.12612579>.

Among the objects associated with a young female in Tomb 1 at what may be the Bronze Age site of ancient Tuba in northern Syria was a rusted ball-shaped pendant made of meteoric iron. It was found in front of the skull with a lapis lazuli pendant and bead, as well as a cylinder seal, all of which appear to have comprised a necklace.

James, Frances W. And Patrick E. McGovern

1993 *The Late Bronze Egyptian Garrison at Beth Shan: A Study of Levels VII and VIII*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 85.

The beads recovered from this site in Israel include those made of faience, glass, frit, gold, and stone.

Janssen, Jac J. and M. Rosalind

1992 A Cylindrical Amulet Case: Recent Investigations. In *Gegengabe: Festschrift für Emma Brunner-Traut*, edited by Ingrid Gamer-Wallert and Wolfgang Helck, pp. 157-165. Attempto, Tübingen.

Tiny copper beads were found in an Egyptian amulet case. Some mention of other beads.

Janssen, Rosalind and Alison Lister

1995 A Dancing Dress from Ancient Egypt. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 26:9-10; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

A spectacular child's bead-net dress dated to the Fifth Dynasty (ca. 2400 BC) was unearthed at a cemetery at Qau in Middle Egypt in the 1920s. It is composed of faience cylinder and interconnecting disc beads of various colors, with small breast caps and a fringe of *Mitra* shell.

Jasim, Sabah Abboud

2020 *The Necropolis of Jebel al-Buhais: Prehistoric Discoveries in the Emirate of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates*. 3rd ed. Sharjah Archaeology Authority, Sharjah. <https://www.academia.edu/43662764/>.

Tombs dating from the Late Palaeolithic to the Pre-Islamic era contained beads and other ornaments made of various materials including stone, shell, gold, and silver.

Jasim, Sabah and Eisa Yousif

2018 Bronze Age Tombs from Jebel Faya, Emirate of Sharjah. *Annual Sharjah Archaeology* 15:10-20; <https://www.academia.edu/37806378/>.

Tomb FAY NE 21 contained several necklaces composed of stone and silver/lead-alloy beads. They are assigned to the Umm an-Nar period (2500-2000 BCE).

Jean-Marie, Marylou

1999 *Tombes et nécropoles de Mari*. Institut Français d'Archéologie du Proche-Orient, Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique CLIII.

Beads of carnelian and gypsum were recovered from the site of Mari in Syria.

Jensen, Victoria Irene

2019 The Cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas: Non-Elite Burials of the 17th – 19th Dynasties and their Relationship to the Royal Palace. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of California, Berkeley. <https://www.academia.edu/42231195/>.

Recovered ornaments include amulets and beads of stone, faience, glass, and pottery. Ancient Egypt.

Jick, Millicent

1990 Bead-Net Dress from Giza Tomb G7740Z, Old Kingdom Dynasty IV, Reign of Khufu. *Ornament* 14(1):50-53.

The only ancient Egyptian bead-net dress extant in the world, now reconstructed at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

1996 G7440Z and Boston's Bead-Net Dress. *KMT* 7(2):73-74.

A shorter piece on the dress.

Jórdeczka, Maciej

2004 Stone Implements from Tell el-Farkha. In *Egypt at its Origins. Studies in Memory of Barbara Adams*, edited by S. Hendrickx, R.F. Friedman, K.M. Cialowicz, and M. Chlodnicki, pp. 443-464. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 138.

Luxury stone burial goods recovered from Tell el-Farkha in the eastern Nile delta of Egypt include beads, amulets (one in the form of a bird), and pendants, including one made of greywacke which is richly decorated and covered with gold foil.

Joukowsky, Martha S.

1986 *Prehistoric Aphrodisias: An Account of the Excavations and Artifact Studies*. *Archaeologia Transatlantica* III.

Some beads of various materials from a site in western Turkey.

Kallas, Nada

2019 Grave Goods. The Glass Material from Beirut ASH 163. *BAAL* 19:90-102; <https://www.academia.edu/43898644/>.

Related to the Roman period, the young adult (possibly female) in Grave 4 at a site in Beirut, Lebanon, was accompanied by a bronze bracelet onto which were mounted 13 glass beads of various types.

Kampschulte, I. and W. Orthmann

1984 *Gräber des 3. Jahrtausends im syrischen Euphrattal, 1: Ausgrabungen bei Tawi 1975 und 1978*. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 38.

Excavations at Tawi, Syria, uncovered graves of the 3rd millennium that contained some beads (p. 112, fig. 33, pl. 42 and *passim*).

Kanawati, N., A. El-Khouli, A. McFarlane, and N.V. Maksoud

1984 *Excavations at Saqqara North-West of Teti's Pyramid*. Vol. I. Ancient History Documentary Research Centre, Macquarrie University, Sydney.
Beads from Old Kingdom tombs, pp. 60-70 *passim*, Egypt.

Kandel, Andrew W., Knut Bretzke, and Nicholas J. Conard

2018 Epipaleolithic Shell Beads from Damascus Province, Syria. *Quaternary International* 464(A):126-140; <https://www.academia.edu/44539651/>.

The authors hypothesize that the most common shell ornaments excavated at the three sites investigated (Baaz Rockshelter, Kaus Kozah Cave, and Ain Dabbour Cave) signify group identity. They also posit that unique specimens are an indication of personal identity, standing in contrast to the shared group identity shown by the most common shell taxa.

Karklins, Karlis

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/>.

2017 Review of *Ancient Egyptian Beads*, by Nai Xia (2014). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 29:89-90.

Katsnelson, Natalya

2009 The Glass Finds from Arab Kefar Sava. *'Atiqot* 61:127-130.

A group of glass and resin beads was found with the burial of an adult female of the Ottaman period at Kefar Sava, central Israel.

Kawai, Nozomu

2022 Intact Simultaneous Multiple Burials on the Slope of an Outcropping in Northwest Saqqara. In *The Star Who Appears in Thebes. Studies in Honour of Jiro Kondo*, edited by Nozomu Kawai and Benedict G. Davies, pp. 183-206. Abercromby Press, Wallasey. <https://www.academia.edu/83745409/>.

Dating from the end of the Second Intermediate Period to the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty, several burials were accompanied by beads made of glass, precious stones, faience, and ostrich eggshell that appear to have been part of either necklaces or girdles. Ancient Egypt.

Kenoyer, Jonathan Mark and Dennys Frenez

2018 Stone Beads in Oman during the 3rd to 2nd Millennia BCE: New Approaches to the Study of Trade and Technology. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:63-76; <https://www.academia.edu/38078404/>.

Archaeological collections in Oman were documented to determine the range of variation in the finished objects and if there is evidence for local production of carnelian and other hard-stone beads. A comparative analysis with published materials from other regions was also undertaken to document the bead types that might have been obtained through trade networks that linked this region to Mesopotamia, Iran, the Indus Valley region, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Anatolia.

2020 Carnelian and Agate Beads in the Oman Peninsula during the Third to Second Millennium BC. In *In the Shadow of the Ancestors: The Prehistoric Foundations of the Early Arabian Civilization in Oman*, edited by Serge Cleuziou and Maurizio Tosi, pp. 397-410. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/78555743/>.

Provides an overview of some major styles of lithic beads from Oman and the UAE including information about production techniques and sourcing the raw materials..

Kertesz, Trude

1989 Beads and Pendants. In *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel*, edited by Z. Herzog, G. Rapp, and O. Negbi, pp. 370-374. Tel Aviv University, Publications of the Institute of Archaeology 8.

Describes beads of faience, frit, glass, stone, bone, and plaster, some earlier Iron Age contexts but mostly from a cemetery of the Persian period (525-300 BC). Many parallels given. *See also* Mienis (2015).

Kharanaghi, M. Hossein Azizi, Judith Thomalsky, Morteza Khanipoor, and M. Javad Jafari

2016 Archaeological Research at Tappeh Pahlavan, North Khorasan Province (Northeastern Iran): Report on the 2014 Season. *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 53:59-79; <https://www.academia.edu/28660356/>.

The surface of the site is littered with ceramics and remnants of an intensive stone beadmaking industry, including all production stages as well as the drilling tools. ¹⁴C dating places the upper settlement horizon in the early 6th millennium BC. The site thus provides the earliest dates for the ceramic Neolithic period in northeastern Iran.

Kiesewetter, Henrike, Hans-Peter Uerpmann, and Sabah A. Jasim

2000 Neolithic Jewellery from Jebel al-Buhais 18. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 30:137-146.

Agate, anhydrite, carnelian, chert, crinoid, limestone, serpentinite, various snail shells, coral, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and marine fossil beads were found associated with 5th-millennium-BC burials in southeast Arabia, UAE. Some beads were worn as pendants but the majority were originally entwined in the hair, or formed part of belts, loincloths, dresses, beaded bracelets, and necklaces.

Kılıç, Sinan

2017 A New Interpretation of Beads in their Archaeological and Cultural Context. In *Questions, Approaches, and Dialogues in Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology: Studies in Honor of Marie-Henriette and Charles Gates*, edited by Ekin Kozal, Murat Akar, Yağmur Heffron et al., pp. 849-856. Ugarit-Verlag, Munich. <https://www.academia.edu/35586551/>.

Generally used for ornamental purposes, beads probably had multiple functions in the past depending on their color, shape, and size. Evil-eye and prayer beads are good examples of multi-functional use today, as mentioned in a number of folk legends from eastern Turkey. Beads from archaeological contexts should therefore be analyzed not only typologically but culturally as well.

Kirk, Susanna

2009 The Vitreous Materials from the 2nd Millennium BC City of Nuzi: Their Preservation, Technology and Distribution. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Applied Science, Security and Resilience, Cranfield University, Cranfield. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/140434.pdf>. Focuses on the vitreous objects (beads being the most common items) from Nuzi, a mid-2nd millennium BC site in Iraq, this project presents the first large-scale study of the preservation and alteration of Late Bronze Age vitreous materials from the Near East. Includes the results of compositional analysis.

Klebinder-Gauss, G.

2007 *Bronzefunde aus dem Artemision von Ephesos*. Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Forschungen in Ephesos XII(3).

Bronze beads and pendants were recovered from the temple of Diana of the Ephesians in western Turkey.

Klengel-Brandt, Evelyn, Sabina Kulemann-Ossen, Lutz Martin, and Ralf-Bernhard Wartke

1997 Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen des Vorderasiatischen Museums auf Tall Knedig/NO Syrien: Ergebnisse der kampagnen 1995 und 1996. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft* 129:38-87.

Syria: Iron Age graves with bead necklaces and armllets of stone, bronze/copper, glass, etc. (pp. 64, 66, fig. 13). Early Bronze Age grave with one rock crystal and three carnelian beads (p. 72f.).

Klimescha, Florian

2011 Long-Range Contacts in the Late Chalcolithic of the Southern Levant: Excavations at Tall Hujayrat al-Ghuzlan and Tall al-Magass near Aqaba, Jordan. In *Egypt and the Near East – The Crossroads*, edited by J. Mynářova, pp. 177-210. Charles University in Prague. <https://www.academia.edu/2614141/>.

A sealed vessel containing thousands of beads was found at Tall Hujayrat al-Ghuzlan (ca. 4th millennium BC). Most of the beads were made of shell or stone but steatite beads were also present, as were imported ostrich eggshell beads.

Kloner, Amos and Irit Yezerski

2020 A Late Iron Age Rock-Cut Tomb on the Western Slope of Mount Zion, Jerusalem.
'Atiqot 98; <https://www.academia.edu/42303286/>.

Grave goods include beads made of various materials, such as black amber, amethyst, carnelian, and shells.

Kochavi, M.

1990 *Aphek in Canaan: The Egyptian Governor's Residence and its Finds*. Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

Excavations yielded 224 beads, mostly faience discoid or annular specimens of a type paralleled elsewhere in Late Bronze Age Canaan.

Kodaş, Ergül

2020 Un Nouveau Site du Néolithique Précéramique dans la Vallée du Haut Tigre : Résultats Préliminaires de Boncuklu Tarla / A New Aceramic Neolithic Site in the Upper Tigris Valley: Preliminary Results of Boncuklu Tarla. *Neo-Lithics* 19:3-15;
<https://www.academia.edu/94955169/>.

Beads and pendants, primarily stone, accompanied many of the burials at this site in eastern Anatolia. Included are several zoomorphic and axe forms.

Kohlmeyer, Kay and Eva Strommenger

1995 Die Ausgrabungen in Tal Bi'a 1994 und 1995. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft* 127:43-55.

Syria: A hoard of more than 1,000 beads, mostly small vitreous (*Fritte*), and a few carnelian (p. 52, fig. 6).

Komso, Darko and Nikola Vukosavljevic

2011 Connecting Coast and Inland: Perforated Marine and Freshwater Snail Shells in the Croatian Mesolithic. *Quaternary International* 244:117-125;
<https://www.academia.edu/90879857/>.

The finding of assemblages of perforated marine (*Columbella rustica*) and freshwater (*Lithoglyphus naticoides*) shells at Mesolithic sites in Croatia suggests the possible existence of a regional exchange system between coastal and inland areas.

Koutsoukou, Anthi, Kenneth W. Russell, Mohammad Najjar, and Ahmed Momani

1997 *The Great Temple of Amman: The Excavations*. The American Center of Oriental Research, Occasional Paper 3.

A small number of Iron Age/Hellenistic and later glass, carnelian (?), and shell beads were excavated at this temple in Jordan.

Kozal, Ekin

2017 *Fremdes in Anatolien: Importgüter aus dem Ostmittelmeerraum und Mesopotamien als Indikator für spätbronzezeitliche Handels- und Kulturkontakte*. Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden.

Discusses goods imported into Anatolia from the eastern Mediterranean Sea and Mesopotamia as an indicator for Late Bronze Age trade and cultural contacts. The items include beads made of glass/paste/faience, stone, and gold.

Kozłowski, Stefan Karol

2002 *Nemrik: An Aceramic Village in Northern Iraq*. Warsaw University, Institute of Archaeology, Światowit Supplement Series, P: Prehistory and Middle Ages VIII.

A synthetic excavation report on one of the earliest settlements yet excavated in Iraq. The site was not sieved as the intention was to excavate practically the whole village. A small number of simple shell, stone, and clay beads were recovered, particularly from graves (pp. 84-85, pls. CLIV-CLVII).

Krčmářová, Anna

2014 The Jewellery of The Lydian Treasure. Master's thesis. Department of Classical Archeology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

Attributed to the 6th century BC, the collection of precious and finely crafted jewelry known as the Lydian Treasure contains a number of necklaces composed of gold and stone beads. Turkey.

Kremer, Rita

2013 Middle Assyrian Jewelry of Tell Sabi Abyad, Syria: Jewelry from Tell Sabi Abyad in Comparison to Other Middle Assyrian Sites. BA3 thesis. Universiteit Leiden, Leiden. <https://studenttheses.universiteitleiden.nl/handle/1887/21015>.

Presents a typology for the beads, pendants, and amulets, along with information concerning their use and the various techniques used to drill perforations.

Kroenke, Karin Roberta

2010 The Provincial Cemeteries of Naga ed-Deir: A Comprehensive Study of Tomb Models Dating from the Late Old Kingdom to the Late Middle Kingdom. PhD. dissertation. Near Eastern Studies, University of California, Berkeley. <https://www.academia.edu/64584291/>.

Includes a discussion of the beads, amulets, and other jewelry items recovered from this site in Upper Ancient Egypt (pp. 61-65).

Kroeper, Karla and D. Wildung

1985 *Minshat Abu Omar: Münchner Ostdelta Expedition, Vorbericht 1978-1984*. Schriften aus der Ägyptischen Sammlung 3.

Beads from Pre- and Protodynastic graves near Cairo, Egypt (pp. 89f.).

Kröger, Jens

1995 *Nishapur: Glass of the Early Islamic Period*. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Describes the 46 glass beads recovered from the splendid medieval city of Nishapur in northeastern Iran.

Ktalav, I. and O. Borowski

2010 Molluscs from Iron Age Tel Halif. *Tel Aviv* 37:31-39.

Most of the recovered marine shells were holed and/or polished, indicating their use as ornaments and amulets, either as pendants or sewn onto fabric. Many were found in association with a textile-producing workshop.

Kucharczyk, Renata

2011 Glass from Area F on Kom el-Dikka (Alexandria): Excavations 2008. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Research 2008* 20:56-69.

The site yielded a variety of glass beads as well as stone molds used for shaping drawn collared beads, all attributed to the 4th-6th centuries AD. Egypt.

Küçükerman, Önder

1988 *Glass Beads, Anatolian Glass Bead Making. The Final Traces of Three Millennia of Glass Making in the Mediterranean Region*. Turkish Touring and Automobile Association, Istanbul.

Some odd statements, such as glass beads not being vitreous, but good photographs of beads being made in western Turkey.

Kuhn, Steven L., Mary C. Stiner, David S. Reese, and Erksin Güleç

2001 Ornaments of the Earliest Upper Paleolithic: New Insights from the Levant. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 98(13):7641-7646; <https://www.academia.edu/944194/>.

Two sites located on the northern Levantine coast, Üçağızlı Cave (Turkey) and Ksar 'Akil (Lebanon), have yielded numerous marine shell beads in association with early Upper Paleolithic stone tools. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dates indicate ages between 39,000 and 41,000 radiocarbon years (roughly 41,000-43,000 calendar years) for the oldest ornament-bearing levels in Üçağızlı Cave.

Kurzawska, Aldona

2010 Mollusc Shells at Gebel Ramlah. In *Gebel Ramlah: Final Neolithic Cemeteries from the Western Desert of Egypt*, edited by M. Kobusiewicz, J. Kabaciński, R. Schild, J.D. Irish,

M.C. Gatto, and F. Wendorf, n.p. Institute of Archeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań Branch, Poznań. <https://www.academia.edu/2308335/>.
The site yielded a variety of shell beads and pendants.

Kurzawska, Aldona, Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, and Henk K. Mienis

2013 Scaphopod Shells in the Natufian Culture. In *Natufian Foragers in the Levant: Terminal Pleistocene Social Changes in Western Asia*, edited by Ofer Bar-Yosef and François R. Valla, pp. 611-621. International Monographs in Prehistory, Archaeological Series 19. <https://www.academia.edu/2308404/>.

Attempts to determine where scaphopod (tusk) shells, frequently used as beads, found at archaeological sites in the Levant came from: the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, or Pliocene geological formations?

Kutterer, Adelina U. and Roland De Beauclair

2008 FAY-NE15 – Another Neolithic Graveyard in the Central Region of the Sharjah Emirate? *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 19(2):134-143; <https://www.academia.edu/5743164/>.

The remains of three individuals uncovered at a substantial Neolithic graveyard of the 5th millennium BC in the Central Region of the Sharjah Emirate, United Arab Emirates, were richly adorned with a wide variety of shell and stone beads found in the head and neck areas.

Kutterer, Adelina U., Sabah A. Jasim, and Eisa Yousif

2015 Buried Far from Home: Sasanian Graves at Jebelal-Emeilah (Sharjah, UAE). *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 26(1):43-54; <https://www.academia.edu/82233519/>.

Burial 2 wore an anklet composed of 15 stone beads of different shapes, sizes, and colors, as well as four Sasanian stamp seals. A bone fragment of the individual provided a direct radiocarbon date placing it in the Middle Sasanian period. Strontium-isotope analysis revealed that the individual was an immigrant to what is now the northeastern UAE.

Larson, Katherine A.

2018 Personal Adornment: Glass, Stone, Bone, and Shell. In *Tel Anafa II, iii: Decorative Wall Plaster, Objects of Personal Adornment and Glass Counters, Tools for Textile Manufacture and Miscellaneous Bone, Terracotta and Stone Figurines, Pre-Persian Pottery, Attic Pottery, and Medieval Pottery*, edited by Andrea M. Berlin and Sharon C. Herbert, pp. 79-136. Kelsey Museum Fieldwork Series. <https://www.academia.edu/36210487/>.

Presents a detailed account of the various beads and pendants recovered from a site in Israel. The material spans the period from the Bronze Age to the Arab Period. Materials include glass, stone, shell, and bone.

Larson, Katherine A. and Laure Dussubieux

2022 Elemental Composition of Glass Beads from the Eastern Mediterranean Region: Chronology and Provenance of Material from Tel Anafa, Israel. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 347-364. Studies in Archaeological Sciences 8. <https://www.academia.edu/89913183/>.

The Anafa analysis project is one of the first comprehensive, large-sample, scientific studies of glass beads from a site of the Hellenistic period in the eastern Mediterranean.

Lazzari, A. and M. Vidale

2016 Shahr-I Sokhta: Early Discoveries and Explorations. In *Lapis Lazuli Bead Making at Shahr-i Sokhta. Interpreting Craft Production in a Urban Community of the 3rd Millennium BC*, edited by M. Vidale and A. Lazzari. Serie Orientale Roma 6.

Discusses a variety of topics related to beadmaking at a Bronze Age site in eastern Iran, including the presence of a workshop, drilling technology, and Lapis lazuli goods uncovered in the graveyard.

Lechevallier, M.

1994 Les éléments de parure et petits objets en pierre. In *Le gisement de Hatoula en Judée occidentale, Israël*, edited by M. Lechevallier and A. Ronen, pp. 227- 232. Mémoires et Travaux du Centre de Recherche Français de Jérusalem 8.

On a small collection of stone beads from a Late Natufian settlement at Hatoula, western Judea, Israel.

Leclère, François

2014 Catalogue of Objects from Tell Dafana in the British Museum. In *Tell Dafana Reconsidered: The Archaeology of an Egyptian Frontier Town*, edited by François Leclère and Jeffrey Spencer, pp. 51-89. The British Museum, London.

Section 13 of the catalogue discusses the Jewellery which includes beads and pendants of gold, faience, glass, and stone.

Lehmann, Manuela

2021 *Tell el-Dab^ca XXV. Die materielle Kultur der Spät-und Ptolemäerzeit im Delta Ägyptens am Beispiel von Tell el-Dab^ca* [The Material Culture of the Late and Ptolemaic Periods in the Delta of Egypt on the Example of Tell el-Dab^ca]. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie LXXXVII. <https://www.academia.edu/46568984/>.

Among the recovered ornaments are glass beads of various styles, including Phoenician eye and face beads, as well as a variety of amulets and pendants.

Lester, A.

1996 The Glass from Yoqne'am: The Early Islamic, Crusader, and Mamluk Periods. In *Yoqne'am I: The Late Periods*, edited by A. Ben-Tor et al., pp. 202-217. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, The Institute of Archaeology, Qedem Reports 3.

Typological discussion with parallels; Early Islamic cylindrical crystal bead, Crusader glass and carnelian beads, and Late Ottoman glass seed, disc, double-faceted, and painted imitations of marvered beads from a burial (pp. 215-217). Israel.

Levy, Thomas E., Russell B. Adams, and Adolfo Muniz

2004 Archaeology and the Shasu Nomads: Recent Excavations in the Jabal Hamrat Fidan, Jordan. In *Le-David Maskil: A Birthday Tribute for David Noel Freedman*, edited by W.H.C Propp and R.E. Friedman, pp. 63-89. Eisenbrauns Books, Winona Lake, IN.

The most ubiquitous grave offerings found in the WFD 40 cemetery were beads strung in necklaces, bracelets, and anklets. They were made from a wide variety of minerals as well as bone, coral, shell, and, very occasionally, glass.

Lichtenberger, Achim, Rubina Raja, Christoph Eger, Georg Kalaitzoglou, and Annette Højen Sørensen

2016 A Newly Excavated Private House in Jerash. Reconsidering Aspects of Continuity and Change in Material Culture from Late Antiquity to the Early Islamic Period. *Antiquité Tardive* 24:317-359; <https://www.academia.edu/36900854/>.

Located in northwest Jordan, the house yielded a large group of lead beads covered in gold foil, as well as several beads made of stone (banded agate and carnelian), bone, and glass.

Lilyquist, Christine

1993 Granulation and Glass: Chronological and Stylistic Investigations at Selected Sites, ca. 2500-1400 B.C.E. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 290/291:29-94; <https://www.academia.edu/26440474/>.

Extensive study of granulated metal objects, including beads and pendants, and associated glass adornments in Ancient Egypt.

1994 The Dilbat Hoard. *Metropolitan Museum Journal* 29:5-36.

Discusses a gold necklace which was part of a hoard found at Dilbat, Syria, and attributed to the 17th century BC. Much comparative material.

Limmer, Abigail Susan

2007 The Social Functions and Ritual Significance of Jewelry in the Iron Age II Southern Levant. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Arizona.

This study reveals that jewelry communicated information about the wearer by its presence or absence, serving as wealth storage and administrative device, displaying gender and status, and functioning as amulets. The beads and pendants recovered from excavations at several sites in Israel are described in Appendix B; the pendants in Appendix E.

Limper, Klaudia

1988 *Uruk: Perlen – Ketten – Anhänger. Grabungen 1912-1985*. Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka: Endberichte 2.

The beads from this site in Iraq range from the Uruk period to the Sassanid. Table 1 provides basic data (shape, material, date). Table 2 provides parallels from other sites. Well illustrated. See Potts (1991-1992) for a review.

Lion, B. and C. Michel

1997 Criquets et autres insectes à Mari. *Mari: Annales de Recherches Interdisciplinaires* 8:707-724.

Comments on insect-shaped beads referred to as *rimmatum* and *zumbum* in texts of the early 2nd millennium BC, Syria.

Lischi, Silvia

2011 Le Perle di Sumhuram. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Pisa. Towards a typology for necklace beads of shell, glass, stone, metal, and bone recovered at Sumhuram in Oman. The site was occupied from the 3rd century BC until its permanent abandonment in the 5th century AD.

2015 Traces of an Indian Community in the City of Sumhuram, Oman: Investigation of Materials Found during Excavations. In *Invisible Cultures: Historical and Archaeological Perspectives*, edited by Francesco Carrer and Viola Gheller, pp. 227-240. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne; <https://www.academia.edu/39835357/>.

Aims to provide a new interpretation of the presence of artifacts of Indian origin (including beads of glass, stone, and fish vertebrae) at the fortified city of Sumhuram.

2018 Macroscopic Analysis of the Bead Assemblage from the South Arabian Port of Sumhuram, Oman (Seasons 2000-2013). *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 29(1):65-92; <https://doi.org/10.1111/aae.12106>.

Discusses the beads recovered from the city of Sumhuram, an important pre-Islamic settlement in southern Oman.

2020 Beads and Pendants from Inqitat (Dhofar, Sultanate of Oman). *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 29(1):337-354; <https://www.academia.edu/45058256/>.

The material, made of shell, stone, and glass, dates from prehistoric times up to the Islamic period.

Lischi, Silvia and Alexia Pavan

2012 Le perle di Sumhuram: appunti per una tipologia di vaghi di collana dall'Arabia meridionale. *Egitto e Vicino Oriente* XXXV:175-192; <https://www.academia.edu/3841673/>.

A condensed version of Lischi (2011).

Liu, Robert K.

2012 Islamic Glass Beads: The Well-Traveled Ornament. *Ornament* 36(1):56-63, 70;
<https://www.academia.edu/36642491/>.

Presents an overview of beads of the Islamic Period (primarily 7th-12th centuries), focusing on glass eye beads with wavy trailing, segmented foil beads, folded beads, pierced mosaic beads, and the so-called Fustat fused-rod beads. Their manufacture and the role of itinerant beadmakers are discussed, as well as what is known about the archaeological sites that produced them.

Liu, Robert K., Sage Holland, and Tom Holland

2017 Ancient Nubian Face Beads: The Problem with Suppositions. *Ornament* 40(2):34-39;
<https://www.academia.edu/36498456/>.

The study of several face beads from a site in Nubia presents a compelling case for the supposition that all forms of facial images for early face beads were derived from a Gorgon cane, adapted by beadmakers into Medusa and numerous other variations.

Lombardi, Alessandra, Vittoria Buffa, and Alexia Pavan

2008 Small Finds. In *A Port in Arabia between Rome and the Indian Ocean (3rd C. BC – 5th C. AD)*. *Khor Rori Report 2*, edited by Alessandra Avanzini, pp. 317-413. “L’Erma” di Bretschneider, Rome.

Presents detailed descriptions of the glass, stone, and shell beads recovered from Sumhuram in Oman.

van Loon, Maurits

2001 *Selenkahiye: Final Report on the University of Chicago and University of Amsterdam Excavations in the Tabqa Reservoir, Northern Syria, 1967-1975*. Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, Leiden.

The finds include mosaic glass beads.

López Grande, María José, Francisca Velázquez Brieva, Ana Mezquida Orti, Jordi H. Fernández Gómez, and Benjamí Costa Ribas

2017 Amuletos en la plástica egipcia: Segundo Periodo Intermedio – Reino Nuevo. In *Actas del V Congreso Ibérico de Egiptología, Cuenca, 9-12 de marzo de 2015*, edited by Laura Burgos Bernal, Antonio Pérez Largacha, and Inmaculada Vivas Sainz, pp. 563-577. Ediciones de la Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha.
<https://www.academia.edu/44592826/>.

Offers a compilation of images depicting amulets being worn during the Second Intermediate Period and the New Kingdom in Ancient Egypt and stipulates a correspondence between the images and actual amulets.

Ludvik, Geoffrey E.

2018 *Hard Stone Beads and Socio-Political Interaction in the Intermediate Bronze Age Southern Levant, ca. 2500-2000 BCE*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Demonstrates that bead workshop traditions associated with different regions of the Near East and South Asia could be identified in the corpus of the IBA Southern Levant. This was done by defining 21 groups with discrete suites of similar stylistic, morphometric, technological, and mineralogical characteristics among red-orange carnelian beads.

2023 Indus-Style Stone Beads in the Late Third-Millennium BCE Southern Levant: The Role of Trade and Curation in the Distribution of High-Value Ornaments. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 85(1):4-15; <https://doi.org/10.1086/723461>.

Based on unique drilling techniques, stylistic shapes, morphometric proportions, and mineralogical characteristics, 54 carnelian beads found in Early Bronze Age IV/Middle Bronze Age I contexts in Israel/Palestine have been identified as crafted in a manner ultimately diagnostic of the Indus tradition of modern Pakistan and western India.

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

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

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

Ludvik, Geoffrey, J. Mark Kenoyer, Haggai Cohen Klonimus, Gabriel Barkay, and Zachi Dvira

2022 Stone Beads from the Temple Mount, Jerusalem: A Relative Chronology through High Resolution Studies of Bead Technology. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 14, 115; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360900601>.

Based on stylistic, morphometric, and technological features, the earliest of the 72 analyzed carnelian and agate beads date to around the 3rd millennium BCE, if not earlier, while others probably date between the Middle Bronze Age and the Iron Age. A few beads appear to be very modern and attest to their continued importance to individuals active in the Temple Mount area.

Ludvik, Geoffrey, J. Mark Kenoyer, Magda Pieniążek, and William Aylward

2015 New Perspectives on Stone Bead Technology at Bronze Age Troy. *Anatolian Studies* 65:1-18; <https://www.academia.edu/98711017/>.

Eighteen carnelian and two rock-crystal beads from the site of Troy, western Turkey, were studied to better understand lapidary technology and trade during the 3rd-2nd millennium BC in this part of Anatolia.

Ludvik, G., M. Pieniżek, and M. Kenoyer

2014 Stone Bead-Making Technology and Beads from Hattusa: A Preliminary Report. In *Die Arbeiten in Boğazköy-Hattuša 2013*, edited by A. Schachner, pp. 147-153. Archäologischer Anzeiger 1.

Discusses the beads found at Hattuša in central Turkey and their production technology. The beads were formed from both soft stone, like serpentine and limestone, and also hard stone like lapis lazuli, rock crystal, and agate, carnelian, and onyx.

Maher, Lisa A., Danielle A. Macdonald, Adam Allentuck, Louise Martin, Anna Spyrou, and Matthew D. Jones

2016 Occupying Wide Open Spaces? Late Pleistocene Hunter-Gatherer Activities in the Eastern Levant. *Quaternary International* 396:79-94; <https://www.academia.edu/28270433/>.

Provides a summary of the shell beads recovered from the Kharaneh IV site in Jordan.

Maher, L.A., T. Richter, and J.T. Stock

2012 The Pre-Natufian Epipaleolithic: Long-Term Behavioral Trends in the Levant. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 21(2):69-81.

Traces the cultural and biological developments of the Epipaleolithic period leading up to the Natufian and considers the long-term trajectory of culture change, social complexity, and village life in the Near East. Beads enter into the discussion.

Mahfroofi, Ali and Christian Konrad Piller

2009 First Preliminary Report on the Joint Iranian-German Excavations at Gohar Tappe, Māzandarān, Iran. *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 41:177-209; <https://www.academia.edu/3537342/>.

Dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, the recovered beads include those made of glass, frit, and bronze, while pendants are composed of stone, shell, horn, and teeth.

Manca, Laura, Marjan Mashkour, and Taher Ghasimi

2022 Between Land and Sea. The Exploitation of Marine Shells from the Neolithic to the Iron Age in Iran: the Site of Ruwar (Northwest of Iran). In *Sociétés humaines et environnements dans la zone circumméditerranéenne du Pléistocène au début de l'Holocène. Actes du colloque en hommage à Émilie Campmas, Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès, 8-9 mars 2021*, edited by Sandrine Costamagno, Myriam Boudadi-Maligne, Camille Daujeard, Philippe Fernandez, and Emmanuelle Stoetzel, pp. 112-129. *Paleo Hors-série*, Décembre; <https://doi.org/10.4000/paleo.7921>.

The beads and other ornaments recovered from Ruwar, which is very distant from the sea, provide new information on the circulation of marine resources in the remote mountainous region of western Iran. The ornaments are composed of shells from the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, demonstrating that geographical distance did not necessarily prevent contact with neighboring groups. Production technology is discussed.

Manca, Laura, Marjan Mashkour, Sonia Shidrang, Aline Averbouh, and Fereidoun Biglari
2018 Bone, Shell Tools and Ornaments from the Epipalaeolithic Site of Ali Tappeh, East of Alborz Range, Iran. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 21:137-157;
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.06.023>.

Includes a discussion of the production technology and use of the recovered shell beads and pendants.

Maréchal, Claudine

1991 Éléments de parure de la fin du Natoufien. In *The Natufian Culture in the Levant*, edited by O. Bar-Yosef and F. Valla, pp. 589-612. Prehistory Press, Ann Arbor.

On the ornaments of the Late Natufian culture, an Epipaleolithic culture that existed from 13,000 to 9,800 BC in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

Maréchal, Claudine and Hala Alarashi

2008 Les éléments de parure de Mureybet. In *Le site néolithique de Tell Mureybet (Syrie du Nord)*, Vol. II, edited by J.J. Ibañez, pp. 575-617. BAR International Series 1843.
<https://www.academia.edu/1136226/>.

Presents a thorough discussion of the beads of stone, shell, bone, and ivory from this site in northern Syria which was occupied between 10,200 and 8,000 BC and is the eponymous type site for the Mureybetian culture, a subdivision of Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA).

Mariottini, M., G. Della Ventura, A. Sodo, and M. Vidale

2016 The Lapis Lazuli Industry. In *Lapis Lazuli Bead Making at Shahr-i Sokhta. Interpreting Craft Production in a Urban Community of the 3rd Millennium BC*, edited by M. Vidale and A. Lazzari. Serie Orientale Roma 6.

Provides an overview of the industry at a Bronze Age site in eastern Iran, including basic terminology, the nature of the stone, chemical analyses, and the various bead types which were recovered.

Markowitz, Yvonne and Sheila Shear

2002 Ptahshepses Impy's Beaded Broadcollar. *Ornament* 26(2):70-73.

Gives the archaeological context of the earliest surviving (6th Dynasty; 2675-2194 BC) broad collar and details its construction, materials, and restoration. Ancient Egypt.

Mastykova, Anna

2023 Ранневизантийские бусы поселения Эж-Жаузе (Ej-Jaouzé) в Ливане [Early Byzantine Beads of the Ej-Jaouzé Settlement in Lebanon]. In *ΧΕΡΣΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ: империя и полис. XV Международный Византийский Семинар, Севастополь – Балаклава, 5-9 июня 2023 г.. Материалы научной конференции*, edited by Н.А. Алексеенко, pp. 195-202. It Aerial, Simferopol. <https://www.academia.edu/102802484/>.

The recovered beads (mostly glass including mosaic varieties) are well known in the Merovingian West and date to the 6th century.

Math, Nicola

2014 Die Badarikultur: Neue Untersuchungen zu einer Kultur des 5. Jahrtausends v. Chr. M.A. thesis. University of Vienna, Vienna. <https://www.academia.edu/8147882/>.

Tombs of the Badari Culture of Ancient Upper Egypt contained clusters of beads and pendants which are mostly made of stone: carnelian, jasper, calcite, limestone, steatite, and serpentine. There are also beads made of ivory, bone, shell, and copper.

Matoïan, Valérie

2007 Matériaux vitreux découverts à Tell Ashara-Terqa (chantiers E et F, quinzième campagne). I - Les objets en « faïence », en « bleu égyptien » et en verre du IIe millénaire av. J.-C. In *Akh Purattim 2*, edited by Jean-Claude Margueron, Olivier Rouault, and Pierre Lombard, pp. 187-197. Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée, Lyon.

Discusses the beads of glass and Egyptian blue recovered from two building sites in eastern Syria.

Matthews, Roger J.

1989 Excavations at Jemdet Nasr, 1988. *Iraq* 51:225-248.

A grave yielded over 100 beads of various materials, including a green stone axe-shaped bead and carnelian which help to date it to Early Dynastic I (p. 246 and fig. 10).

Matthews, Roger and Hassan Fazeli Nashli

2022 *The Archaeology of Iran from the Palaeolithic to the Achaemenid Empire*. Routledge, Abingdon, UK.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/oa-mono/10.4324/9781003224129/>.

Beads and pendants of various materials and forms are discussed throughout the volume. Use the search function to find them.

Matthews, Roger J., W. Matthews, and H. McDonald

1994 Excavations at Tell Brak, 1994. *Iraq* 56:177-194.

Gold leaf, diamond-shaped beads, a lapis lazuli date-cluster bead, and 11 carnelian beads form part of a hoard dating probably to the middle of the Akkadian period.

Mattingly, David, Marta Lahr, and Andrew Wilson

2009 DMP V: Investigations in 2009 of Cemeteries and Related Sites on the West Side of the Taqallit Promontory. *Libyan Studies* 40:95-131.

Garamantian burials uncovered at the Taqallit headland in Libya were found in association with numerous beads of carnelian, amazonite, garnet, ostrich eggshell, coral, faïence and glass.

Strings of beads were found in situ on the bodies, permitting an accurate reconstruction of the composition of each necklace or belt, and the order and combination of beads used.

Mazar, Amihai

2020 Chapter 46A: Burials with Assyrian Finds. In *Tel Rehov: A Bronze and Iron Age City in the Beth-Shean Valley. Volume 5: Various Objects and Natural-Science Studies*, edited by Amihai Mazar and Nava Panitz-Cohen, pp. 407-426. Qedem 63.
<https://www.academia.edu/109205823/>.

A group of stone, glass, and faience beads (including 70 tiny faience examples), probably belonging to one or two necklaces, were found in a small deposit between Burials 8200 and 8209 at a site in Israel. See Ben Basat (2020) for information concerning other beads from the site.

McDermott, LeRoy

2001 Artemis Ephesia: Multimammae or Cervid Teeth Canines. *Ornament* 25(2):58-61.
Deer-tooth pendants and beads used from the Upper Paleolithic onwards may have symbolic meaning because of the resemblance to breast shape. Do they explain the “multiple breasts” or “necklaces” of Artemis?

McDonald, Helen

1997 The Beads. In *Excavations at Tell Brak. Volume I: The Mitanni and Old Babylonian Periods*, edited by David Oates, Joan Oates, and Helen McDonald, pp. 101-103. The British School of Archaeology in Iraq and the McDonald Institute, Cambridge.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269584643>

The relative numbers of 2nd-millennium beads at Tell Brak in northeastern Syria occur in the following order: glass (127), frit or faience (120), stone (37), shell (18), clay (2) and bone (1). Various forms are represented.

McGovern, Patrick E.

1986 *The Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages of Central Transjordan: The Baq'ah Valley Project, 1977-1981*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 65.
Dozens of beads cataloged and classified according to Beck's system. Includes a section on silicate technology and analytical techniques. Jordan.

1990 The Ultimate Attire: Jewelry from a Canaanite Temple at Beth Shan. *Expedition* 32(1):16-23; <https://www.penn.museum/sites/expedition/the-ultimate-attire/>.

The 13th-century levels yielded the largest collection of glass and faience jewelry so far found in Late Bronze Age Palestine – more than 1500 beads and 300 pendants which may have adorned a cult statue.

McGovern, Patrick E., Stuart J. Fleming, and Charles P. Swann

1991 The Beads from Tomb B 10a B27 at Dinkha Tepe and the Beginnings of Glassmaking in the Ancient Near East. *American Journal of Archaeology* 95:395-402;
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/505488>.

Important article on the typology, manufacture, and composition of some 140 beads from a tomb of the 17th-16th centuries BC in northwestern Iran. The 58 glass and frit beads form one of the earliest sizeable groups of these materials yet found, possibly made locally.

McMahon, Augusta

2009 *Once there was a Place: Settlement Archaeology at Chagar Bazar, 1999-2002*. British Institute for the Study of Iraq, London.

Describes the beads and pendants excavated at a northern Mesopotamian site in Iraq. The primary focus is the early 2nd millennium BC (Old Babylonian Period). Materials include faience, shell, stone, and clay.

McMahon, Augusta (ed.)

2006 *Nippur V: The Early Dynastic to Akkadian Transition, The Area WF Sounding at Nippur*. The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications 129.

Descriptions of the beads recovered from this major site in Iraq are scattered throughout the book.

Melandri, Ingrid

2012 A New Reconstruction of the Anklets of Princess Khnumit. *Vicino Oriente* XVI:41-53; <https://www.academia.edu/2239800/>.

Recovered from the 12th-dynasty tomb of the princess inside the funerary complex of Amenemhat II at Dahshur, Egypt, the anklets are composed of lapis lazuli, carnelian, and turquoise beads with gold spacers and claw-shaped pendants inlaid with semi-precious stones.

Mellink, Machteld

1990 Archaeology in Anatolia. *American Journal of Archaeology* 94:125-151.

Mentions beads from various sites and periods (pp. 131-139). Turkey.

Merpert, N.Ya. and R.M. Munchaev

1987 The Earliest Levels at Yarim Tepe I and Yarim Tepe II in Northern Iraq. *Iraq* XLIX:1-36.

Beads in bone, shell, and many kinds of decorative stone, including the most striking necklace yet known from a Hassuna (6th millennium) site.

Mershen, B.

1989 Amulets and Jewelry from Jordan – A Study on the Function and Meaning of Recent Bead Necklaces. *Tribus* 38:43-58.

Méry, Sophie and Vincent Charpentier

2009 Rites funéraires du Néolithique et de l'Age du bronze ancien en Arabie orientale. In *Sépultures et sociétés du Néolithique à l'Histoire*, edited by Jean Guilaine, pp. 11-40. Editions Errance, Paris. <https://www.academia.edu/75545374/>.

Includes a summary of the various ornaments found with burials of the Neolithic and Early Bronze ages in Eastern Arabia. These include shell beads and pendants, perforated marine gastropods, and carnelian beads.

2013 Neolithic Material Cultures of Oman and the Gulf Seashores from 5500-4500 BCE. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 24:73-78; <https://www.academia.edu/5194754/>. Akab-type beads and laurel-leaf-shaped pendants are among the ornaments recovered from coastal sites.

Méry, Sophie, V. Charpentier, G. Auxiette, and E. Pelle

2009 A Dugong Bone Mound: The Neolithic Ritual Site on Akab in Umm al-Quwain, United Arab Emirates. *Antiquity* 83:696-708; <https://www.academia.edu/5273345/>.

A structured platform of dugong bones had dispersed within it a number of ornaments. Beads made from several species of marine mollusks are present, but the most frequent are the tubular beads with angled distal double perforations which are of a type that is very rare in other Neolithic sites of the Persian Gulf. Some beads are made of soft stone (steatite or chlorite).

Méry, Sophie, Dalia Gasparini, Gautier Basset, Jean-François Berger, Adrien Berthelot, Federico Borgi, Kevin Lidour, Adrian Parker, Gareth Preston, and Kathleen Mc Sweeney

2016 Mort violente en Arabie: La sépulture multiple d'Umm al-Quwain UAQ2 (Émirats arabes unis), VIe millénaire BC. In *Archéologie des chasseurs-cueilleurs maritimes. De la fonction des habitats à l'organisation de l'espace littoral. Actes de la séance de la Société préhistorique française de Rennes, 10-11 avril 2014*, edited by Catherine Dupont and Gregor Marchand, pp. 323-343. Séances de la Société préhistorique française 6. <https://www.academia.edu/78581669/>.

Marine gastropod beads were found with burials at a 6th-millennium BC cemetery on the Persian Gulf coast of the United Arab Emirates. A number of these formed the hip ornament of one individual.

Messika, N.

1996 Persian-Period Tombs and Graves near Tell es-Sumeiriya (Lohame Hageta'ot). *'Atiqot* 29.

Cowrie shell and other beads from an extensive cemetery in Israel, 5th-4th centuries BC. In Hebrew with English summary.

Meyer, Carol

1992 *Glass from Quseir al-Qadim and the Indian Ocean Trade*. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 53.

Briefly describes and illustrates the Mamluk period (13th-14th centuries) glass beads of wound and drawn construction excavated at a trading site on the east coast of Egypt.

Mienis, Henk K.

2004 Shell Beads Made from Opercula of Land Snails Belonging to the Family Pomatiidae. *The Archaeo+Malacology Group Newsletter* 6:3-4.

Discusses shell beads made from the opercula of the land snail *Pomatias olivieri* that have been found at a Neolithic site (9500-6000 BP) in Nahal Oren, Mount Carmel, Israel, as well as at the Late Roman-Byzantine site (about 300-600 C.E.) of Horvat Raqit, in the same mountain range.

2012 Shells from an Excavation at Ma'ale Shoharut, Uvda Valley Area, Israel. *The Archaeo+Malacology Group Newsletter* 22:9-10.

Bronze Age burials were accompanied by perforated marine shells of various species.

2013 Shell Beads Made of Cone Shells from an Early Bronze I Tomb at the Azor-Holon Cemetery, Israel. *The Archaeo+Malacology Group Newsletter* 22:7.

2015 A Second Look at the Shell Beads from the Excavations at Tel Michal South of Herzliyya, Israel. *Archaeo + Malacology Group Newsletter* 25:6-8; <https://www.academia.edu/12248220/>.

Corrects the identifications of some of the shell species as published by Kertesz (1989).

Milevski, Ianir Isaac

2005 Local Exchange in Early Bronze Age Canaan. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Near Eastern Cultures, Tel Aviv University.

Deals with localized exchange within the southern Levant. Items dealt with include beads and pendants of shell, ivory, and stone, particularly, carnelian. Israel.

Minotti, Mathilde

2014 Ornaments and Use-Wear Analysis: Methods of Study Applied to the Adaïma Necropolises. In *International Conference on Use-Wear Analysis: Use-Wear 2012*, edited by João Marreiros, Nuno Bicho, and Juan F. Gibaja, pp. 80-89. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne. <https://www.academia.edu/11583708/>.

Combines the methods of funerary archaeology and use-wear analysis to determine the function of the beads and pendants of various materials recovered from tombs at Adaïma, Upper Egypt.

2021 *Adaïma IV. La parure en contexte funéraire : technique, esthétique et fonction*. Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale 88. <https://www.academia.edu/57306940/>.

Discusses the technology, aesthetics, and function of ornaments in funeral rituals at a predynastic site in Upper Egypt. The beads are made of faience, terra cotta, stone, shell, and bone. See Baysal (2023) for a review.

Miroschedji, P. de

1987 Fouilles du chantier Ville Royale II à Suse (1975-1977). II: Niveaux d'époques achéménide, parthe et islamique. *Cahiers de la Délégation Archaeology Franç. en Iran* 15:11-143.

Handsome necklace from an Acaemenid burial in Iran with granulated beads discussed in some detail (pp. 31f., fig. 6, Pl. IV:4). Other beads *passim*.

Mitchell, Stephen

1999 Archaeology in Asia Minor 1990-98. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 45:125-191.

Buldan, Late Roman, and Byzantine tombs with beads (p. 146); 500+ amber beads were found at the Ephesian Artemision, including many in teardrop shape from large necklaces which perhaps adorned the ancient wooden cult statue and may be the predecessors of the famous "eggs" of the later cult image (p. 150). Turkey.

Mizrachi, Yonathan, Mattanyah Zohar, Moshe Kochavi, Vincent Murphy, and Simcha Lev-Yadun

1996 The 1988-1991 Excavations at Rogem Hiri, Golan Heights. *Israel Exploration Journal* 46(3-4):167-195.

Roughly spherical and ovoid carnelian, wood, and unidentified-material beads from a Late Bronze Age tomb (pp. 184-185, fig. 15), compared to beads from Tell el Ajjul and Qadesh.

Molist, M., I. Montero-Ruiz, X. Clop, S. Rovira, E. Guerrero, and J. Anfruns

2009 New Metallurgic Findings from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic: Tell Halula (Euphrates Valley, Syria). *Paléorient* 35(2):33-48.

Numerous burials were accompanied by beads and pendants of shell, stone, bone, and copper. A detailed compositional analysis is presented of the copper specimens.

Moon, Jane

2005 Tools, Weapons, Utensils and Ornaments. In *The Early Dilmun Settlement at Saar*, edited by Robert Killick and Jane Moon, pp. 163-233. London-Bahrain Archaeological Expedition, Saar Excavation Report 3. <https://www.academia.edu/8850033/>.

Excavation of this settlement (early 2nd millennium BC) in Bahrain produced beads made primarily of different types of stone, as well as a few of shell, clay, faience, and glass examples. All are believed to have been locally made. Woolley's Ur bead typology was employed for the description of shape.

Moorey, P.R.S.

1985 *Materials and Manufacture in Ancient Mesopotamia: The Evidence of Archaeology and Art – Metals and Metalwork, Glazed Materials and Glass*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 237.

This is the first systematic attempt to survey in detail the archaeological evidence for the crafts and craftsmanship of the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians in Ancient Mesopotamia, covering the period ca. 8000-300 BC. Bead and pendant materials include faience, glass, metal, stone, and shell.

1994 *Ancient Mesopotamian Materials and Industries: The Archaeological Evidence*. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN.
A reprint of Moorey (1985).

Morrison, Helen M.

1991 The Beads and Seals of Shabwa. *Syria* 68:379-392;
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4198900>.

A detailed study of the 177 beads excavated at the ancient capital of Hadramaut, Yemen, mainly from tombs of the 1st and 4th centuries AD: 54% glass, plus stone (50% carnelian), copper, gold, frit, ceramic, ostrich eggshell, *Conus*, mother-of-pearl, mollusc, and bone.

Al-Mughannum, A.S. and J. Warwick

1986 Excavations of the Dhahran Burial Mounds, Atlal. *The Journal of Saudi Arabian Archaeology* 10:9-27.

Beads in a great variety of shapes and materials, mid-2nd millennium (pp. 20f., pls. 27f.); Saudi Arabia.

Mukherjee, Anna J., Elisa Roßberger, Matthew A. James, Peter Pfälzner, Catherine L. Higgitt, Raymond White, David A. Peggie, Dany Azar, and Richard P. Evershed

2008 The Qatna Lion: Scientific Confirmation of Baltic Amber in Late Bronze Age Syria. *Antiquity* 82:49-59.

Analyses reveal the Baltic origin of about 90 amber beads and a small container carved in the shape of a lion's head, luxury gifts in a royal tomb dated not later than 1340 BC. Few Bronze Age sites in Syria have amber; Qatna now has by far the most. The lion head container was locally carved; some beads were probably also cut locally. Analytical techniques and cultural background are expounded in detail.

Müller, H.W. and E. Thiem

1999 *The Royal Gold of Ancient Egypt*. I.B. Tauris, London.

Many beads, not only on necklaces but as elements of other ornaments. Large color photographs.

Müller-Karpe, H.

1986 Ein Frauengrab in Assur. *Antike Welt* 17(3):40-49.

Hundreds of beads of gold and fine stones from a woman's grave (fig. 4) in Iraq.

Munchaev, R.M. and N.Y. Merpert

2001 Northern Mesopotamia: Findings of the Russian Expedition. *Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 2(6):82-96.

Illustrates some of the rich necklaces recovered from burials from the second half of the 3rd millennium BC at Tell Hazan I in Iraq. Materials include stone, shell, and paste.

Münger, Stefan and Thomas E. Levy

2014 The Iron Age Egyptian Amulet Assemblage. In *New Insights into the Iron Age Archaeology of Edom, Southern Jordan*, Vol. 2, edited by Thomas E. Levy, Mohammad Najjar, and Erez Ben-Yosef, pp. 741-765. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press at UCLA, Los Angeles. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332850969>.

Summarizes the 16 Egyptian amulets found in the surveys and excavations of the Edom Lowlands Regional Archaeology Project in Jordan's Faynan district.

Muss, Ulrike

2008 Amber from the Artemision at Ephesus in the Museums of İstanbul and Selçuk/Ephesus. In *25. Araştırma sonuçları toplantısı 3. cilt, 28 Mayıs - 1 Haziran 2007, Kocaeli*, edited by Fahriye Bayram, Adil Özme, and Birnur Koral, pp. 13-26. T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Ankara.

Much of the material discussed is in the form of beads and pendants from a late Geometric – early Archaic context. Turkey.

Al-Nahar, Maysoon

2014 'Ain Ghazal and Wadi Shueib: Neolithic Personal Ornaments. In *Settlement, Survey, and Stone: Essays on Near Eastern Prehistory in Honor of Gary Rollefson*, edited by Bill Finlayson and Cheryl Makarewicz, pp. 243-256. Ex Oriente, Berlin. <https://www.academia.edu/8513434/>.

Discusses the beads of stone, shell, amber, bone, and animal teeth found at two sites in Jordan.

Al-Najafi, Hazim Muhammad

1996 Discovering a Part of the City of Meturnat in Tell es-Sib. *Sumer*, supplement to vol. 45 (1987-1988), pp. 22-39.

Assyrian site in the Hamrin Basin region of Iraq containing several graves with various beads summarily reported (pp. 36-37).

Nakai, Izumi, K. Tantrakarn, N. Kato, N. Kawai, A. Nishisaka and S. Yoshimura

2009 XRF Analysis of 16th Century BC Transparent Glass Beads Excavated from a Hillside in Northwest Saqqara, Egypt. *Annales du 17^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Antwerp, Belgium*, pp. 27-31.

Transparent glass is rare in Egypt prior to Ptolemaic times. Consequently, the Saqqara beads (which are attributed to the late Second Intermediate Period or the early 18th Dynasty) may be among the earliest glass objects found in Egypt.

Naseri, P. and A. Motarhem

2022 Evidence of the Ritual-Spiritual Function of Cowrie in the Ancient Tissues of Iran from the Third Millennium to the End of the First Millennium BC Based on the Approach of the Ethnoarchaeology. *Pazhoheshha-ye Bastan Shenasi Iran* 12(33):115-142;
https://nbsh.basu.ac.ir/article_3991_0e735a624662a329ded5a3edf17cc19d.pdf.

In Arabic with English summary.

Naseri, Parisa, Abbas Motarjem, and David S. Reese

2022 The Role and Function of Shells and Shell Beads in the Temple Surkh Dom Lori. *Journal of Archaeological Studies* 15(1):13-241;

https://jarcs.ut.ac.ir/article_92942_430ec6850c352b238c03fa7b082f0c10.pdf?lang=en.

Discusses the various shell beads and pendants, mostly votive offerings, recovered from a temple in western Iran that was likely associated with the female goddess, Ninlil. The material dates to the 2nd millennium BC. In Arabic with English summary.

Naso, Alessandro (ed.)

2024 *Amber for Artemis. Amber Finds from the Artemision at Ephesos*. *Forschungen in Ephesos* XII(7);

https://verlag.oeaw.ac.at/en/product/amber-for-artemis/99200888?product_form=5450.

Presents a detailed study of the amber objects – including a variety of beads and pendants – recovered from the temple of Artemis at Ephesus in western Turkey. Sections deal with archaeological contexts and stratigraphy, typology, spectroscopic analysis, and amber in ancient literary sources. There is also a comprehensive catalog of the finds.

Nayeem, M.A.

1998 *Qatar: Prehistory and Protohistory from the Most Ancient Times (ca. 1,000,000 to End of B.C. Era)*. *Prehistory and the Protohistory of the Arabian Peninsula* 5.

Color plates and a summary description based on published reports of beads from al Da'sa, Ras Abaruk, al Khor, and al Wusail (pp. 211-217).

Negahban, Ezat O.

1991 *Excavations at Haft Tepe, Iran*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 70.

“Several necklaces” found near a possible workshop area at an Elamite site, ca. 1505-1350 BC, include beads of various shapes made of red carnelian and other stones, frit, and Egyptian blue. One bead is shaped like a fly; another like a squirrel-like animal (p. 113, Pl. 56).

1996 *Marlik: The Complete Excavation Report*, Volume 1. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 87.

Chapter 7 is devoted to Jewelry and Ornaments, and provides a detailed catalog of the various necklaces composed of beads and pendants of gold, carnelian, agate, gypsum, transparent stone,

frit, glass, fired clay, shell, bone, and “a black substance.” The site is in northern Iran and dates ca. 3000 BP.

Nigro, Lorenzo

2012 An EB IIIB (2500-2300 BC) Gemstones Necklace from the Palace of the Copper Axes at Khirbet al-Batrawy, Jordan. *Vicino Oriente* XVI:227-244;
<https://www.academia.edu/2181012/>.

Discusses the restoration of a four-strand necklace composed of beads of carnelian, rock crystal, olivine, frit, bone, shell, copper, and amethyst. The study of the materials has made it possible to determine the supply routes which brought them to the site from the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea regions.

Northedge, A., A. Bamber, and M. Roaf

1988 *Excavations at Ana Qal'a Island*. British School of Archaeology in Iraq and Directorate of Antiquities, Archaeology Reports 1.

A few beads, 9th-8th centuries BC and Islamic (pp. 132-134, fig. 57).

Novák, Mirko and Andreas Oettel

1998 Ein parthisch-römischer Friedhof in Tall-Sēh Hamad Ost-Syrien. *Antike Welt* 29(4):325-337.

A Parthian-Roman site in Syria produced two glass face beads (p. 332). One face bead (fig. 14) and a necklace apparently of carnelian, glass, and faience (fig. 21) are illustrated in color.

Novák, Mirko, Andreas Oettel, and Carsten Witzel

2000 *Der parthisch-römische Friedhof von Tall Šēh Hamad / Magdala, Teil I*. Berichte der Ausgrabung Tall Šēh Hamad / Dūr-Katlimmu (BATSH) 5.
<https://www.academia.edu/104194704/>.

A Roman/Parthian cemetery in eastern Syria yielded a variety of beads and pendants made of glass (including two face beads), frit, metal, bone, and a variety of stones.

Nowell, April and Danielle Macdonald

2024 Culturing the Body in the Context of the Neolithisation of the Southern Levant. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 55, 104478;
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2024.104478>.

When curated as heirlooms, personal ornaments likely served an important and complementary role in presenting the dead in the everyday lives of the living, bringing objects through time to continue the memory and connection to the departed.

Oates, David, Joan Oates, and Helen McDonald

2001 *Excavations at Tell Brak, Vol. 2: Nagar in the Third Millennium B.C.* British School of Archaeology in Iraq/McDonald Institute Monographs.

A wide variety of beads was recovered from the site of ancient Nagar in Iraq. Materials include gold, silver, stone (carnelian, lapis, rock crystal), faience, frit, and shell.

Ogden, Jack

1990 Gold Jewellery in Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine Egypt. 2 vols. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Oriental Studies, University of Durham, Durham.
<https://www.academia.edu/111902300/>.

Contains an extensive section on various necklets that incorporate beads and on pendants.

1995 The Gold Jewellery. In *Excavations at Tawilan in Southern Jordan*, by Crystal-M. Bennett and Piotr Bienkowski, pp. 69-78. Oxford University Press.

A hoard of gold jewelry dating to the 10th century BC includes several granulated gold beads. Results of the analysis of the gold are also provided.

Oguchi, Kazumi

1998 Beads from Area A of 'Usiyeh. *Al-Rafidan: Journal of Western Asiatic Studies* XIX:75-111.

Detailed typological study with tables and illustrations of over 450 beads found in an early-2nd-millennium-BC (Isin-Larsa) structure at a site on the middle Euphrates in Iraq. Carnelian predominates. Other materials include agate, crystal, amethyst, frit/faience, limestone, alabaster/marble, lapis, hematite, amber, turquoise, green stone, ceramic, and bone. Shell and metal beads are considered separately.

2000 Bone, Ivory, Gypsum and Metal Objects from Area A of "Usiyeh." *Al-Rafidan: Journal of Western Asiatic Studies* XXI:85-102.

Euphrates Dam rescue site, mostly Isin-Larsa or Old Babylon. Brief mention of bronze and gold beads, including a gold bead of five balls joined to create a segmented bead effect (p. 87, figs. 2, 8a). Iraq.

O'Hea, Margaret

2002 The Glass and Personal Adornment. In *Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates: Report on Excavations 1986-1996. Vol. One*, edited by Graeme W. Clarke et al., pp. 245-273. Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 5. <https://www.academia.edu/1430137/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants recovered from Late Hellenistic contexts at a site in northern Syria. Materials include glass, faience, stone, bone, and teeth.

Ohnuma, Katsuhiko and Hirotoshi Numoto

2001 Excavation at Tell Taban, Hassake, Syria (3): Report of the 1999 Season of Work. *Al-Rafidan: Journal of Western Asiatic Studies* XXII:1-63

A Late Assyrian adult burial was accompanied by a bronze ring and a necklace of (reused?) discoid and spherical carnelian beads, discoid faience beads, 8 pierced *Engina mendicaria* shells, and several crystal (?) beads (p. 3, pl. 49a).

Omura, Sachihiro

1996 1994 Yılı Kaman Kalehöyük Kazılar. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı XVII*:189-207. Turkish Ministry of Culture, Ankara.

Annual report on archaeological activity in Turkey. Mentions beads of several shapes (pp. 196-197, fig. 8 nos. 8-12). Hittite, period of the Assyrian trading colonies.

Ovadia, Ahia

2022 Adornment in Prehistory. In *Adornment: Jewelry and Body Decoration in Prehistoric Times*, edited by Ahia Ovadia, pp. 14-45. The Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

Presents a detailed overview of adornment phenomena in prehistory with emphasis on beads from the Levant.

Overlaet, Bruno

2003 *Luristan Excavation Documents IV: The Early Iron Age in the Pusht-i Kuh, Luristan*. Acta Iranica 40.

Several sites in Pusht-i Kuh, western Iran, yielded beads made of stone, shell, bone, blue frit, faience, and metal.

Özdoğan, Eylem

2016 Neolithic Beads of Anatolia: An Overview. In *Anatolian Metal VII: Anatolien und seine Nachbarn vor 10.000 Jahren / Anatolia and Neighbours 10.000 Years Ago*, edited by Ünsal Yalçın, pp. 135-151. Der Anschnitt 31.

The author believes that more meaningful conclusions will be reached concerning Anatolian beads if they are evaluated on the basis of settlements or by focusing on aspects such as individual raw materials, technology, shape, or distribution.

Özdoğan, M. and H. Parzinger

2000 Aşağı Pınar and Kanlıgeçit Excavations – Some New Evidence on Early Metallurgy from Eastern Thrace. In *Anatolian Metal I*, edited by Ünsal Yalçın, pp 83-91. Deutsches Bergbau-Museum, Anschnitt-Beiheft 13.

The first-named site is Early Neolithic and was manufacturing beads of *Spondylus* shell and malachite before copper began to be exploited. This is the first malachite workshop known in the region, an interesting industry in the archaeologically little-explored region which bridges Europe and the Middle East. Turkey.

Ozgen, I. and J. Oztürk

1996 *Heritage Recovered: The Lydian Treasure*. Uğur Okman, Istanbul.

Beads reportedly from Lydian tombs at Usak, Turkey: cylindrical and barrel beads of carnelian and banded onyx strung with triangular carnelian and onyx pendants with flat rectangular carnelian spacers; gold granulated beads, tapered reddish-brown stone and lapis lazuli (mistaken for blue glass) beads set as acorn pendants; and a banded agate bead with twisted gold suspension loop, paralleled at Sardis.

Özgüç, Tahsin and Raci Temizer

1993 The Eskiypar Treasure. In *Aspects of Art and Iconography: Anatolia and its Neighbours – Studies in Honor of Nimet Özgüç*, edited by Machteld S. Mellink, Edith Porada, and Tahsin Özgüç, pp. 613-628. Türk Tarih Kurumu Basimevi, Ankara.

Discusses two treasures hidden in pots under the house floor by their Early Bronze Age owner. The beads are mostly gold and silver with some carnelian and rock crystal; also some quadruple spiral beads. Parallels with other Anatolian sites suggest trade. Turkey.

Özkaya, Vecihi and Oya San

2007 Körtik Tepe. In *Vor 12000 Jahren in Anatolien - Die ältesten Monumente der Menschheit*, edited by Clemens Lichter, pp. 78, 436. Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe. <https://www.academia.edu/23027898/>.

Some of the stone beads excavated at a Pre-Pottery Neolithic A-B site in southeastern Anatolia are illustrated and briefly described in the catalog section (pp. 312-313).

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.

Papadopoulou, Vassiliki

2017 Shell Ornaments and their Distribution in Northwestern Anatolia during Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic Periods (Mid-7th to Mid-6th Millennia B.C.): The Case of the Settlements of Aktopraklik Höyük and Barcin Höyük. M.A. thesis. International Hellenic University, Thessaloniki, Greece. <https://www.academia.edu/38455922/>.

Discusses the shell beads and pendants found at two sites in western Turkey, including manufacturing techniques and trade networks.

Parker, Bradley J., Catherine P. Foster, Jennifer Henecke, Marie Hopwood, Dave Hopwood, Andrew Creekmore, Arzu Demirergi, and Melissa Eppihimer

2008 The Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project (UTARP) and the Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation: A Preliminary Report from the 2005 and 2006 Field Seasons at Kenan Tepe. *Anatolica* 34:103-176.

A site in southeastern Turkey yielded a small ceramic pot filled with metal coils and beads of shell, rock crystal, and bone. The find is attributed to the Middle Bronze Age.

Patch, Diana Craig

2005 Jewelry in the Early Eighteenth Dynasty. In *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, edited by Catharine H. Roehrig, pp. 191-215. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Many of the adornments discussed (such as necklaces, broad collars, bracelets, and amulets) incorporate beads of various materials. Ancient Egypt.

Payne, Joan C.

1993 *Catalogue of the Predynastic Egyptian Collection in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Good descriptions of beads in many materials, including organic, threaded on linen and hair (pp. 203-217). Glazed carnelian is a surprise, as is the rarity of faience. Ancient Egypt.

Paz, Sarit

2014 The Beads. In *The Bronze Age Cemetery at 'Ara*, edited by Yuval Gadot, pp. 227-235. The Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University, Salvage Excavation Reports 8. <https://www.academia.edu/12866009/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from several burial caves near Tell 'Ara, Israel, that date to the Middle and Late Bronze Age.

Pellegrino, Maria Paola, Michele Degli Esposti, Marilisa Buta, Enrica Tagliamonte, and Salah Ali Hassan

2019 Grave-Goods from the Long Chamber Tomb "Dibba 76/1" (Fujairah, UAE): A First Inventory. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 2019:1-43; <https://www.academia.edu/38337455/>.

Beads dominate the ornament group and were made of faience, clay, shell, gold, and various types of stone. The site was occupied from the end of the Wadi Suq period (2000-1600 BC) to the first phases of the late pre-Islamic period (250 BC-AD 400).

Peltenburg, E.J.

1995 Rescue Excavations at Jerablus-Tahtani, Syria, 1995. *Orient Express* 3:70-72.

Gold, silver, rock crystal, carnelian, shell, and vitreous-material beads from Early Bronze Age tombs.

Peltenburg, Edgar J., Stuart Campbell, Stephen Carter, Fiona M.K. Stephen, and Richard Tipping

1996 Jerablus-Tahtani, Syria, 1996: Preliminary Report. *Levant* 29:1-18.

Finds include a necklace of disc, barrel, biconical, and globular beads made of faience and an unidentified black material found in a late-3rd-millennium tomb.

Perry, Megan A.

2007 A Preliminary Report on the Cemeteries of Bir Madhkur. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 346:79-93; <https://www.academia.edu/6267855/>.

The cemetery at the Nabataean, Roman, and Byzantine site of Bir Madhkur in Jordan yielded a small but varied assortment of beads made of sundry materials.

Petkov, Johanna L.

2014 Child and Infant Burials in New Kingdom Egypt: A Gurob Case Study. M.A. thesis. Centre for the Study of Ancient Cultures, Monash University, Melbourne. <https://www.academia.edu/76039777/>.

Funerary material (including beads, amulets, and cowries) found with 127 non-elite child and infant burials at the cemeteries of Gurob is used to explore whether age impacted the degree to which an individual was considered a member of the community, based upon the location, type of burial container, and the grave goods included within the burial.

Peyronel, Luca

2015 A Long-Barrel Carnelian Bead from Ebla. A New Evidence for Long-Distance Contacts between the Indus Valley and the Near East. *Studia Eblaitica* 1:217-220; <https://www.academia.edu/13169668/>.

Detailed discussion of a bead from an Early Bronze Age site in northern Syria likely imported from India.

Pfalzner, P.

2006 Syria's Royal Tombs Uncovered. *Current World Archaeology* 15:13-21.

The Middle Bronze Age tomb at Qatna contained bodies that had been interred fully dressed, with hundreds of gold and glass beads. The funerary rituals have been analyzed in detail, since the tombs were not looted.

Piasetzky-David, Michal, Moshe Fischer, Itamar Taxel, Ruth E. Jackson-Tal, and Oren Tal

2020 Roman and Byzantine Burials at Yavneh-Yam: New Insights into the Site's Settlement History. *Liber Annuus* 70:469-577; <https://www.academia.edu/45645949/>.

Ornaments recovered from a site in Israel include beads made of glass, faience, clay, and stone.

Pic, M.

1997 Le matériel de Tell Ashara-Terqa au musée du Louvre. *Mari: Annales de Recherches Interdisciplinaires* 8:159-178.

Shell rings and pendants were found in a tomb of the mid-3rd millennium BC excavated in Syria in 1923. Assorted other beads from other contexts are also cataloged.

Pieniążek, Magda

2011 Troianischer Schmuck im Kontext. Ein Vorbericht zu den Schmuckfunden des 2. Jahrtausends v. Chr. *Studia Troica* 19:205-218; <https://www.academia.edu/948849/>.

Reports on beads of faience, carnelian, rock crystal, and glass from Troy VI and VII (18th-11th centuries BC) in northwestern Turkey.

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*. Proceedings of the 13th International

Aegean Conference, University of Copenhagen, Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, 21-26 April 2010, edited by Marie-Louise Nosch and Robert Laffineur, pp. 501-508. Peeters, Leuven-Liege.

Discusses the body and dress ornaments (beads included) from the Northern Aegean: their socio-political context, repertoire, meaning, and function, based on selected examples.

2015 At the Crossroads: Dress and Body Ornaments in the Northeastern Aegean. In *Nostoi: Indigenous Culture, Migration + Integration in the Aegean Islands + Western Anatolia during the Late Bronze + Early Iron Ages*, edited by Nicholas Chr. Stampolidis, Çiğdem Maner, and Konstantinos Kopanias, pp. 871-888. Koç University Press, Istanbul. <https://www.academia.edu/15032590/>.

Discusses the cross-cultural connections in the northern Aegean area in the Late Bronze Age, as seen through the prism of personal jewelry (including beads of various materials). Special attention is given to the eastern part of this area, particularly Troy and Beşik-Tepe, Turkey.

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 23(2). <https://www.academia.edu/11287202/>.

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.

Pieniążek, Magda, Peter Pavúk, and Ekin Kozal

2018 The Troad, South Aegean, and the Eastern Mediterranean. Long-Distance Connections during the Middle and Late Bronze Age. In *Bronzezeitlicher Transport. Akteure, Mittel und Wege*, edited by Bianka Nessel, Daniel Neumann, and Martin Bartelheim, pp. 375-410. Tübingen University Press, Tübingen. <https://www.academia.edu/38029037/>.

Likely imports from the Levant or eastern Mediterranean region unearthed at Troy and the Beik-Tepe cemetery in northwestern Turkey include several forms of beads fashioned from carnelian, glass, faience, and ostrich-egg shell.

Piller, Christian Konrad

2008 Untersuchungen zur relativen Chronologie der Nekropole von Marlik. Ph.D. dissertation. Faculty of Cultural Studies, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich. <https://www.academia.edu/3541501/>.

The Iron Age Marlik necropolis in northern Iran yielded a variety of beads and pendants made of gold and various semi-precious stones such as carnelian and agate, and to a lesser extent bronze, frit or glass paste, gypsum, and shell. Most were used to create necklaces.

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.

Piller, Christian Konrad and Ali Mahfroofi

2009 First Preliminary Report on the Joint Iranian-German Excavations at Gohar Tappe, Māzandarān, Iran. *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 41:1-33.

Describes the beads and pendants recovered from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age contexts at the site. The principal materials are frit and glass, but metal, stone, shell, bone, and jet ornaments are also present.

Pinch, Geraldine

1993 *Votive Offerings to Hathor*. Griffith Institute, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

A whole chapter on beads (including an unique reed-packet type) describing how various kinds were strung and used in ancient Egypt.

2001 Red Things: The Symbolism of Colour in Magic. In *Colour and Painting in Ancient Egypt*, edited by W.V. Davies, pp. 182-185. British Museum, London.

Not only red; *see* p. 183 for remarks on the blue and green colors of many beads.

Pinder-Wilson, R. H. and G.T. Scanlon

1987 Glass Finds from Fustat: 1972-1980. *Journal of Glass Studies* 29:60-71.

Seven barrel-shaped beads decorated with opaque colored threads, ca. AD 900, from excavations at Fustat (Old Cairo), Egypt.

Pink, McClean

2023 A Comparative Analysis of Mortuary and Domestic Artifacts from Petra's North Ridge. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC.

The recovered beads include those made of stone, glass, coral, ceramic, and shell. A pendant made of agate mounted in gold was also recovered. Located in southwestern Jordan, Petra functioned as the capital of the Nabatean Kingdom from approximately the 3rd century BC until it was annexed by the Roman Empire in AD 106.

Pinnock, Frances

1992 Una tipologia di perle dal Palazzo Reale G di Ebla protosiriana. *Orient Express* 1:15-17. Levels dated 2350-2300 BC yielded 1045 beads of 14 types, all similar to those from neighboring regions except for one group, which perhaps were part of priestesses' insignia. Syria.

Piperno, Marcello

1979 Socio-Economic Implications from the Graveyard of Shahr-i-Sokhta. In *South Asian Archaeology 1977*, edited by M. Taddei, Vol. 1:123-139. Istituto Universitario Orientale, Seminario di Studi Asiatici, Series Minor VI.

Beads are used as one of the indicators of relative wealth and social position in a cemetery of the third millennium BC in Iran.

Pisan, Alessandra, Paolo Biagi, and Giorgio Gasparotto

2013 The Stone and Shell Beads of the Shell-Midden Settlement of RH-5 (Muscat, Sultanate of Oman). In *Man and Environment in the Arab World in Light of Archaeological Discoveries, Vol. 1*, edited by A.R. Al-Anshery, K.I. Al-Muaikel, and A.M. Alsharek, pp. 73-84. Al-Sudayri Foundation, Riyadh.

Some 374 beads of stone and marine shell were recovered. This paper discusses the chronology, typology, raw materials, manufacturing techniques, and circulation along the southern coast of the Arabian sea during the 5th millennium BP.

Platt, Elizabeth E.

2005 Jewelry in the Levant. In *Near Eastern Archaeology: A Reader*, edited by Suzanne Richard, pp. 197-204. Eisenbrauns, Warsaw, IN.

Presents a good overview of the ornaments (beads included) utilized in the Levant region from the stone age to the Arab period.

2009 The Jewelry from Tell Hesban and Vicinity. In *Small Finds: Studies of the Bone, Iron, Glass, Figurines, and Stone Objects from Tell Hesban and Vicinity*, edited by Paul J. Ray, Jr., pp. 227-296. Hesban 12. <https://www.academia.edu/90603027/>.

The Roman/Byzantine town of Hesban in Jordan yielded a wide range of beads and pendants made from a variety of materials including stone, shell, glass, faience, and metal.

Ployer, René

2013 Kleinfunde aus Metall und anderen Materialien. In *Palmyras Reichtum durch weltweiten Handel. Archäologische Untersuchungen im Bereich der hellenistischen Stadt. Band 2: Kleinfunde*, edited by Andreas Schmidt-Colinet and Waleed al-As'ad, pp. 206-224. Holzhausen, Vienna. <https://www.academia.edu/22251930/>.

Describes a small collection of beads fashioned from glass, silica ceramic, clay, and stone recovered from contexts of the 1st-3rd centuries at the ancient city of Palmyra in Syria.

Polat, Yasemin

2021 Antandros'ta Bir Çocuk Mezarı: Kolyeler ve Tılsım / An Infant Grave in Antandros: Necklaces and Charm. In *V. ODTÜ Arkeometri Çalıştayı. Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Takı ve Boncuk: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar*, Prof. Dr. Ay Melek Özer Onuruna, 14-16 Kasım 2019, edited by Asuman Günel Türkmenoğlu and Şahinde Demirci, pp. 133-134. Aegean Publications, Istanbul.

The burial was recovered at the ancient city of Antandros in western Turkey. In Turkish with English abstract.

Politis, Konstantinos D.

1995 Excavations and Restorations at Dayr 'Ayn 'Abata 1994. *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 39:477-491.

Selected beads recovered from Middle Bronze Age cairn tombs are illustrated.

2012 *Sanctuary of Lot at Deir 'Ain 'Abata in Jordan: Excavations 1988-2003*. Jordan Distribution Agency, Amman. <https://www.academia.edu/2306210/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from Early Bronze Age I, Middle Bronze Age IIA/B, and later contexts.

Pollock, Susan

1987 Abu Salabikh, the Uruk Mound 1985-86. *Iraq* XLIX:121-141.

A few beads are mentioned, mostly shell (pierced univalves) but also one of lapis lazuli (p. 140).

1991 Of Priestesses, Princes and Poor Relations: The Dead in the Royal Cemetery of Ur. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 1(2):171-189.

Discusses the social and religious significance of the graves which produced famous assemblages of beads. Iraq.

Popper-Giveon, Ariela

2014 From White Stone to Blue Bead: Materialized Beliefs and Sacred Beads among the Bedouin in Israel. *Material Religion: The Journal of Objects, Art and Belief* 10(2):132-153; <https://www.academia.edu/11208394/>.

Deals with the recent change in the function and appearance of Bedouin healing beads from handmade, rare, and unique beads to cheap, mass-produced items.

Porat, Naomi

2022 Beads and Pendants. In *Two Bronze Age Cemeteries in the Qiryia Quarter of Tel Aviv*, edited by Eliot Braun and Edwin C.M. van den Brink. *Ägypten und Altes Testament* 113. Israel.

Porter, A.

1995 Tell Banat – Tomb I. *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 8:1-50.

A mid-3rd-millennium grave in Syria contained over 100 frit, shell, stone, and bone beads, including nine mold-made frit beads representing stylized human faces (p. 9, figs. 9-10).

Postgate, J.N.

1983 Excavations at Abu Salabikh 1983. *Iraq* XLVI(2):95-113.

Early Dynastic grave with lapis lazuli, carnelian, and frit beads, and a triple spacer (p. 97).

Potts, D.T.

1989 *Miscellanea Hsaitica*. Carsten Niebuhr Institute of Near Eastern Studies, Publication 9.

A hoard of jewelry from eastern Saudi Arabia includes gold granulated and stone beads, Hellenistic, ca. 200 BC (?) (pp. 56-67). Agate, carnelian, and frit/faience beads (pp. 67-69, fig. 104).

1991 *Further Excavations at Tell Abraq: The 1990 Season*. Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

<https://www.academia.edu/9623616/>.

A prehistoric mound in the Emirate of Umm al-Qaiwain, U.A.E., yielded a variety of stone beads and pendants, including engraved specimens. They are attributed to the Wadi Suq Period (p. 55) and the Iron Age (pp. 95 and 104).

1991/1992 Review of *Uruk: Perlen – Ketten – Anhänger. Grabungen 1912-1985*, by Klaudia

Limper (1988). *Archiv für Orientforschung* 38/39:220-222;

<https://www.academia.edu/17584709/>.

2000 Arabian Time Capsule. *Archaeology* 53(5):44-48.

Early Bronze Age site Tell Abraq in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), in a land known to Sumerians as Magan, has yielded hundreds of beads of agate, carnelian, paste, steatite, shell, bone, and gold. The few illustrated promise interesting information in the eventual full report. Tin trade linked the site with Bactria, Iran, Elam, Mesopotamia, and the Indus Valley.

2003 The *mukamb* and his Beads: Karib'il Watar's Assyrian Diplomacy in the Early 7th Century B.C. *Isimu* 6:197-206.

Discusses some of the less well-known evidence attesting to the existence of diplomatic links between South Arabia and Assyria in the 7th century BC. Inscribed beads enter into the equation.

Potts, D.T., L. Weeks, P. Magee, E. Thompson, and P. Smart

1996 Husn Awhala: A Late Prehistoric Settlement in Southern Fujairah. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 7(2):214-239.

A perforated cowrie shell (*Cypraea clandestina*) came from a small Iron II site overlooking the Batinah coastal plain, UAE.

Prévalet, Romain

2009 Preliminary Observation on Three Late Bronze Age Gold Items from Ras Shamra-Ugarit (Syria). *ArchéoSciences* 33:129-133.

Describes the technical characteristics of the filigree and granulation of two gold beads, as well as the joining processes that were employed by the craftsmen of a famous Levantine kingdom at the end of the 2nd millennium BC.

2010 La Granulation en Méditerranée Orientale à l'âge du Bronze. *Les Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes* XLIX-L:31-44; <https://www.academia.edu/261983/>.

Explains the evolution of the granulation process in gold jewelry production, its use, and spread in the Eastern Mediterranean during the second half of the 3rd millennium through some revealing examples.

2013 La décoration des pièces d'orfèvrerie-bijouterie en Méditerranée orientale à l'âge du Bronze: techniques, productions, transmissions. Ph.D. dissertation. Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

A detailed study of the technology and production of gold ornaments, including beads and pendants, in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze Age and the transmission of the techniques.

2014 Bronze Age Syrian Gold Jewellery – Technological Innovation. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch und Ernst Pernicka, pp. 423-433. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(1).

Presents an overview of the manufacture of gold jewelry in Syria during the Bronze Age, beads included.

2014 Étude technique d'une perle en or de Tell Banat (Syrie) et réflexion sur la diffusion des savoirs au III^e millénaire av. J.-C. *Syria* 91:247-260.

Reconstructs the technical processes employed in the 3rd millennium BC to produce a gold bead decorated with filigree and granulation at Tell Banat, Syria.

Pritchard, James B.

1985 *Tell es-Sa'idiyeh: Excavations on the Tell, 1964-1966*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 60.

Frit beads from houses of the 9th or 8th century BC (pp. 6, 9, fig. 5), Jordan.

Pucci, Marina

2019 *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch III: Stratigraphy, Pottery, and Small Finds from Chatal Höyük in the Amuq Plain*. Oriental Institute Publications 143; <https://oi.uchicago.edu/research/publications/oip/oip-143-excavations-plain-antioch-iii>.

Occupied from the Late Bronze Age to the end of the Iron Age (16th-6th centuries BC), this site in Turkey yielded a variety of ornaments including beads, pendants, necklaces, and amulets of stone, shell, glass, and metal.

Pulak, C.

1988 The Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun, Turkey: 1985 Campaign. *American Journal of Archaeology* 92:1-37.

More amber, stone, and faience beads (pp. 24-25).

2002 The Cargo of the Uluburun Ship and Evidence for Trade with the Aegean and Beyond. In *Italy and Cyprus in Antiquity 1500-450 BC. Proceedings of an International Symposium held at the Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America at Columbia University, November 16-18, 2000*, edited by L. Bonfante and V. Karageorghis, pp. 13-60. The Costakis and Leto Severis Foundation, Nicosia.

This Late Bronze Age shipwreck off the coast of Turkey is dated to the late 14th century BC. Various glass beads were found on board (pp. 25-30, 43f.).

2005 Who Were the Mycenaean Aboard the Uluburun Ship? 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. 295-310. *Aegaeum* 25.

Typically Mycenaean beads (e.g., glass relief-beads and faience “grain of wheat” beads as well as 41 amber beads) found on the wreck were probably the property of two Mycenaean individuals, perhaps merchants or diplomats. Turkey.

Puller, Judith

1990 *Tepe Abdul Hosein: A Neolithic Site in Western Iran – Excavations 1978*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 563.

A few very early beads of clay, stone, and shell are presented *passim*.

Quenet, Philippe, Geneviève Pierrat-Bonnefois, Virginie Danrey, Sylvie Donnat, and Denis Lacambre

2013 New Lights on the Lapis Lazuli of the Tôd Treasure, Egypt. In *SOMA 2012. Identity and Connectivity: Proceedings of the 16th Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology, Florence, Italy, 1-3 March 2012, Volume I*, edited by Luca Bombardieri, Anacleto D’Agostino, Guido Guarducci et al., pp. 515-525. BAR International Series 2581 (I). <https://www.academia.edu/5857562/>.

Includes a discussion of the lapis lazuli beads, pendants, and seals contained in the treasure which dates to the 19th century BC.

Quinn, Colin Patrick

2006 Vital Signs: Costly Signaling and Personal Adornment in the Near Eastern Early Neolithic. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Drawing upon a case study of personal adornment item production and use during the Early Neolithic in the Southern Levant at the site of Dhra', Jordan, the author utilizes the theoretical framework of costly signaling theory to evaluate how people in the past used particular material culture items (especially beads) to enhance their reproductive fitness. Stone bead production techniques are also discussed.

Raad, Danielle

2015 The Production of Stone Beads at the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Site of el-Hemmeh, Jordan. S.M. thesis. Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Patterns of typology, color, and material are systematically explored, and manufacturing methods are reconstructed based on the close examination of perforations, polishing, and tool marks on ten PPNA beads carefully selected as case studies.

Raad, Danielle R. and Cheryl A. Makarewicz

2019 Application of XRD and Digital Optical Microscopy to Investigate Lapidary Technologies in Pre-Pottery Neolithic Societies. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 23:731-745; <https://www.academia.edu/47343950/>.

Utilizes XRD and 3D digital optical microscopy to investigate raw material selection and bead manufacturing technology at the Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPN) settlement of el-Hemmeh, Jordan.

Raven, Maarten J.

1990 Resin in Egyptian Magic and Symbolism. *Oudheidkundige Medelingen* 70:7-22.

Includes information on beads of resin, sometimes confused with amber, from Predynastic to Roman times. Ancient Egypt.

2020 *The Tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht at Saqqara*. Papers on Archaeology of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities 22. <https://www.academia.edu/44736982/>.

The recovered beads and pendants of faience, glass, stone, amber, and shell are described in section IV. Objects. Ancient Egypt.

Reade, Julian

2000 *Mesopotamia*. 2nd ed. British Museum, London.

A popular survey with good photos of beads from various periods: Neolithic (fig. 12), famous Ur graves (figs. 59-61), Akkadian, long carnelians, etched carnelians, etc., imported from India (fig. 77), and early faience (fig. 80).

Redford, Susan

2004 Royal Necropolis: Object Catalogue. In *Excavations at Mendes. Volume 1. The Royal Necropolis*, edited by Donald B. Redford, pp. 42-134. Brill, Leiden.

The catalog itemizes the relatively few beads recovered from excavations at the city of Mendes in the Nile delta. Materials include faience, glass, lapis lazuli, alabaster, and carnelian. Ancient Egypt.

Reese, David S.

1986 The Marine and Freshwater Shells, Ch. XIII. In *The Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages of Central Transjordan: The Baq'ah Valley Project, 1977-1981*, edited by P.E. McGovern et al. University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Shell beads, especially "conus whorl," nerita, and cowrie types, bear significantly on trade relations. Jordan.

1988 Recent Invertebrates as Votive Gifts. In *The Egyptian Mining Temple at Timna*, by B. Rothenberg, pp. 260-265. Institute for Archaeo-Metallurgical Studies, Institute of Archaeology.

Several shell species were used as ornament, including cowries, at a Late Bronze Age site near the Red Sea, Israel.

1989 Appendix D: The Natufian Shells from Beidha. In *The Natufian Encampment at Beidha: Late Pleistocene Adaptation in the Southern Levant*, by B.F. Byrd, pp. 102-104. Excavations at Beidha I. Jutland Archaeological Society Publications XXIII(1).

Most of the recovered shells were used for ornament: dentalia and vermetid "beads" and holed shells. Jordan.

1989 Treasures from the Sea: Shells and Shell Ornaments from Hasanlu IVB. *Expedition* 31(2-3):80-86.

Shell beads were found in northwestern Iran in a temple burned in the 9th century. Most were offerings in storage with other beads; some were worn by victims trapped in the fire.

1991 Marine Shells in the Levant: Upper Palaeolithic, Epipalaeolithic and Neolithic. In *The Natufian Culture in the Levant*, edited by O. Bar-Yosef and F.R. Valla, pp. 613-628. International Monographs in Prehistory, Archaeological Series 1.

Full survey covering many sites and well illustrating the long-distance movement of shells for adornment from the earliest times.

1992 Shells from the Hoard at Khirbet Karhasan. *Iraq* 54:178-180.

Middle Assyrian site (1400-1200 BC) with 633 shells, mostly *Arcularia* from the distant Mediterranean; also 9 disc beads and various holed shells.

1992 Shells from the 1986 Season. In *The Southern Ghors and Northeast 'Arabah Archaeological Survey*, by B. MacDonald. Sheffield Archaeological Monographs 5. Includes *Conus*, etc., and Early Bronze Age shell spacer-bars of a type not previously reported from Jordan.

1995 Shells from the Wadi Hisma Sites. In *Prehistoric Cultural Ecology and Evolution: Insights from the Southern Jordan*, by D.O. Henry, pp. 385-390. Plenum Press, New York. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4757-2397-7_17.

Stone Age shells classified by date, site, and species include some worked as beads, especially dentalium.

1998 Beads – Marine Shells. In *The Harra and the Hamad: Excavations and Surveys in Eastern Jordan 1*, edited by A.V.G. Betts. Sheffield Archaeological Monographs 9. Neolithic ornaments made of shells from both the Mediterranean and the Red Sea (138f.).

Reeves, C.N.

1986 Two Name Beads of Hatshepsut and Senenmut from the Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahri. *The Antiquaries Journal* LXVI(II):387-388.

The earliest colorless glass has previously been thought to date from about a century later than these beads, which are put at 1497-88 BC. Ancient Egypt.

Rehm, Ellen

1992 *Der Schmuck der Achaemeniden*. *Alttertumskunde des Yorderen Orients* 2. <https://www.academia.edu/38512479/>.

Thorough survey of Persian jewelry types, 550-330 BC, including a whole chapter on beads with discussion and drawings of over 80 types (pp. 88-111, figs. 63-71).

Rehren, Thilo, Tamás Belgya, Albert Jambon, György Káli, Zsolt Kasztovszky, Zoltán Kis, Imre Kovács, Boglárka Maróti, Marcos Martín-Torres, Gianluca Miniaci, Vincent C. Pigott, Miljana Radivojević, László Rosta, László Szentmiklósi et al.

2013 5,000 Years Old Egyptian Iron Beads Made from Hammered Meteoritic Iron. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40(12):4785-4792.

The earliest-known iron artifacts are nine small beads securely dated to circa 3200 BC from two burials in Gerzeh, northern Egypt. The beads were made from meteoritic iron and shaped by careful hammering the metal into thin sheets before rolling them into tubes. The beads were strung into a necklace together with other exotic minerals such as lapis lazuli, gold and carnelian, revealing the status of meteoritic iron as a special material on a par with precious metal and gem stones.

Rehren, Thilo and E.B. Pusch

2005 Late Bronze Age Glass Making at Qantit-Piramesses, Egypt. *Bead Society of Great Britain Newsletter* 81:9-10.

The site, dated to ca. 1250-1200 BC, has produced evidence for glassmaking from raw ingredients, rather than using imported glass ingots. There is evidence that some workshops may have specialized in producing certain colors. Glass beads were found on site; also large numbers of faience beads.

Reiche, Andrzej

2013 Tumulus Grave SMQ 30 in As-Sabbiya – Mugheira (Northern Kuwait). A Report on the 2007-2008 Investigations. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Research 2010* 22:528-541.

Tumulus grave SM Q 30 with its 600 beads and other adornments is, so far, one of the richest graves excavated in the As-Sabbiya region. The ornaments were made mainly of shell, mother-of-pearl, and soft stone, but two pierced pearls and a few lapis lazuli beads were also present. The grave is attributed to the Bronze Age based on the presence of a dotted-circles motif carved on a mother-of-pearl pendant.

Reinhardt, Helen

2019 *Glas aus Beirut. Die Glasfunde aus der römischen Therme in BEY 178*. Felix Berytus 1. Three types of glass beads (monochrome and polychrome ring beads and melon beads) and a pendant were recovered from Roman deposits at a site in Beirut, Lebanon.

Reshef, Nadine

2015 Beads and Pendants. In *Tel Malhata: A Central City in the Biblical Negev*, edited by Itzhak Beit-Arieh and Liora Freud, pp. 653-655. Tel Aviv University, Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 32.

The finds range from the Middle Bronze Age to the early Byzantine period. Israel.

Rice, M.

1988 Al Hajjar Revisited: The Grave Complex at Al Hajjar, Bahrain. *Proceedings of the Seminar for South Arabian Studies* 18:79-94.

Triangular carnelian beads (probably 8th century BC) and gold beads, perhaps early 2nd millennium (p. 83).

Richardson, Amy

2020 Material Culture and Networks of Bestansur and Shimshara. In *The Early Neolithic of the Eastern Fertile Crescent: Excavations at Bestansur and Shimshara, Iraqi Kurdistan*, edited by Roger Matthews, Wendy Matthews, Kamal Rasheed Raheem, and Amy Richardson, pp. 533-566. Central Zagros Archaeological Project, CZAP Reports 2. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/44211372/>.

The two sites in Iraq yielded beads made of various stones, shell, clay, bone, and even crab claws.

Ridout-Sharpe, Janet

2015 Changing Lifestyles in the Northern Levant: Late Epipalaeolithic and Early Neolithic Shells from Tell Abu Hureyra. *Quaternary International* 390:102-116; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2015.11.041>.

Beads made of *Nassarius* shells and cowries are part of the discussion. Syria.

Robinson, E.D.G.

1995 Basil Hennessy and the Nicholson Museum. 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. Descoedres, pp. 61-80. Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 3. Includes a list of beads and pendants now in Sydney, Australia, from the Late Bronze Age Amman airport temple and from Neolithic and Chalcolithic Teleilat Ghassul, Jordan.

Roehrig, Catherine H.

2002 *Three Egyptians of Ancient Thebes*. Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin LX(1). Beads from the early Middle Kingdom grave of Wah; e.g., a necklace of hollow gold beads, a faience broad collar, and a lone carnelian bead as an amulet (p. 19, figs. 20-23). Ancient Egypt.

Rollefson, G.O.

2002 Beadmaking Tools from LPPNB al-Basit, Jordan. *Neo-Lithics* 2(02):5-7; <https://www.academia.edu/29507101/>.

Analysis of the lithic material recovered from this large Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic B settlement in southern Jordan demonstrated a focus on drill production, ostensibly for the manufacture of beads.

Rollefson, G.O. and Z. Kafafi

1996 The 1995 Season at 'Ayn Ghazal: Preliminary Report. *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 40:11-28.

A small number of beads are reported from early neolithic occupation contexts at this important site and are identified as malachite, tooth, bird bone, *Cerithium*, and possibly coral.

Roosevelt, C.H., C. Luke, S. Ünlüsoy, C. Çakırlar, J.M. Marston, C.R. O'Grady, P. Pavuk, M. Pieniazek, C.B. Scott, N. Shin, and F.G. Slim

2018 Exploring Space, Economy, and Interregional Interaction at a Second-Millennium B.C.E. Citadel in Central Western Anatolia: 2014-2017 Research at Kaymakçı. *American Journal of Archaeology* 122(4):645-688. <https://www.academia.edu/83388291/>.

Located in western Turkey, the site yielded a small collection of beads and pendants fashioned from stone, bone, clay, and faience.

Rosen, Steven A.

2003 Early Multi-Resource Nomadism: Excavations at the Camel Site in the Central Negev. *Antiquity* 77(298):749-760.

Evidence is presented for the manufacture of ostrich eggshell and imported Red Sea/Mediterranean marine shell beads using flint microdrills at this Early Bronze Age II (ca. 3000-2700 BC) site in Israel which is interpreted as having belonged to pastoral nomads.

Rosen, S.A ,Y. Avni, and D.E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

2011 Shells, Beads, and Other Artifacts. In *An Investigation Into Early Desert Pastoralism: Excavations at the Camel Site, Negev*, by Steven A. Rosen, pp. 147-154. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press, Los Angeles. <https://www.academia.edu/23476961/>.

Dating to the Early Bronze Age II (ca. 3000-2700 BC), this site in Israel yielded ostrich-eggshell fragments clearly intended as raw material for bead production, as well as six beads representing different stages of manufacture.

Rosenberg, Danny and Rivka Chasan

2024 Ivories in the Late Chalcolithic Period and Their Significance for Understanding Contacts Between Egypt and the Southern Levant. *Journal of World Prehistory*; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10963-024-09187-9>.

Among the ivory objects discussed are two beads and three pendants recovered from several sites in the southern Levant.

Rosenberg, Danny, Yael Elkayam, Yossi Garfinkel, Florian Klimscha, Vesna Vučković, and Yaakov Weiss

2022 Long-Distance Trade in the Middle Chalcolithic of the Southern Levant: The Case of the Olivine Beads from Tel Tsaf, Jordan Valley, Israel. *PloS ONE* 17(8), e0271547; <https://www.academia.edu/84512546/>.

Discusses the morphometric and technological characteristics, as well as the chemical composition, of eight olivine beads that are postulated to have originated in Ethiopia.

Rosenberg, Danny, Inbar Ktalav, Iris Groman-Yaroslvski, and Florian Klimschad

2022 Unique *Theodoxus jordani* Shell Beads from the Middle Chalcolithic Site of Tel Tsaf (ca. 5200-4700 cal BC), Jordan Valley, Israel. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 29, art. 100349; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2021.100349>.

Discusses the provenience and morphological characteristics of the beads and the technology used to create the stringing holes.

Rosenberg, Danny, Branden Cesare Rizzuto, Florian Klimscha, and Tristan Carter

2022 The Obsidian Beads from Middle Chalcolithic Tel Tsaf (ca. 5,200-4,700 cal. BC), Jordan Valley, Israel: Technology, Provenance, and Socio-Economic Significance. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 14, 113; <https://www.academia.edu/81360209/>.

This paper details the obsidian bead assemblage (the richest so far in the southern Levant), its morphometric and technological characteristics, and the raw material sources based on chemical compositions. It then discusses the assemblage's broader socioeconomic significance, and the possible means through which members of the community came to procure the beads.

Rosenow, Leah

2005 Small Things Remembered: The Tell Hadidi Beads at the Milwaukee Public Museum. M.S. thesis. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Bronze Age, Syria.

Rosenthal-Heginbotom, Renate

2016 Greco-Roman Jewellery from the Necropolis at Qasrawet (Sinai). *JHP* 1:169-188; <https://www.academia.edu/31646091/>.
Among the finds are earrings which incorporate beads made of stone and glass paste. Egypt.

Roßberger, Elisa

2015 *Schmuck für Lebende und Tote: Form und Funktion des Schmuckinventars der Königsgruft von Qatna in seinem soziokulturellen Umfeld*. Qatna Studien 4.
Discusses the beads and pendants of various material recovered from Tomb VI at Tell Mishri (ancient Qatna) in Syria.

Rothman, Mitchell S.

2002 *Tepe Gawra: The Evolution of a Small, Prehistoric Center in Northern Iraq*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 112.
Presents a re-analysis of material excavated at Tepe Gawra which is dated to 4400-3700 BC. A wide variety of beads and pendants is discussed.

Rubinson, Karen S.

1991 A Mid-Second Millennium Tomb at Dinkha Tepe. *American Journal of Archaeology* 95:373-394; <https://www.academia.edu/27103128/>.
Briefly discusses the glass, frit, and stone beads recovered from an Early Bronze Age tomb in northwestern Iran.

Ruffle, J.

2007 Dakhleh: Exploring an Oasis. *Current World Archaeology* 21:12-22.
A reference to bead finds in the earliest settlement periods from around 6800 BC at an oasis in the Western Desert of Egypt (p. 14). These include ostrich eggshell, carnelian, and other stone.

Russell, Nerissa

2006 Çatalhöyük Worked Bone. In *Changing Materialities at Çatalhöyük: Reports from the 1995-1999 Seasons*, edited by Ian Hodder, pp. 339-367. Çatalhöyük Research Project Volume 5. <https://www.academia.edu/151750/>.

Ornaments from the site of a very large Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement in southern Turkey include a variety of beads (mostly tubular) and pendants, as well as preforms.

2007 Çatalhöyük Worked Bone 2007 / İşlenmiş Kemikler. *Çatalhöyük 2007 Archive Report*, pp. 170-180. http://www.catalhoyuk.com/archive_reports/2007/.

The major find was a necklace composed of interlocking “chain link” beads that accompanied a female burial at a Neolithic settlement in Turkey.

2008 Çatalhöyük Worked Bone 2008. *Çatalhöyük 2008 Archive Report*, pp. 123-128. http://www.catalhoyuk.com/archive_reports/2008/.

Reports on the bone beads and pendants, including perforated teeth, recovered in 2008 from a large Neolithic settlement in southern Turkey.

2012 Worked Bone from the BACH area. In *Last House on the Hill: BACH Area Reports from Çatalhöyük, Turkey*, edited by Ruth Tringham and Mirjana Stevanović, pp. 349-361. *Monumenta Archaeologica* 27. <https://www.academia.edu/9158431/>.

Discusses the various forms of bone beads, pendants, and bead preforms which date predominantly to the late Aceramic and early Ceramic Neolithic, around 7000 BC.

Rutkowski, Łukasz

2011 Tumuli Graves – Beads and Other Mortuary Gifts. In *Kuwaiti-Polish Archaeological Investigations in Northern Kuwait: As-Sabbiya 2007-2010*, pp. 18-23. National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters (NCCAL) and Kuwait Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw.

Illustrates an array of the stone and shell beads recovered from a site apparently dating to the late 3rd and first half of the 2nd millennium BC (Dilmun Culture). For a detailed study of the beads, *see Reiche (2010)*.

2014 Tumulus Burial Field on the North Coast of Kuwait Bay. Preliminary Excavation Report on the Spring Season in 2011. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 23(1):431-461.

Figure 20 illustrates and briefly describes the stone and shell beads recovered from five stone mounds.

2016 Tumulus Burial Field on the North Coast of Kuwait Bay. Preliminary Excavation Report on the Spring Season in 2012. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 24(1):505-528; <https://www.academia.edu/77060831/>.

Tumulus SB 100 in the Bahra/Nahtain microregion contained 393 beads consisting almost exclusively of tusk shells, perforated *Engina mendicaria* shells, and microbeads which may have comprised a necklace. Two tubular beads made of *Strombus* or *Conus* shells were also found.

2017 Archaeological Investigation of Early Bronze Age Burial Site QA 1 in Wadi al-Fajj in Northern Oman: Results of the 2016 Season. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 26/1:523-542.

The bead set is dominated by microbeads, 70 in all (mostly made of stone of various kinds and colors). The remaining beads are made of shell, stone (including semi-precious stones), and vitreous material.

Ryholt, Kim

1997 A Bead of King Ranisonb and a Note on King Qemaw. *Göttinger Miszellen* 156:95-100. An inscription on a glazed steatite bead is the first contemporary attestation of an obscure 13th-Dynasty pharaoh to come to light. *Ancient Egypt*.

Al-Sadeqi, Waleed Mohamed Abdulrahim

2010 The Bahrain Bead Project: Introduction and Illustration. In *Death and Burial in Arabia and Beyond: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, edited by Lloyd Weeks, pp. 153-163. BAR International Series 2107. <https://www.academia.edu/3858102/>.

Sets out the rudimentary steps in formulating a bead typology for Bahrain with a focus on “form” and “material” as an example of the features involved in its construction.

2013 The Ancient Beads of Bahrain: A Study of Ornaments from the Dilmun and Tylos Eras. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, Durham University. <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/9433/>.

Presents a typology for the beads of the Bronze and Iron ages particular to the Bahrain Islands.

Saidah, Roger

1993-1994 Beirut in the Bronze Age: The Kharji Tombs. *Berytus* 41:137-210.

Amethyst, rock crystal, jasper (?), clay, and spotted glass (?) beads (pp. 184-185, pl. 30) in Lebanon.

Sajjadi, S.M.S.

2016 New Excavations at Shahr-I Sokhta: More Graves with Lapis Lazuli Beads, and Others with Bead Making Craft Indicators. In *Lapis Lazuli Bead Making at Shahr-i Sokhta. Interpreting Craft Production in a Urban Community of the 3rd Millennium BC*, edited by M. Vidale and A. Lazzari. Serie Orientale Roma 6.

More on lapis beads and beadmaking at a Bronze Age site in eastern Iran.

Saleh, A.-A.

1983 *Excavations at Heliopolis, Ancient Egyptian Dunû*. Vol. II. Cairo University, Faculty of Archaeology.

Faience beads over the face of the mummy of a woman, perhaps serving as a mask.

Salles, Jean-François

1984 *Failaka: Fouilles françaises 1983*. Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient 9.
Beads of various periods (including fine Hellenistic specimens) from an island off Kuwait.

Samei, Siavash and Karim Alizadeh

2020 The Spatial Organization of Craft Production at the Kura-Araxes Settlement of Köhne Shahar in Northwestern Iran: A Zooarchaeological Approach. *PLoS ONE* 15(3), e0229339; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339699219>.

Faunal remains are among the most abundant types of remains recovered at KSH Phases IV and V (ca. 2800-500 BCE), where bone and antler were cached and then shaped into tools that were used to manufacture other objects like beads.

Sancak, Selma, Yenal Sürün, Sinan Kılıç, and Hakan Yılmaz

2023 Orta Demir Çağı Mezarlarında Bulunan Kişisel Süs Eşyaları: Anadolu'daki Urartu Dönemi. *Toplum Bilimleri Dergisi* 17(34):1-17; <https://www.academia.edu/110227580/>.

Ornaments recovered from Urartian tombs of the 9th-7th centuries BC in eastern Anatolia include beads, pendants, and amulets fashioned from bronze and various stones. English abstract.

Sarkhosh, Curtis, V. Simpson, and St John Simpson

1998 Archaeological News from Iran: Second Report. *Iran* 36:185-194.

Trilled glass beads from Early Iron Age graves at Kaluraz in northwest Iran (p. 191); carnelian and silver (?) beads, gold lotus palmette pendants, and a Bes-head pendant from Achaemenid burials also in northwest Iran (pp. 188-189); and glass-paste melon beads are reported from a 1st- or 2nd-century vaulted subterranean tomb excavated at Gelalak, southwest Iran (p. 191).

Sass, Benjamin

2002 An Iron Age I Jewelry Hoard from Cave II/3 in Wadi el-Makkuk. *Atiqot* 41(2):21-33.
This site in Israel produced 10 beads of carnelian, jasper (?), shell, paste, and glass.

Sass, Benjamin and Gilad Cinamon

2006 The Small Finds. In *Megiddo IV: The 1998-2002 Seasons*, edited by I. Finkelstein, D. Ussishkin, and B. Halpern, pp. 353-425. Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University, Monograph Series 24.

Located in northern Israel, this Bronze/Iron Age site yielded a variety of beads including those of faience, glass, stone, and shell.

Scandone Matthiae, Gabriella

1985 La dea e il gioiello: simbologia religiosa nella famiglia reale femminile della XII dinastia. *La Parola del Passato* 224:321-337.

Connects motifs and materials of the Lahun Treasure and other Middle Kingdom Egyptian jewelry with the goddesses Hathor and Nekhbet. Ancient Egypt.

Scanlon, George T. and Ralph Pinder-Wilson

2001 *Fustat: Glass of the Early Islamic Period. Finds Excavated by the American Research Center in Egypt 1964-1980*. Altajir World of Islam Trust, London.

A suspiciously small number of glass beads (totaling only 17, plus a rock crystal octagonal bicone from a 10th-century pit and a faceted carnelian cuboid) was apparently found in these extensive excavations in Old Cairo, Egypt (pp. 118-123, color pl. VII). The most significant of these were eight roughly spherical beads found in two 10th-century contexts; measuring ca. 2 cm across they were decorated with marvered polychrome canes.

Schaub, T.R. and W.E. Rast

1989 *Bab edh-Dhra: Excavations in the Cemetery Directed by Paul W. Lapp (1965-67)*. Reports of the Expedition to the Dead Sea Plain, Jordan I. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN.

Numerous beads with many materials and shapes represented; Early Bronze Age, Jordan.

Schaunsee, M. de

2001 A Note on Three Glass Plaques from Hasanlu. *Iraq* 63:99-106.

Comments on the decorative inlays on the exterior of a crude, possibly locally made, stone footed goblet excavated in the 9th-century-BC level IVB at Hasanlu (northwest Iran). It has pre-formed glass floral inlays, set either between re-used tubular Egyptian Blue, spherical, or barrel-shaped carnelian and glass barrel beads, and usually banded with inlaid gold strips. Similar floral inlays found at Assyrian sites in Iraq are believed to come from Phoenicia or southern Syria.

Schechter, Heeli C. and Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

2021 Chapter 11: Shells and Shell Beads. In *The Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Site at Neshers-Ramla Quarry (NRQN), Israel*, edited by Micka Ullman, pp. 149-168. The Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa, Haifa; <https://www.academia.edu/45680112/>.

The site yielded beads made from a variety of gastropod shells. Includes information about production techniques.

Schechter, Heeli C., Avi Gopher, Nimrod Getzov, Erin Rice, Alla Yaroshevich, and Ianir Milevski

2016 The Obsidian Assemblages from the Wadi Rabah Occupations at Ein Zippori, Israel. *Paléorient* 42(1):27-48; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312289852>.

The Late Pottery Neolithic WR layers at the site yielded four obsidian beads and what may be a bead preform with an incomplete hole. Archaeometric analysis of the beads and other items revealed that their raw material all came from Anatolian sources.

Schechter, Heeli C., Nimrod Getzov, Hamoudi Khalaily, Ianir Milevski, A. Nigel Goring-Morris, and Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

2021 Exceptional Shell Depositions at PPNB Yiftahel. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 37, 102944; <https://www.academia.edu/61928919/>.

Several forms of shell beads and pendants were recovered at the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B site of Yiftahel in Israel. Information about production techniques is included.

Schechter, Heeli C., David S. Reese, Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, and A. Nigel Goring-Morris

2023 Making Ties and Social Identities: Drawing Connections between PPNB Communities as Based on Shell Bead Typology. *PLoS ONE* 18(11), e0289091; <https://www.academia.edu/110104614/>.

Uses the shell bead assemblage from the cultic-mortuary aggregation site of Kfar HaHoresh, Israel, in comparison to shell bead assemblages from multiple other sites in the Levant, as a proxy for the exploration of local and regional networks and connections between PPNB communities.

Scheftelowitz, Na'ama

2002 Beads. In *Tel Kabri: The 1986-1993 Excavations*, edited by Aharon Kempinski and N. Angel-Zohar. Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University, Monograph Series 20.

Schiestl, Robert

2009 Three Pendants: Tell el-Dab'a, Aigina and a New Silver Pendant from the Petrie Museum. In *The Aigina Treasure: Aegean Bronze Age Jewellery and a Mystery Revisited*, edited by J.L. Fitton, pp. 51-58, 108-113. British Museum Press, London. <https://www.academia.edu/1932521/>.

Compares three similar metal pendants from Ancient Greece and Egypt, with descriptions of the stone beads comprising several necklaces found with the specimen from Tell el-Dab'a in Egypt.

Schmidt, Conrad and Stephanie Döpfer

2014 German Expedition to Bāt and Al 'Ayn, Sultanate of Oman: The Field Seasons 2010 to 2013. *The Journal of Oman Studies* 18:187-231; <https://www.academia.edu/10479508/>.

Various beads were associated with burials.

2019 Bericht über die Ausgrabungen 2017 und 2018 in Al-Khashbah, Sultanat Oman. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft* 151:5-36; <https://www.academia.edu/40968430/>.

Illustrates the stone and shell beads recovered from sites in northern Inner-Oman that date to the late 4th and early 3rd millennia BC (Hafit period).

Schmidt, E.F., M.N. Van Loon, and H.H. Curvers

1989 *The Holmes Expeditions to Luristan*. The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications 108.

https://isac.uchicago.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/shared/docs/oip108_text.pdf.

A wide variety of beads of various materials dating to the Bronze and Iron ages were recovered at a number of sites in western Iran.

Schoske, Sylvia

1990 *Schönheit – Abglanz der Gottheit: Kosmetik in Alten Ägypten*. Schriften aus der Ägyptischen Sammlung 5.

Ancient Egypt: *see* no. 116 with remarks on bead belts as the professional costume of dancing girls; no. 117 on the meaning of bead collars; and no. 122, a fertility idol with hair made from beads of unbaked mud.

Schotsmans, Eline M.J., Gesualdo Busacca, Lucy E. Bennison-Chapman, Ashley M. Lingle, Marco Milella, Belinda W. Tibbetts, Christina Tsoraki, Milena Vasić, and Rena Veropoulidou

2021 The Colour of Things. Pigments and Colours in Neolithic Çatalhöyük. In *Communities at Work: The Making of Çatalhöyük*, edited by Ian Hodder and Christina Tsoraki, pp. 263-288. British Institute at Ankara Monograph 55. <https://www.academia.edu/71685051/>.

Çatalhöyük, in south-central Turkey, offers an exceptional dataset for studying pigments and color usage over 1000 years of the existence of the settlement. As regards the beads, despite the diversity of the assemblage in terms of colors, materials, and types, clear preferences have been noted, i.e., materials of particular colors were chosen for the manufacture of certain bead types.

Schwartz, Glenn M.

2024 Beads and Pendants. In *Animals, Ancestors, and Ritual in Early Bronze Age Syria: An Elite Mortuary Complex from Umm el-Marra*, edited by Glenn M. Schwartz, pp. 532-554. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press at UCLA, Los Angeles. <https://doi.org/10.2307/jj.12612579>.

Discusses the 218 beads and pendants recovered from 3rd-millennium BC contexts at what may be the site of ancient Tuba on the Jabbul Plain of northern Syria.

Schwartz, Glenn M. and Hans H. Curvers

1992 Tell al-Raqā'i 1989 and 1990: Further Investigations at a Small Rural Site of Early Urban Northern Mesopotamia. *American Journal of Archaeology* 96(3):397-419; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279612801>.

Child burials at a site of the mid-3rd millennium BC in northeastern Syria were accompanied by beads made of stone, shell, and copper/bronze, as well as zoomorphic pendants of shell and bone. *See also* Curvers and Schwartz (1990).

Schwartz, Glenn M., Hans H. Curvers, Sally Dunham, and Barbara Stuart

2003 A Third-Millennium B.C. Elite Tomb and Other New Evidence from Tell Umm el-Marra, Syria. *American Journal of Archaeology* 107(3):325-361;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/276010011>.

The burials were accompanied by beads fashioned from several kinds of stone, faience, and gold. Some of the latter were quite elaborate, as was a gold pendant. Also recovered was a lapis lazuli pendant/amulet in the form of a goat.

Schwarzer, Holger and Thilo Rehren

2021 Glass Finds from Pergamon. A Report on the Results of Recent Archaeological and Archaeometric Research. 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. 161-215. Berlin Studies of the Ancient World 67.
<https://www.academia.edu/59630292/>.

Contains a succinct discussion of the Ancient, Byzantine, and Islamic glass beads recovered from the former Greek city of Pergamon in what is now western Turkey.

Seddik, Raghda and Randa Alaa El-Din Fouad

2022 An Unpublished Silver Toe Ring with a Fly (JE 70385). *Journal of Association of Arab Universities for Tourism and Hospitality* 22(1):31-47.
https://jaauth.journals.ekb.eg/article_220536_f42c642287e77271c79931696c95e063.pdf.
Includes an analysis of fly symbolism and genesis in Ancient Egypt with examples of beads and pendants of various materials that depict flies.

Seligman, J., J. Zias, and H. Stark

1996 Late Hellenistic and Byzantine Burial Caves at Giv'at Sharef, Bet Shemesh. *'Atiqot* 29:43-62.

Brown and dark blue glass and faience melon beads, a fluted brown glass bead, and stone bead from a late 4th- or early-5th-century cave tomb, Israel.

Şenyurt, Hasan K.

2018 Yozgat'ta bulunan pişmiş toprak lahit: Erken dönem bir Galat mezarı / The Terracotta Sarcophagus Found in Yozgat: An Early Galatian Grave.
<https://www.academia.edu/36723344/>

Among the grave goods found with a burial in Turkey were 19 beads of glass (including an amphora-shaped specimen), frit, bone, and stone.

Sevin, Veli and Ersin Kavakli

1996 *Bir erken demir çağ nekropolü Van / Karagündüz*. Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, Istanbul. Preliminary report on an Urartian cemetery, Turkey. Beads were worn on necklaces, attached to bracelets, earrings, and pin-pendants. Biconical, spherical, cylindrical, elliptical, lentoid, disc,

and barrel shapes were found. Most common materials were agate, carnelian, plain and decorated marvered glass, and frit. Amethyst, rock crystal, bronze, bone, and “faience” were less common. Perforated shells (*Conus*, *Cypraea*, and *Dentalium*) were rare (pp. 29, 37-44, 55-57).

Shafrir, Yaara

2023 The Plaster Beads of Nahal Hemar Cave: Morphology, Micro-Geoarchaeology and Utilization. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Haifa, Haifa.
Detailed study of a group of lime-plaster beads found with various ritualistic mortuary items dated to ca. 9,000 BP in a cave in Israel. This is the only known instance of the use of plaster to make beads.

Shaham, Dana and Anna Belfer-Cohen

2017 The Natufian Audio-Visual Bone Pendants from Hayonim Cave. 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. 95-102. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Proposes that the pendants were worn about the hip to provide a rhythmic sound while dancing. Israel.

Al-Shams, Majid Abdullah

1996 Excavations of the Hira Cemetery. *Sumer*, supplement to vol. 45 (1987-1988), pp. 9-19. Many glass, onyx, carnelian, etc., beads from pre-Islamic graves (pp. 16-17), Iraq.

Shaw, Ian and Robert Jameson

1993 Amethyst Mining in the Eastern Desert: A Preliminary Survey at Wadi el-Hudi. *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 79:81-97.

Highly organized mines of a material used principally for beads; Middle Kingdom, ancient Egypt.

Sheftelowitz, Na'ama

2002 The Beads. In *Tel Kabri: The 1986-1993 Excavation Seasons*, edited by Na'ama Sheftelowitz and Ronit Oran, pp. 356-362. Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology, Monograph Series 20.

A useful detailed analysis with identifications, illustrations, and one color photograph of beads (2 shell) from a late neolithic occupation; Early Bronze Age tombs and occupation (17, mostly decomposed, thus “white” faience); Middle Bronze Age tombs and occupation (116, with a wider range of materials); and Iron Age contexts (14, various materials).

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/211111111>
Beads are included in a discussion of the definition and relative values of the various “vitreous materials” in the Eastern Mediterranean and Dynastic Egypt.

Shimelmitz, Ron, David E. Friesem, Jamie L. Clark, Iris Groman-Yaroslavski, Lior Weissbrod, Naomi Porat, and Andrew W. Kandel

2018 The Upper Paleolithic and Epipaleolithic of Sefunim Cave, Israel. *Quaternary International* 464(Part A):106-125; <https://www.academia.edu/33868089/>.

Ornaments include perforated rustic dove snail (*Columbella rustica*) shells, tusk shells (*Antalis* sp.), and a single obsidian bead.

Shortland, A.

2002 An Antimony Bead from Jerablus Tahtani. *Historical Metallurgy* 36:1-5.

Presents an analysis of a rare antimony bead of the 3rd millennium BC at Jerablus Tahtani, near Carchemish in Syria.

Simak, E.

2005 Near Eastern Turned Bone Spindle Whorls: Part 1. *Bead Society of Great Britain Newsletter* 81:7-8.

Spindle whorls are sometimes mistaken for beads. This survey shows the variety of shapes, colors, and decorations to be found among them.

2006 Near Eastern Turned Bone Spindle Whorls: Part 2. *Bead Society of Great Britain Newsletter* 82:7-8.

Simkó, Krisztián and Henry Stadhouders

2020 How to Manage the Hallow Art of Crafting Strings of Amulet Beads? Answers from a Late Babylonian Tablet in the Toronto Royal Ontario Museum. *Le Journal des Médecines Cunéiformes* 36:23-36; <https://www.academia.edu/44929240/>.

The cuneiform inscription merits particular attention because it not only provides a consecratory spell for amulet stones, but the subject matter also makes it a prime source of information regarding how the chains of stone beads were crafted.

Simlick, Jocelyn, Andrea Miloslavica, and Vanessa Davies

2020 Beads, Pendants, and the Like. In *The Phoebe A. Hearst Expedition to Naga ed-Deir, Cemeteries N 2000 and N 2500*, by Jocelyn Simlick, Andrea Miloslavica, and Vanessa Davies, pp. 370-407. Brill, Leiden. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004396906_009.

Provides a catalog of the beads recovered from two cemeteries in Egypt that were in use during the First Intermediate Period/Middle Kingdom and the Coptic era. Materials include glass, faience, glazed steatite, stone, ostrich eggshell, and gold. See Bos and Davies (2020) for a summary of the collection.

Simpson, St John

1998 Wooden Rosary Bead Manufacture in Late Ottoman Palestine. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 31:5; <https://www.academia.edu/3573005/>.

European traveler's accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries provide details on the subject.

2000 Observations on Early Iron Age Beads from Luristan. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 36:6-10; <https://www.academia.edu/3584440/>.

Reports on beads recovered from sites in western Iran and the incorporation of such old beads into modern jewelry in the region.

2001 Glass Beads from Hebron. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 38:11-12; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/beat_study_trust.

Provides a brief history of beadmaking at Hebron, West Bank, Palestine.

2003 Sasanian Beads: The Evidence of Art, Texts, and Archaeology. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 59-78. The Bead Study Trust, London. <https://www.academia.edu/3584313/>.

The Sasanian Dynasty began about AD 223 and lasted until the Arabs conquered it in the 7th century. Simpson tells us how the people defined their social status with clothing, headgear, and various accessories. Bead materials included precious and semi-precious stones, metals, organic materials, and artificial materials such as faience, ceramics, glass, and gypsum plaster. Iran, Iraq.

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

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

Simpson, St John and Andrew Meek

2018 Small, Bright and Colourful: Observations on the Circulation of Minor Glass Objects from Sasanian Contexts. In *Le Archeologie di Marilli. Miscellanea di studi in ricordo di Maria Maddalena Negro Ponzi Mancini*, edited by Paolo di Vingo, pp. 105-120. Edizioni dell'Orso, Alessandria. <https://www.academia.edu/37322473/>.

Beads are included in the discussion.

Smith, Dave B., Heeli C. Schechter, Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, and Steven J. Mithen
2024 From Seashore to Neolithic Floor: Origins and Spatial Distribution Patterns of Shell Bead Assemblages at WF16, a Pre-Pottery Neolithic A Settlement in Southern Jordan. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 53, 104357; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2023.104357>.

The WF16 assemblage is one of the largest known from the early Neolithic and can be divided between two PPNA phases. The authors identify a changing preference for shell types between these phases, one that parallels a change in the wider region which may be associated with evolving social networks during the early Neolithic.

Snyder, Frankie, Suzanne Lattimer, and Scott Stripling

2023 Jewelry and Personal Accessories. In *The Excavations at Khirbet el-Maqatir: 1995-2001 and 2009-2016. Volume 2: The Late Hellenistic, Early Roman, and Byzantine Periods*, edited by Scott Stripling and Mark A. Hassler, pp. 283-299. Archaeopress Publishing, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/98089743/>.

The probable site of the biblical city of Ai yielded a variety of stone, glass, and shell beads and pendants.

Sode, Torben

1996 *Anatolski Glasperler*. THOT, Copenhagen.

Ethnographic study of glass beadmakers in western Anatolia (Turkey). In Danish with English summary.

2007 Traditional Glass Bead Making in Turkey. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul. Presents a detailed account of the beadmaking process as practiced today in western Anatolia, Turkey.

Sode, Torben and Ulrich Schnell

1998 Contemporary Faience Makers in Qourna, Egypt. In *Glass, Ceramics and Related Materials*, edited by A.B. Paterakis, pp. 162-168. EVTEK Institute of Art and Design, Department of Conservation Studies, Helsinki.

Describes the continuing manufacture of faience beads in the village of Qourna, near Luxor, together with the method and an analysis of the ingredients used.

Solecki, Ralph S., Rose L. Solecki, and Anagnostis P. Agelarakis

2004 *The Proto-Neolithic Cemetery in Shanidar Cave*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Discusses the beads of stone, gastropod shells, crab claws, and copper recovered from this site in Iraq. An appendix presents a detailed report on the beads prepared by Peter Francis, Jr. (2004).

Soriano, Ignacio, Alicia Perea, Nicolau Escanilla, Fernando Contreras Rodrigo, Yaaqoub Yousif Ali Al Ali, Mansour Boraik Radwan Karim, and Hassan Zein

2018 Goldwork Technology at the Arabian Peninsula. First Data from Saruq al Hadid Iron Age Site (Dubai, United Arab Emirates). *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 22; <https://www.academia.edu/82621858/>.

Describes the techniques used to produce the various beads forms recovered from the earliest recorded workshop on the Arabian Peninsula where gold was fashioned into ornaments.

Sowada, Karin

2009 *Egypt in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Old Kingdom: An Archaeological Perspective*. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 237.

Chapter 4 presents a corpus of Egyptian imports in Canaan. Materials include beads of faience, shell, carnelian, calcite, quartz, lapis lazuli, and copper. Ancient Egypt.

Spaer, Maud

2001 *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum: Beads and Other Small Objects*. The Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

Presents a catalog of 647 small glass objects including beads and pendants. A shortcoming is that all of the material appears to have been donated and therefore lacks sound provenance data. See Francis (2002) and Freestone and Simpson (2002) for reviews.

2007 Beads from the Kingdom of Hazar. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

Reports on the beads and pendants from Tell Hazor, an important archaeological site in upper Galilee, Israel; 2nd-1st millennia BC.

2009 Some Observations on “Fustat Beads.” *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:121-124. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 22:4-11 (1993). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

Proffers a possible production sequence for the so-called “Fustat” beads found in Old Cairo, Egypt, which mainly date to the 9th-10th centuries.

2014 Appendix B. Beads and Pendants from Gezer. In *Gezer VI: The Objects from Phases I and II (1964-1974)*, by Garth Gilmour, pp. 208-241. Penn State University Press, University Park. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781575068909-009>.

Discusses the beads and pendants recovered primarily from Late Bronze Age to Hellenistic period contexts at a site in Israel. Materials include faience, glass, other siliceous materials, ornamental stone, amber, and various other materials.

2017 Chapter 17: Personal Ornaments. In *Hazor VII. The 1990-2012 Excavations. The Bronze Age*, edited by Tsipi Kuper-Blau, pp. 610-638. Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem.

Beads are among the ornaments recovered from a site in Israel dating to the 2nd-1st millennia BC.

Sparavigna, Amelia Carolina

2016 Ancient Egyptian Seals and Scarabs. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2823472>.

Egyptian scarabs were powerful amulets generally worn on the person, either incorporated into necklaces or worn individually as pendants.

Spatz, Ashton J.

2017 Ornamental Shell Beads as Markers of Exchange in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B of the Southern Levant. 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. 69-80. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Beads from the Red and Mediterranean seas appear to have arrived in the Southern Levant by down-the-line exchange. While the Red Sea provided both beads and shell for their manufacture, the Mediterranean region primarily furnished finished products. Israel, Jordan, Egypt.

Spatz, Ashton J., Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, April Nowell, and Donald O. Henry

2014 Ornaments of Shell and Stone: Social and Economic Insights. In *The Sands of Time: The Desert Neolithic Settlement at Ayn Abū Nukhayla*, edited by Donald O. Henry and Joseph E. Beaver, pp. 245-258. Ex oriente, Berlin. <https://www.academia.edu/68297699/>.

Discusses the shell and stone beads and pendants recovered from an Early Neolithic site in southern Jordan.

Spencer, Neal

2008 *Kom Firin. I: The Ramesside Temple and the Site Survey*. The British Museum, London.

Beads, pendants, and amulets of various materials recovered from a site in Lower Egypt are discussed throughout the report.

Spoor, Richard H. and Pieter Collet

1996 The Other Small Finds. In *Tell Sabi Abyad, The Late Neolithic Settlement: Report on the Excavations of the University of Amsterdam (1988) and the National Museum of Antiquities Leiden (1991-1993) in Syria*, edited by P.M.M.G. Akkermans, pp. 439-474. Netherlands Historical-Archaeological Institute, Istanbul.

Provides details of a few beads from 6th-millennium-BC domestic contexts: gypsum, bone and snail-shell plus imported breccia, grey-green gabbro, obsidian, rock crystal, serpentinite, and red schali. A child burial contained a necklace of circular rock crystal beads and a bracelet of cylindrical bone beads.

Spurr, S., N. Reeves, and S. Quirke

1999 *Egyptian Art at Eton College: Selections from the Myers Museum*. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Exhibition catalog. A cloth doll has fine blue faience beads in her hair (p. 18). There is also a graduated blue faience globular-bead necklace (p. 19) of the kind worn in the hair, especially by dancing girls, and carrying associations of sensuality and fertility. Both Middle Kingdom, ancient Egypt.

Steimer-Herbet, Tara

2001 Yémen: des milliers de tombes préhistoriques. *Archéologia* 382:38-47.

Cemeteries of the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC yielded 1,000+ beads: carnelian discoids, clay and bone beads, also small beads of chlorite paste whose small perforations suggest they were used on clothing or in the hair.

Stern, Edna J.

1997 Burial Caves at Kisra. *Atiqot* 33:103-135.

Plain, molded, and trail-decorated glass beads are illustrated on p. 125 from a burial cave in Israel dated by associated finds to the early 4th-early 5th centuries AD. In Hebrew with English summary.

Stiner, Mary C.

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.

Stiner, Mary C. and Steven L. Kuhn

2003 Early Upper Paleolithic Ornaments from Üçağızlı Cave, Turkey. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 15:65-74; <https://www.academia.edu/27506472/>.

Discusses criteria used to distinguish early mollusc-shell beads from other kinds of shells in archaeological deposits, focusing on evidence from the site of Üçağızlı Cave in Turkey. Upper Paleolithic beadmakers at this and other sites clearly preferred certain forms of shell for ornamental purposes, although the reasons for that selectivity remain obscure.

Stiner, Mary C., Steven L. Kuhn, and Erksin Güleç

2013 Early Upper Paleolithic Shell Beads at Üçağızlı Cave I (Turkey): Technology and the Socioeconomic Context of Ornament Life-Histories. *Journal of Human Evolution* 64(5):380-398; <https://www.academia.edu/7662420/>.

Ten early Upper Paleolithic layers in Üçağızlı Cave I (41-29 uncalibrated ky BP) on the Hatay coast of southern Turkey preserve a rich and varied record of early upper Paleolithic life, including the production and use of large numbers of shell ornaments. This study examines shell

bead production, use, and discard in relation to site function and the diversity of on-site human activities.

Stone, Elizabeth C. and Paul Zimansky

2004 *The Anatomy of a Mesopotamian City: Survey and Soundings at Mashkan-Shapir*. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN.

The “final report” on investigations of a major city in southern Iraq occupied during the early 2nd millennium BC. The small number of beads recovered are tabulated and briefly discussed; most are carnelian spheres, larger elongated hematite beads, and grey/black stone disc spacers, plus a single lapis bead, a multiple spacer bead made of steatite (pp. 119-120), and several beads made of shell (p. 132). Frit beads were noted as rare.

Stricker, Thomas, Karlis Karklins, Mark Mangus, and Thaddeus Watts

2018 Sourcing a Unique Man-in-the-Moon Bead. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:60-62; <https://www.academia.edu/40476024/>.

Chemical analysis of a unique black bead found in Turkey that depicts the four phases of the moon reveals it most likely originated in the Fichtelgebirge region of Bavaria at some time prior to the early 19th century.

Strouhal, Eugen

1984 *Wadi Qitna and Kalabasha-South: Late Roman - Early Byzantine Tumuli Cemeteries in Egyptian Nubia. Vol. I: Archaeology*. Charles University, Prague.

Beads, mostly bone and glass, but also shell, wood, and stone (pp. 223- 227, figs. 151-152). Egypt.

Summers, G. and F. Summers

1996 Kerkenes Dag. *Anatolian Archaeology: Reports on Research Conducted in Turkey* 2:27-28.

An ivory inlay showing an animal frieze, decorated with amber beads and set with small reflective plates of silver or tin behind each, was excavated at this large fortified Late Iron Age, possibly Median, site in central Turkey.

Sumner, William M.

2003 *Early Urban Life in the Land of Anshan: Excavations at Tal-e Malyan in the Highlands of Iran*. University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University Museum Monograph 117.

Discusses the stone, shell, gold, and organic beads of the Banesh Period (ca. 3400-2600 BC) levels in Operation ABC at Malyan.

Szeląg, Dariusz

2013 Shell Objects from Tell Rad Shaqrah (Syria). *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Research* 2010 22:587-616; <https://www.academia.edu/14736230/>.

A settlement in northern Syria dated primarily to the second half of the 3rd millennium BC yielded a collection of beads and pendants made of shell and nacre, mostly from funerary contexts.

2014 Amulets? On the Possible Function of Zoomorphic Pendants from Child Burials in Tell Rad Shaqrah (Syria). In *Beyond Ornamentation: Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 145-160. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 23(2).
<https://www.academia.edu/14035352/>.

In various forms, the shell pendants could have been used as personal adornments, but their potential magical significance can also be considered. The associated beads are illustrated.

Tabaza, Khalil

2011 The Influence of Arab and Related Cultures on the Style and Techniques of the Jordanian Folk Jewelry. *Jordan Journal of the Arts* 4(1):65-98.

Discusses folk jewelry, including necklaces composed of beads of various materials, worn in Jordan during the 19th and the first half of the 20th century.

Tal, Oren and Itamar Taxel

2014 Samaritan Burial Customs Outside Samaria: Evidence from Late Roman and Byzantine Cemeteries in the Southern Sharon Plain. *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* 130(2):155-180; <https://www.academia.edu/9689694/>.

Numerous glass, carnelian, faience, and wooden beads (some found in groups, indicating their original use in necklaces) were found at several sites in Israel.

Tala'i, Hassan and Ahmad Aliyari

2009 Haftavan IV (Iron II) Settlement Cemetery: NW-Iran, Azerbaijan. *Iranica Antiqua* XLIV:89-112; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/240790716>.

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).

Talon, P. and K. van Lerberghe (eds.)

1997 *En Syrie: aux Origines de l'Écriture*. Brepols, Bruxelles.

Beads of various materials from various sites in Syria are illustrated and discussed.

Taniguchi, Y., Y. Hirao, Y. Shimadzu, and A. Tsuneki

2002 The First Fake? Imitation Turquoise Beads Recovered from a Syrian Neolithic Site, Tell el-Kerkh. *Studies in Conservation* 47(3):175-183.

Analysis of three turquoise-blue beads revealed that they were an alternative to and imitation of natural turquoise beads. They are formed of an apatite core with a turquoise color obtained probably by the heating of manganese or iron compounds. The microstructure and chemical

composition of the beads indicate the use of mammal tooth or tusk, possibly “odontolite” (fossil ivory).

Taniichi, Takashi

1992 Spacer Glass Beads in the Second Millennium B.C. *Orient* 28:132-146;
<https://doi.org/10.5356/orient1960.28.132>.

Discusses two types of spacer beads found at sites in the Middle East. Type 1 is only molded with ribs; Type 2 is molded with some figures on the ribs.

Tate, Jim, Katherine Eremin, Lore G. Troalen, Maria Filomena Guerra, Elizabeth Goring, and Bill Manley

2019 The 17th Dynasty Gold Necklace from Qurneh, Egypt. *ArchéoSciences* 33:121-128;
<https://www.academia.edu/1118080/>.

Describes the necklace and also provides information concerning its production techniques and the composition of the metal.

Tavukçu, Ali Yalçın and Sümeyra Göröl

2020 Tokat Müzesinden Bir Grup Altın Kolye / A Group of Gold Necklaces from Tokat Museum. *Journal of Social Sciences Institute* 24(3):1473-1487;
<https://www.academia.edu/94155962/>.

Describes several necklaces obtained through confiscation, purchase, or rescue excavations within and without Anatolia. In addition to gold beads and pendants, the necklaces incorporate stone and glass beads. English abstract.

Tejero, José-Miguel, Rivka Rabinovich, Reuven Yeshurun, Talia Abulafia, Ofer Bar-Yosef, Omry Barzilai, Mae Goder-Goldberger, Israel Hershkovitz, Ron Lavi, Maayan Shemer, Ofer Marderf, and AnnaBelfer-Cohen

2021 Personal Ornaments from Hayonim and Manot Caves (Israel) Hint at Symbolic Ties between the Levantine and the European Aurignacian. *Journal of Human Evolution* 160, 102870; <https://www.academia.edu/78109988/>.

Presents an archaeozoological, technological, and use-wear study of the recovered animal-tooth pendants.

Tekkök Karaöz, Billur

2021 Gordion Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Boncuk Örnekleri / Gordion Hellenistic and Roman Period Glass Bead Examples. In *V. ODTÜ Arkeometri Çalıştayı. Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Takı ve Boncuk: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar, Prof. Dr. Ay Melek Özer Onuruna, 14-16 Kasım 2019*, edited by Asuman Günel Türkmenoğlu and Şahinde Demirci, pp. 165-172. Aegean Publications, Istanbul.
<https://www.academia.edu/49242786/>.

Describes the beads recovered from Gordion in central Turkey. It is one of the most important archaeological sites in the Near East, royal capital of King Midas and the place where Alexander the Great was said to have cut the famous Gordian Knot. English abstract.

Testa, Pietro

1986 Un “Collare” in faïence nel Museo Archeologico di Napoli. *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 72:91-99; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3821482>.

Unusual set of 24 plaque beads with hieroglyphs which, when arranged, form an inscription for a cult or funerary purpose. Ancient Egypt; 18th or 19th dynasty.

Then-Obluska, Joanna

2015 Cross-Cultural Bead Encounters at the Red Sea Port Site of Berenike, Egypt. Preliminary Assessment (Seasons 2009-2012). *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 24(1):735-777; <https://www.academia.edu/28331445/>.

Analysis of the bead and pendant assemblage from Berenike provides not only a preliminary typology and chronology, but contributes to the study of the multicultural character of this Red Sea port from the Ptolemaic through the early Byzantine period. Materials include organics, semiprecious stones, and manmade materials.

2015 “Jewels of Ancient Nubia” – A Glance through the Eye Bead from Berenike. *Der antike Sudan. Mitteilungen der Sudanarchäologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin e.V.* 26:263-265; <https://www.academia.edu/28331079/>.

Provides details about an exceptionally beautiful set of 22 glass beads with monochrome bodies decorated with mosaic eyes and criss-crossing gold-in-glass trails that was found in Meroe tomb Beg. N 15, Egypt.

2016 Beads and Pendants from the Tumuli Cemeteries at Wadi Qitna and Kalabsha-South, Nubia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:38-49; <https://www.academia.edu/31028281/>.

Attributed to the 4th century, the tumuli yielded over 500 beads and pendants. In addition to ostrich eggshell of Nubian Desert origin, Red Sea shells and glass beads of Eastern Mediterranean and South Asian origin are present. A few beads are modern European intrusions. Egypt.

2017 Beads and Pendants from the Late Harbor Temple and Harbor Temenos in the Red Sea Port of Berenike (Seasons 2010-2013): Materials, Techniques, Functions and Cultural Attribution. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 26(2):193-210; <https://www.academia.edu/37284554/>.

The Harbor Temple assemblage is dominated by South Asian glass beads dating from the 4th through early 6th centuries AD, but the bead finds from the presumed temenos show much greater variety in both type and date, the latter spanning the centuries from the 1st to the 5th centuries AD. Egypt.

2017 Between the Nile and the Ocean. The Bead Assemblage from Shenshef in the Eastern Desert (4th-6th Centuries AD). *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 26(1):719-747; <https://www.academia.edu/37284553/>.

More than 200 beads and pendants were found in seven trash middens at a 4th/5th-6th centuries AD settlement site in the Eastern Desert of Egypt. Various materials and forms are represented.

2018 Bead Trade in Roman Ports: A View from the Red Sea port of Marsa Nakari. In *Stories of Globalisation: The Red Sea and the Persian Gulf from Late Prehistory to Early Modernity*, edited by Andrea Manzo, Chiara Zazzaro, and Diana Joyce De Falco, pp. 264-280. Selected Papers of Red Sea Project VII.

https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004362321_014.

Reports the results of morphological and technological analysis of beads and pendants recovered from a site in Egypt occupied during the Early and Late Roman period. Materials include shell, coral, ostrich eggshell, faience, and glass, including gold-in-glass.

2018 Beads and Pendants from the Hellenistic to early Byzantine Red Sea port of Berenike, Egypt. Seasons 2014 and 2015. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean* 27:203-234.

2020 Review of *Personal Ornaments in Prehistory: An Exploration of Body Augmentation from the Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age*, by Emma L. Baysal (2019). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:100-102.

2022 *Beads from Excavations at Qustul, Adindan, Serra East, Dorginarti, Ballana, and Kalabsha. Part 1: A-Group, Post-A-Group, C-Group, N-Type, P-Type, Pan Grave, Kerma, Middle Kingdom, and New Kingdom*. Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition 11. <https://oi.uchicago.edu/research/publications/oine/oine-11-beads-excavations-qustul-adin-dan-serra-east-dorginarti-ballana>.

This vast illustrated catalog organizes the finds first chronologically according to the main periods of Nubian history and then by cultural units, beginning with the A-Group and ending with modern times. An outline of the preserved beadwork and an anthropological analysis of the remains of the beads' owners, together with references to parallels known from relevant literature and museum research, are also provided. Sudan and Egypt.

2024 Adornment Deposits: A Study of Bead and Jewellery Remains from Late Antiquity Tombs in the Red Sea Port of Berenike. *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa*; <https://doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2024.2316527>.

Beads of various materials and other ornaments excavated from two tombs at Berenike in Egypt suggest links between the Red Sea coast and the Nubian Nile Valley, as well as intense relations between North Africa and Asia.

Then-Obluska, Joanna and Laure Dussubieux

2016 Glass Bead Trade in the Early Roman and Mamluk Quseir Ports – A View from the Oriental Institute Museum Assemblage. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 6:81-103; <https://www.academia.edu/28331589/>.

An interdisciplinary study of 35 beads found mostly at Quseir port sites in Egypt; Roman Myos Hormos (1st-3rd centuries) and Late Ayyubid-Mamluk Quseir el-Qadim (13th-14th centuries).

Then-Obluska, Joanna and Alexandra D. Pleša

2019 Roman to Islamic Beads and Pendants from Matmar and Mostagedda, Middle Egypt. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:50-74; <https://www.academia.edu/41768210/>.

Sixty-four bead objects (primarily necklaces) found between 1927 and 1931 by Guy and Winifred Brunton in funerary contexts assumed to date from Late Dynastic to early Islamic times are reexamined, thus allowed for a revision of Brunton's initial chronology.

Thomas, Rémy, Rémy Crassard, Jérémie Vosges, and Vincent Charpentier

2024 Neolithic Stone Tool and Shell Bead Production from Masīrah and Al-Hallāniyah Islands (Oman). *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy*; <https://doi.org/10.1111/aae.12246>.

Discusses the lithic tools uncovered at two coastal sites used in the production of beads from *Spondylus* shell. The tools include micro-drills and multitasking tools used as anvils, hammerstones, and/or polishing stones.

Thomas, Ross and Camille Acosta

2018 Jewellery and Mirrors. In *Naukratis: Greeks in Egypt*, by Alexandra Villing, Marianne Bergeron, Giorgos Bourogiannis, Alan Johnston, François Leclère, Aurélia Masson, and Ross Thomas, pp. 2-30. The British Museum, Online Research Catalogue. <https://www.academia.edu/35861544/>.

The ornaments recovered from the Greek-Egyptian town of Naukratis in the Nile Delta of Egypt include Egyptian turquoise faience beads (most 620-330 BC); ornamented glass beads (most 600-330 BC); coral beads (5th century BC); semi-precious stone beads (most 30 BC-AD 200); monochrome and polychrome glass beads emulating semi-precious stones (most 30 BC-AD 200); shell, bone, wood, and metal beads of various dates; and pendants of various materials.

Thrane, Henrik

2001 *Excavations at Tepe Guran in Luristan: The Bronze Age and Iron Age Periods*. Aarhus University Press.

Beads of carnelian, shell, and “frit/glass” (pp. 112-114, pls. 66-68) from western Iran.

Thuesen, Mette Bangsberg

2018 The Stone Bead Production at Shubayqa 6 and the Meaning of Personal Ornamentation in Early Neolithic Societies. M.A. thesis. University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen. The site is a Late Natufian and Pre-Pottery Neolithic A settlement in northeastern Jordan.

Thuesen, Mette Bangsborg, Hala Alarashi, Anthony Ruter, and Tobias Richter

2023 Nascent Craft Specialization in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A? Bead Making at Shubayqa 6 (Northeast Jordan). *PLoS ONE* 18(12), e0292954; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0292954>.

Thousands of pieces of debitage, roughouts, and finished greenstone beads exhibit signs of standardized production that was probably geared towards exchange. This suggests incipient skilled craft production that was likely part-time and seasonal.

Thuesen, Mette Bangsborg and Moritz Kinzel

2018 Stone Beads from Shk̄arat Msaied. *Neo-Lithics* 1:e3-e7; <https://www.academia.edu/37705599/>.

Discusses the beads and bead manufacturing waste recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Pottery Neolithic B settlement in southern Jordan.

Toffolo, Michael B., E. Klein, R. Elbaum, A.J. Aja, D.M. Master, and E. Boaretto

2013 An Early Iron Age Assemblage of Faience Beads from Ashkelon, Israel: Chemical Composition and Manufacturing Process. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40(10):3626-3635.

The microstructure and chemical composition of eight faience beads from an early Iron Age (12th century BCE) assemblage found in the ancient city port of Ashkelon (Israel) were determined by means of FTIR spectrometry, pXRF, microRaman, and SEM-EDS analysis. The results are compared with published data on Egyptian and Near Eastern artifacts.

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.

Tomashevska, Marija

2019 *Sacred Floral Garlands and Collars from the New Kingdom Period and Early Third Intermediate Period in Ancient Egypt. 1550 B.C.- 943 B.C.* Leiden University, Master Thesis Classics and Ancient Civilizations; <https://www.academia.edu/41392607/>.

Includes a discussion of faience collars that imitate fresh flower garlands, and shows a floral garland that has faience beads incorporated in it.

Török, L.

1988 *Late Antique Nubia: History and Archaeology of the Southern Neighbour of Egypt in the 4th-6th Century A.D.* Antaeus, Comm. Inst. Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung. 16.

A silver bead bracelet, a late antique Egyptian import, was found with the burial of a queen (p. 121).

Torres, Hilda Ruby, Iris Groman-Yaroslavski, Mina Weinstein-Evron, and Reuven Yeshurun

2020 A Micro-Wear Analysis of Natufian Gazelle Phalanx Beads from el-Wad Terrace, Mount Carmel, Israel. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 31, 102304; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2020.102304>.

Reconstructs the beads' four-step production sequence based on replicative experimentation.

Tosi, Maurizio and C.C. Lamberg-Karlovsky

2003 Pathways across Eurasia. In *Art of the First Cities: The Third Millennium B.C. from the Mediterranean to the Indus*, edited by Joan Aruz, and Ronald Wallenfels, pp. 347-355. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Highlights two necklaces that incorporate distinctive crenellated beads of turquoise (Tepe Hissar, Iran) and fired, glazed steatite (west central Asia).

Tosi, Maurizio and Donatella Usai

2003 Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Wadi Shab, Area 1, Sultanate of Oman. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 14:8-23; <https://www.academia.edu/109319426/>.

Both finished and unfinished beads made of shell and light grey steatite or different colored soapstone were uncovered at the site which dates to the 4th millennium BC. Also recovered were double-backed perforators used to perforate the beads.

Tsoraki, Christina with Matilda Siebrecht

2017 Ground Stone Technologies. In *Çatalhöyük 2017 Archive Report*, edited by Scott D. Haddow, pp. 227-237. <https://www.academia.edu/38168268/>.

Burial fill (Sk 22623) in the North Area of a large Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement in southern Turkey contained a variety of stone beads, primarily carnelian, that comprised anklets and bracelets. The contribution by Siebrecht considers how variability in raw material properties may have influenced the selection of techniques and tool kits employed for the production of beads made from different materials.

Tsuneki, Akira

2013 Another Image of Complexity: The Case of Tell el-Kerkh. In *Neolithic Archaeology in the Khabur Valley, Upper Mesopotamia and Beyond*, edited by Yoshihiro Nishiaki, Kaoru Kashima, and Marc Verhoeven, pp. 188-204. *Studies in Early Near Eastern Production, Subsistence, and Environment* 15.

The evidence suggests that imitation turquoise beads and those of serpentinite were produced at this early Pottery Neolithic period site in Syria.

Tsuneki, Akira and Yutaka Miyake (eds.)

1998 *Excavations at Tell Umm Qseir in Middle Khabur Valley, North Syria. Report of the 1996 Season*. University of Tsukuba, Institute of History and Anthropology, Department of Archaeology, Tsukuba, Japan.

Quartz, turquoise, unidentified white stone beads, and locally made holed shells were found at a Halaf occupation site (pp. 109, 120).

Tubb, J.N.

1990 *Excavations at the Early Bronze Age Cemetery of Tiwal esh-Sharqi*. British Museum, London.

Stone, shell, and faience beads were recovered from a Jordan valley site. Conical calcite beads came from a waist ornament (p. 49).

Tucker, D.

1992 A Middle Assyrian Hoard from Khirbet Karhasan, Iraq. *Iraq LIV*:157-182. Perhaps a craftsman's hoard; includes stone, shell, glass, and faience beads.

Tuncer Manzakoglu, Bilgen and Saliha Türkmenoğlu Berkan

2016 Evil Eye Belief in Turkish Culture: Myth of Evil Eye Bead. *The Turkish Online Journal of Design, Art and Communication* 6(2):193-204;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303291541>.

Investigates the role of culture, geography, and history in the myth of the evil eye bead in Turkey.

Uerpmann, Margarethe, Roland de Beauclair, Marc Händel, Adelina Kutterer, Elisabeth Noack, and Hans-Peter Uerpmann

2012 The Neolithic Site FAY-NE15 in the Central Region of the Emirate of Sharjah (UAE). *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 42:385-400;
<https://www.academia.edu/15486735/>.

The recovered ornaments include various forms of shell and stone beads, as well as oval pendants made of stone and dugong ivory.

University of Pennsylvania

1997 *Searching for Ancient Egypt: Art, Architecture, and Artifacts*. Dallas Museum of Art. Lavishly illustrated in color, this book presents a spectacular collection of archaeological and artistic treasures covering the extent of Egyptian art from the Predynastic period of the 4th millennium BCE to the Greco-Roman period of the 4th century CE. Includes splendid necklaces of garnet, carnelian, amethyst, beryl, and faience, as well as cowrie beads.

Valdés, C.

1995 Pequeños objetos del ajuar de las dos tumbas del locus 12 de Tell Qara Quzaq, Siria, campana de 1992. *Aula Orientalis* 13:59-66.

Two 3rd-millennium tombs in Syria yielded carnelian, rock crystal disc, obsidian disc, frit, dentalium, and cowrie and other shell beads.

Valla, François, Fanny Bocquentin, Hugues Plisson, Hamoudi Khalaily, Christophe Delage, Rivka Rabinovich, Nicolas Samuelian, Boris Valentin, and Anna Belfer-Cohen

1999 Le Natoufien Final et les Nouvelles Fouilles a Mallaha (Eynan), Israel 1996-1997.

Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society 28:105-176;

<https://www.academia.edu/3005167/>.

Natufian ornaments include beads and pendants made from stone, shell, and animal phalanges.

Valla, François, Hamoudi Khalaily, Helene Valladas, Evelyne Kaltnecker et al.

2007 Les fouilles de Ain Mallaha (Eynan) de 2003 à 2005: Quatrième rapport préliminaire.

Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society 37:135-379;

<https://www.academia.edu/68290979/>.

Discusses the beads and pendants of shell, stone, and bone recovered from Natufian contexts at a site in Israel.

Vanhaeren, M., F. d'Errico, C. Stringer, S.L. James, J.A. Todd, and H.K. Mienis

2006 Middle Paleolithic Shell Beads in Israel and Algeria. *Science* 312(5781):1785-1788.

Perforated marine gastropod shells at the western Asian site of Skhul and the North African site of Oued Djebbana indicate the early use of beads by modern humans in these regions. Analyses of sediment matrix adhered to one *Nassarius gibbosulus* from Skhul indicate that the shell bead comes from a layer containing 10 human fossils and dating to 100,000 to 135,000 years ago, about 25,000 years earlier than previous evidence for personal decoration by modern humans in South Africa.

Vanthuyne, Bart

2012 Amarna Factories, Workshops, Faience Moulds and Their Produce. *Ägypten und Levante/Egypt and the Levant* 22:395-429; <https://www.academia.edu/6962260/>.

The clay molds uncovered at Amarna, the short-lived late-18th-dynasty capital located in Middle Egypt, include those for the production of a variety of pendants.

Vasić, Milena

2020 *Personal Adornment in the Neolithic Middle East: A Case Study of Çatalhöyük*. Studies in Early Near Eastern Production, Subsistence, and Environment 22. Ex oriente, Berlin. <https://www.exorient.org/bookshop/detail.php?b=66>.

A thorough study of the ornaments recovered from a major Neolithic site in south-central Turkey. See Baysal (2021) for a review.

Vasić, Milena, M. Siebrecht, Christina Tsoraki, and Rena Veropoulidou

2021 Beads and Pendants in Life and Death: Insights into the Production, Use and Deposition of Ornamental Technologies at Çatalhöyük. In *The Matter of Çatalhöyük: Reports from the 2009-2017 Seasons*, edited by Ian Hodder, pp. 215-246. Çatalhöyük Research Project Series 14. <https://www.academia.edu/64837898/>.

Provides an overview of the entire bead and pendant assemblage that was recovered from Çatalhöyük, a Neolithic site in south-central Turkey, over 25 years of excavation.

Veldmeijer, André J.

2012 *Tutankhamun's Footwear: Studies of Ancient Egyptian Footwear*. Sidestone Press, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Discusses the beads of glass, faience, and a variety of semi-precious stones that adorn the footwear. Includes an image of an 18th-Dynasty wall painting that depicts beadmaking (p. 151).

Veli Yenisoganci, H.

1991 Report on Rescue Excavations in Hatay, I. *Müze Kurtarma Kazilari Semineri 19-20 Nisan 1990*, pp. 215-224. Ankara University.

Reports 72 beads of various stones, Hellenistic or Roman (p. 217, pl. 6). Turkey.

Verduci, Josephine

2014 Personal Display in the Southern Levant and the Question of Philistine Cultural Origins. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 247-268. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Special Studies 23(2). <https://www.academia.edu/19924756/>.

Among the objects discussed are *Conus*-shell and granular metal beads, as well as pyramidal-head pendants of hematite, of Iron Age I-IIA periods (ca. 1200-900 BC) found at sites in the southern coastal plain of Israel.

2018 Iron Age Adornment at Tell es-Sâfi/Gath. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 81(1). <https://doi.org/10.5615/neareastarch.81.1.0059>.

The ornament inventory from excavations at the Philistine city of Gath in what is now Israel includes beads and pendants of various materials.

2018 *Metal Jewellery of the Southern Levant and its Western Neighbours: Cross-Cultural Influences in the Early Iron Age Eastern Mediterranean*. Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement Series 53. <https://minerva-access.unimelb.edu.au/handle/11343/91078>.

By examining various categories of metal jewelry (beads and pendants included) from the study area, this study contributes to the debate about the relations and exchanges that affected the region during the pivotal Early Iron Age.

Verhoeven, Marc

1994 Excavations at Tell Sabi Abyad II, a Later Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Village in the Balikh Valley. *Orient Express* 1:9-12.

This site in Syria produced a translucent light red “butterfly” bead.

1999 *An Archaeological Ethnography of a Neolithic Community: Space, Place and Social Relations in a Burnt Village at Tell Sabi Abyad, Syria*. Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul, Leiden.

Contains a brief account, with bibliography, of the use of beads and pendants in the region: necklaces, bracelets, anklets, ear and hair ornaments, sewn onto cloth, clothing fasteners, etc. (pp. 240f.).

Veropoulidou, Rena

2021 The Shell Artefact Assemblage at Neolithic Çatalhöyük. In *The Matter of Çatalhöyük: Reports from the 2009-2017 Seasons*, edited by I. Hodder, pp. 247-264. Çatalhöyük Research Project Series 14. <https://www.academia.edu/64828856/>.

The shell artifact assemblage of Çatalhöyük, a Neolithic site in south-central Turkey, is one of the richest unearthed in Anatolia.

Vidale, Massimo

2003 Archaeological Indicators of Craft Production. In *Malyan Excavation Reports, Volume III: Early Urban Life in the Land of Anshan, Excavations at Tal-e Malyan in the Highlands of Iran*, by William M. Sumner, pp. 104-106. University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University Museum Monograph 117.

Deals with the production of beads from quartz, various semi-precious stones, faience, and organic materials found in Operation ABC at Tal-e Malyan, site of the Elamite royal city of Anshan. They date to the Banesh Period (ca. 3400-2600 BC).

Vidale, Massimo and A. Lazzari (eds.)

2016 *Lapis Lazuli Bead Making at Shahr-i Sokhta. Interpreting Craft Production in a Urban Community of the 3rd Millennium BC*. Serie Orientale Roma 6.

Contains 12 chapters and an appendix which deal with beadmaking at a Bronze Age site in eastern Iran. The individual chapters are listed elsewhere in this bibliography. See Barthélmy de Saizieu (2017) and Luca Bonora (2017) for reviews.

Vincenz, Anna de

2021 Chapter 19: Glass Bracelets and Beads. In *Excavations at the Ottoman Military Compound (Qishle) in Jaffa, 2007, 2009*, edited by Yoav Arbel, pp. 443-457. Ägypten und Altes Testament 91. <https://www.academia.edu/51141112/>.

Describes a variety of wound glass beads from the Ottoman period that may have been made in Hebron, Israel.

Vogelsang-Eastwood, G.M.

1999 *Tutankhamun's Wardrobe: Garments from the Tomb of Tutankhamun*. Barjesteh van Waalwijk van Doom, Rotterdam.

The first specialist account of a fascinating subject: the pharaoh's beaded tunics, kilt, and sandals beautifully illustrated. The sandals may be the very pair mentioned as a gift from the king of Mittani. *Ancient Egypt*.

Voigt, Mary M.

1983 *Hajji Firuz Tepe, Iran: The Neolithic Settlement*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 50. Hasanlu Excavation Reports I.
Shell and stone beads (pp. 260-263, fig. 117). Possible drill for manufacture (pp. 243f.).

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.).

Wakita, S. et al.

1995 Tell Mastuma: A Preliminary Report of the Excavations at Idlib, Syria, in 1994 and 1995. *Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum* 16:1-73.
Miscellaneous agate, greenstone, unidentified stone, clay, frit, and glass beads from Iron Age contexts (pp. 32, 36-38).

Walker, Bethany J.

2001 *Bangles, Beads and Bedouin: Excavating a Late Ottoman Cemetery in Jordan*. *Essays in Economic & Business History* 19.
Discusses the material from Tall Hisban which is attributed to the late 19th century.

2001 The Late Ottoman Cemetery in Field L, Tall Hisban. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 322:47-55.
Objects buried with ca. 19th-century Bedouin burials in Jordan include necklaces of cowrie, agate, carnelian, jasper, ceramic, and glass seed beads and mother-of-pearl pendants.

Wartke, Ralf-B.

1994 Die mittelassyrische Gruft 45 aus Assur: Fundgeschichte, Beigaben und Rekonstruktion im Berliner Vorderasiatischen Museum. *Antike Welt* 25(3):237-251.
A history and reassessment of this important Middle Assyrian grave in Iraq, with color photographs of its large and famous assemblage of beads, now rearranged.

1999 Les objets de parure de la tombe n° 45 à Assour. In *Cornaline et pierres précieuses: La Méditerranée, de l'Antiquité à Islam*, edited by Annie Caubet, pp. 317-340. Musée du Louvre, Paris.
More on the necklaces and individual beads found in tomb 45. Materials include lapis lazuli, carnelian, onyx, jasper, and gold.

Webb, Virginia E.S.

2019 The Significance of Faience in the Religious Practices at Naukratis and beyond. *British Museum Studies in Ancient Egypt and Sudan* 25; <https://www.academia.edu/39020707/>.

Discusses the scarabs, scaraboids, and animal figurine pendants recovered from the Greek settlement at Naukratis, Ancient Egypt, as well as the “scarab factory” where they were all likely made. The likely products of the factory have been found at a number of contemporary sites along the Mediterranean.

Weeks, Lloyd, Charlotte Cable, Kristina Franke, Claire Newton, Steven Karacic, James Roberts, Ivan Stepanov, Helene David-Cuny, David Price, Rashad Mohammed Bukhash, Mansour Boraik Radwan, and Hassan Zein

2017 Recent Archaeological Research at Saruq al-Hadid, Dubai, UAE. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 28:31-60; <https://www.academia.edu/47055622/>.

From Iron and Bronze Age contexts, beads are plentiful across the site and materials include marine shell, ceramic, frit, ivory, bone, gold, glass, lead, eggshell, and a variety of semi-precious stones such as carnelian, agate, soft stone, alabaster, and quartz. Bead blanks and unworked fragments of exotic semi-precious stones suggest that beads were being manufactured at the site.

Weinberg, Gladys D. (ed.)

1988 *Excavations at Jalame – Site of a Glass Factory in Late Roman Palestine*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Some beads are mentioned in Chapter 8.

Weinstein-Evron, Mina, Daniel Kaufman, Noga Bachrach, Guy Bar-Oz, Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Sylvia Chaim, Dotan Druck, Iris Groman-Yaroslavski, Israel Hershkovitz, Nataly Liber, Danny Rosenberg, Alexander Tsatskin, and Lior Weissbrod

2007 After 70 years: New Excavations at the el-Wad Terrace, Mt. Carmel, Israel. *Journal of The Israel Prehistoric Society* 37:37-134; <https://www.academia.edu/25581867/>.

Decorative items from the Natufian horizon include beads fashioned from the ends of gazelle phalanges and bone pendants with one or two holes.

Wenn, C.C., K. Bortheim, E. Cappelletto, H. Indgjerd, and H. Kiesewetter

2015 To the Bottom – Final Excavations in area B of the East Necropolis (Hierapolis, Turkey). *Nicolay Arkeologisk Tidsskrift* 126:21-27.

Highlights two bead types from Roman contexts: a black glass bead with two parallel holes and ribbed impressions on the surface, and a cylindrical hexagonal bead in green glass from a bracelet or necklace.

Whitcomb, D.S.

1985 *Before the Roses and Nightingales: Excavations at Qasr-i Abu Nasr, Old Shiraz*. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Describes beads of various materials from a Sasanian fortress in Iran (p. 177, figs. 69-70).

Whitehurse, Audra E.

2021 From the Seas to the Sands: An Experimental Approach to Dentalium Shell Beads from Kharaneh IV. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, Tulsa.

Employs experimental analogies and microwear analyses to discern how *Dentalium sp.* beads at the Early and Middle Epipalaeolithic site of Kharaneh IV in eastern Jordan were made and worn, as well as how they may have served as symbolic forms of communication.

Whitford, Michelle F.

2016 Probing Beneath the Surface: A Study of Ancient Egyptian Faience. M.R. thesis. Department of Physics and Astronomy, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia. <http://hdl.handle.net/1959.14/1261036>.

Investigates the chemical composition of three sets of Ancient Egyptian faience artifacts as well as the ageing processes of faience. The findings may help to identify fraudulent artifacts.

Whitford, Michelle F., Damian B. Gore, Mattias T. Johnsson, Ayse A. Bilgin, Ronika K. Powerd, Candace Richards, and Michael J. Withford

2021 A Complementary Validation of Egyptian Faience Jewellery Reconstruction Using Elemental and Statistical Analyses. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 38, 103087; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2021.103087>.

The elemental compositions of nine beaded faience artifacts were measured to determine whether or not it was possible to infer the original arrangements of separate, multicomponent objects.

Wilkinson, Alix

1989 Jewelry Beads. In *Bâb edh-Dhrâc: Excavations in the Cemetery Directed by Paul W. Lapp (1965-1967)*, edited by Paul W. Lapp, R. Thomas Schaub, and Walter E. Rast, pp. 302-310. Eisenbrauns, Winona Lake, IN.

Describes the beads from the site of an Early Bronze Age city located in west-central Jordan.

Williams, Bruce B.

1983 *Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Part 5: C-Group, Pan Grave, and Kerma Remains at Adindan Cemeteries T, K, U, and J*. University of Chicago, Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition V.

Beads of various materials, including some sewn onto leather garments, furnish evidence for trade southwards and with Egypt (pp. 83-94).

1986 *Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Part 1: The A-Group Royal Cemetery at Qustul: Cemetery L*. University of Chicago, Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition III.

Beads include those of faience, metal, stone, shell, bone, and clay.

1989 *Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Parts 2, 3, 4: Neolithic, A-Group and Post-A-Group Remains*. University of Chicago, Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition IV.

Beads of faience and ostrich eggshell; discoid, segmented, and star-shaped.

1990 *Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier. Part 7: Twenty-Fifth Dynasty and Napatan Remains at Qustul Cemeteries W and V*. The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition 8.

The recovered beads were relatively few in number but quite varied. Materials include glass, faience, metal, stone, and ostrich eggshell.

1991 *Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier. Part 8: Meroitic Remains from Qustul Cemetery Q, Ballana Cemetery B, and a Ballana Settlement. Part I*. The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition 8.

Beads include those of glass, faience, metal, stone, and ostrich eggshell. Amulets are also dealt with.

1992 *Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier. Part 6: New Kingdom Remains from Cemeteries R, V, S, and W at Qustul and Cemetery K at Adindan*. The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition 6.

Bead materials include glass, faience, metal, stone, and ostrich eggshell.

Winter, Tamar

1996 Jewelry and Miscellaneous Objects. In *The Akeldama Tombs: Three Burial Caves in the Kidron Valley, Jerusalem*, edited by G. Avni and Z. Greenhut, pp. 109-116. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 1. <https://www.academia.edu/96162340/>.

Beads made of glass, frit, and carnelian uncovered in Cave 1 are attributed to Late Roman or Byzantine burial phases.

2015 Late Roman Funerary Customs in Light of the Grave Goods from the Cemetery on Sallah ed-Din Street, Jerusalem. *Atiqot* 80:81-123; <https://www.academia.edu/34189849/>.

The ornaments include glass hexagon-sectioned, trail-decorated, ribbed, and spacer beads, as well as a wooden bead and a rectangular shell pendant.

Woods, Gillian Margaret

2015 *In the Beginning... The Origins of Predynastic Religion*. Ph.D. thesis. School of History, Archaeology, and Religion, Cardiff University, Cardiff.

This work covers the Western Desert to the Nile Valley during the period ca. 6500-3750 calBC and determines the aetiology and nature of early Predynastic (Badarian, ca. 4350-3750 calBC) belief systems. Part of the discussion focuses on the beads found with burials, especially those of glazed steatite, many of which were used to create what appear to be belts. Ancient Egypt.

Wright, Katherine I. (Karen)

2008 Craft Production and the Organisation of Ground Stone Technologies. In *New Approaches to Old Stones: Recent Studies of Ground Stone Artefacts*, edited by Y. Rowan and J. Ebeling, pp. 130-143. Equinox Archaeology, London.

Discusses the massive evidence for the production of beads made of green, red, and black “Dabba marble” at the Late Neolithic sites of Jilat 13 and 25 in eastern Jordan.

2012 Beads and the Body: Ornament Technologies of the BACH Area Buildings at Çatalhöyük. In *Last House on the Hill: BACH Area Reports from Çatalhöyük, Turkey*, edited by Ruth Tringham and Mirjana Stevanović, pp. 423-443. Monumenta Archaeologica 27. <https://www.academia.edu/es/5853545/>.

Presents a thorough discussion of the stone, shell, bone, and clay beads from a very large Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement in southern Anatolia (Turkey).

Wright, K.I., P. Critchley, A.N. Garrard, R. Bains, D. Baird, and S. Groom

2008 Stone Bead Technologies and Early Craft Specialization: Insights from Two Neolithic Sites in Eastern Jordan. *Levant* 40(2):131-165; <https://www.academia.edu/19024211/>. Stone bead production and exchange in Wadi Jilat and the Azraq Basin, Jordan.

Wright, Katherine I. and Andrew Garrard

2003 Social Identities and the Expansion of Stone Bead-Making in Neolithic Western Asia: New Evidence from Jordan. *Antiquity* 77(296):267-284.

Discusses evidence for stone bead production and use at six seasonally occupied aceramic neolithic campsites in the Wadi Jilat region of eastern Jordan. Most of the beads were made from a local colored stone, so-called “Dabba Marble,” but varieties of flint, silicified sandstone, white limestone/chalk, white quartz/calcite were also used. Long-distance imports were limited to two beads of malachite and turquoise, and a small number of Red Sea shells and mother-of-pearl beads.

Wygnańska, Zuzanna

2015 Beads, Pendants and Other Ornaments from Tumuli Graves and the Survey in Al-Subiyah. In *Tumuli Graves and Other Stone Structures on the North Coast of Kuwait Bay (al-Subiyah 2007-2012)*, edited by Łukasz Rutkowski, pp. 487-531. Kuwaiti-Polish Archaeological Mission Publications, Warsaw. <https://www.academia.edu/25979603/>.

Shell beads predominate but there are also examples of those made of pearls, stone, bone, bitumen, ostrich eggshell, and faience. Most of the ornaments can be placed in a broad time span covering the 5th through 3rd millennia BC.

2019 A Break in Cultural Legacy: Child Grave Inventories from Tell Arbid, Syria, in Transition from EBA to MBA. *Levant*; <https://www.academia.edu/41063812/>.

Personal adornments (including stone and metal beads) from late EBA child graves display a strong cultural affinity with those of the 3rd millennium BC, and are indicative of a distinctive

social identity for their users. This differs from that of the population that continued to use the same burial ground in the early 2nd millennium BC.

Wygnańska, Zuzanna and Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

2018 14. Beads. In *Arcane Interregional. Artefacts*, edited by Marc Lebeau, pp. 283-294. Brepols, Turnhout, Belgium.

Using ARCANE database, this study aims to better our understanding of Early Bronze Age beads as artifacts of economic and exchange networks, technological advances, and symbolic values from a broad region of the Near East, western Iran included. The beads are discussed chronologically and include those of stone, frit/faience, metal, bone, and shell.

Wyllie, Cherra and Frank Hole

2012 Personal Adornment in the Epi-Paleolithic of the Levant. In *Proceedings of the 7th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, 12-16 April 2010, the British Museum and UCL, London, Vol. 3*, edited by Roger Matthews and John Curtis, pp. 707-717. Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden.
<https://www.academia.edu/6752280/>.

Features reconstruction drawings of beaded headdresses and bone and shell jewelry based on archaeological data from burials at el-Wad, Mallaha, and Hayonim (radiocarbon dated to the Mesolithic Period, ca. 12,500-9,500 BCE) in Israel.

Xia, Nai

2014 *Ancient Egyptian Beads*. Springer, Heidelberg.

Based on a Ph.D. dissertation written some 70 years ago, this book presents a detailed analysis and thorough study of the unique collection of Ancient Egyptian beads in the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology in London. Sections deal with the technical methods of beadmaking, classification, and chronology. See Karklins (2017) for a review.

Yahalom-Mack, Naama

2006 Various Small Objects. In *Timnah (Tel Batash) III: The Finds from the Second Millennium BCE*, edited by Nava Panitz-Cohen and Amihai Mazar, pp. 255-266. Qedem: Monographs of the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem 45.
<https://www.academia.edu/40254992/>.

Includes descriptions of the glass, faience, and stone beads. Israel.

Yahalom-Mack, Naama and Amihai Mazar

2007 Various Finds: Clay, Stone, Faience, Bone and Ivory Objects. In *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989-1996, Volume II: The Middle and Late Bronze Age Strata in Area R*, edited by Amihai Mazar and Robert Mullins, pp. 672-687. The Beth-Shean Valley Archaeological Project Publication 2. <https://www.academia.edu/37225212/>.

The beads recovered from a site in Israel are made of stone (including semi-precious stones such as carnelian), glass, and faience.

Yamahana, Kyoko

2019 Study of Ancient Egyptian Beads made of Sulfur. *Journal of the Japan Society for the Conservation of Cultural Property* 62:28-42; <https://www.academia.edu/42168043/>.

Discusses two necklaces of sulfur beads in the Ancient Egyptian and Near Eastern Collection at Tokai University, Japan, including their morphology, composition, dating, and likely method of manufacture. In Japanese with English abstract.

Yamahana, Kyoko and Yasunobu Akiyama

2017 Reproduction of Ancient Egyptian Sulfur Necklace: As an Example of Interdisciplinary Collaboration. *Civilizations* 22:25-34; <https://www.academia.edu/37003663/>.

Reports on the replication of a necklace composed of sulfur beads made during the Ptolemaic to early Roman periods. In Japanese with English abstract.

2020 Ancient Egyptian Sulfur Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:15-24; <https://www.academia.edu/49044984/>.

Reports on the compositional analysis of sulfur beads in the Ancient Egyptian and Near Eastern Collection at Tokai University, Japan, and investigates potential production techniques.

Yamazaki, Seria

2015 Regional Variability of Personal Adornments and Burial Customs in the Middle Kingdom. *Journal of Egyptian Studies* 21:59-78.

Personal adornments from 160 tombs of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt were studied to clarify their regional diversity with quantitative analysis. Analysis revealed that necklaces, collars, single string bracelets, and broad bracelets were the most popular adornments. In Japanese with English abstract.

2016 Introduction to a Study on Personal Adornments of the Middle Kingdom in Ancient Egypt through the Iconographic Analysis. *Journal of Egyptian Studies* 22:179-204.

Aims to reveal the meaning of personal adornments depicted in *frise d'objets*, masks, anthropoid coffins, "Paddle dolls," and truncated Middle Kingdom female figurines. The indication is that each object bore different kinds of personal adornments. In Japanese with English abstract.

2018 Archaeological and Iconographic Analysis of the Use of Funerary Personal Adornments in the Middle Kingdom of Ancient Egypt. *Sociology and Anthropology* 6(4):433-446.

Concentrates on the regional variability of personal adornments by analyzing hundreds of tombs located in Egypt. "Ideal" assemblages and colors of the adornments for funerary rituals are examined through iconography such as *frise d'objets*, mummy masks, and anthropoid coffins.

Yelözer, Sera

2016 Aşıklı Höyük Boncukları : Tipoloji, Tanım ve Sosyal Açıdan Değerlendirme / Aşıklı Höyük Beads: Descriptive Variables and Social Aspects. M.A. thesis. Istanbul University, Istanbul. <https://www.academia.edu/29490669/>.

Discusses the beads made of various stones and minerals, animal bone and teeth, sea and freshwater shells, clay, and copper recovered from an aceramic Neolithic settlement in central Turkey.

2018 The Beads from Aşıklı Höyük. In *The Early Settlement at Aşıklı Höyük: Essays in Honor of Ufuk Esin*, edited by Mihriban Özbaşaran, Güneş Duru, and Mary Stiner, pp. 383-404. Ege Yayınları, Istanbul. <https://www.academia.edu/38126182/>.

Summarizes evidence on the raw materials, colors, and types of beads at this site in central Turkey occupied from 8200 to 7400 BC and discusses the implications of changes in ornamentation through time.

2020 Bodies, Beads, and Identities: Changing Attitudes towards the Display of Identities at Neolithic Aşıklı Höyük, ~8350-7300 cal BCE, Central Anatolia. Paper presented at the online International Workshop, “Moving Bodies,” September 25th 2020, Istanbul. <https://www.academia.edu/video/lea5gl>.

Turkey.

2022 Erken Neolitik Dönem’de Bireysel ve Toplumsal Kimliklerin Belirlenmesi: Aşıklı Höyük’te Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Yaş ve Kesişen Kimlikler [Determination of Individual and Social Identities in the Early Neolithic Period: Gender, Age and Intersecting Identities at Aşıklı Höyük]. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Prehistoric Archaeology, Istanbul University, Istanbul. <https://www.academia.edu/87471033/>.

Aims to unravel the relationship between the daily activities of the inhabitants of the site and identities of gender and change, and how identities were manifested through elements of material culture, beads and other ornaments included. English abstract.

2022 Kişisel süs eşyaları kimlikler hakkında ne söyler? Metodolojik yaklaşımlar ve Anadolu ve Levant’tan arkeolojik örnekler [What Can Personal Ornaments Say About Identities? Methodological Approaches and Archaeological Insights from Anatolia and the Levant]. *Anadolu / Anatolia* 48:1-44; <https://www.academia.edu/93771425/>.

Focuses on the role of prehistoric personal ornaments in signifying social identities as objects that were often worn and circulated between individuals and communities, over long distances. English abstract.

Yelözer, Sera and Hala Alarashi

2021 “Yaşamda ve Ölümde” – Akeramik Neolitik Dönem’de Boncuklar ve Kimlikler, Aşıklı Höyük Örneği / “In Life and in Death” – Beads and Identities during the Aceramic Neolithic Period, the Case Study of Aşıklı Höyük. In *V. ODTÜ Arkeometri Çalıştayı. Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Takı ve Boncuk: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar*, Prof. Dr. Ay Melek Özer Onuruna, 14-16 Kasım 2019, edited by Asuman Günel Türkmenoğlu and Şahinde Demirci, pp. 81-93. Aegean Publications, Istanbul. <https://www.academia.edu/49229821/>.

A biographic approach is adopted to analyze the beads found in funerary contexts at the site, including raw material characterization, techno-morphological studies, and use-wear analysis. In Turkish with English summary.

Yelözer, Sera and Rozalia Christidou

2020 The Foot of the Hare, the Tooth of the Deer and the Shell of the Mollusc: Neolithic Osseous Ornaments from Aşıklı Hoyuk (Central Anatolia, Turkey). In *Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Personal Adornments across the Millennia*, edited by M. Mărgărit and A. Boronean, pp. 197-222. Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Targoviște. <https://www.academia.edu/43627668/>.

The principal ornaments at the site are beads made from small mammal and bird bones and marine shells, and imitations of deer canines made from mammal bones.

Yelözer, Sera and Mihriban Özbaşaran

2022 Entangled at Death: Beads, Gender, and Life Cycles during the Central Anatolian Early Neolithic; Aşıklı Höyük as a Case Study. In *The Mummy under the Bed: Essays on Gender and Methodology in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Katrien De Graef, Agnès Garcia-Ventura, Anne Goddeeris, and Beth Alpert Nakhai, pp. 289-326. Zaphon, Münster. <https://www.academia.edu/79759153/>.

Investigates temporal changes in ornaments, burial customs, and social organization during the overall occupation sequence at Aşıklı Höyük, Turkey.

Yelözer, Sera and Devrim Sönmez

2018 Continuity and Change through Personal Ornaments: Aşıklı Höyük, Central Anatolia, Turkey. In *From the Caucasus to the Arabian Peninsula: Domestic Spaces in the Neolithic*, edited by Carolyne Douché and Fiona Pichon, pp. 169-206. *Revue de l'Orient ancien*. <https://www.academia.edu/37674997/>.

The aim of this contribution is to identify changes and/or continuity in this aceramic Neolithic community through the study of personal ornaments such as beads and necklaces.

Yener, K. Aslıhan

2013 A Plaster-Encased Multiple Burial at Alalakh: Cist Tomb 3017. In *Amilla: The Quest for Excellence. Studies Presented to Guenter Kopcke in Celebration of His 75th Birthday*, edited by Robert B. Koehl, pp. 263-279. INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia. <https://www.academia.edu/7688069/>.

This Late Bronze Age tomb in southeastern Turkey contained various ornaments including 23 fluted gold beads, 23 carinated carnelian beads, and 20 glass beads, as well as individual beads of amber, faience, bone, and iron, many comprising necklaces.

Yener, K. Ashhan, Christopher Edens, Jesse Casana, Benjamin Diebold, Heidi Ekstrom, Michelle Loyet, and Rana Özbal

2000 Tell Kurdu Excavations 1999. *Anatolica* 26:31-117;
<https://www.academia.edu/78665100/>.

Personal ornaments recovered from Tell Kurdu in southern-most Turkey include beads and pendants made from a variety of stones, as well as baked clay, shell, and bone. The material dates to 5000/4900-5200 BC.

Yener, K. Ashhan, Çiğdem Maner, Müge Bulu, Andrea Squitieri, and Lillian Green

2019 Small Finds. In *Tell Atchana, Alalakh. Volume 2a: The Late Bronze II City. 2006-2010 Excavation Seasons*, edited by Kutlu Aslıhan Yener, Murat Akar, and Mara T. Horowitz, pp. 127-166. Koç University Press, Istanbul.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340153247>.

Includes a section on the beads recovered from this site in south-central Turkey.

Yokoyama, Tomonori, Yasunobu Akiyama, Kyoko Yamahana, Takashi Asaka, Masashi Higuchi, and Masahi Sato

2019 Study of Ancient Egyptian Beads Made of Sulfur. *Bunkazai Hozon-Shūfuku Gakkaishi* 62:28-42; <https://www.academia.edu/42168043/>.

Reports on the method of manufacture, dating, and composition of the sulfur beads comprising a necklace in the Ancient Egyptian and Near Eastern Collection at Tokai University. In Japanese with English abstract.

Youkana, D. George

1997 *Tell es-Sawwan: The Architecture of the Sixth Millennium BC*. NABU Books, London. Turquoise and white stone beads are reported from primary (Archaic Hassuna) occupation levels at this important site in central Iraq. The report also summarizes the evidence for the spectacular Neolithic cemetery found in Level I which included turquoise, “onyx” (possibly agate), and “tubular shell” (dentalium) beads found in children’s graves.

Yule, Paul

2001 *Die Gräberfelder in Samad al Shān (Sultanat Oman): Materialien zu einer Kulturgeschichte (Text)*. *Orient Archäologie* 4.
<https://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/yule2001text/0003>.

Provides a chronological sequence for the recovered beads. Materials include glass, stone, and metal.

2020 Gold Beads of the Samad Late Iron Age, Sultanate of Oman. In *Arabian Antiquities. Studies Dedicated to Alexander Sedov on the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday*, edited by I.V. Zaitsev, pp. 285-294. The State Museum of Oriental Art, Moscow.
<https://www.academia.edu/44255076/>.

One of the most striking finds to be excavated from the multi-period cemeteries at Samad al-Ša'n in east-central Oman is a suite of gold beads uncovered in a Late Iron Age grave. Includes information about the production techniques involved.

Yule, Paul and Gerd Weisgerber

1996 Die 14. Deutsche Archäologische Oman-Expedition 1995. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft zu Berlin* 128:135-155.

A grave in a Bronze Age cemetery excavated at Qorin es-Sahhaimah, Oman, contained over 350 enstatite microbeads, as well as one carnelian and two shell beads.

2009 *Samad Ash-Shan. Excavation of the Pre-Islamic Cemeteries: Preliminary Report 1988*. Deutschen Bergbau-Museums, Bochum.

Presents a brief overview of the beads recovered from Samad Period graves at a cemetery in Oman.

Zibelius-Chen, Karola

2011 Das Tübinger Fragment eines Perlennetzes (Inv. 1842). *Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur* 40:399-406; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41812327>.

Discusses a fragment of an Ancient Egyptian mummy bead net held by the University of Tübingen, its purport and symbolism.

Zöldföldi, Judit

2011 Gemstones at Qatna Royal Tomb: Preliminary Report. In *Interdisziplinäre Studien zur Königsgruft in Qatna*, edited by P. Pfälzner, pp. 235-248. Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235988473>.

Discusses the various minerals and stones used to produce the beads and other ornaments uncovered in the royal tomb at Qatna (2335-1600 BC), Syria.

Zuckerman, S.

1996 Beads and Pendants. In *Excavations at the City of David 1978-1985 Directed by Yigal Shiloh, Volume IV*, edited by D.T. Ariel and A. de Groot, pp. 276-290. Qedem 35.

Detailed catalog of 47 Middle Bronze II/Achaemenid period stone and faience beads, principally from Iron II levels, discussed according to material. Israel.