

# RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The items listed here are either of a general or specialized nature that do not readily fit in any of the other sections.

### **Allen, Jamey D.**

1998 *Magical Ancient Beads*. Times Editions, Singapore.

This large and handsome volume is basically a guide to the private collection of beads made in the 1980s, primarily in Afghanistan and Indonesia, by Ulrich J. Beck. It is primarily aimed at collectors.

2007 Trade Beads: The Manufacture and Movement of Beads in Recent History, from CE 1400 to 1950. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

Discusses the term “trade bead” and then focuses on Nueva Cadiz and chevron/star beads, and the origin of Venetian millefiori beads, seed beads, and the original inspirations for rosetta beads.

### **Allen, Jamey D. and Valerie Hector (eds.)**

2007 *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

Publishes the 44 papers presented at the International Bead & Beadwork Conference held at Kadir Has University in Istanbul, Turkey. The theme for the academic program was “The Global Perspective of Beads and Beadwork: History, Manufacture, Trade, and Adornment.” The individual bead articles are listed in the appropriate sections of this bibliography. See Karklins (2007) for a review.

### **Alphen, Richard van**

2014 Waardevolle kralen: handelskralen (Precious Beads: Trade Beads). Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam. <https://volkenkunde.nl/nl/collectie/uitgezicht/kralen>, accessed 10 June 2017. Online catalog of the extensive J.F. Sick and Co. trade bead sample cards that are the subject of Brakel (2006).

**Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban and Diana Rocío Carvajal-Contreras (eds.)**

2010 *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites. Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the ICAZ Archaeomalacology Working Group (Santander, February 19th-22nd 2008)*. Munibe Suplemento 31.

A number of the papers deal with shell ornaments such as beads and pendants. The relevant individual papers are listed in the appropriate sections of this bibliography.

**Anderegg, Fred**

1986 Lighting for Photographing Coins and Small Objects. *American Journal of Archaeology* 90(1):89-91.

**Angelini, Ivana, Bernard Gratuze, and Gilberto Artioli**

2019 Glass and Other Vitreous Materials through History. *EMU Notes in Mineralogy* 20(Chapter 3):87-150; eurominunion.org › uploads › 2019/11 › 9780903056618-03\_ang

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.

**Armstrong, Ann**

2015 Review of *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2015*, edited by Heidi Munan and Anita MacGillivray (2015). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:79-80.

**Aston, B.G.**

1994 *Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels: Materials and Forms*. Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens 5.

Includes careful geological descriptions and information on sources of bead stones such as carnelian, amethyst, and agate. Egypt.

**Aufrère, S.**

1991 *L'Univers minéral dans la pensée égyptienne*. 2 vols. Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, Bibliothèque d'Étude CV/1.

Includes an account of ideas of the magical and other properties of bead materials such as various stones, gold, silver, and amber.

**Bar-Yosef Mayer, Daniella E.**

2015 *Nassarius* Shells: Preferred Beads of the Palaeolithic. *Quaternary International* 390:79-84.

Research has shown that at Middle Palaeolithic sites in both Africa and Eurasia, members of the genus *Nassarius* were the preferred mollusks for use as beads.

2016 Stone Beads. In *Encyclopaedia of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures*, edited by Helaine Selin, pp. 4023-4026. Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht.

Provides an overview of stone beads worldwide.

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.

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

**Bar-Yosef Mayer, Daniella E., Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke (eds.)**

2017 *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Contains 11 articles grouped into four sections: 1) socio-cultural reflections, 2) audio and visual social cues, 3) methodological approaches, and 4) experimentation and technology. The individual articles are listed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. Reviewed by Karklins (2018).

**Basa, Kishor K.**

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

**Beck, Horace C.**

2006 Classification and Nomenclature of Beads and Pendants. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 18.

Originally published in 1928, Beck's monograph remains a classic in its field and is still the only comprehensive work that deals with the classification of beads of complex shapes and forms. The 2006 version replicates the original 1928 version with the addition of an addendum that presents corrections and additions made to the manuscript by Beck up to 1934.

**Bednarik, Robert G.**

1997 About Ostrich Eggshell Beads. *Acta Archaeologica* 68:153-161.

Theoretical considerations and replication experiments imply a more sophisticated background to Indian and African Paleolithic eggshell beads than many archaeologists have held.

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

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

2001 Beads and Pendants of the Pleistocene. *Anthropos* 96:545-555.

Surveys the distribution of Pleistocene beads and pendants in time and space, their forms of occurrence, and the implications of these empirical observations for hominid ethology. It is concluded that such symbolic artefacts were in use since the Lower Paleolithic (i.e., for at least two or three hundred millennia) and that complex communication and social systems must be attributed to the societies concerned.

2003 The Earliest Evidence of Palaeoart. *Rock Art Research* 20(2):3-28.

A comprehensive review of evidence of very early paleoart covering all continents reveals significant misconceptions in the dominant models of “art” origins. The existence of early non-utilitarian traditions is demonstrated, including beadmaking and pigment use in the Lower Paleolithic, and the widespread uniformity of Middle Paleolithic paleoart traditions is noted. The evidence suggests that the oldest and symbolically most sophisticated paleoart is that of Asia rather than Europe.

2005 The Technology and Use of Beads in the Pleistocene.

<https://www.academia.edu/7208682/>.

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

2008 Beads and Cognitive Evolution. *Time and Mind: The Journal of Archaeology, Consciousness and Culture* 1(3):285-319.

The author reviews the available corpus of bead and pendant finds from the Middle and Late Pleistocene periods and suggests not only the use of complex symbolisms several hundred millennia ago, but also the application of concepts of perfection and self-awareness. This finding agrees with other indicators of hominin cognition, but it clashes with the dominant notion that “modern” human faculties appeared with a hypothetical replacement of Europeans by Africans just 35,000 years ago.

2011 About Ostrich Eggshell Beads. *The Bead Forum* 59:2-8.

On early disc beads and the replication of their manufacturing techniques.

2015 The Significance of the Earliest Beads. *Advances in Anthropology* 5:51-66.

This paper attempts to explore beyond the predictable and banal archaeological explanations relating to early beads and pendants. It recounts replication experiments to establish aspects of technology so as to better understand what can be learned from the quantifiable properties of these artifacts.

**Bernbaum, Marjorie**

2012 Review of *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2011*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin (2011). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:103-107.

**Bigi, Elisa, and Massimo Vidale**

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

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

**Bin Yang**

2011 The Rise and Fall of Cowrie Shells: The Asian Story. *Journal of World History* 22(1):1-25.

By focusing on Chinese, Indian, and Southeast Asian societies, this article illustrates the significance of cowrie shells in a cross-regional context, analyzes the transformation of their functions over the *longue durée*, and discusses some local and global issues, such as why cowrie shells failed to develop into a common currency in early China.

**Botha, Rudolf**

2011 Inferring Modern Language from Ancient Objects. In *The Oxford Handbook of Language Evolution*, edited by Kathleen R. Gibson and Maggie Tallerman, pp. 303-312. Oxford University Press.

Focuses on the inference that the Middle Stone Age inhabitants of Blombos Cave, South Africa, had fully syntactic language. This is derived from an evaluation of the properties of 41 perforated shells of the scavenging gastropod *Nassarius kraussianus* which are believed to have been worn by the humans who inhabited the cave some 75,000 years ago.

**Brakel, K. van**

2006 *The Bead Goes On: The Sample Card Collection with Trade Beads from the Company J.F. Sick & Co. in the Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam*. KIT, Amsterdam.

The J.F. Sick & Co. collection contains 197 sample cards displaying 22,000 beads as well as a 50-page color catalog. This book documents and illustrates the collection. The sample cards are assigned to four chronological groups: 1) 1910-1913 (cards 1-68); 2) 1920-1929 (cards 69-150); 3) 1930-1939 (cards 151-181); and 1948 onwards (cards 182-188). Some of these are illustrated in the book. The rest are on an accompanying DVD. They show the wide range of fancy and millefiori/mosaic glass beads that poured into West Africa during the first half of the 20th century, including various rosetta or chevron beads. Africa, Venice, Italy. See also van Alphen (2014). See Karklins (2007) for a review.

**Brosseder, Ursula B.**

2015 A Study on the Complexity and Dynamics of Interaction and Exchange in Late Iron Age Eurasia. In *Complexity of Interaction along the Eurasian Steppe Zone in the first Millennium CE*, edited by J. Bemmann and M. Schmauder, pp. 199-332. Bonn Contributions to Asian Archaeology 7. <https://www.academia.edu/12185467/>.

This study is a macro-analysis of long-distance exchange along the Eurasian Steppe Highway from ca. 200 BCE to 200 CE. The goods discussed include amber, glass, and faience beads and pendants.

**Çakırlar, Canan (ed.)**

2011 *Archaeomalacology Revisited: Non-Dietary Use of Molluscs in Archaeological Settings*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Contains ten articles, many of which deal with beads and pendants, mostly from New World (Mexico, Colombia, United States) contexts. The relevant articles are listed in the South America and North America bibliographies.

**Camps-Fabrer, Henriette (ed.)**

1991 *Fiches typologiques de l'industrie osseuse préhistorique, cahier IV: objets de parure*. Publications de l'Université de Provence, Aix-en-Provence.

A typology for prehistoric bone ornaments, including beads, spacers, and pendants.

**Carey, Margret**

2012 Review of *The History of Beads: From 100,000 B.C. to the Present, Revised and Expanded Edition*, by Lois Sherr Dubin (2009). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:98-99.

2012 Review of *Munsell Bead Color Book*, by Munsell Color (2012). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:110.

**Carroll, Scott and Kelly McHugh**

1999 Material Characterization of Glass Disease on Beaded Ethnographic Artifacts from the Collection of the National Museum of the American Indian. In *Ethnographic Beadwork: Aspects of Manufacture, Use, and Conservation*, edited by Margot M. Wright, pp. 27-38. Archetype Publications, London.

Most affected beads fell into one of two categories: those with a waxy/crusty surface that tests positive for triglyceride oils and those with a powdery/crystalline coating that does not.

**Carter, Alison Kyra**

2016 Circular or Half-Moon Marks on Old Beads. *The Bead Forum* 69:1-2.

Explains the nature of crescent-shaped marks found on some old glass and stone beads from Asia and elsewhere.

**Carter, Alison Kyra, Shinu Anna Abraham, and Gwendolyn O. Kelly**

2016 Updating *Asia's Maritime Bead Trade: An Introduction*. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 6:1-3.

Vol. 6 of *Archaeological Research in Asia* is a special issue focused on updating Peter Francis, Jr.'s, book *Asia's Maritime Bead Trade*. It contains six papers that deal with Indo-Pacific beads in Central and Southeast Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. The introduction offers a brief background on Francis' book and the motivation for putting together this special issue. The individual articles are annotated in the appropriate sections of the Researching the World's Beads bibliography.

**Caubet, Annie (ed.)**

2007 *Faïences et matières vitreuses de l'Orient ancien: Étude physio-chimique et catalogue des oeuvres du département des Antiquités orientales*. Musée du Louvre, Paris.

This catalog of ancient Oriental objects of faience and glass includes beads. Some catalog entries include results of chemical analyses. Also provides French names for bead shapes.

**Ceci, Lynn**

1989 The Anthropology of Shell Beads: Subsistence, Systems, and Symbols. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 1-5. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

Charts the evolution of anthropological research on shell beads from ca. 1840 to 1986.

**Claassen, Cheryl**

1998 *Shells*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press.

Much useful information from archaeology and ethnography on shells as bead materials. Covers tools, shell-working, how to measure and describe, symbolism, distribution, sourcing, and exchange.

**Conn, Richard G.**

1998-1999 Progress and Problems in Recent Trade Bead Research. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:63-66.

This is the transcript of a paper that was given at the conference of the Canadian Archaeological Association in 1968. It shows the ground that had been covered up to that date, and indicates the gaps that still remain to be filled.

**Cooper, Ernest W.T., Susan J. Torntore, Angela S.M. Leung, Tanya Shadbolt, and Carolyn Dawe**

2011 *Guide to the Identification of Precious and Semi-Precious Corals in Commercial Trade*. TRAFFIC North America and WWF-Canada, Vancouver.

This guide focuses specifically on those taxa that are commonly found in commercial trade, and therefore comprise the great majority of precious and semi-precious coral products available.

**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.

**Davis, Nancy**

1989 Conservation of Archaeological Shell Artifacts. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 13-16. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

Explains the correlation between poor storage conditions and the powdering of shell artifacts. Possible treatments are discussed and preventive measures are outlined.

**d’Errico, Francesco and Chris B. Stringer**

2011 Evolution, Revolution or Saltation Scenario for the Emergence of Modern Cultures? *Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society B* 366:1060-1069.

Crucial questions in the debate on the origin of quintessential human behaviors are whether modern cognition and associated innovations are unique to our species and whether they emerged abruptly, gradually, or as the result of a discontinuous process. The scenarios are evaluated in the light of new evidence from Africa, Asia, and Europe (including shell beads) and the mechanisms that may have led to modern cultures are explored.

**d’Errico, F. and M. Vanhaeren**

2011 Linguistic Implications of the Earliest Personal Ornaments. In *The Oxford Handbook of Language Evolution*, edited by Kathleen R. Gibson and Maggie Tallerman, pp. 299-302. Oxford University Press.

This article shows the role of ornaments in understanding the evolution of the modern language. The analysis of a geospatial database recording the occurrence of 157 bead types at 98 Aurignacian sites has identified a definite cline in ornament types, sweeping counter-clockwise from the Northern Plains to the Eastern Alps, via Western and Southern Europe, through fourteen geographically cohesive sets of sites. The sets most distant from each other do not share any bead types but share personal ornament types with intermediate sets.

**d'Errico, F., M. Vanhaeren, C. Henshilwood, G. Lawson, B. Maureille, D. Gambier, A.-M. Tillier, M. Soressi, and K. van Niekerk**

2009 From the Origin of Language to the Diversification of Languages: What can Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology Say? In *Becoming Eloquent: Advances in the Emergence of Language, Human Cognition, and Modern Cultures*, edited by F. d'Errico and J.-M. Hombert, pp. 13-68. John Benjamins, Amsterdam.

Challenges the idea of a strict link between biological and behavioral change and suggests that modern cognition and language are results of a gradual, complex, and non-linear process to whose advancement different human populations and possibly a number of fossil human species have contributed. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Dorsey, A. Breckenridge**

2004 Prayer Beads in Asian Buddhist Cultures. *Arts of Asia* 34(4):47-64.

The article has 39 color illustrations showing different types of Buddhist rosaries made of a variety of materials. The origin and development of rosaries in eastern Asia is reviewed, followed by a text giving a detailed exposition of the varying ways in which different Buddhist cultures use prayer beads in Tibet, China, Korea and Japan.

**Dubin, Lois Sherr**

1987 *The History of Beads from 30,000 B.C. to the Present*. Harry N. Abrams, New York.

Major work on beads worldwide and through time with a fold-out timeline of bead varieties. See Sprague (1989) for a review.

2007 The Good, the Bad and the Evil Eye Bead: A New Look at Eye Beads Throughout History. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

On the nature and power of eye beads in various parts of the world over time.

2009 *The History of Beads: From 100,000 B.C. to the Present, Revised and Expanded Edition*. Abrams, New York.

An updated version of Dubin (1987). See Carey (2012) for a review.

2009 *The Worldwide History of Beads*. Thames and Hudson, London.

The UK version of *The History of Beads* (Dubin 2009).

**Dunn, Gretchen**

2013 Review of *Glass Beads: Selections from The Corning Museum of Glass*, by Adrienne V. Gennett (2013). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 25:103-104.

**Eicher, Joanne B. (ed.)**

2010 *Berg Encyclopedia of World Dress and Fashion. Vol. 10: Global Perspectives*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Beads feature prominently in the timeline found in the appendix.

**Eppen, Joan**

2005 Review of *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies after Beck*, edited by Ian Glover, Helen Hughes-Brock, and Julian Henderson (2004). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 17:69-70.

**Falabella, Rosanna and Floor Kaspers**

2017 Update on Imitation Amber Bead Sample Cards in the Jablonec Museum of Glass and Jewelry. *The Bead Forum* 71:3-5.

Discusses the degradation of celluloid beads imitating amber in a museum collection and how celluloid beads should be stored to prevent this.

**Falci, Catarina Guzzo, Jacques Cuisin, André Delpuech, Annelou Van Gijn, and Corinne L. Hofman**

2018 New Insights into Use-Wear Development in Bodily Ornaments through the Study of Ethnographic Collections. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*; <https://www.academia.edu/37355793/>.

Demonstrates how individual strung beads develop characteristic use-wear in relation to one another and the string based on a microscopic study of 38 composite ornaments from lowland South America. Materials include shell, stone, bone, teeth, wood, and nuts.

**Fenn, Julia**

1987 Deterioration of Glass Trade Beads in Contact with Skin and Leather or Glass Beads in Soapy Bubble. In *ICOM Committee for Conservation 8th Triennial Meeting, Working Group 3: Ethnographic Materials*, pp. 195-197. Sydney, Australia.

1995 Glass Bead in Soapy Bubble. *Rotunda* 28(2):40-41.

A brief note on a specific form of glass-bead disease: saponification.

**Ferencz, Eszter**

2017 Gyöngyök reflektorfényben. Régészeti korú gyöngyök restaurálási megoldásai, készítéstechnikai megfigyelések [Beads in the Spotlight. Restoration Solutions for Archaeological Age Beads, and Preparation Technique Observations]. *Savaria - A Vas Megyei Múzeumok értesítője* 39:241-253.

Focuses on the conservation and restoration of glass beads from three different archaeological periods.

**Ferguson, Jonathan**

2014 Munsell Notations and Color Names: Recommendations for Archaeological Practice. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 39(4):327-335.

Reviews the merits of the *Munsell Bead Color Book*, among others, and provides a list of color names based on those used in the Inter-Society Color Council-National Bureau of Standards (ISCC-NBS) *Centroid Color Chart*.

**Fiedel, Stuart J.**

1989 Social Implications of Ornaments in Hunter-Gatherer Burials. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 189-197. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

Archaeologists have cited ornamented burials as evidence that some hunting-gathering societies formerly assumed to have been egalitarian were, in fact, ranked. However, ethnographic analogies and some archaeological data relating to sociopolitical organization in most cases do not support inferences of ranking based on mortuary evidence alone.

**Francis, Peter, Jr.**

1988 When is a Bead not a Bead? *Ornament* 11(3):33, 66-76.

Discusses the term “bead” and problematical overlaps with such things as pendants, seals, spindle whorls, bone tools, etc.

1989 *The Bead Dictionary*. World of Beads Monograph Series 9. Lake Placid, NY.

1994 *Beads of the World: A Collector's Guide with Price Reference*. Schiffer, Atglen, PA. This guide to the awesome universe of collectible beads covers such topics as bead manufacture and identification, followed by a discussion of the world's beads by geographical area. See Tomalin (1993) for a review.

1994 Toward a Social History of Beadmakers. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:61-80.

The sociology of beadmakers is reviewed in terms of physical translocation, social organization, position within society, and how their traditions are passed on.

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. It covers the widely-dispersed Indo-Pacific beads (aka *mulisalah*), Chinese glass beads, Middle Eastern glass beads, Indian stone beads, heirloom beads in Southeast Asia and Micronesia, and other minor beads and bead industries involved in the trade. See Lankton (2002) for a review.

**Garofoli, Duilio**

2014 Do Early Body Ornaments Prove Cognitive Modernity? A Critical Analysis from Situated Cognition. *Phenomenology and the Cognitive Sciences* March, DOI 10.1007/s11097-014-9356-0.

The author concludes that early body ornaments such as beads are currently unable to support cognitive equivalence between primitive and modern human populations.

**Gennett, Adrienne V.**

2013 *Glass Beads: Selections from The Corning Museum of Glass*. The Corning Museum of Glass, Corning, NY.

Presents color photographs of 50 of the finest items from the exhibit “Life on a String: 35 Centuries of the Glass Bead” held at The Corning Museum of Glass in 2013-2014, along with information regarding their manufacture, history, and cultural context. See Dunn (2013) for a review.

**Glover, Ian, Helen Hughes-Brock, and Julian Henderson (eds.)**

2003 *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*. The Bead Study Trust, London.

This book is sub-titled “A Book on Glass and Semiprecious Stone Beads in History and Archaeology for Archaeologists, Jewellery Historians and Collectors.” The volume comprises eleven papers on glass and hard stone ornaments surviving from ancient societies, and those made and worn by some traditional communities in the modern world. The individual articles are listed in the appropriate sections of this bibliography. See Eppen (2005) for a review.

**Godlove, Isaac H.**

2011 The Earliest Peoples and their Colors. Inter-Society Color Council;

<http://www.iscc.org/pdf/GodloveColHistBook.pdf>, accessed 6 February 2017.

Investigates the perception of color in different cultures through time up until the beginning of the Christian era. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Graeber, David**

1996 Beads and Money: Notes Toward a Theory of Wealth and Power. *American Ethnologist* 23(1):4-24.

Investigates why so many cultures have adopted beads and other adornments as trade currencies.

**Gumpert, Anita von Kahler**

2007 *The Timeless Cowrie: Its Significance the World Over*. The Bead Society of Greater Washington.

Cowries are a universal favorite among shell ornaments. The author covers the subject under the headings of history and symbolism; the African trade; natural history; myth, magic and religion; status and ornamentation; collections; and finally, decoration and jewelry.

**Gumpert, Anita von Kahler and Karlis Karklins**

2005 *Die Perle: A 1920s German Trade Journal. Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 17:19-34.

Though short lived, the German trade journal, *Die Perle*, contains a wealth of information concerning the European bead and jewelry industry of the 1920s. Short articles provide insight into new machinery and apparatus for producing beads, natural and artificial materials for the production of beads and other ornaments, fashion trends, market reports, and numerous other topics. As the journals are in German, English summaries are provided for a representative sample of the articles to give the reader an idea of their vast scope.

**Hayes, Charles F. (ed.)**

1989 *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III (1989). Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

Contains 18 papers that deal with various aspects of shell bead research around the world. The individual papers are listed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. See Smith (1990) for a review.

**Heckel, Claire E.**

2016 Digital Morphometric Analysis of Upper Palaeolithic Beads: Assessing Artifact Variability with User-Friendly Freeware. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 10:893-902.

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

**Henderson, Julian**

2000 *The Science and Archaeology of Materials: An Investigation of Inorganic Materials*. Routledge, Oxon, UK.

Chapter 3 (Glass) presents an excellent overview of glass, its constituents, production, and history up to the 18th century.

**Hutchinson, M.E.**

1996 Gemmological Work in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1980-1995. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 35-96.

Demonstrates why all decorative beads and stones from archaeological sites should be examined by a qualified gemmologist. Examples include modern shell beads which had been identified as crinoid ossicles and an emerald found with hexagonal glass beads and originally thought to be one of them.

**Jargstorf, Sibylle**

2000 *Ethnic Jewelry: From Africa, Europe and Asia*. Schiffer Publishing, Atglen, PA.

A richly illustrated volume featuring many beaded ethnic items from around the world.

**Jönsson, Maibritt and Pete Hunner**

1995 Gold-Foil Beads. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 113-116. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

**Jurriaans-Helle, Geralda**

1994 *Kralen verhalen*. Allard Pierson Museum, Amsterdam.

Catalog for the exhibition *Kralen Verhalen* (Talking about Beads) which featured beads from the extensive van der Sleen collection. In Dutch, it contains several color plates which cover most of the world's beads and includes a short biography of Dr. van der Sleen.

**Karklins, Karlis**

1994 Review of *Collectible Beads: A Universal Aesthetic*, by Robert K. Liu (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:84-85.

2007 Review of *The Bead Goes On: The Sample Card Collection with Trade Beads from the Company J.F. Sick & Co. in the Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam*, by Koos van Brakel (2006). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:80.

2007 Review of *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector (2007). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:74-75.

2009 Photographing Patinated Glass Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:69-70. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 25:13 (1994).

Good color photographs are an essential complement to written descriptions of beads. Unfortunately, where archaeological specimens are involved, the original color of a bead is frequently obscured by a layer of patina, resulting in rather drab photographs. This article provides some tips for improving the results.

2009 Twenty Years of *The Bead Forum: Newsletter of the Society of Bead Researchers* (1982-2002). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21.

As the early *Bead Forums* are not readily available, a broad selection of the articles and other items that appeared in the first forty issues are reprinted in this volume. The coverage spans the globe and the temporal spectrum. While some of the material is dated, it is nevertheless interesting from a historical research perspective.

2013 Review of *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*, edited by Heidi Munan and Kay Margaret Lyons (2013). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 25:102.

2018 Review of *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 (2018). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:77-78.

**Koivula, J.I.**

2003 Photomicrography for Gemologists. *Gems & Gemology* 39(1):4-23.

Good basic information for anyone wanting to take microphotographs of transparent objects like beads.

**Krzyszowska, Olga**

1990 *Ivory and Related Materials: An Illustrated Guide*. Institute of Classical Studies, Bulletin Supplement 59, Classical Handbook 3.

This excellent handbook helps to distinguish between beads and other objects made of ivory (elephant, mammoth, and hippo), boar's tusk, bone, and antler. Many diagnostic tests and photographs are provided.

**Kubicka, Anna Maria, Zuzanna M. Rosin, Piotr Tryjanowski, and Emma Nelson**

2016 A Systematic Review of Natural Processes in Creating Pierced Shells: Implications for the Archaeological Record. PeerJ Preprints, <https://peerj.com/articles/2903/>, accessed 12 April 2017.

Concludes that variation in hole location on shells pierced by humans is greater than variation in the placement of holes created by natural processes. These patterns are opposite to those expected. Consequently, research into shell beads recovered from archaeological contexts should take into account non-anthropogenic factors which may lead to more realistic scenarios of the cultural behaviors of prehistoric people.

**Kuhn, Steven L. and Mary C. Stiner**

2007 Body Ornamentation as Information Technology: Toward an Understanding of the Significance of Early Beads. In *Rethinking the Human Revolution: New Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origin and Dispersal of Modern Humans*, edited by P. Mellars et al., pp. 45-54. McDonald Institute Monographs, Cambridge.

Examines the nature of beads as elements of technologies for transmitting information during the Paleolithic. The authors use the concept of "performance characteristics" to isolate specific properties of beads as relevant to information technologies, and they consider how these properties contrast with other, older technologies that may have been based exclusively on pigments

**Kunkel, H.-J.**

1997 Wider den Zahn der Zeit. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 3:32-34.

On decomposition processes in amber and the conservation methods used.

**Lankton, James W.**

2002 Review of *Asia's Maritime Bead Trade: 300 B.C. to the Present*, by Francis, Jr. (2002).  
*Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:81-84.

**Lankton, J., J. Diamanti, and J.M. Kenoyer**

2003 *A Bead Timeline, Vol. 1. Prehistory to 1200 CE: A Resource for Identification, Classification and Dating*. The Bead Museum, Washington DC.

Presents a timeline for the world's beads to 1200 C.E. with explanatory text. See Wood (2003) for a review.

**Lester, Katherine and Bess Viola Oerke**

2004 *Accessories of Dress: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. Dover, Mineola, NY.

Chapter 15 of this work originally published in 1940 deals with European "Beads and Necklace" from antiquity to the present.

**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.

Major article which includes material on beads and the light they throw on international contacts in the Bronze Age.

**Liu, Robert K.**

1994 Photographing Beads. *Ornament* 17(4):91-95.

Contains useful tips on equipment, lighting, and arrangement.

1995 *Collectible Beads: A Universal Aesthetic*. Ornament, Vista, CA.

Gorgeous color photos and authoritative text celebrate ancient, ethnographic, and contemporary beads. The author treats beads as a revealing and inspiring symbol of the cultural and spiritual aspirations of every major ethnic group and geographical region. See Karklins (1994) for a review.

1998-1999 Stone Beads and their Imitations. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:13-18.

Examines the variety of imitation stone beads with information on how they are made, and how to distinguish them, using mainly visual clues.

1999 Breast Beads. *Ornament* 23(2):70-71, 73.

Mammiform pendants and beads from Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Brief, sometimes necessarily speculative, survey of Paleolithic, Minoan, and modern ethnographic examples.

2000 Comparisons of Ancient Faience Ornaments. *Ornament* 23(3): 56-61.

The first of two articles on faience; examples come from ancient Egypt, Chad, Mali, Syria, Afghanistan, Crimea, the Indus Valley, and China, with a question mark attached to faience of European origin. The bibliography is extensive.

2007 Photography of Glass Ornaments: Methods and Uses. *Ornament* 30(5):60-66.

2009 Faience: Its Versatility and Variability. *Ornament* 32(4):40-47.

This is an exhaustive treatment of faience, its composition, and where it is found, both archaeologically and ethnographically. Abundant illustrations cover a wide range of ancient Egyptian faience beads and ornaments, and also show a comparative range of faience from Iran, Syria, Afghanistan, Turkey, India, Pakistan, Thailand, China, Chad, Mali, and Europe.

2010 Beads: Prehistory to Early Twenty-First Century. *Berg Encyclopedia of World Dress and Fashion. Vol. 10: Global Perspectives*, edited by Joanne B. Eicher, pp. 33-46. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

An overview of beads through time.

2012 Islamic Glass Beads: The Well-Traveled Ornament. *Ornament* 36(1):58-63, 70.

Focuses 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 is discussed, as well as what is known about the archaeological sites that produced them.

2014 *Photography of Personal Adornment*. Ornament, San Marcos, CA.

A thorough guide on how to photograph jewelry and small ornaments such as beads and pendants. Well illustrated with examples. See Scherer (2015) for a review.

### **Lord, A.**

2001 Deterioration of Glass Beads on an Edwardian Evening Bodice. In *Ethnographic Beadwork: Aspects of Manufacture, Use, and Conservation*, edited by Margot M. Wright, pp. 127-132. Archetype Publications, London.

Glass disease.

### **Lougheed, Sandra**

1987 Deteriorating Glass Beads on Ethnographic Objects: Symptoms and Conservation. In *Canadian Conservation Institute, Symposium 1986: The Care and Preservation of Ethnological Materials*, edited by Robert Barclay, pp.109-113.

Describes symptoms of “glass disease;” results of analysis with notes on preventive conservation.

**Lovell, Adam**

2006 Glass Bead Deterioration of Ethnographic Objects: Identification, Prevention, and Treatment. Master's thesis. Museum Studies, John F. Kennedy University, Pleasant Hill, CA. [http://library2.jfku.edu/Museum\\_Studies/Glass\\_Bead\\_Deterioration.pdf](http://library2.jfku.edu/Museum_Studies/Glass_Bead_Deterioration.pdf), accessed 10 June 2017.

An in-depth study of glass disease as it relates to beads.

**Macul, Louise M.**

2018 Review of *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2017*, edited by Heidi Munan and Anita MacGillivray (eds.). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:83-85.

**Mårtensson, Linda, Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, and Anne Batzer**

2006 *Experimental Archaeology: Part 2:2 Whorl or Bead?* University of Copenhagen, Centre for Textile Research, Technical Report.

Experiments to spin thread using Bronze Age “beads” challenge the belief that perforated objects weighing less than 10 g are too light to be used as spindle whorls.

**McBrearty, Sally and Alison S. Brooks**

2000 The Revolution that Wasn't: A New Interpretation of the Origin of Modern Human Behavior. *Journal of Human Evolution* 39:453–563.

Beads and other ornaments enter into the discussion.

**McKinley, Jacqueline I.**

1994 A Pyre and Grave Goods in British Cremation Burials: Have We Missed Something? *Antiquity* 68:132-134.

A plea for the analysis of cremated bone. Glass adhering to bone can reveal the presence of now vanished glass beads and the disposition of these can clarify the layout of the body.

**Moretti, Gianni**

2005 The Chevron Bead: History and Technology of the World Best Known Venetian Bead. *Revista della Stazione Sperimentale del Vetro* 35(1):40-47.

**Moro Abadía, Oscar and April Nowell**

2014 Palaeolithic Personal Ornaments: Historical Development and Epistemological Challenges. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 22:952-979; <https://www.academia.edu/10818015/>.

Explores the history and epistemology of the concept of “ornament” (beads and pendants) in the field of Palaeolithic archaeology. In particular, the authors analyze the factors underlying why the same kinds of objects have been historically described in very diverse ways.

**Morris, Carole**

1998-1999 Review of *Beads and Beadmakers: Gender, Material Culture and Meaning*, edited by Lidia D. Sciana and Joanne B. Eicher (1998). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:67-68.

**Müller-Karpe, H.**

1985 *Frauen des 13. Jahrhunderts vor Chr.* Kulturgeschichte der antiken Welt 26.  
A survey of Old-World women from France to China during the 13th century BC. Based largely on grave finds and includes some fine illustrations of bead jewelry.

**Munan, Heidi and Kay Margaret Lyons (eds.)**

2013 *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*. Craithub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

The bulk of the articles deal with Asian beads and beadwork, but there are also two that deal with African material and another that surveys the various organic materials that have been used to produce beads in various parts of the world. The individual papers are listed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. See Karklins (2013) for a review.

**Munan, Heidi and Anita MacGillivray (eds.)**

2015 *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2015*. Craithub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Presents nine papers that deal with beads and beadwork from various cultures around the world, ancient and contemporary. The individual papers are listed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. See Armstrong (2015) for a review.

2017 *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2017*. Craithub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Contains ten papers that deal with beads and beadwork from various cultures around the world. The individual papers are listed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. Reviewed by Macul (2018).

**Munan, Heidi and Freya Martin (eds.)**

2011 *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2011*. Craithub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

While most of the papers deal with beads and beadwork of Southeast Asia, a good portion relate to other cultures around the world. The individual papers are listed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. See Bernbaum (2012) for a review.

**Munsell Color**

2012 *Munsell Bead Color Book*. Pantone/Munsell, Grand Rapids, MI.

This consists of a loose-leaf binder with 10 pages of color chips with color names that record all the colors encountered in North American archaeological bead collections. It is a handy tool for

identifying bead colors and only a fraction of the cost of the full *Munsell Book of Color*. See Carey (2012) for a review.

**Ogden, Jack**

1996 The Pearl in Classical Jewellery. *Jewellery Studies* 7:37-42.

A full account; sources, uses, working, wearing, legal regulations, social customs, economic, and symbolic value, etc.

**O'Hern, Robin and Kelly McHugh**

2013 Deterioration and Conservation of Unstable Glass Beads on Native American Objects. *The Bead Forum* 63:1-2, 5-13.

Discusses glass disease and its treatment based on beaded objects in the collections of the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC.

2014 Red, Blue, and Wound All Over: Evaluating Condition Change and Cleaning of Glass Disease on Beads. In *Proceedings of the Objects Specialty Group Session 42nd Annual Meeting in San Francisco, California, May 28-31*, edited by Suzanne Davis, with Kari Dodson and Emily Hamilton, pp. 205-228. The American Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Washington, DC Objects Specialty Group Postprints 21.

Presents the results of two surveys focused on the condition and treatment of deteriorated glass beads in the collection of the National Museum of the American Indian, Washington, DC.

**Ownby, Mary F. and Jenny L. Adams**

2012 What is it Made of? Scanning Electron Microscopy of Minuscule Beads. *Archaeology Southwest* 26(2):7.

Promotes the use of scanning electron microscopy to determine whether very small prehistoric beads are made of clay or stone.

**Pedersen, M. Campbell**

2004 *Gem and Ornamental Materials of Organic Origin*. Elsevier, Oxford.

Extensive guide to the identification of materials as diverse as amber, jet, ivory, bone, antler, rhino horn, horn, tortoiseshell, pearl, coral, and miscellaneous, which includes even more materials. There is an excellent final section on plastics. See Tomalin (2004) for a review.

**Poinar, G.**

1996 Older and Wiser. *Lapidary Journal* 49(10):52-56.

Discusses the differences between amber (fossilized resin) and copal (dried resin). Describes simple hot-needle techniques for distinguishing between them. Concludes Colombian "amber" is copal resin.

**Said, David**

2012 Were the Old Tribal Bead Workers Colour-Blind? *My Beady Eye*.  
<http://www.tribalartbrokers.net/mybeadyeye/?p=309>.

Delves into the evolution of color designation and how different cultures perceive color. Something to think about when dealing with ethnic beadwork and ancient beads.

**Saitowitz, Sharma J.**

2001 Early Indian Ocean Glass Bead Trade Between Egypt and Malaysia: A Pilot Study. In *Proceedings of the 16th Congress of the IPPA, July 1-7, 1998, Melaka, Malaysia*. Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association 21: The Melaka Papers 5.

**Scherer, Alice**

2015 Review of *Photography of Personal Adornment*, by Robert K. Liu (2014 ). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:76-77.

**Sciama, Lidia D. and Joanne B. Eicher (eds.)**

1998 *Beads and Beadmakers: Gender, Material Culture and Meaning*. Bloomsbury Academic, London.

Deals with the techniques and gender aspects of beadmaking, the role in trade and adornment in a wide range of societies from ancient Mediterranean through Renaissance Venice to present-day Africa. Twelve papers explore the topic. See Morris (1998-1999) for a review.

**Selin, Helaine (ed.)**

2008 *Encyclopaedia of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures*. 2nd ed. Springer, New York.

The section on “Beads” presents an overview of beads through the ages.

**Sirois, P.J.**

1999 The Deterioration of Glass Trade Beads from Canadian Ethnographic and Textile Collections. In *The Conservation of Glass and Ceramics: Research, Practice, and Training*, edited by Norman H. Tennent, pp. 84-95. James and James, London.

**Smith, Marvin T.**

1990 Review of *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III (1989). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:94-96.

**Sode, Torben**

1995 The Traditional Use of Magic Glass Beads in the Islamic World. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 55-59. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

### **Sprague, Roderick**

1989 Review of *The History of Beads from 30,000 B.C. to the Present*, by Lois Sherr Dubin (1987). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 1:95-96.

1994 Bead Typology: The Development of a Concept. In *Pioneers in Historical Archaeology, Breaking New Ground*, edited by Stanley South, pp. 85-100. Plenum Press, New York.

### **Stiner, Mary C.**

2014 Finding a Common Bandwidth: Causes of Convergence and Diversity in Paleolithic Beads. *Biological Theory* (1):51-64.

The Upper Paleolithic was a period of considerable regional differentiation in material culture, yet there is remarkable consistency in the dominant shapes and sizes of Paleolithic beads over more than 25,000 years and across vast areas, even though they were made from diverse materials and, in the case of mollusc shells, diverse taxonomic families.

### **Teichner, Felix**

1997 Perlen des Glaubens: die Gebetschnur in Islam und Christentum. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 325-338. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Reviews the origins and development of prayer beads from early sources. Perhaps they came from India via the Arab conquest or via Oriental churches. In the Latin West, the rosary seems not to predate the Crusades.

### **Tite, M.S. and A.J. Shortland**

2008 *Production Technology of Faience and Related Early Vitreous Materials*. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 72. <https://www.academia.edu/11588854/>.

Provides an overview of faience production in Europe, the Near East, and the Indus Valley. Beads enter into the discussion, including their chemical composition.

### **Tomalin, Stefany**

1993 Review of *Beads of the World: A Collector's Guide with Price Reference*, by Peter Francis, Jr. (1994). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:61-63.

2004 Review of *Gem and Ornamental Materials of Organic Origin*, by M. Campbell Pedersen (2004). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 16:69-70.

2013 Opulence in Organic Bead Jewellery. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*, edited by Heidi Munan and Kay Margaret Lyons, pp. 151-179. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Presents an overview of the various organic materials that have been used to produce beads around the world.

**Tomlinson, Gary**

2018 *Culture and the Course of Human Evolution*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Offers a new model for understanding the emergence of modern *Homo sapiens*, one based on analysis of advancing human cultures in an evolution that was simultaneously cultural and biological – a biocultural evolution. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Topping, Jane M.**

1989 An Introduction to Molluscs and their Identification. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 7-11. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

Presents a brief introduction to molluscs and their identification to assist researchers in analyzing molluscan material encountered in the course of archaeological and ethnological studies.

**Trubitt, Mary Beth D.**

2003 The Production and Exchange of Marine Shell Prestige Goods. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 11(3):243-277.

Approaches the subject from a worldwide perspective. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

**Walz, Jonathan R.**

2014 Trade Beads in Historical Archaeology. In *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*, edited by Claire Smith, pp. 7370-7372. Springer, New York.

Provides an overview of trade beads around the world during the past 500 years.

**Watkinson, D. and V. Neal**

1998 *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists*. Rescue (British Archaeological Trust) and the Archaeology Section of the U.K. Institute for Conservation, London. Recent edition of a work first published in 1972, brought up to date with much new information. Descriptions of many bead materials and their decay processes with instructions regarding treatment and storage.

**Wood, Marilee**

2003 Review of *A Bead Timeline, Vol. 1. Prehistory to 1200 CE: A Resource for Identification, Classification and Dating*, by J. Lankton, J. Diamanti, and J.M. Kenoyer (2003). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 15:76-79.

**Zilhão, João**

2007 The Emergence of Ornaments and Art: An Archaeological Perspective on the Origins of “Behavioral Modernity.” *Journal of Archaeological Research* 15(1):1-54.

A study of the earliest beads and other items of adornment from Paleolithic sites in Africa, Europe, Central Asia, and the Near East. Extensive bibliography.