



THE BEAD FORUM

Newsletter of the Society of Bead Researchers

Issue 74

Spring 2019

Furnace-Wound Beadmaking in the Bavarian/Bohemian Forests and Environs, 15th-19th Centuries

Karlis Karklins

During the 15th-19th centuries, a thriving furnace-wound beadmaking industry operated in what is now eastern Bavaria, southern Bohemia, and Upper Austria (for a detailed description of the beadmaking process, see Karklins et al. 2016). While the bulk of the establishments, called *Patterlhütten* in German (*Patterl* = rosary bead, from Pater noster; *Hütte* = furnace) and *Pateřikové hutě* in Czech, were situated in the contiguous Bohemian and Bavarian forests, others were present in the Upper Palatine and Fichtel mountains to the north, the Mühlviertel and the Gratz Mountains to the south, and the Bohemian-Moravian highlands to the east. It is probable that *Patterlhütten* also operated outside this region but information about them is generally lacking.

Much has been written about this industry. Unfortunately for the English-speaking audience, the material is almost entirely in German and Czech. This article synthesizes the avail-

able literature to make the information available to English speakers. The Fichtel Mountain (Fichtelgebirge) industry has already been adequately treated (Karklins et al. 2016) so will not be dealt with here, and the concentration will be on the Bohemian Forest (Šumava).

While glassworks were already operating in the region under discussion in the mid-14th century, the earliest mention of bead production

there is at Rabenstein near Zwiesel, Bavaria, in 1421. Business increased during the 16th century and large quantities of beads were exported to foreign markets through Nuremberg; one beadmaker is recorded as having manufactured 1,000-3,000 beads a day. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) brought a temporary end to production but it gradually recovered thereafter. Nevertheless, sales began to wane in the early 18th century and only a few glassworks were producing beads in the following century, primarily as a sideline

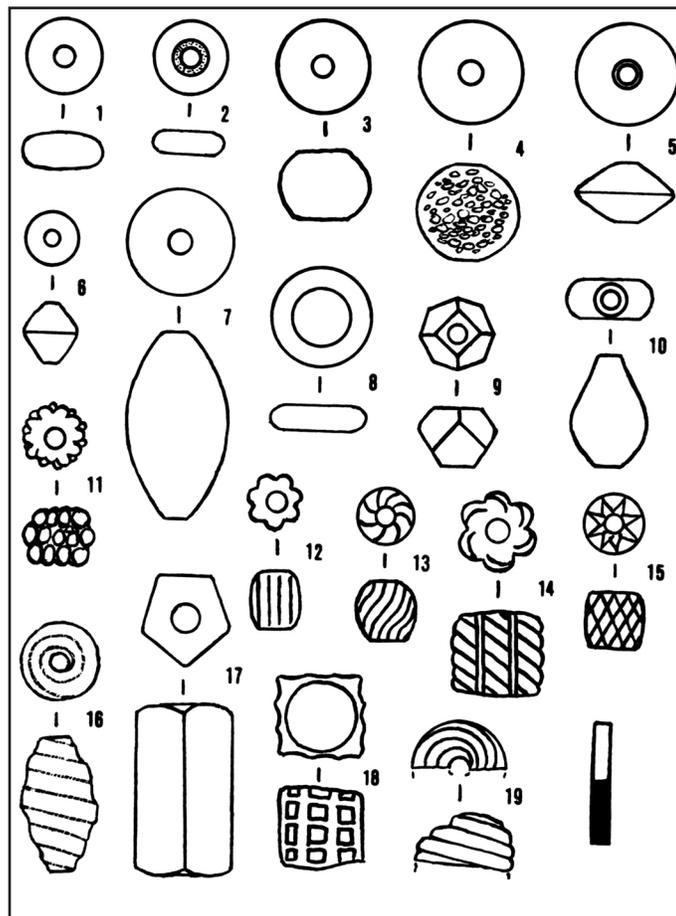


Figure 1. Representative bead types recovered from sites in the Bohemian Forest: 1-17, 19, Tomášova glassworks (1601-1722); 18, Kösnerova glassworks (1861/pre-1887), both at Vimperk, Bohemia (after Fröhlich 2015).



Figure 2. Examples of furnace-wound beads produced in the Bohemian Forest, 18th century, on display in the Kašperské Hory Muzeum Šumavy (Česká televize 2013).

to the manufacture of hollowware. These few concerns could not compete with the thriving bead industry centered on Jablonec nad Nisou (Gablonz in German) in northern Bohemia and the last of the Bohemian Forest producers ceased production late in the 19th century (Fröhlich 2015).

Haller and Schopf (2018) report that, from the 14th century to the modern day, 230 glassworks operated in the Bohemian and Bavarian forests, and 19 of these are documented as having produced beads. Jiří Fröhlich (1989, 2015), who has conducted an extensive archival and archaeological investigation of the Bohemian beadmakers, has identified 61 *Pateřikové hutě* in the region. Many of these – dating mainly to the 17th and 18th centuries – have yielded beads. The forms do not vary much from site to site; Fröhlich

(2015) reports 19 (Figure 1). Oblate, barrel-shaped, donut, and globular specimens predominate with pentagonal-faceted and raspberry forms close behind (Figure 2). Other distinctive forms include annular, pigeon egg, ridged pentagonal tubes, ribbed (melon) including spiral varieties, bicones, spiral ovals, and flattened teardrops. It is unclear if a multifaceted form (Figure 1, 15) has ground or pressed facets. An unusual bead from the Kösnerova site, Vimperk, Czech Republic, which dates to the second half of the 19th century, has a textured surface, square section, thin walls, and a very large perforation (Figure 1, 18). How it was made remains undetermined.

Colors include colorless, milky white (opalescent), dark cobalt blue, dark green, reddish brown, and yellowish reddish brown (Hrubý 2009:492; Tarcsay and Klimesch 2018). The beads recovered from Nová Ves (to the east of the Bohemian Mountains) range in size from 10-12 mm in diameter, up to 20-25 mm, with some achieving a diameter of 35 mm (Hrubý 2009:492). Those found at Schwarzenberg in the Bohemian Forest are of a similar size but generally do not exceed 20 mm in diameter (Tarcsay and Klimesch 2018).

Chemical analysis of several Nová Ves glass specimens revealed that they are composed of potash-lime glass with low soda and magnesia (Hrubý 2009:494). This corresponds with the compositions of several beads and associated glasses from beadmaking contexts in the Fichtel Mountains that date to the 17th-19th centuries (Karklins et al. 2016:27-30).



Figure 3. Rosary composed of beads found at the site of a *Pateřikové hutě* at Jelenov in Povyďří, Bohemian Forest, exhibited at the Kašperské Hory Muzeum Šumavy (Česká televize 2013).

While many of the beads produced in the Bohemian/Bavarian forest and environs were formed into rosaries (**Figure 3**) for the European market, a considerable number were exported through Nuremberg, Frankfurt, and other distribution centers to foreign lands, especially Africa and North America. Many of the more distinctive types – such as the very large globular, pigeon eggs, ridged pentagonal tubes, and pentagonal faceted forms – have long been attributed to the Dutch, based primarily on their presence in material dredged from the canals of Amsterdam (Sleen 1967:105-112). There is, however, no historical nor archaeological evidence for the manufacture of these beads in Amsterdam or elsewhere in Holland. Karklins et al. (2016) posited that they were likely produced in the Fichtel Mountains in northeastern Bavaria but it is now clear that they were produced over a much larger area extending from the Fichtel Mountains southward into Upper Austria and eastward into southern Bohemia. More details will be forthcoming as more bead-making sites are investigated in this broad region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Kinga Tarcsay of the Museen der Stadt Wien, Stadtarchäologie Wien, for providing scans of the two Fröhlich publications, as well as other relevant references.

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KARLIS KARKLINS

Independent Researcher
Ottawa, ON
Canada
karlis4444@gmail.com

To find other publications related to bead research, visit the SBR's extensive *Researching the World's Beads Bibliography* (<https://beadresearch.org/resources/researching-the-worlds-beads-bibliography/>).

Conference Cum Workshop on History, Science, and Technology of Ancient Indian Glass, IIT-Gandhinagar

Alok Kumar Kanungo and Mudit Trivedi

The Archaeological Sciences Centre (ASC) at the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar (IITGN) has pursued a program of organizing History, Science, and Technology workshops that focus upon a selected archaeological artifact class or material. The aim of these events has been to infuse a selected group of students with an acute sense of the specific problems and opportunities that are involved in the study of that material. This has taken shape in the motivation to host a conversation between the leading experts of the field, and equally to provide hands on training in the ethnoarchaeological, experimental, and scientific prospects of that particular field of archaeological research.

After publishing the result of the first workshop of the series on stone beads which was held in August 2015, the second workshop was held 21-25 January 2019 in IIT Gandhinagar on Ancient Indian Glass (Figure 1). The experts included archaeologists who have had extensive experience of south Asian glass, and

archaeological chemists with expertise in the elemental analysis of glass. In addition, it included established ethnohistorians and ethnoarchaeologists of south Asian glass and vitreous materials, alongside craftspersons who brought their lifelong and inherited skill, expertise and knowledge.

The five-day conference cum workshop involved four days of academic presentations, 27 in all, and two field trips, which together covered veritably all aspects of the study of glass. These ranged from the origin of glass and faience, to the manufacturing techniques developed at different times in South Asia and the regional distribution of key artifacts both within and as traded far outside the region. Additionally, the talks also included detailed introductions and extended examples of the analytical chemistry of ancient glasses. About a quarter of the 27 presentations deal expressly with glass beads. For a complete list of titles and abstracts, see <http://events.iitgn.ac.in/2019/aig/>.

Live Workshops with Craftspersons

Throughout the conference a range of other resource persons were present and vital to the learning



Figure 1. Delegates at the 2019 Ancient Glass Workshop, Gandhinagar, India.

of all participants without making any paper presentations. These involved three sets of master craftspersons which included two craftspersons (Nandlalji and Krishan-ji) from Banaras Beads Limited (BBL). The second group was of stone-bead craftspersons from Khambat, Anwar Husain (chipping/grinding/polishing master) and Pratap-bhai (drilling master). The third was a group of women from the Rabari (Asha and Megha-ben) and Miri (Sakina, Madina and Zanab) communities, who demonstrated the care, attention, and detail that the traditional beadwork typical of the Kutch area requires and demands.

For many of the participants, observing the production of lamp-wound beads was their first experience of the working of glass at close quarters. At once, interaction with the master craftspersons from BBL covered a range of topics and conversations. These ranged from the specificities of melting canes, combining colors, the clay separators used on the mandrels, the rates and kinds of failures, to the kinds of innovations in design they are regularly challenged to make.

In a similar vein, the presence of the stone-bead master craftspersons allowed the students to witness, interact, and experiment with the craftspersons and come to grasp the complexities of working with and drilling stones. Engagements with them moved from the basics of stone-identification to the reduction process and its complexities as well as the bow-drill apparatus used for drilling and its body-techniques.

Faience Workshop

All the participants also benefited from a specially invited workshop conducted by Profs. Mark Kenoyer and Massimo Vidale on the replication of Indus Valley faience technologies. The faience reproduction workshop was a truly unique component of the conference. It introduced and engaged all participants in the care and systematic outlook and planning which

experimental archaeology demands, and especially to the infrastructural, fuel, and labor demands which the pyrotechnological products demand. In demonstrating the care and attention needed in both making frit and faience artifacts, the workshop made clear how much the glassy phase demands of craftspersons, and a renewed appreciation of the extraordinary excellence of the Harappan artifacts. In addition, the detailed demonstration of all parts of the process, the hands-on experience with all the raw materials and the ability to witness raw materials at various stages, as well as the transformation in them and the crucibles, was invaluable.

Acknowledgements

IITGN acknowledges financial support received from the Indian Council for Historical Research (ICHR), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), National Science and Engineering Research Board (NSERB-DIA), Gujarat Council on Science and Technology (GUJCOST), and Directorate of Archaeology - Gujarat State. Gratitude is also expressed to the International Commission on Glass (ICG) and Elemental Analysis Lab - Field Museum (FM) for timely support for some International travel, and to Banaras Beads Ltd. for logistic support for the live glass bead-making demonstration during the conference.

ALOK KUMAR KANUNGO
Archaeological Sciences Centre
Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar,
Palaj, Gandhinagar, India
alok.kanungo@iitgn.ac.in

MUDIT TRIVEDI
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
Chicago, IL
mudit.trivedi@gmail.com

You can help keep *The Bead Forum* vital by sending us your news items, short articles, and interesting tales from the bead world. Next deadline: September 1.

The Bead Forum

The “Supply Side” of the Glass Bead Trade in Early Colonial Charleston, South Carolina

Corey Ames Heyward and Jon Bernard Marcoux

Researchers from Drayton Hall, Salve Regina University, The Charleston Museum, and Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site are currently conducting a study of trade beads found in Charleston, South Carolina’s earliest colonial contexts. While glass trade beads have frequently and effectively been used to examine the exchange networks of the early colonial period across southeastern North America, most of this research has focused on assemblages recovered from

Native American contexts – the so-called “demand” side of the colonial equation. Our study, presently in the data-collection phase, explores the “supply” side of colonial trade by characterizing composition of glass bead trade assemblages from three sites with occupations spanning the late 17th and early 18th centuries (Figure 1). One of these sites, known as the Lord Ashley site, operated as a trading post for Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, a Lord Proprietor of the South Carolina Colony. The Miller site was part of the original 1670 Charles Town settlement that has produced evidence of both domestic and military activities. The third assemblage was recovered from domestic contexts

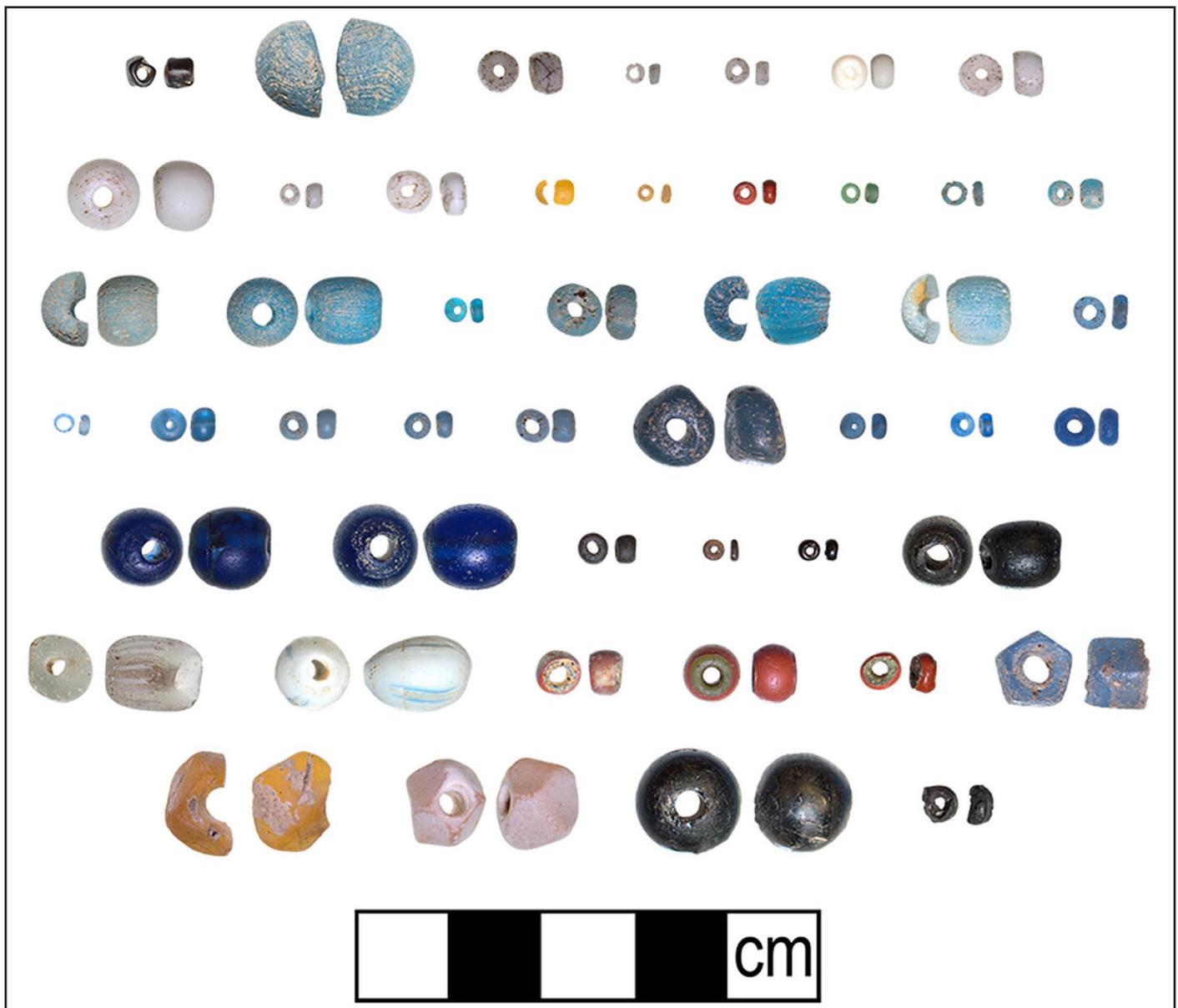


Figure 1. Examples of glass trade beads from Early Colonial sites in Charleston, SC.

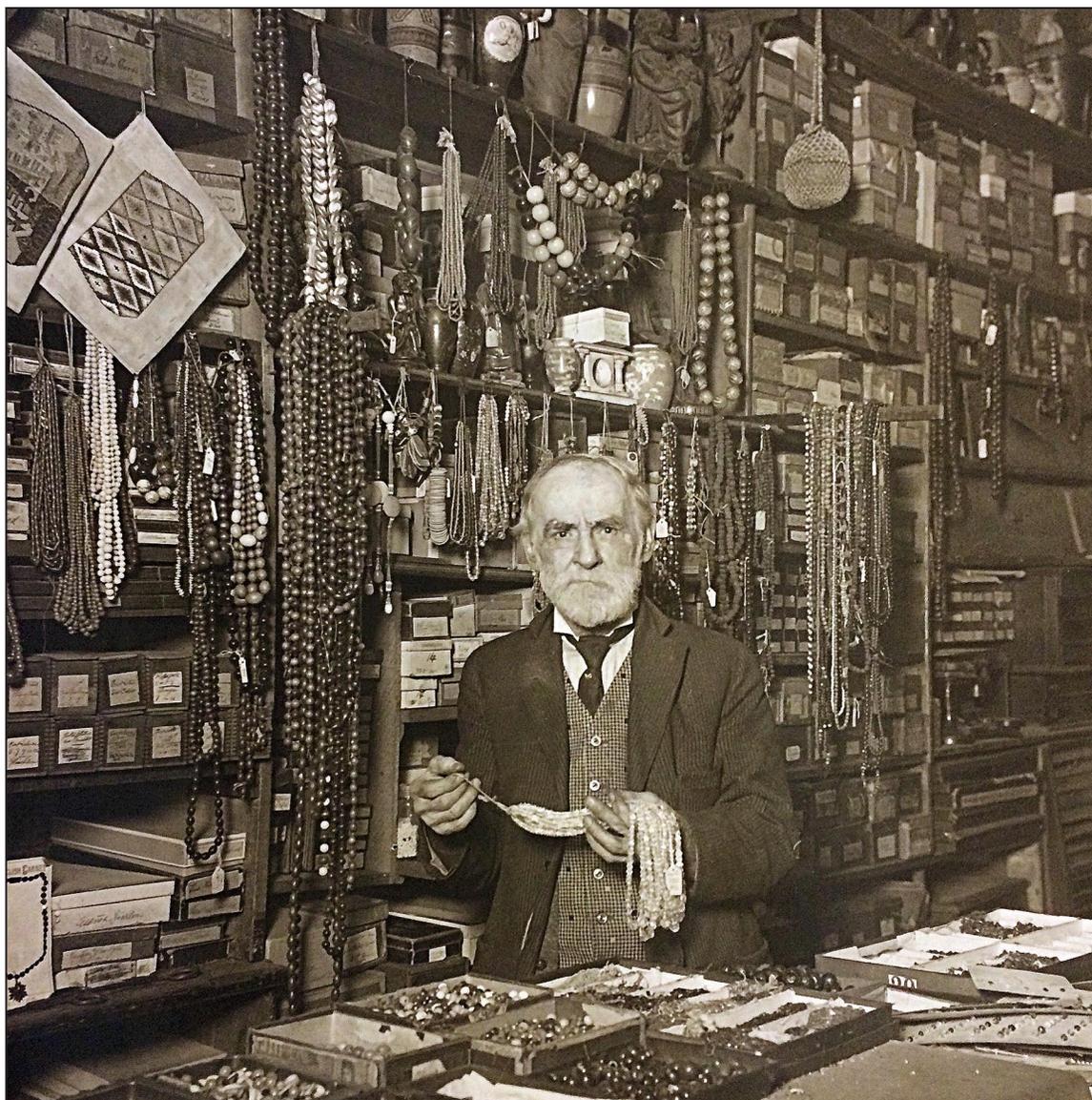
at the Drayton Hall site. We will compare the composition of the three assemblages to determine whether there are differences that might be associated with site function (i.e., domestic vs. military vs. trading post). We will also compare these assemblages to a number of assemblages from contemporaneous Native American contexts in order to identify possible differences in the demand for and use of beads by colonists.

COREY AMES HEYWARD
Drayton Hall
Charleston, SC

JON BERNARD MARCOUX
Department of Art and Art History
Salve Regina University
Newport, RI
jon.marcoux@salve.edu

Mystery Bead Dealer, New York, 1920

Here is a wonderful press photo from 1920 with the caption: Peter Beader of New York, dealer in beads. It is in the collection of Stephen Parfitt of Springfield, IL. Mr. Beader is a bit of a mystery since there does not seem to be any mention of him in the New York City directories. Can anyone shed any light on this bead and curio dealer? For instance, is his name really Peter Beader or something the press hung on him?



Society News

SBR 2019 BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

The SBR's annual business meeting was called to order at 3:00 P.M. MT on 22 April 2019 via Skype by President Jonathan M. Kenoyer. In attendance were Editor Karlis Karklins and Secretary/Treasurer Alice Scherer.

OLD BUSINESS

President's Report

Kenoyer noted that he has not been as active as he should in garnering new members for the SBR due to a busy research and class schedule. He has, however, recently been in touch with the Chinese and Tibetan bead communities and will try to interest them in the Society. He will also encourage students to submit articles to both SBR publications.

Editor's Report

Distributed in mid December, Volume 30 of *BEADS* contains a bumper crop of articles on various aspects of beads and beadwork from around the world which was a great way to mark the journal's 30th anniversary. To keep the journal filled with interesting and informative material, those studying beads and/or beadwork are invited to submit articles for the next issue.

The two digital newsletters for 2018 were produced and distributed in a timely manner. They also featured articles which revealed details about lesser-known aspects of bead use and manufacture in several cultures. Short articles for the next *The Bead Forum* are also solicited.

Secretary/Treasurer's Report

Secretary/Treasurer Scherer reports the SBR had 189 paid members in 2018; down from 200 in 2016, for a loss of 11 members. Our members are mostly from the U.S. (137) and Canada (10), but 30 are from Europe, the Middle East 1, 4 from Asia, and 7 from Australia. Institutions make up 16 of our members and bead societies 3. There were also 10 comp'ed memberships. Total revenues for 2018 were \$9,471.91 and total expenditures were \$8,092.12.

As of 31 December 2018, the balances in the various SBR accounts were:

U.S. Bank Checking Account	US\$ 5,180.64
PayPal Account	US\$ 168.07
Vanguard Account*	US\$21,626.68
TD-CT Account (CD\$1,947.44)	US\$ 1,540.57
Petty Cash (KK--US\$289.44, AS--\$5.63)	<u>US\$ 295.07</u>
Sub-Total	US\$28,811.03
Minus Outstanding TD-CT Check	<u>-US\$ 1,247.55</u>
Total	US \$27,563.48

* The amount as noted in the previous column for our Vanguard account does *not* include \$982.68 in *unrealized* loss; as per the 12/31/18 Vanguard statement balance of \$20,644.00. A full accounting of Vanguard monies is available upon request.

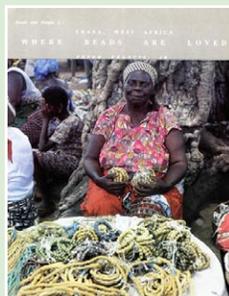
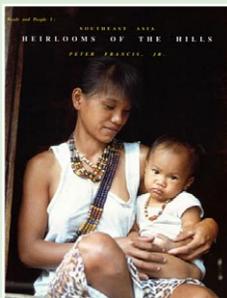
Summary Report

Balance End of 2017	US\$26,162.74
Plus 2018 Income	<u>+US\$ 9,471.91</u>
Subtotal	US\$35,634.65
Minus 2018 Expenses	<u>-US\$ 8,092.12</u>
Subtotal	US\$27,542.53
Plus Reconciliation	<u>+US\$ 20.95</u>
Total Monies at end of 2018	US\$27,563.48

SBR Website and Social Media

During the 2018 business meeting, it was proposed that we finally activate the SBR Facebook page. Unfortunately, nothing was accomplished regarding this due to a lack of time on the part of the SBR officers. Kenoyer will see if some of his students would be willing to help with this.

**Have you visited our page
of Peter Francis publications?**



<https://beadresearch.org/cbr-publications/>

Kenoyer also suggested it would be worthwhile if our website posted PowerPoint presentations prepared by students and others that deal with aspects of bead research. This will be investigated.

Adding links to all the entries in the *Researching the World's Beads Bibliography* was also discussed. Again, soliciting help from the student force was brought up as a solution.

There being no new business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:43 P.M. CT.

— Respectfully submitted, Alice Scherer,
Secretary/Treasurer, 22 April 2019

SBR Secretary/Treasurer Election Results

Forty-six ballots were cast in the recent election and incumbent Secretary/Treasurer Scherer was unanimously re-elected for the period 2019-2021.

President's Position Up for Election

Dr. Mark Kenoyer's term as President ends 31 December 2019. He has agreed to run for an additional three-year term. If you would like to nominate someone else, please contact the head of the Nominating Committee (karlis4444@gmail.com). The nominee must be a member of the Society in good standing. Ballots for the presidential election will be emailed with the Autumn issue of *The Bead Forum*.

Herewith We Express Our Gratitude

A special thank you to those members who've helped ensure continuing publication by their Sustaining, Patron, or Benefactor membership monies. We

are grateful for your help. Our list below runs from 10 October 2018 through 18 April 2019.

Sustaining (\$45)

Donna Rausch, Penelope Drooker, Theodora Fine, Deborah Zinn, Jean Nicholls, George Avery, Joseph Mellin, Gregory Waselkov, Elizabeth Chapman, Michele Owsley, Jane Olson-Phillips, and Jamey Allen.

Patron (\$75+)

Joanne Talley, Gretchen Dunn, Barbara Pringle, Julia Lobotsky, Lori Pendleton, Harley Glesby, Rainshadow Beads, Rosanna Falabella, Sindi Schloss, Pavanni Ratnagopal, and Rochelle Marrinan.

Benefactor (\$150+)

Adel Mabe, Mark Kenoyer, Jeff Mitchum, and Joan Eppen.

Special Thanks to Mark Kenoyer for his \$500 donation to fund the 2018 Student Conference Travel Award.

SBR Student Conference Travel Award

Just a reminder that the deadline for applications for the next SBR Student Conference Travel Award is 15 September 2019. This covers conferences held in late 2019 and early 2020. The award is intended to assist undergraduate or graduate students to travel to a national or international conference to present a paper on some aspect of bead research. The award is in the amount of \$500, and the applicant must be enrolled in a BA, MA, or PhD degree-granting program anywhere in the world. He or she also needs to be a current member of the Society for Bead Researchers (<https://beadresearch.org/membership>). For details, see <https://beadresearch.org/student-conference-travel-award/>

**Free downloads of many past articles in
Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers
available at <http://surface.syr.edu/beads/>**

SBR Treasurer's Summary Report for 2018

OPENING BALANCE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2018	\$26,162.74
INCOME	\$9,471.91
Annual Dues	
Individual-North America	2,605.00
Individual-Overseas.....	1,325.00
Sustaining	680.00
Patron	600.00
Benefactor	1,000.00.....6,210.00
Journal Sales.....	1,580.00
Investment Income.....	580.01
Donations	532.00
Miscellaneous	
Prepaid Postage	569.90
EXPENSES	\$8,092.12
Journal Production (Volume #31)	
Layout.....	525.00
Drawing.....	19.68
Printing.....	3,731.41.....4,276.09
Newsletter Printing (Issues #74-75).....	59.00
Postage/Shipping	
Journal (Annual issue)	1,529.73
Newsletter (Two semi-annual issues)	67.60
General (Back issues and other)	433.81.....2,031.14
Website (Domain Names, Web Hosting, Site Building)	926.51
Office Expenses (Stationery, Supplies, PO Box Rent, Phone)	
Secretary/Treasurer	167.15
Editor.....	174.61.....341.76
Miscellaneous	
Bank, PayPal and Square Charges, Cost of Selling	331.55
Breakfast Board Mtg (\$31.73), Border Crossings (\$24.34).....	56.07
Oregon Corporation Filing Fees	70.00.....457.62
Preliminary Closing Balance as of 31 December 2018	\$27,542.53
Reconciliation	\$20.95
FINAL CLOSING BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2018	\$27,563.48

Proposed Budget for 2019

OPENING BALANCE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2019	\$27,563.48
INCOME.....	\$10,550.00
Annual Dues	
Individual-North America	2,800
Individual-Overseas.....	1,500
Sustaining	1,000
Patron	700
Benefactor	1,000.....7,000
Publication Sales	
Journal	1,650
Investment Income	600
Donations	700
PrePaid Postage	600
EXPENSES	\$9,435.00
Journal Production (Volume #31)	
Layout.....	500
Printing.....	4,500.....5,000
Newsletter Printing (Issues #74-75).....	75
Postage/Shipping	
Journal	1,600
Newsletter	100
General	600.....2,300
Website (Domain Names, Web Hosting).....	400
Office Expenses (Stationery, Supplies, PO Box Rent)	
Secretary/Treasurer	180
Editor.....	230.....410
Student Conference Travel Award.....	500
Miscellaneous	
SHA 2020 Book Room Table.....	330
Bank, PayPal and Square Charges, Cost of Selling	350
Oregon Corporation Filing Fees.....	70.....750
CLOSING BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019	\$28,678.48

— Respectfully submitted, Alice Scherer, Secretary/Treasurer (31 March 2019)

Conferences

International Iroquois Beadwork Conference

The 2019 International Iroquois Beadwork Conference (IIBC) will be held 13-15 September at the Niagara Falls Historical Museum in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. As in the past, there will be presentations on various aspects of Iroquois beadwork, as well as workshops, a beadwork competition, and other activities. Sam Thomas' exhibit of doors from Canadian residential schools that he beaded will be featured. Attendance is limited. For details, visit <http://www.otsiningo.com/> later this summer.



Association for Asian Studies Meeting

Two panel sessions focusing on bead research will take place during the course of the AAS meeting to be held 1-3 July 2019, at the Royal Orchid Sheraton Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand. Each session will be comprised of five presentations covering a wide range of subjects.

Panel 1. Stone and Glass Bead Production and Trade: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Approaches from Southeast and East Asia, will occur on 1 July, 10:30 A.M.-12:15 P.M. The presenters are Wannaporn K. Rienjiang, Alison Carter, Laure Dussubieux, Jina Heo, and Ai Wanqiao.

Panel 2. Stone and Faience Bead Production and Trade: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Approaches, is scheduled for 3 July, 1:15-3:00 P.M. Maria Khan, Kuldeep Bhan, Jonathan M. Kenoyer, Lauren Glover, and Shinu A. Abraham will be presenting.

For further details, visit <https://www.aas-in-asia2019.com/>

Exhibitions

Beaded Treasures of Haudenosaunee Art

Fenimore Art Museum

5798-NY80

Cooperstown, NY 13326

2 April to 16 June 2019

This colorful exhibition will feature over 100 of the finest examples of historic Iroquois beadwork created between 1850 and 1950. The pieces – characterized by designs that are raised above the fabric surface – are from the collection of Dolores Elliott, an authority on this form of Native American art. For more information, contact Dolores <magentabeads@gmail.com> or visit <https://www.fenimoreartmuseum.org/>.

To Right: Large Iroquois mat, ca. 1850, embellished with an estimated 100,000 glass beads.

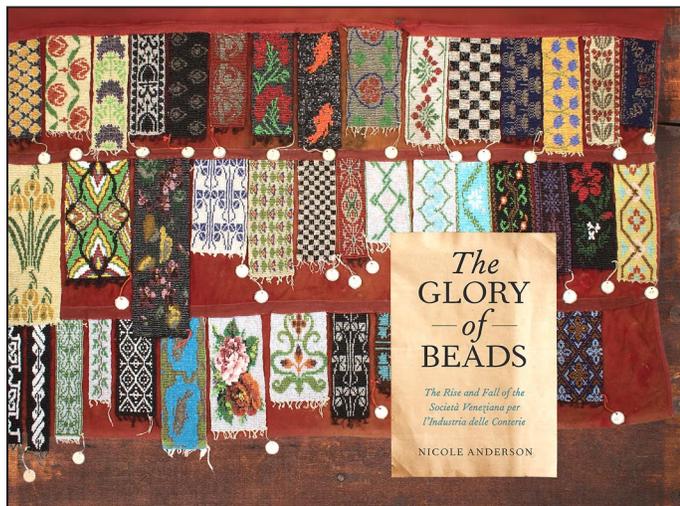


Recent Publications

Anderson, Nicole

2018 *The Glory of Beads: The Rise and Fall of the Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie*. Self published, Dexter, MI.

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



Balme, Jane and Sue O'Connor

2019 *Bead Making in Aboriginal Australia from the Deep Past to European Arrival: Materials, Methods, and Meanings*. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:177-195.

Reviews the raw materials used by Indigenous Australians to make beads. It includes beads recovered from archaeological sites, as well as beads collected before 1940 held in museum collections, and those that are described in pre-1940 literature and other archival material.

Cifarelli, Megan

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.

Costa, Mafalda, Ana Margarida Arruda, Luís Dias, Rui Barbosa, José Mirão, and Peter Vandena-beele

2018 *The Combined Use of Raman and Micro X Ray Diffraction Analysis in the Study of Archaeological Glass Beads*. *Journal of Raman Spectroscopy*; <https://doi.org/10.1002/jrs.5446>

The proposed methodology facilitates the determination of the composition of the beads including the colorants and opacifiers, as well as the manufacturing techniques employed in their production.

Curcija, Zachary S.

2018 *Reevaluating the Prehistoric Southwestern Disc Bead Industry*. *Kiva* 84(1)27-45.

The sophisticated disc bead industry that developed in the Southwest between 300 BC and AD 1450 compelled early archaeologists to question the labor costs required to produce the 1,000,000+ disc beads documented in the archaeological record. This paper reevaluates prevalent hypotheses surrounding prehistoric disc-bead technology and develops an updated method of estimating bead drilling labor cost.

Delvaux, Matthew C.

2018 *Colors of the Viking Age: A Cluster Analysis of Glass Beads from Hedeby*. *Journal of Glass Studies* 60:41-67.

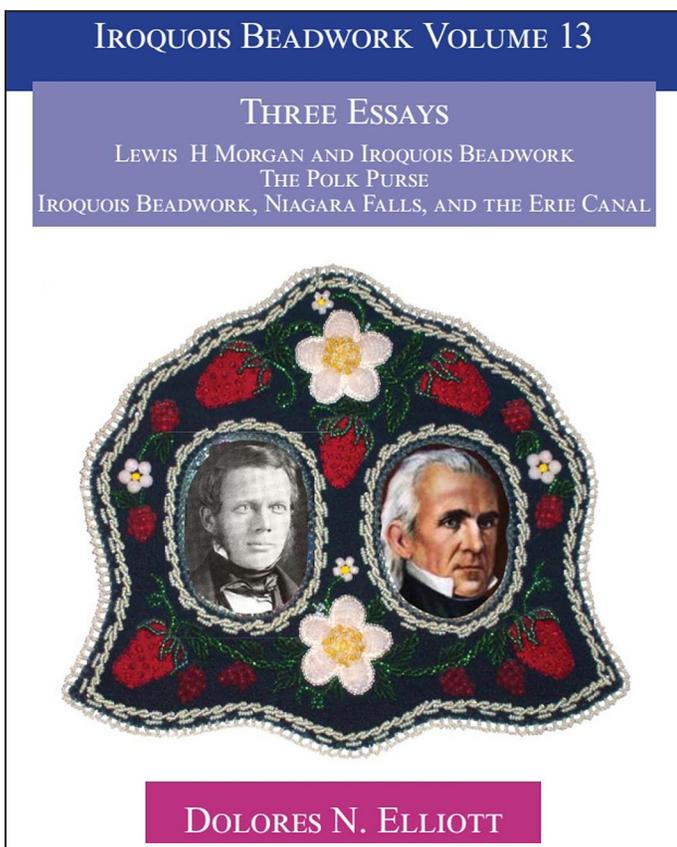
By determining Munsell colors for a sample of 1,584 glass beads from Hedeby, Germany, and performing cluster analysis on the mapped colors, it is possible to discern how the Viking-Age inhabitants perceived and used color.

The Bead Forum

Elliott, Dolores

2019 Three Essays: Morgan, Polk, and the Erie Canal. *Iroquois Beadwork* 13. Self published, Johnson City, NY.

Contains three articles: "Lewis H Morgan and Iroquois Beadwork" (describes the important role played by Morgan in the promotion of early beadwork); "The Polk Purse" (on the use of Iroquois beadwork in American diplomatic circles in the 1840s); and "Iroquois Beadwork, Niagara Falls, and the Erie Canal" (reveals the importance of the 1825 opening of the Erie Canal in the creation of a market for the earliest Iroquois beadwork). To see other issues in the series and to order, visit <http://www.otsiningo.com/>.



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://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-018-9389-8>.

A microscopic study of 38 composite ornaments from lowland South America housed at the Musée du quai Branly (Paris) reveals how individual beads develop char-

acteristic use-wear in relation to one another and to the strings. Includes necklaces composed of shell, bone, stone, teeth, nuts, seeds, wood, porcelain, and glass beads.

Guglielmi, Alexandra

2018 "Tangled." Roman Personal Ornament in Iron Age Ireland and Southern Scandinavia (100 BC - AD 500). Ph.D. thesis. School of Archaeology, University College Dublin, Dublin.

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

Henderson, J., J. An, and H. Ma

2018 The Archaeometry and Archaeology of Ancient Chinese Glass: A Review. *Archaeometry* 60(1):88-104.

This paper provides a new review of archaeometric research carried out on glass found in China, set in an archaeological context, from its earliest occurrence to the Song dynasty. It discusses chemical and isotopic compositional contrasts in glasses from different periods found in different parts of China, the glasses that were almost certainly made in China and those that were imported.

Koch, Leonie C.

2018 Report on the Vitreous Bird Beads (Vogelperlen). *Arimnestos: Ricerche di Protostoria Mediterranea* 1:227-237.

On glass bird beads recovered from sites in Italy and Greece. Their origin (from Rhodes, elsewhere in the Aegean, or even from Italy?) remains undetermined.

Marshall, L. Wilson

2018 Consumer Choice and Beads in Fugitive Slave Villages in Nineteenth-Century Kenya. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10761-018-0457-2>.

The inter-household distribution of European glass beads in two villages reflects considerable variation in the performance of female identity, suggesting varying norms of feminine adornment.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

2018 On Nueva Cadiz Beads. Paper presented at the 75th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Augusta, Georgia, November 16.

Discusses some misconceptions and points of confusion that have arisen about this particular bead type over the years.

Needell, Carolyn Swan

2018 Cirebon: Islamic Glass from a 10th-Century Shipwreck in the Java Sea. *Journal of Glass Studies* 60:69-113.

Eight varieties of glass beads were identified including oblate specimens decorated with stratified eyes or formed using mosaic cane slices; tubular, conical, and tabular beads with faceted edges; and tiny beads of the far-flung Indo-Pacific type. Indonesia.

Teruzzi, Giorgio, Chiara Colombo, and Irene Mineo

2018 La cartelle veneziane del Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano. *Natura* 108(2).

This special edition of *Natura* presents images of 174 bead sample cards of La Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie on Murano and held by the Natural History Museum in Milan. The cards are supplemented by text concerning the Società, the Milan and other sample card collections, as well as the beadmaking process.



Tryon, Christian A., Jason E. Lewis, Kathryn L. Ranhorn, Amandus Kwekason, Bridget Alex, Myra F. Laird, Curtis W. Marean, Elizabeth Niespolo, Joelle Nivens, and Audax Z.P. Mabulla

2018 Middle and Later Stone Age Chronology of Kisese II Rockshelter (UNESCO World Heritage Kondoa Rock-Art Sites), Tanzania. *PLoS ONE* 13(2): e0192029; <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0192029>

Twenty-nine radiocarbon dates on ostrich eggshell carbonate make Kisese II one of the most robust chronological sequences for understanding archaeological change over the last 47,000 years in East Africa.

Verduci, Josephine

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.

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.

Wilmsen, Edwin, Laure Dussubieux, Thomas Huffman, and Marilee Wood

2018 Chemical Analyses of Glass Beads from Two Early Iron Age Sites in Zimbabwe: Zhizo Hill and Makuru. *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa*; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325827520>

Considers the implications of the results of LA-ICP-MS bead analysis coupled with new radiocarbon dates from Makuru in the interpretation of beads in southern Africa.

Yamazaki, Seria

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.

Who We Are

The Society of Bead Researchers is a non-profit corporation, founded in 1981 to foster research on beads and beadwork of all materials and periods and to expedite the dissemination of the resultant knowledge. Membership is open to all persons involved in the study of beads, as well as those interested in keeping abreast of current trends in bead research. The Society publishes a biannual newsletter, *The Bead Forum*, and an annual peer-reviewed journal, *BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers*. The Society's website address is www.beadresearch.org.

Contents of the newsletter include current research news, listings of recent publications, conference and symposia announcements, and brief articles on various aspects of bead research. Both historic and prehistoric subject materials are welcome.

The deadline for submissions for the next *Bead Forum* is 1 September 2019. Electronic submissions should be in Word for Windows 6.0 or later with no embedded sub-programs such as "End Notes." References cited should be in *Historical Archaeology* format (<http://www.sha.org/documents/SHAStyleGuide-Dec2011.pdf>).

Send electronic or paper submissions to the *Forum* editor:

Christopher DeCorse
Department of Anthropology
209 Maxwell Hall
Syracuse University
Syracuse, NY 13244-1090
crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu

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Officers and Others

President: J. Mark Kenoyer, Professor of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin–Madison; jkenoyer@wisc.edu

Editor: Karlis Karklins, former Head of Material Culture Research, Parks Canada; karlis4444@gmail.com

Secretary/Treasurer: Alice Scherer, Founder, Center for the Study of Beadwork; alice@europa.com

Newsletter Editor: Christopher DeCorse, Professor of Anthropology, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University; crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu

Newsletter Design, Layout, and Mailing: Alice Scherer

Journal Layout and Printing Preparation: David Weisel

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Society of Bead Researchers, PO Box 13719, Portland, OR 97213
<http://www.beadresearch.org> • <http://www.beadresearchjournal.org>