EAST ASIA

The countries covered in this section include: China, Japan, Korea (North and South), Mongolia, eastern Russia (Siberia), Taiwan, and Tibet. See also the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General and Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

**Allen, Jamey D.**


Provides an excellent overview of the subject with large images of the different types. Tibet.

**An Jiayao**


Chronological and stylistic study of glass eye beads excavated in China from the late Spring and Autumn Period to the Western Han (5th-1st centuries BC) with a preliminary discussion about their parallels.


A short history of glass in China in the light of textual and archaeological evidence which includes a discussion on glass eye beads (pp. 17-27).


Over 150,000 glass beads were excavated from a temple in China built in AD 516 and destroyed in 534. Most are tiny, made from soda glass high in alumina and low in lime, a typically Indian composition. Perhaps imported by Indian Buddhist monks. Similar beads occur in Korea.

Part of the discussion centers on the large number of Indo-Pacific glass beads found at the Yongning temple in Luoyang, Henan Province, China. Considering the existence of the contact between Southeast Asia and the many exotic glass finds in southeast China, the conclusion that the introduction of all the exotic glass into China was via Central Asia through the region of Xinjiang seems unconvincing.


Offers a good overview of a variety of beads found in China dating back to 600 BC, their origins, and chemical composition.

**Aya, Saitô and Tamura Tomomi**


Chiba prefecture, Japan. In Japanese.

**Barnes, Gina L.**


In Kofun-period Japan (AD 250-710), beadstone (jadeite, green tuff, and jasper) functioned in contexts of both funerary ritual and landscape worship.

**Bartholomew, Terese Tse**


Discusses the symbolism of carvings on two strings of Chinese Buddhist prayer beads.

**Bausch, Ilona R.**


Focuses on the conditions behind the consumption, circulation, and production of objects, including beads and pendants, from exotic materials, particularly jadeite and amber derived from unique and spatially limited source areas: the Japan Sea Coast and the Pacific Coast, respectively.
2010 Jade Landscapes: Changing Social Values of Jade in Jomon Japan. In *Studies of Landscape History on East Asian Inland Seas*, edited by Keisuke Makibayashi and Megumi Uchikado, pp. 57-68. Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto. Argues that jade derived from the Hokuriku region played an important part in the “mental” landscape and identity in Jomon Japan, but that its precise meaning and social context have been through time. Examples of jadeite pendants and beads are illustrated.

2011 The Materiality and Social Value of Amber Objects During the Middle Jomon Period in Japan. In *The End of Our Fifth Decade*, edited by Corrie Bakels and Hans Kamermans, pp. 221-234. Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia 43/44. Deals with the materiality of amber, suggesting how its unique physical attributes and the use of ornaments made of this specific material may have mediated social relations in the hunter-gatherer communities of Jomon Japan, as well as their possible role in creating specific identities.

2012 The Materiality and Social Value of Amber Objects during the Middle Jomon Period in Japan. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 43/44:221-234; https://www.academia.edu/15048723/. This paper focuses on the interregional, long-distance exchange networks during the period ca. 3500-2500 BC with regards to amber, an important but frequently overlooked exchange item which was frequently made into beads and pendants.


Bobrov, V.V., P.V. Volkov, and P.V. German
2010 The Utinka Burial. *Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 38(4):76-84. A Middle Bronze Age burial in the Achinsk-Mariinsk forest-steppe of southwestern Siberia, Russia, was found in association with steatite beads and unusual pendants in the form of a bear and a bird.

Braghin, Cecelia

2002 Polychrome and Monochrome Glass of the Warring States and Han Periods. In *Chinese Glass: Archaeological Studies on the Uses and Social Context of Glass Artefacts from*
Includes a discussion of glass eye beads that are the earliest glass finds in China to date. Investigating their distribution in China and comparing them to the beads found in the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Asia, Braghin concludes that the glass eye beads of the Eastern Zhou were introduced into China from outside via Central Asia.

**Brosseder, Ursula B.**

Illustrates the various glass and stone beads that accompanied burials with belt plaques in association. The sites include Dyrestui and Ivolga in the Republic of Buriatiia, and a site in Belokamenka.


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.

**Bunker, E.C. with J.C.Y. Watt, and Zhixin Sun**

A cylindrical bone bead with the carved motif of a mythological raptor-headed creature from northwest China, 4th-3rd centuries BC (pp. 172f., no. 59), is so far unique but similar motifs occur on belt plaques and tattoos.

**Bychkov, O.V.**

Discusses the glass factories in Irkutsk, Siberian Russia, that produced beads for the local and Alaskan trade starting in 1784.

**Chen Huei Yun, Kathy**
Explores the way in which the visual patterns on the glass beads utilized by the indigenous Paiwanese peoples of Taiwan encode meanings.

**Chen, Hueiyun**
Several chapters discuss cultural semiotic systems related to beads, the cultural values conveyed by Paiwanese beads, and the historical development of local bead production. Taiwan.

**Childs-Johnson, Elizabeth**
Among the jade ornaments associated with Late Neolithic burials in China – specifically those of the Liangzhu culture (ca. 3300-2300/2100 BCE) – are beads, necklaces, and both awl-shaped and zoomorphic pendants.

**Collaborative Archaeological Team, Early Qin Culture and Zhangjiachuan County Museum**
Excavation of Tomb M6 revealed the presence of beads of various materials: glass, faience, carnelian, and turquoise. Many beads adorned a chariot in Tomb M14.

The vertical pit tombs at the site yielded many funerary objects including chariots. Chariot no. 2 from Tomb M18 was decorated with lacquer, blue and purple glass beads, iron ornaments with gold foil, and bronze and silver ornaments.

**Craig, Jennifer**
Investigate the role of bead production and trade during the early Ming Dynasty as a means of elaborating on possible trading routes and systems at the time of Zheng He.

**Davis-Kimball, Jeannine**
2000  The Beiram Mound: A Nomadic Cultic Site in the Altai Mountains (Western Mongolia). In *Kurgans, Ritual Sites, and Settlements: Eurasian Bronze and Iron Age*, edited by
An isolated stone-covered mound contained over 4,000 artifacts of a votive nature, including beads of turquoise-colored glass, carnelian, and wood, as well as 40-45 small white glass seed beads and several cowries. It had been used for millennia.

Davydova, A.V. and Sergey S. Miniaev
Ornaments found at a cemetery in the Buryatia Republic in eastern Russia include beads of glass, various stones, bronze, and bone. In Russian with English summary

Derevianko, A.P. and E.P. Rybin
Discusses the bone and tooth pendants recovered from the Kara-Bom site in the Altai region of Siberia and then provides a discourse on ornaments and symbolic behavior in the Early Upper Paleolithic of South Siberia, Russia.

Derevyanko, A.P. and D. Dorj
Presents an overview of early cultures in Kazakhstan, southern Siberia, and Mongolia. Beads and pendants of shell, bone, perforated teeth, and ostrich eggshell from selected sites are discussed.

Dong Junqing, Yang Yiming, and Feng Enxue
Presents the results of XRD and XRFS analysis of the fine glass beads of the Six Dynasties excavated from the Leijiaping site in China and discusses their features as well as material. In Chinese.

Douglas, Janet, B. McCarthy, and I. Lee

Dovgalyuk, N.P.
About beads recovered from a site in Western Siberia, Russia.

Describes glass beads recovered from a site in Western Siberia, Russia.

**Dovgalyuk, N.P. and L.V. Tataurova**

2010  Ñòåêëÿííûå бусы из слоев сельских поселений среднего прииртышья как источник для реконструкции торговых связей Русских переселенцев xvii-xviii веков [Glass Beads from Russian Villages in the Middle Irtysch Area with Reference to the Trade Links of Russian Settlers in 17th-18th Century Siberia]. *Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology of Eurasia* 42(2):37-45.

Sets forth the results of morphological, technological, and chemical analyses of glass beads from Russian sites of the 17th-18th centuries in the Middle Irtysch region of western Siberia. Based on the recovered date, the origin of the beads is assessed and trade links are tentatively reconstructed.

**Fairservis, Walter Ashlin, Jr.**

1993  *Archaeology of the Southern Gobi of Mongolia.* Carolina Academic Press, Durham, NC.

Contains a section on beads.

**Fedorchenko, Alexander Yu.**


Reports on the series of stone beads, pendants, and plaques recovered from the Ushki sites complex in Central Kamchatka, Russia. Also discusses production technology. In Russian with short English summary.

2016  Novyye nakhodki kamennykh ukrasheniy v VI paleolitchenskom sloye stoyanki Ushki-I (Kamchatka) [New Finds of Stone Ornaments from the VI Paleolithic Cultural Layer at Ushki-I Site (Kamchatka)]. In *Aktual’naya arheologiya 3. Novyye interpretatsii arkheologicheskikh dannikh*, edited by V.A. Alyoshin, pp. 119-122. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg.

Brief article on the soft-stone beads and pendants recovered from a Paleolithic level at a site in eastern Siberia, Russia.

Discusses the stone beads and pendants that relate to the Late Ushki Culture of far-eastern Siberia, Russian Federation. In Russian.

Fedorchenko, A. Yu., M.B. Kozlikin, and N.E. Belousova
2017    Технология изготовления костяных орудий и украшений начала верхнего палеолита из центрального зала Денисовой пещеры (по материалам полевых работ 2016 года) [Production Techniques of Early Upper Paleolithic Tools and Ornaments from the Main Chamber of Denisova Cave (Based on Fieldwork in 2016)]. In Новые материалы и методы археологического исследования. От археологических данных к историческим реконструкциям [New Materials and Methods of Archaeological Research. From Archaeological Data to Historical Reconstructions], edited by V.E. Rodinkova and A.N. Fedorina, pp. 42-44. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archeology, Moscow.

The ornaments from layer 11 in the Denisova Cave, located in the Altai mountains of Siberia, Russia, are of several functional types: flat and dimensional beads, holed beads, pendants with circular grooves or one drilled hole, plaques with two holes, and an ornamented plate.

Fedorchenko, A. Yu., M.B. Kozlikin, and M.V. Shun’kov
2017    Персональные украшения начала верхнего палеолита из центрального зала Денисовой пещеры (по материалам полевых работ 2016-2017 гг.) [Personal Ornaments from the Early Upper Palaeolithic Deposits in the Main Chamber of Denisova Cave (Based on Research Data from the 2016-2017 Excavations)]. In Труды V (XXI) Всероссийского археологического съезда в Барнауле — Белокурихе [ Proceedings of the V (XXI) All-Russian Archaeological Congress in Barnaul - Belokurikha], edited by A.P. Derevjanko and A.A. Tishkin, pp. 105-109. Altai State University, Barnaul.

More on the bone, ivory, egg shell, and soft-stone beads and pendants from the Denisova Cave in Siberia.

Francis, Peter, Jr.

Beads in a culture where they were, exceptionally, not associated with costume.


Summary of the published and some unpublished material on the origin, manufacture, and trade of glass beads in China.

On the little-known Chinese glass bead industry, which goes back more than two and a half millennia and was one of the four or five most important bead industries of all time.

Covers the sorry state of our knowledge of Chinese glass beads. Illustrated with 14 color photos.

On beads of “Peking glass” (Chinese glass made without lead), their history, use as “court beads,” provenance, and trade to the Philippines, Southeast Asia, Mexico, and North America.

Translucent red beads, colored with copper, popular during the 11th-17th centuries, and blue “Let” beads, both traded by the Chinese in Southeast Asia.

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 Chinese glass beads.

Furihata, Junko and Takayashu Koezuka
Japan; ca. 3rd-6th centuries.

Furihata, Junko and Masanori Sato
Japan; 7th and early 8th centuries.

Gan Fuxi, Cheng Huangsheng, Hu Yongqing, Ma Bo, and Gu Donghong

Gansu sheng wenwu kaogu yanjiusuo
Located in Gansu Province and dating to 350 BCE, the cemetery is situated between Qin territory and Xirong grassland and the burial objects reflect an influence from both cultures. This book includes an archaeological report and images of the recovered objects including beads. In Chinese.

Gao, Z.
Mainly on eye beads in China. In Chinese.

Glover, Lauren and J.M. Kenoyer
Analyses of a sample of 68 carnelian and agate beads from Korea’s late Proto-Three Kingdoms and Three Kingdoms period (CE 100-668) provide evidence for long-distance exchange with South Asia. Much information on drilling techniques.

Gupta, S.
Glass beads.

Hajime, Takioto
Japan. In Japanese.

Han Han (Luo Yuan Yuan)

Hao, Shou-Gang, Xue-Ping Ma, Si-Xun Yuan, and John Southon
2001  The Donghulin Woman from Western Beijing: 14C Age and an Associated Compound Shell Necklace. Antiquity 75(289):517-522.
Reports on AMS radiocarbon dating of a perforated gastropod shell necklace associated with a woman’s skeleton, China. A photograph of the necklace and close-up views of the shells are included.
Hector, Valerie

Henan Pro vincial Institute of Archaeology and San menxia City Archaeological Team
Report on the excavation of 13 burials of the late Western Zhou Period (8th century BC) of which three were high-ranking persons with rich assemblages of carnelian and faience beads and jades. English and Japanese abstracts.

Heo, Jina
2020 Symbolic Bead Exchange and Polity Interaction in Mahan Civilization (c. 100 CE-300 CE), South Korea. Archaeological Research in Asia 23; https://www.academia.edu/43302016/.
Mahan elites used beads as means to display social status, to communicate with trading partners (or peers), and to share ideology. The symbolic beading styles display a distinct spatial distribution pattern along with other elite goods, such as mound tombs and ceremonial pottery, which reflect the formation of interaction spheres.

Hommel, Peter and Margaret Sax
The use of different bead materials and forms suggests a trend to centralized production and control of manufacture, particularly from the later 10th century BC. The authors correlate a move towards readily manufactured materials with evidence for widespread elite intermarriage, and consider a possible tension between production and the socio-political strategies of the Zhou court. China.

Hong-En Jiang, Bo Wang, Xiao Li, En-Guo Lü, and Cheng-Sen Li
Three clusters of necklaces made of involucres of Job’s tears and glazed beads were found in a cemetery in northwest China. These items are the most convincing evidence of the use of Job’s tears as beads in earlier times. Necklaces made of Job’s tears are considered to have a connection with the Buddhist culture.

Hui Li
An in depth study of early glass and faience eye beads and tubes in China and neighboring countries. Well illustrated.

**Hung, Hsiao-chun and Peter Bellwood**

Provides further evidence for the existence of a prehistoric sea-based route of contact, complementary to that focused on the Asian mainland, and incorporating Taiwan and the coastlines of the South China Sea.

**Hung, Hsiao-chun and Chin-yung Chao**

Recent research focusing on newly excavated sites such as Jiuxianglan shows that the Metal Age in Taiwan began around 400 BC, much earlier than was previously thought. Includes a discussion of glass and agate/carnelian beads and nephrite pendants.

**Hung Shih Chang (Hongshi Zhang)**

Presents a history of dZi beads and legends about them. Various patterns are shown, and there is a review of the five production methods. Information is also provided on how to distinguish real dZi from fakes. Well illustrated in color. The text is primarily in Chinese with some English translation.

**Janz, Lisa, Robert G. Elston, and George S. Burr**

The East Asian ostrich was thought to have become extinct sometime in the Late Pleistocene. This article summarizes previous radiometric dates for ostrich eggshell and presents 15 new calibrated accelerator mass spectrometry dates, indicating that the ostrich survived in Mongolia and northern China until at least 8.9 ka BP.

**Janz, Lisa, James K. Feathers, and George S. Burr**

New radiocarbon and luminescence dates on collections from the Gobi Desert of Mongolia and China reveal that Accelerator Mass Spectrometry and luminescence are highly complementary.
methods and produce results consistent with expected archaeological ages, while ostrich eggshell dates (derived from beads and shell fragments) were older than the associated site assemblages.

**Jia Pu**

Discusses a well preserved necklace of the Late Western Zhou Dynasty found at Sanmenxia City, Guo State, China. It is composed of jade, carnelian, and turquoise beads and jade huangs (pendants).

**Kaneko Akihiko**


**Kashin, V.A.**

The flat circular shell beads found with the burials in northeastern Siberia, Russia, were all likely sewn to garments.

**Katsuhiko, Ōga**

**Katsuhiko, Ōga and Sunil Gupta**

Focuses on the identifying the sources of the Indo-Pacific beads found at numerous Yayoi sites in Japan,
The discovery of ostrich-eggshell beads in Upper Paleolithic sites supports the conclusion that this raw material was the basis of personal ornament production – along with softer types of stone, bone, ivory and antler – in Transbaikalia, and the main basis in Mongolia and China, with few exceptions. In Russian.

The discovery of an ostrich-eggshell bead in AH3 at KG5, dating to approximately 13,000 B.P., indicates that a tradition of bead manufacture may have existed in Mongolia throughout the Upper Paleolithic.

Kidder, J.E., Jr.
A 6th-century stone coffin – likely that of Emperor Sushun – uncovered in Nara Prefecture, Japan, contained more than 10,000 glass beads, as well as metal beads and pendants, mostly gold.

Kilunovskaya, Marina and Pavel Leus
Grave goods include beads and pendants of carnelian, argillite, fish vertebrae, animal teeth, antler, glass, gold, and bronze, as well as perforated cowry shells and their bronze imitations.

Kim, Christopher F.
2012 Early Chinese Lead-Barium Glass: Its Production and Use from the Warring States to Han Periods (475 BCE-220 CE);
A detailed discussion of lead-barium glass which was commonly used to produce beads in China during the period under discussion.

Kim, Elaine
Introduces the reader to the World Jewellery Museum established in Seoul in 2004 by Lee Kang-won, followed by a lengthy discussion of the ancient and modern bead culture of Korea, as well as beads made by contemporary Korean artists and jewelry designers.

**Komoto, M.**
Japan. In Japanese.

**Kradin, N.N. and A.L. Ivliev**
Illustrates two glass beads (p. 473, fig. 10), ca. 10th century.

**Kwan, Simon**
This massive volume contains much useful information on ancient Chinese beads, including the chemical composition of the glasses. While the body of the text is in Chinese, the captions of the objects illustrated in the extensive catalog that comprises the bulk of the book are also in English. Lavishly illustrated in color. China.

**Kwan, Simon (transl. by Jeffrey A. Keller)**

**Lam, Peter Y.K. (ed.)**
On jade beads and related ornamental items recovered from burials in one of the earliest jade-using Neolithic cultures of China.

**Lankton, James**
Identifies the kind of information researchers can extract from beads using Korean National Treasure 634 as an example. Korea.

Lankton, James W., Ch. Amartuvshin, B. Gratuze, and W. Honeychurch

Lankton, James W. and Marjorie Bernbaum

K.N.T. 634, a dark blue glass bead adorned with mosaic decorations of a bird, a flowering tree, and a human face, was found in a 5th-6th centuries Korean tomb. This bead suggests its meaning by how and where it was made, and what its images may represent.

Lankton, J.W., I.S. Lee, and J.D. Allen

Close inspection and scientific analysis of five polychrome glass beads recovered from tombs in Gyeongju, Korea, suggests several beadmaking sites and techniques, both local and foreign.

Lbova, Lyudmila V.

A series of objects identified as personal ornaments (beads and pendants included) are associated with the blade industries of the initial stage of the Upper Paleolithic (ca. 40/50,000-30/25,000 years BCE) in southern Siberia. In Russian with English abstract.

Lee, Insook
Describes and illustrates the earliest known glass from Korea, including beads probably imported from India and glass vessels which came on the transcontinental Silk Road.

Discusses lead, potash, and soda glasses, as well as Indonesian Jatim glass beads in Korea, coil beads, cornerless-cube beads, gold-foil glass beads, and melon beads.

Briefly discusses and illustrates several necklaces of glass beads found in Silla Kingdom tombs of the 5th-6th centuries, Korea.

Lee, I.S. and M.T. Wypyski

Lee, Song-Ran
Explores the lineage of mosaic beads, especially eye and twined-round beads, by considering a global perspective. In Korean with English summary.

Lepper, Bradley
The burial of a boy uncovered at Mal’ta in southern Siberia and attributed to the Paleolithic period was accompanied by various objects including a necklace of 120 ivory beads as well as bird and figure-8 pendants.

Leus, Pavel M.
A female burial (no. 9) at the Terezin cemetery (ca. 200-1 BC) was accompanied by a necklace of glass beads and pendants. A bronze imitation of a cowrie shell was found with burial 12.

Li, Feng, Steven L. Kuhn, Ofer Bar-Yosef, Fu-you Chen, Fei Peng, and Xing Gao
Typical Upper Paleolithic cultural remains recovered in the study area include body decorations such as ostrich-eggshell beads and one freshwater-shell bead fragment.
Necklaces and pendants were made of semi-precious stones, including coral, lapis lazuli, agate, jasper, rock crystal, and kyanite, threaded together on silk with rubies and sapphires. Dominant colors denoted the rank of the wearer.

Lin, Tung Kuang
2001 The Gzi Beads of Tibet. The Art of Tibet, Taipei, Taiwan.
A thorough, well-illustrated survey of old dZi beads. English and Chinese text.

Liu, Robert K.
Discusses the range of prehistoric faience and glass beads and other artifacts found with them.
Also illegal excavations and trade, and modern fakes and replicas. China.

An update on the 1995 article with more emphasis on Zhou faience and glass beads and ornaments with a discussion of problems of provenance, dating, and looting. China.

These are composite glazed beads with a sintered faience core. While faience beads are self-glaizing, these beads are treated with applied multiple low-fired glazes which allow the raised cone decorations typical of these beads to be formed.

Discusses Chinese beads made for trade to China’s numerous minorities and for export.

Provides an overview of the beads of glass, faience, frit, and other silicate materials that were made in China during the Zhou Dynasty (1046-256 BCE) with notes on production techniques.

Presents a well-illustrated survey of the beads of faience, glassy faience, composite, frit, and glass made during China’s Zhou dynasty.

Liu, S., Q.H. Li, F. Gan, P. Zhang, and J.W. Lankton
Explores the major, minor, and some trace elements of 65 glass beads from 18 oasis sites both north and south of the Taklamakan Desert, the ancient center of the Silk Routes linking East and West. The samples date from the Warring States period (475-2211 BCE) to the Tang dynasty (618-907 CE).

**Liu Yunhui**


**Lullo, Sheri A. and Leslie V. Wallace (eds.)**


Contains 10 chapters that examine the significance of adornment to the shaping of identity in mortuary contexts within Central and East Asia and brings these perspectives into dialogue with current scholarship in other worldwide regions. Those dealing with beads and pendants are individually listed elsewhere in this bibliography.

**Miller, Bryan K., Jamsranjav Bayarsaikhan, Prokopy B. Konovalov, Tseveendorj Egiimaa, Judy Logan, and Michelle Machicek**

2009  *Xiongnu Constituents of the High Mountains: Results of the Mongol-American Khovd Archaeology Project, 2008.*  *The Silk Road* 7:8-20.

Excavations at the small burial ground of Shombuuzyin-belchir in western Mongolia produced beads of amber, alabaster, ceramic, and glass.

**Miniaev, Sergey S.**


Beads of glass, various stones, bronze, bone, and horn were found at a cemetery in the Buryatia Republic in eastern Russia.


Examines belts decorated with bronze and iron beads and cowrie shells found lying over the pelvic bones or along the femurs of individuals buried in satellite graves associated with large, mounded Xiongnu graves in the Trans-Baikal area in Russia.
Grave No. 4 at the Daram site contained a number of talc and carnelian beads attributed to the 8th-7th centuries BC. Substance identification is provided in Osanai (2016) in the Archaeometric section.

Mizoguchi, Koji

Mention is made of comma-shaped beads of jade as well as beads of green tuff, talc, and glass from the Final Yayoi and Early Kofun periods.

Mori, T.

Japan. In Japanese.

Nakamura, Daisuke
2012 *The Diversity of Mortuary Practice Acceptance at the Beginning of the Yayoi Period.* In *Coexistence and Cultural Transmission in East Asia,* edited by Naoko Matsumoto, Hidetaka Bessho, and Makoto Tomii, pp. 223-256. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Concentrates on tubular jasper beads in Korea during the Korean Bronze Age which are considered to be status symbols.

Nakamura, Daisuke, Teshuo Warashina, Tomomi Tamura, and Yuji Koizumi
2014 *Beads Trade and Shibagahara Tumulus.* *Saitama University Review* (Faculty of Liberal Arts) 50(1):121-134.

Japan.

Nanjing Museum

Report of the excavation of three tombs that belonged to the family of Gao Song, a famous officer of the Eastern Jin dynasty (317-420), China. They contained large amounts of jade carvings (figs. 23-40, 96-107), gold and silver ornaments (figs. 41-60, 108-117), and faience beads (figs. 66, 118). In Chinese.
Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties
Japan.

Japan; ca. 3rd-6th centuries.

Japan.

Nelson, Sarah M.
Mention is made of tubular and comma-shaped (gokok) beads of nephrite and amazonite from the period 2000-500 BC (p. 132).

Discusses the chronological sequence of beads and pendants of greenstone, glass, and gold in early Korea.

Oda, Fujio
Various forms of beads were found at the sites including comma-, mortar-, and barrel-shaped, as well as cylindrical and round forms. Materials include jasper, jadeite, mica schist, and glass.

Oga, Katsuhiko
Japan. In Japanese.

Oga, K. and S. Gupta
An artifactual signature of early long-distance trade in the Indian Ocean is observed in the distribution of Indo-Pacific beads.

**Oga, Katsuhiko and Tomomi Tamura**


Most ancient glass beads in Japan were brought there by long-distance ocean trade in the BCE-CE transition. This study categorizes the beads on the basis of chemical composition.

**Otsubo, T.**


**Pei-Fen Hong**


In Chinese.

**Pei-Fen Hong and Tien-Li Chen**


**Peng, Zicheng**


Investigations show that the beads “are mainly made of clastic quartz” and are not glassy.

**Pitarch Martí, Africa, Yi Wei, Xing Gao, Fuyou Chen, and Francesco d’Errico**


Analysis of six beads dated to ca. 31 kyr cal BP which exhibit well-preserved red pigment residues indicates that they are intentionally colored body ornaments. This is the earliest evidence from Eastern Asia of a communication technology (the production of artificially colored beads) that has allowed humans to further complexify the messages conveyed by personal ornaments, and associate, to some extent, the performance characteristics of beads and pigments.
Pitulko, Vladimir V., Elena Yu. Pavlova, and Varvara V. Ivanova
The Yana site, which dates to \(~28,500 \textsuperscript{14}C \text{BP}\), is located in eastern Siberia. It has yielded one of the world’s largest collections of Paleolithic beads. There are two kinds: simple rounded beads, mostly ivory, and tubular bone beads with incisions around the middle. In Russian with English abstract.

Pitulko, Vladimir V., Elena Yu. Pavlova, Pavel A. Nikolskiy, and Varvara V. Ivanova
Dated to about 28,000 B.P., the site contained a stunning assemblage of ornamented and symbolic objects, the earliest art to be excavated in the Arctic zone. Decorated beads and pendants connect the site to the Eurasian Upper Palaeolithic, while other forms and ornaments are unparalleled.

2018  Женский головной убор монгольского времени из Верхнего Приобья / A Mongolian Era Female Headdress from the Upper Ob Basin. *Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 46(4):74-82.
The undisturbed burial of an adult female uncovered at Krokhalevka-5 in Siberia wore a bocca-type headdress adorned with large glass and stone beads, as well as small glass beads. The burial dates to the 13th-14th centuries. English abstract.

Prussing, Chris
Intricate cloisonné beads in Japan track the 19th-century upheavals in technological development and society. While late Edo Japan had developed its own aesthetic based upon Chinese sources, the Meiji quest for Western technology produced a uniquely Japanese cloisonné industry unmatched elsewhere in the world.

Qian Cheng, Jinlong Guo, Huajie Zhang, and Bo Wang

Rawson, Jessica

Among other things, this article discusses carnelian beads, their source, and their use in the development of burial dress in northern China. Many elaborate ornaments are depicted and comparative material is provided. There is an extensive bibliography which lists many relevant Chinese publications.


Recent excavations at Liangdaicun near Hancheng in Shanxi province, China, have revealed a Zhou taste for ritual display with exotic materials, such as gold, carnelian, and iron. Particular attention is given to beads of carnelian and faience employed with cowries.

Rybin, Evgeny P.

The traits include two types of adornments: ostrich egg-shell beads and tubular bone beads with circularly incised grooves.

Saitou, Aya and Tomomi Tamura

Japan.

Sasō, Mamoru

The objects unearthed from ritual sites on Okinoshima are mainly mirrors, beads, weapons and tools, which are similar to grave goods found in mounded tombs. The beads include those of jadeite, jasper, agate, rock crystal, and glass in comma-shaped, cylindrical, round, and mortar-shaped forms; 4th-9th centuries.

Séfériadès, Michel Louis
2004 An Aspect of Neolithisation in Mongolia: The Mesolithic-Neolithic Site of Tamsagbulag (Dornod District). Documenta Praehistorica 31:139-149.

Illustrates a necklace of stag canines, as well as plate and tubular shell beads from a site in eastern Mongolia.
Shen, Hsueh-man (ed.)
Spectacular treasures of the Liao Dynasty, the ruling clan of the Khitan people, steppe nomads in Inner Mongolia. Agate and rock crystal bead necklaces (nos. 32, 33) and amber necklaces with zoomorphic spacers and amulets (no. 37). At least some of the amber is Baltic, traded through Uighur and Persian emissaries and Buddhist missionaries from Central Asia.

Shinohara, Yûichi
The ritual items include beads in comma-shaped, cylindrical, round, disc, and mortar-shaped forms. Thorough report which includes information about manufacturing techniques and chronology.

Shiu, M.-J.
2005  *The Paiwanese Glass Bead*. Taipei, Taiwan.

Shoda, S.
South Korea; in Japanese.

South Korea; in Korean.

South Korea; in Korean.

Shunkov, M.V., A.Yu. Fedorchenko, and M.B. Kozlikin
Investigation of the Pleistocene deposits from layer 11 in the South Chamber of Denisova Cave revealed pendants made of animal teeth, soft stone, mollusk shell, and mammoth ivory, as well as tubular beads of bone.
The manufacture of ornaments involved the use of a great variety of materials: soft gemstones, tubular bones of mammals and birds, teeth of herbivorous and carnivorous mammals, ivory, and freshwater-clam shell. The ornaments are of several functional types: flat and dimensional beads; holed beads; pendants with the circular grooves or with one drilled hole; and plaques with two holes. English abstract.

Shuwen Pei, Xing Gao, Huimin Wang, Kathleen Kuman, Christopher J. Bae Fyou Chen, Ying Guan, Yue Zhang, Xiaoling Zhang, Fei Peng, and Xiaoli Li
Reports new findings from a multidisciplinary research project conducted at the Shuidonggou (Choei-tong-keou) site complex in northern China, a series of localities that date from the initial Late Palaeolithic to the Neolithic. The sites yielded more than 50,000 artifacts, including 80 ostrich eggshell beads. These are finely-perforated and polished, and most are colored with red ocher.

So, Jenny F.
Concludes that the colorful material choices and personal regalia designs of the Western Zhou peoples reveals complex cultural encounters with peripheral peoples that had a lasting impact on early Chinese artistic and ritual history, well beyond the short life span of the personal regalia.

Soenov, V.I. and G.A. Vinokurova
On the beads from cemeteries in the Altai region of southern Siberia. In Russian.

Sugiyama Shigetsugu
In addition to bowl fragments, a piece of a small silver bead and 13 fragments of faceted glass beads were found as one-of-a-kind relics at Munakata Okinoshima Site No. 8. It is uncertain if the beads were initially ritually hung from tree branches or in a sack that was buried.

**Tamura, Tomomi**  
2010  

2013  

2015  

**Tamura, Tomomi and Yasuharu Hoshino**  
2014  

**Tan Ying-Jie, Sun Xiu-Ren, Zhao Hong-Guang, and Gan Zhi-Geng**  
1995  
Presents a brief overview of the ornaments found with burials in the Pingyang Cemetery in Manchuria. Included are beads of gold, bronze, and turquoise (pp. 240-244).

**Tanizawa, Ari**  
2019  
Examines the transformation of the exchange network that covered western Japan during the Yayoi-Kofun transitional period by focusing on imported glass beads and domestically produced curved beads.

**Tien-Li Chen and Pei-Fen Hong**  
2008  
Tishkin, Alexei A.
Grave goods include an assortment of glass and stone beads and a stone pendant.

Tomomi, Tamura

Uchiyama, Junzo and Ilona Bausch
Jadeite and amber pendants had a broad circulation during the Jamon period (ca. 15,000-3,000 BP). This report investigates who was in charge of the trade and under what cultural context, and to what extent it was a catalyst for changes in society and landscape use.

Valiulina, S.I., P.V. Mandryka, P.O. Senotrusova, and A.A. Trifonov
2017 Бусы населения Нижнего Приангарья в развитом средневековье (по материалам могильника Проспихинская Шивера-IV) [Beads of the Population of the Lower Angara Region in the High Middle Ages (by Materials from Prospikhinskaya Shivera-IV Burial Ground)]. In *“Summa technologiarum”: by homilies of Theophilus Presbyter*, edited by Roman A. Rabinovich, pp. 311-324. Stratum plus 5.
Presents a comprehensive analysis of the beads of glass, earthenware, and stone recovered from a burial ground of the 11th-14th centuries in Central Siberia. Includes chemical analysis. In Russian.

Wang, C.X., Zhang Yue, Gao Xing, Zhang Xiaoling, and Wang Huimin
Northern China.

Wang Bingshu
2006 Shilun lingxing wangwen qingtingyan gu boli zai sichun diqu cunzai qingkang – cong sichuan daxue bowuguan guancang gu boli zhong dechu de yidian qishi [Study of Ancient Glass Eye Beads with Rhombic Patterns in Sichun]. In *chuanda shixue* [Historiography in Sichuan University], by Huo Wei and Huang Wei. Kaoguxue juang,
Wang Bo and Lu Lipeng
On the glass beads recovered from the two cemeteries in western China including chemical analysis.

Wang, ChunXue, Yue Zhang, Xing Gao, XiaoLing Zhang, and HuiMin Wang
Discusses the production techniques for the eggshell beads found at the Shuidonggou (SDG) site, Ningxia Province, China, and dated to the Early Holocene (< 10 ka BP).

Wang, Kuan-Wen
2014 Glass Beads in Early Iron Age Taiwan (the 1st Millennium AD). Glass News 35:9-11.
This research studies glass beads from seven Iron Age sites on Taiwan in an attempt to determine the provenance and hence the exchange, consumption, and production of glass beads during the 1st millennium AD in Taiwan and the interaction with the South China Sea network.
Investigates the exchange of glass beads and their use in Taiwan from the Iron Age (ca. late 1st millennium BC - mid-2nd millennium AD) to the early modern period (ca. AD 1600-1900) by revisiting the archaeological and historical records.

Wang, Kuan-Wen and Caroline Jackson
Reviews the chemical compositions of glass in Taiwan, Southeast Asia, and southern China in an attempt to understand the potential relationships between the three regions.
Wang, Kuan-Wen, Kun-Hsiu Lee, Kwang-Tzuu Chen, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, and Caroline Jackson
Analysis of glass beads and beadmaking waste recovered from an Iron-Age site on Taiwan reveals that there is not a complete match of the chemical composition and the microstructure of the finished beads and waste. Therefore local production of beads here is not supported by the evidence and the finished beads may have been imported from the South China Sea region.

Wei, Yi, Francesco d’Errico, and Xing Gao
Discusses the status of research on Paleolithic ornaments in China and compares it to that in the West.

Wei, Yi, Francesco d’Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, Fei Peng, Fuyou Chen, and Xing Gao
Based on microscopic examination, morphometric analysis, and experimental replication, the authors identify clear differences in morphology, size, technology, and style which support the hypothesis that several human groups visited the Shuidonggou site and used OES beads as an information technology about 31 ka cal B.P.

Wei, Yi, Francesco d’Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, Feng Li, and Xing Gao
Reappraisal of the site chronology in the light of available radiocarbon evidence suggests an age of at least 34-33 cal kyr BP for layer CL3. This makes the *C. fluminea* recovered from CL3 one of the earliest instances of personal ornamentation and the earliest example of a shell bead from China.

*Wenwu*
Report of the excavation of tomb M113 of the late Western Zhou period (8th century BC), China, which contained an assemblage of carnelian beads and jade plaques (fig. 28, p. 16). In Chinese.
A couple of paragraphs are devoted to the necklaces found at a cemetery attributed to the early Ordos Bronze culture in China including an elaborate one composed of agate, turquoise, and rock crystal beads.

Xiaoqi Wang, Yun’ao He, and Yuan Lin

The site produced glass beads dated to the 3rd-10th centuries AD. They were mostly monochrome dark red, translucent blue, opaque yellow and translucent green, many of them remarkably tiny, and composed of Na₂O-Al₂O₃-CaO-SiO₂ glass, but their origin remains unclear.

Xu Xiaodong

Amber in China reached a peak during the Liao Dynasty (907-1125) founded by the nomadic Qidan people on the northern frontier. Carved ornaments reflect Chinese, nomadic, and Western cultures. Beads analyzed were of amber from the Baltic, indicating long-distance trade conducted by nomads and other intermediaries, whose activities are mentioned in records of tribute offerings.

Yang, Yimin, Lihua Wang, Shuya Wei, Guoding Songa, J. Mark Kenoyer, Tiqiao Xiao, Jian Zhu, and Changsui Wang

Synchrotron radiation microcomputed tomography and μ-probe energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence are used to determine the chemical composition, microstructure, and manufacturing technology of four dragonfly-eye beads dated stylistically to the Middle and Late Warring State Period (475-221 BC).

Yoneda, K.

Japan. In Japanese.
Zhang Hongshi
1997  *Cuican liuli zhanguo gu zhu / Chinese Warring State Glass Beads.* Lost City, Taipei.
A detailed study of Warring States glass beads with numerous color illustrations. In Chinese.

Zhang Zhiguo and Ma Qinglin
Discusses the chemical composition and manufacturing technology.

Zhao Deyun
Notes that compound-eye beads unearthed in China may be classified into nine types according to different manufacturing techniques, each type possessing unique chronological sequences as well as regions of prevalence.

Etched carnelian beads unearthed in China can be classified into four types, the comparison of which to their foreign counterparts may reveal their different sources and diffusion routes. These beads and their glass imitations influenced the production of glass eye beads in China.

Zhaoming, Xiong
2014  *The Hepu Han Tombs and the Maritime Silk Road of the Han Dynasty.* *Antiquity* 88(342):1229-1243.
The materials found in the Hepu tombs of southern China demonstrate the range and geography of contacts. The materials include semi-precious beads from India and ceramics from the Parthian empire.

Zhongguo shehui kexueyuan kaogu yanjiusuo
1997  *Aohan Zhaobaogou – Xinshiqi shidai juluo (Zhaobaogou – A Neolithic Settlement).* Zhongguo dabaike quanshu qubanshe, Beijing.
Ornaments such as perforated shells and bone beads are relatively common at Early Neolithic Zhaobaogou sites (ca. 6800-6000 B.P.) in northeastern China.

Zhou Diren, Zhou Yang, and Yang Ming
A tomb of the late Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279) in Jiangxi province contained the remains of a woman who was accompanied by a tiny scent bag/hair ornament made of seed pearls.

Zhu Xiaoli
In Chinese, with an English table of contents (pp. 325-329), this book presents a thorough study of Chinese beads from an archaeologist’s perspective. It contains a fold-out color timeline extending to eight pages that presents dozens of Chinese beads, necklaces, earrings, and other ornaments dating from 16,000 BC to AD 1911. See Hector (2013) for a review.

Zuo Peng
1997 Qingtingyan shi liuli zhu yu ren qi luotuo tongdeng (Glass Eye Beads with Bronze Lamp with a Stand and Man Riding a Camel). Xungen (Seeking Root) 2.

Zwyns, Nicolas, Sergei A. Gladyshev, Biamba Gunchinsuren, Tsendendorj Bolorbat, Damien Flas, Tamara Dogandzic, Andrei V. Tabarev, J. Christopher Gillam, Arina M. Khatsenovich, Shannon McPherron, Davakhuu Odsuren, Cleantha H. Paine, Khovordene Purevjal, and John R. Stewart
Two ostrich-eggshell beads document the early appearance of the Upper Paleolithic in the region and are the earliest convincing evidence for symbolic behavior in Mongolia.