

# RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

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## 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.**

2002 Tibetan Zi Beads: The Current Fascination with their Nature and History. *Arts of Asia* 32(4):72-91.

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

### **An, Jiayao**

1996 Xiangqian boli zhu de chuanru ji fazhno (The Transmission and Development of Mosaic Glass Beads). In *Land Routes of the Silk Roads and the Cultural Exchanges Between the East and West before the 10th Century*, by UNESCO and Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, pp. 351-367. New World Press, Beijing.

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.

2000 Boliqi shihua (Stories of Glass Artifacts). *Zhongguo dabaike quanshu chubanshe*, Beijing.

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).

2000 Glass Beads Found at the Yongningsi Temple. *Journal of Glass Studies* 42:81-84.

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.

2002 Glass Vessels and Ornaments of the Wei, Jin and Northern and Southern Dynasties Periods. In *Chinese Glass: Archaeological Studies on the Uses and Social Context of Glass Artefacts from the Warring States to the Northern Song Period*, edited by Cecilia Braghin, pp. 45-70. *Orientalia Venetiana XIV*. Leo S. Olschki Editore, Florence.

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.

2017 Ancient Glass Beads of China 6000 BC to 600 AD. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2017*.

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

### **Aya, Saitō and Tamura Tomomi**

2013 Odappe kofun shutsudo no garasu tama no saikentō (Reexamination of the Glass Beads of the Odappe Tumulus). *Nishi Sagami kōko* (Nishi-Sagami Archaeology) 22:1-10.

Chiba prefecture, Japan. In Japanese.

### **Barnes, Gina L.**

2001 Ritualised Beadstone in Kofun-Period Society. Paper presented at the British Museum Symposium on Man, Nature, and Art; <https://www.academia.edu/9738398/>.

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

### **Bartholomew, Terese Tse**

1988 Pious Hopes Carved on Chinese Beads. *Orientalia* 19(8).

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

### **Bausch, Ilona R.**

2003 Jade, Amber, Obsidian and Serpentinite: The Social Context of Exotic Stone Exchange Networks in Central Japan During the Late Middle Jomon Period. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of East Asian Studies, University of Durham.

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.

2019 Adornments at the Odake Shell Midden. In *The Art and Archaeology of Bodily Adornment: Studies from Central and East Asian Mortuary Contexts*, edited by Sheri A. Lullo, Leslie V. Wallace, pp. 19-40. Routledge, London.

Examines adornment practices within the context of Early Jōmon prehistoric egalitarian hunter-gatherers of Japan.

**Bayarsaikhan, Jamsranjav, Tumurbaatar Tuvshinjargal, Batsuren Byambadorj, and Jean-Luc Houle**

2020 Archaeological Site at Zamiin Utug, Xiongnu Grave with a Thousand Beads. *Journal of the Ulaanbaatar State University* 16(15):84-95; <https://www.academia.edu/50885450/>.

Located in northwestern Mongolia, the burial was accompanied by several different stone pendants and more than a thousand exotic glass and stone beads dating between the 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE.

**Bemann, Jan, Tsagaan Turbat, and Dunburee Batsukh**

2015 Xiongnu Burials at Avyn Khökh Uul Site at the Southern Foothills of the Mongolian Altai. *Studia Archaeologica* 35(20):295-323; <https://www.academia.edu/22059615/>.

Beads were among the grave goods. English summary.

**Berezutsky, V.D.**

2021 *Новочигольские курганы : монография* [Novochigol Barrows: Monograph]. Humanitarian sciences in Siberia 1. <https://www.academia.edu/68471229/>.

Burials of the Iron Age Guntuling culture in northeastern China were accompanied by a variety of glass and bronze beads.

**Bingshu, Wang**

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, sichuan daxue chubanshe, chengdu [Archaeology Volume, Sichuan University Press, Chengdu].

China. In Chinese.

**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.

**Borodaev, V.B. , K.Y. Kiryushin, D.V. Kuzmenkin, and K.N. Solodovnikov**

2022 Ornaments Made from Unio Shells in a Neolithic Burial at Ust-Aleika-5, Barnaul, Southwestern Siberia. *Archaeology, Ethnology & Anthropology of Eurasia* 50(1); The funerary items found with a child burial included over 300 artifacts made of organic and inorganic materials, among them more than a hundred pendants fashioned from fossil Pleistocene shells of *Unio* mollusks, which do not occur in the Ob basin at present.

**Braghin, Cecelia**

1998 An Archaeological Investigation into Ancient Chinese Beads. In *Beads and Beadmakers: Gender, Material Culture and Meaning*, edited by Lidia D. Sciama and Joanne B. Eicher, pp. 273-293. Bloomsbury Academic, London.

Presents a brief overview of beads in ancient China based on knowledge available at the time.

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 the Warring States to the Northern Song Period*, edited by Cecilia Braghin, pp. 3-43. *Orientalia Venetiana* XIV.

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.**

2011 Belt Plaques as an Indicator of East-West Relations in the Eurasian Steppe at the Turn of the Millennia. In *Xiongnu Archaeology*, edited by Ursula Brosseder and Bryan K. Miller, pp. 349-424. Bonn Contributions to Asian Archaeology 5.

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 Buriatia, and a site in Belokamenka.

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.

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

2002 *Nomadic Art of the Eastern Eurasian Steppes: The Eugene K. Thaw and Other New York Collections*. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and Yale University Press, New Haven and London.

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.**

1997 The Origin of Colonial Glass Production in Irkutsk: Research Perspectives. *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers* 81:42-49.

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

**Chang, Hung Shih (Zhang, Hongshi)**

2003 *The Bewitching Bijou of Tibet – An Illustrative Study of the Dzi Bead*. Shuxin Chubanshe, Beijing.

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.

**Chen, Hueiyun**

2015 Form and Meaning in Paiwanese Art and Material Culture. Ph.D. thesis. The Australian National University, Canberra.

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.

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

2008 The Study of the Cultural Image Constructed Factors of Paiwanese Glass Beads. *Journal of Design* (THCI) 13(2):89-107.

Taiwan.

**Chen Huei Yun, Kathy**

2013 Exploring the Cultural Meanings Conveyed by the Paiwanese Beads. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*:29-41.

Explores the way in which the visual patterns on the glass beads utilized by the indigenous Paiwanese peoples of Taiwan encode meanings.

**Childs-Johnson, Elizabeth**

2019 Jade Age Adornment of the Liangzhu Elite. In *The Art and Archaeology of Bodily Adornment: Studies from Central and East Asian Mortuary Contexts*, edited by Sheri A. Lullo and Leslie V. Wallace, pp. 141-160. Routledge, London; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334343618>.

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.

**Chugunov, K.V., G. Parzinger, and A. Nagler**

2007 *Tsarsky Kurgan of Scythian Times Arzhan-2 in Tuva*. Institute of Archeology and Ethnography, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk. <https://www.academia.edu/60773165/>.

The site of early Scythian kurgan burials in the Tuva Republic of Russia yielded burials accompanied by a variety of beads. In Russian.

**Collaborative Archaeological Team, Early Qin Culture and Zhangjiachuan County Museum**

2011 2007-2008 Excavation on Majiayuan Cemetery of the Warring States Period in Zhangjiachuan, Gansu. *Chinese Archaeology* 11:50-59.

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.

2012 Report of the 2010-2011 Excavation at the Majiayuan Cemetery of the Warring States Period in Zhangjiachuan, Gansu. *Wenwu* (Cultural Relics) 8.

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**

2014 Bead Cargo in the Time of Zheng He's Voyages. In *Toward a Multicultural Global History: Zheng He's Maritime Voyages (1405-1433) and China's Relations with the Indian Ocean World*, edited by Ying Liu, Zhongping Chen, and Gregory Blue. Brill Academic Publishers, Beijing; <https://www.academia.edu/35189228/>.

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 Jeannine Davis-Kimball, Eileen M. Murphy, Ludmila Koryakova, and Leonid T. Yablonsky, pp. 89-105. BAR International Series 890.

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**

1993 New Finds of Decorated Belts from Derestuj Cemetery. *Archaeological News* 2:55-65; <https://www.academia.edu/3272646/>.

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**

2003 The Earliest Representations of Symbolic Behavior by Paleolithic Humans in the Altai Mountains. *Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology of Eurasia* 3(15):27-50; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/285677500>.

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**

1999 Neolithic Tribes in Northern Parts of Central Asia. In *History of Civilizations of Central Asia. Vol. I: The Dawn of Civilization: Earliest Times to 700 B.C.*, edited by A.H. Dani and V.M. Masson, pp. 169-189. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, Delhi.

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.

**d'Errico, Francesco, Africa Pitarch Martí, Yi Wei, Xing Gao, Marian Vanhaeren, and Luc Doyon**

2021 Zhoukoudian Upper Cave Personal Ornaments and Ochre: Rediscovery and Reevaluation. *Journal of Human Evolution* 161, 103088; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhevol.2021.103088>.

Reassesses personal ornaments found at the cave and compares them with those from other Late Paleolithic sites in Northern China. Pendants made of badger, fox, red deer, sika deer, marten, and tiger teeth, and beads fashioned from carp and bird bone, *Anadara* shell, limestone, and perforated pebbles, appear to have been the preferred ornaments.

**Dong, Junqing, Yiming Yang, and Enxue Feng**

2007 Study on Glass Beads of Six Dynasties from Leijiaping Site. *Jiangnan Kaogu* (Jiangnan Archaeology) 3(104):79-86.

Presents the results of XRD and XRF 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**

2002 Gokok: Korean Glass and Stone Comma-Shaped Beads at the Freer Gallery of Art. *Ornament* 25(4):34-39.

**Dovgalyuk, N.P.**

1991 Бусы могильника саргатской культуры Бещаул III (Beads from Sargatka Culture Cemetery at Beschaul III). *Проблемы археологии и этнографии сибиря и дальнего востока* 3:36-38. Krasnoyarsk.

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

1997 Стекланные украшения из могильника Бергамак II [Glass Ornaments from Burial Bergamak II]. *Этнографо-археологические комплексы: проблемы культуры и социума* 2:68-79. Novosibirsk.

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

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

2010 Стекланные 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 Irtysh 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 Irtysh 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.**

2015 Stone Ornaments of Cultural Layer VII, Ushki Sites (Central Kamchatka): Technological Analysis. *Bulletin of the Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences* 1:100-114. 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 paleoliticheskom sloye stoyanki Ushki-I (Kamchatka) [New Finds of Stone Ornaments from the VI Paleolithic Cultural Layer at Ushki-I Site (Kamchatka)]. In *Aktual'naya arkheologiya 3. Novyye interpretatsii arkheologicheskikh dannykh*, 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.

2016 A Technological Study of Stone Ornamentations of the Late Ushki Culture. In *Geology, Geography, Biological Diversity and Resources of Northeast Russia. Materials III. All-Russian Conference Devoted to the Memory of A. P. Vaskovskogo and in Honor of His 105th Anniversary*, edited by N.A. Lazaritsa, pp. 351-354. Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Magadan.

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

2018 Paleolithic Stone Ornaments from Cultural Layer VI of Ushki Sites: Context, Technology, Functions. *Ural Historical Journal* 59(2):115-123; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325749401>.

Presents the results of a comprehensive study of the spatial organization, manufacturing techniques, and function of 26 pendants, 7 plaques, and 4 long beads made from soft stone at Ushki sites in Central Kamchatka, Russia. In Russian with English abstract.

**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.**

1985 Bead Report XV: The Asian Bead Study Tour Part I: Beads as Survivors in Korea. *Ornament* 9(1):42-47.

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

1985 *A Survey of Beads in Korea*. Occasional Papers of the Center for Bead Research 1. Lake Placid, NY.

1986 *Chinese Glass Beads: A Review of the Evidence*. Occasional Papers of the Center for Bead Research 2. Lake Placid, NY.

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

1990 Chinese Coil Beads. *Ornament* 14(1):66-70.

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.

1990 Glass Beads of China. *Arts of Asia* 20(5):118-127.

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

1990 Peking Glass Beads. *Ornament* 14(2):66-69.

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.

1991 Two Distinctive Chinese Glass Beads. *Ornament* 14(4):82f.

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.

**Fujita, Masaki, Shinji Yamasaki, Chiaki Katagiri, Itsuro Oshiro, Katsuhiko Sano, Taiji Kurozumi, Hiroshi Sugawara, Dai Kunikita, Hiroyuki Matsuzaki, Akihiro Kano, Tomoyo Okumura, Tomomi Sone, Hikaru Fujita, Satoshi Kobayashi, Toru Naruse, Megumi Kondo, Shuji Matsu'ura, Gen Suwa, and Yousuke Kaifu**

2016 Advanced Maritime Adaptation in the Western Pacific Coastal Region Extends Back to 35,000-30,000 Years Before Present. *PNAS* 113(40):11184-11189; [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1607857113](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1607857113).

The Sakitari Cave site on Okinawa Island, Japan – with successive occupation that extends back to 35,000-30,000 BP – yielded a rich assemblage of marine-shell artifacts, including beads: three segmented tusk shells, five perforated bivalve shells, and two perforated gastropod shells.

**Furihata, Junko and Takayasu Koezuka**

2005 Material Analysis of Dodama Beads Recovered from the Kofun Period. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2005:42. Japan; ca. 3rd-6th centuries.

**Furihata, Junko and Masanori Sato**

2010 The Scientific Research and Treatment for the Amber Beads Excavated from the Kitora Tomb. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2010:22-23. Japan; 7th and early 8th centuries.

**Gan, Fuxi, HuanSheng Cheng, YongQing Hu, Bo Ma, and DongHong Gu**

2009 Study on the Most Early Glass Eye-Beads in China Unearthed from Xu Jialing Tomb in Xichuan of Henan Province China. *Science in China Series E: Technological Sciences* 52(4):922-927; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11431-008-0341-0>.

2009 Study of the Earliest Eye Beads in China Unearthed from the Xu Jialing Tomb in Xichuan of Henan Province. In *Ancient Glass Research Along the Silk Road*, edited by Fuxi Gan, Robert Brill, and Tian Shouyun, pp. 457-470. World Scientific Publishing, Singapore.

**Gansu sheng wenwu kaogu yanjiusuo**

2014 *Xirong yizhen: Majia Yuan Zhanguo modi chutu wentu* (Treasures of Xirong: Cultural Relics Excavated in a Warring State Cemetery at Ma Jia Yuan). Wenwu, Beijing. 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.**

1985 A Discussion on Glass Works of Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods. *Wenwu* 12:54-65.

Mainly on eye beads in China. In Chinese.

**Gass, Anton**

2011 *Frühbronzezeit am mittleren Enisei. Gräberfelder der frühbronzezeitlichen Okunev-Kultur im Minusinsker Becken*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 199. <https://www.academia.edu/10387968/>.

Ornaments recovered from burials at grave fields of the Early Bronze Age Okunev culture in the Minusinsk Basin of southern Siberia include beads of metal, stone, bone, and shell, and pendants formed from stone and animal teeth.

**Glover, Lauren and J.M. Kenoyer**

2019 Overlooked Imports: Carnelian Beads in the Korean Peninsula. *Asian Perspectives* 58(1):180-201.

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.**

2000 From Eastern Indian Ocean to the Yellow Sea Interaction Sphere: Indo-Pacific Beads in Yayoi, Japan. *Purattatva* 30(1999-2000):93-98.

Glass beads.

**Hajime, Takioto**

2013 Seawase magatama ni tsuite no ichikōsatsu (An Observation on Back-to-Back Curved Beads). *Kodai* 131:85-108.

Japan. In Japanese.

**Han Han (Luo Yuan Yuan)**

1998 *Zhongguo gu boli* (Chinese Antique Glass). Yishu Jia Chubanshe, Taipei. A thorough study of ancient Chinese glass beads. In Chinese.

**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**

2013 Review of *Zhongguo gudai zhuzi* (Chinese Ancient Beads), by Zhu Xiaoli (2010). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 25:101-102;

<https://www.academia.edu/37801607/>.

2018 Beaded Shop Signs in Republican Beijing (1912-1949). *The Bead Forum* 72:1-3;

<https://www.academia.edu/36484630/>.

2021 A Beaded Hair Comb of the Early Ming Dynasty. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:27-33; <https://www.academia.edu/66974640/>.

Describes an unprovenanced Chinese artifact: a 700-year-old beaded hair comb probably entombed with a woman between 1405 and 1446. Includes chemical analysis of the glass beads and radiocarbon dating of the attached human hair.

**Henan Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Sanmenxia City Archaeological Team**

1999 *Sanmenxia Guo guo mu* (The Guo State Tombs at Sanmenxia). 2 vols. Wenwu Press, Beijing.

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.

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

2018 The Archaeometry and Archaeology of Ancient Chinese Glass: A Review. *Archaeometry* 60(1):88-104; <https://www.academia.edu/37536377/>.

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.

**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 a means to display social status, communicate with trading partners (or peers), and 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**

2014 Shifting Materials: Variability, Homogeneity and Change in the Beaded Ornaments of the Western Zhou. *Antiquity* 88:1213-1228; <https://www.academia.edu/16212167/>.

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, Pei-Fen**

2007 A Study of the Cultural Image for Taiwan Paiwanese Glass Beads. M.A. thesis. Department of Applied Art and Design, Nanhua University, Taiwan.

In Chinese.

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

2007 A Study of the Symbol Thinking for Taiwan Paiwanese Glass Beads. *Journal of Aesthetics and Arts Management* 3:67-80.

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

2010 Movement of Raw Materials and Manufactured Goods across the South China Sea after 500 BCE: From Taiwan to Thailand, and Back. In *50 Years of Archaeology in Southeast Asia: Essays in Honour of Ian Glover*, edited by Berenice Bellina, Elisabeth A Bacus, Thomas Oliver Pryce, and Jan Wisseman Christie, pp. 235-245; <https://www.academia.edu/14759014/>.

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**

2016 Taiwan's Early Metal Age and Southeast Asian Trading Systems. *Antiquity* 90(354):1537-1551.

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.

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

2009 Dating North Asian Surface Assemblages with Ostrich Eggshell: Implications for Palaeoecology and Extirpation. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36(9):1982-1989.

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**

2015 Dating Surface Assemblages Using Pottery and Eggshell: Assessing Radiocarbon and Luminescence Techniques in Northeast Asia. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 57:119-129.

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.

**Jiang, Hong-En, Bo Wang, Xiao Li, En-Guo Lü, and Cheng-Sen Li**

2008 A Consideration of the Involucre Remains of *Coix lacryma-jobi* L. (Poaceae) in the Sampula Cemetery (2000 years BP), Xinjiang, China. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35(5):1311-1316.

Three clusters of necklaces made of involucre 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.

**Kaneko Akihiko**

2011? Kita Nihon Jomon Banki no Sankakugyoku Hokano Soshokuhin; Sankakugyoku, Tsubagata, Naimen Uzujo Seihin (Triangle Bead and Other Ornaments of Final Jomon in Northern Japan: Triangle Bead, Sword Guard Shaped Ornament, and Inside Curl Objects). *Iwate Kokogaku* 22:1-36.

2011? Kitanihon Jomon Banki no Kabenmarutama, Hiragyoku (Round Flower Petal Beads and Flat Beads of Final Jomon in Northern Japan). *Jomon Jidai* 22:141-162.

**Kashin, V.A.**

2001 The Neolithic Children's Burial on the Middle Kolyma. *Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 2(6):78-81.

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

**Kenoyer, Jonathan Mark, Asa Cameron, Dashzeveg Bukhchuluun, Chunag Amartuvshin, Batdalai Byambatseren, William Honeychurch, Laure Dussubieux, and Randall Law**

2022 Carnelian Beads in Mongolia: New Perspectives on Technology and Trade.

*Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 14(6); <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-021-01456-4>.

The technological, stylistic, and chemical analyses of carnelian beads from several sites in Mongolia provide evidence for local production and use of such beads from the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1400-1000 BCE) through the Xiongnu period (ca. 250/200 BCE-CE 150). Beads dating to the historical Mongol Empire (ca. 12th-14th centuries) demonstrate expanding trade networks that link eastern Eurasia to South Asia and beyond.

**Khatsenovich, A.M., E.P. Rybin, B. Gunchinsuren, Ts. Bolorbat, D. Odsuren, G. Angaragdulguun, and G. Margad-Erdene**

2017 Human and *Struthio Asiaticus*: One Page of Paleolithic Art in the Eastern Part of Central Asia. *The Bulletin of Irkutsk State University* 21:80-106.

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.

**Khatsenovich, A.M., E.P. Rybin, B. Gunchinsuren, J.W. Olsen, R.A. Shelepaev, L.V. Zotkina, T. Bolorbat, A.Y. Popov, and D. Odsuren**

2017 New Evidence for Paleolithic Human Behavior in Mongolia: The Kharganyyn Gol 5 Site. *Quaternary International* 442(Part B):78-94.

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.**

1989 The Fujinoki Sarcophagus. *Monumenta Nipponica* 44(4):415-460.

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**

2018 Archaeological Discoveries in Tuva: Excavations of the Ala-Teyand Terezin Cemeteries of the Xiongnu Period in 2015-2016. *Asian Archaeology* 1:45-62; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/>.

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);  
[https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Joukowsky\\_Institute/undergrad/prizes/Kim2012.pdf](https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Joukowsky_Institute/undergrad/prizes/Kim2012.pdf), accessed 6 June 2015.

A detailed discussion of lead-barium glass which was commonly used to produce beads in China during the period under discussion.

**Kim, Elaine**

2013 Ancient and Modern Beads of Korea. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*:101-130.

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.

**Kim, Eun A and Gyu Ho Kim**

2022 Material Characteristics and Comparison of Silver Foil Glass Beads Excavated from the Tomb of King Muryeong in Korea. *Applied Sciences* 12, 6385;  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/app12136385>.

Investigates the chemical composition of the 171 gold and silver foil beads found on the queen's chest. The tomb dates to the 6th century AD.

**Kim, Eun-A, Gyu Ho Kim, Ji Won Kang, and Cheon Su Yun**

2020 A Characteristics on the Ancient Glass Beads Excavated from the Site of Hapgang-ri in Sejong, Korea. *Journal of Conservation Science* 36(5):405-420;  
<https://doi.org/10.12654/JCS.2020.36.5.10>.

Discusses the form, color, manufacturing techniques, and chemical composition of the beads that date to the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries. In Korean with English abstract.

**Klementiev, A.M., I.D. Dolgushin, E.P. Rybin, D. Bazargur, Ya. Tserendagva, T. Bolorbat, B. Gunchinsuren, J.W. Olsen, and A.M. Khatsenovich**

2021 Ostrich Eggshell Morphology Based on Pleistocene and Holocene Samples from Mongolia. *Problems of Archaeology, Ethnography, Anthropology of Siberia and Neighboring Territories* XXVII:134-141; <https://www.academia.edu/75276582/>.

This research targets taxonomic determination of the ostrich species that co-existed with humans in eastern Central Asia during the Pleistocene based on the analysis of pore patterns of ostrich eggshell beads found over a wide area of Mongolia. In Russian with English abstract.

**Komoto, M.**

1992 Memorandum about Tubular Beads. In *Kyuna*, pp. 15-24. Publication Committee for the Memorial Collection of Essays at the 15th Anniversary of Study of Archaeological Properties.

Japan. In Japanese.

**Kradin, N.N. and A.L. Ivliev**

2009 The Downfall of the Bohai State and the Ethnic Structure of the Kitan City of Chintolgoi Balgas, Mongolia. In *Current Archaeological Research in Mongolia. Papers from the First International Conference on "Archaeological Research in Mongolia," Ulaanbaatar, August 19-23, 2007*, edited by J. Bemmam, H. Parzinger, E. Pohl, and D. Tseveendorzh, pp. 461-475. Bonn University Press.

Illustrates two glass beads (p. 473, fig. 10), ca. 10th century.

**Kwan, Simon**

2001 *Early Chinese Glass*. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Art Museum, Hong Kong. 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.

2013 Early Chinese Faience and Glass Beads and Pendants. Translated by Jeffrey A. Keller. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 25:3-39; <https://www.academia.edu/38201095/>.

Presents a thorough discussion of Chinese beads based on the material presented in Kwan (2001).

**Lam, Peter Y.K. (ed.)**

1998 *The Dawn of Chinese Civilization: Jades of the Liangzhu Culture*. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Art Museum.

On jade beads and related ornamental items recovered from burials in one of the earliest jade-using Neolithic cultures of China.

**Lankton, James**

2007 How does a Bead Mean? An Archaeologist's Perspective. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

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**

2012 Glass and Faience Beads and Pendants from Middle Gobi Xiongnu Burials: New Insight from LA-ICP-MS Chemical Analyses. In *Ancient Cultures of Mongolia and Baikalian Siberia*, edited by D. Tumen, M. Erdene, and E. Mijiddorj, pp. 683-694. National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatur.

**Lankton, James W. and Marjorie Bernbaum**

2007 An Archaeological Approach to Understanding the Meaning of Beads Using the Example of Korean National Treasure 634, a Bead from a 5th/6th-Century Royal Silla Tomb. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:32-41; <https://www.academia.edu/39079469/>.

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**

2005 Javanese (Jatim) Beads in Late Fifth to Early Sixth Century Korean (Silla) Tombs. *Annales du 16<sup>e</sup> Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, London 2003*, pp. 327-330; [www.aihv.org/en/pdf/16-77.pdf](http://www.aihv.org/en/pdf/16-77.pdf).

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.**

2018 Personal Ornamentation in the Context of Cultural Phenomenons and Technologies of the Early Upper Paleolithic in Siberia. *Ural Historical Journal* 1(58):29-38; [http://uralhist.uran.ru/en/archive/457/458/\\_aview\\_b447](http://uralhist.uran.ru/en/archive/457/458/_aview_b447).

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.

**Lebedintsev, Alexander I., Pavel S. Grebenyuk, Alexander Yu. Fedorchenko, Boris A. Malyarchuk, and Dmitry V. Selin**

2019 New Results of Research into the Tokarev Culture of Northern Sea of Okhotsk Region. *Problems of Archaeology, Ethnography, Anthropology of Siberia and Neighboring Territories* XXV:432-439; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338149320>.

Describes the stone pendants recovered from the Spafaryev site (mid 2nd millennium BC to the 1st millennium AD) and describes their production sequence. In Russian with English abstract.

**Lee, Insook**

1993 The Silk Road and Ancient Korean Glass. *Korean Culture* 14(4):4-13.

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.

2009 Characteristics of Early Glasses in Ancient Korea with Respect to Asia's Maritime Bead Trade. In *Ancient Glass Research Along the Silk Road*, edited by Gan Fuxi, Robert Brill, and Tian Shouyun, pp. 183-189. World Scientific Publishing, Singapore.

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.

2009 Glass and Bead Trade on the Asian Sea. In *Ancient Glass Research Along the Silk Road*, edited by Gan Fuxi, Robert Brill, and Tian Shouyun, pp. 165-181. World Scientific Publishing, Singapore.

2013 Of Glass and Gold: Silla Tombs, the Silk Road, and the Steppes. In *Silla: Korea's Golden Kingdom*, edited by Soyoung Lee and Denise Patry Leidy, pp. 115-142. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

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**

2002 Comparison of Prehistoric Glass Beads from Korea and Thailand. *Man and Environment* XXVII(1):161-163.

**Lee, Song-Ran**

2003 A Study on the Lineage of Hwangnamdaechong Mosaic Beads and Sea Trade Route. *Archaeological Research* 9:51-72. Ajou University Museum, Suwon, South Korea.

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

**Lepper, Bradley**

2014 Ancient Siberian Boy Reveals Complex Origins of First Americans. *Mammoth Trumpet* 29(2):6, 12-15.

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.**

2011 New Finds from the Xiongnu Period in Central Tuva: Preliminary Communication. In *Xiongnu Archaeology*, edited by Ursula Brosseder and Bryan K. Miller, pp. 515-536. Bonn Contributions to Asian Archaeology 5.

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**

2019 History, Chronology and Techno-Typology of the Upper Paleolithic Sequence in the Shuidonggou Area, Northern China. *Journal of World Prehistory* 32(2):111-141; <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10963-019-09129-w>.

Typical Upper Paleolithic cultural remains recovered in the study area include body decorations such as ostrich-eggshell beads and one freshwater-shell bead fragment.

**Li, Hui**

2008 Chinese Glass before the Han Dynasty. Ph.D. dissertation. The Faculty of Culture Sciences, The Eberhard-Karls University of Tübingen.

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

**Liang, Jinsheng**

1996 Beads Worn at Court During the Qing Dynasty. *China Pictorial* 7:50.

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.**

1995 Ancient Chinese Glass Ornaments – Zhou to Ran. *Ornament* 19(1):46-53.

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.

1996-1997 Ancient Chinese Glass Ornaments – Research, Looting and Collecting. *Jewelry: The Journal of the American Society of Jewelry Historians* 1:25-39, 122.

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.

2005 Chinese Warring States Glazed Beads: Unusual Faience Ornaments of the Zhou Dynasty. *Ornament* 26(4):60-63.

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

2013 Chinese Glass Beads: Export and Minority. *Ornament* 36(4):38-43.

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

2015 Zhou Dynasty Glass and Silicate Jewelry. *Ornament* 38(4):52-58.

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.

2018 Zhou Silicate Beads: Shared Technologies. *Ornament* 40(5):40-47.

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**

2012 Silk Road Glass in Xinjiang, China: Chemical Compositional Analysis and Interpretation Using a High-Resolution Portable XRF Spectrometer. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 30:1-15.

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 (475-221 BCE) to the Tang dynasty (618-907 CE).

**Liu, Yan, Tongyuan Xi, Jian Ma, Ruiliang Liu, Reheman Kuerban, Feng Yan, Yingxia Ma, and Junchang Yang**

2022 Demystifying Ancient Filigree Art: Microanalytical Study of Gold Earrings from Dongheigou Cemetery (4th-2nd Century BCE) in North-West China. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 41, art. 103344; <https://www.academia.edu/68743042/>.

The pendant earrings incorporate turquoise and faceted carnelian beads, as well as gold coils.

**Liu, Yan, Jianjun Yu, Junchang Yang, and Wenying Li**

2021 Long-Distance Relationship with the Mediterranean World? Gold Beech-Nut Pendants Found in the Early Iron Age China and the Eurasian Steppe. *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry*. 21(2):259-280; <https://www.academia.edu/51097652/>.

Presents a micro-analytical study of an array of gold pendants excavated from the burial site at Dongtaledé (9th-7th centuries BCE) in the Altai region of Xinjiang, northwestern China. Includes information re: chemical composition and manufacturing techniques.

**Liu, Yunhui**

1996 *Zhouyuan yuqi* (Jade Carvings of the Central Plains). Zhonghua Wenwu Xuehui, Xi'an. Selected pieces recovered from excavated sites of the Western Zhou period (1050-770 BC) include carnelian beads and jade carvings. In Chinese.

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

2019 *The Art and Archaeology of Bodily Adornment: Studies from Central and East Asian Mortuary Contexts*. Routledge, London.

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.

**Markoe, G.**

2000 Mediterranean Glass Eye Beads in China. In *Actas del IV Congreso Internacional de Estudios Fenicios y Púnicos, Vol. I*, edited by M. Eugenia Aubet and Manuela Barthélémy, pp. 401-409. Servicio de Publicaciones, Universidad de Cádiz, Cádiz.

[https://www.libreria.culturaydeporte.gob.es/libro/actas-del-iv-congreso-internacional-estudios-fenicios-y-punicos-vol-i\\_1324/](https://www.libreria.culturaydeporte.gob.es/libro/actas-del-iv-congreso-internacional-estudios-fenicios-y-punicos-vol-i_1324/).

Reviews the documentation for the presence in China of a familiar category of Mediterranean trade good in the Phoenicio-Punic realm: the stratified glass eye bead.

**Matveyeva, N.P.**

1994 A Rare Case of an Hierarchical Arrangement of Burials in an Early Iron Age Burial Ground, Siberia. In *New Archaeological Discoveries in Asiatic Russia and Central Asia*, edited by A.G. Kozintsev et al., pp. 58-63. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History of Material Culture. Archaeological Studies 16. St. Petersburg.

A southwestern Siberian site of the Sargat Culture, 1st-3rd centuries AD, yielded cylindrical beads of “white and blue opal glass or jet, gilded truncated biconical ones, flat and composite,” and a small green cylindrical (segmented?) type “imitating Egyptian faience.”

**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 Shombuuziin-belchir in western Mongolia produced beads of amber, alabaster, ceramic, and glass.

**Miniaev, Sergey S.**

2007 *Дерестуйский могильник* [Derestuj Burial Ground. Archaeological Sites of the Hsiung-Nu 3]. <https://www.academia.edu/33715050/>.

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

2019 Some Features of “Xiongnu” Composite Belts. In *The Art and Archaeology of Bodily Adornment: Studies from Central and East Asian Mortuary Contexts*, edited by Sheri A. Lullo, Leslie V. Wallace, pp. 41-53. Routledge, London; <https://www.academia.edu/39800965/>.

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.

**Miyamoto, Kazuo, Hiroki Obata, Tsend Amgalantugs, and Nasan-Ochir Erdene-Ochir**

2016 Excavations at Daram Site. In *Excavations at Daram and Tevsh Sites: A Report on Joint Mongolian-Japanese Excavations in Outer Mongolia*, edited by Kazuo Miyamoto and Hiroki Obata, pp. 3-41. Kyushu University, Fukuoka.

Grave No. 4 at the Daram site in eastern Mongolia 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**

2013 *The Archaeology of Japan: From the Earliest Rice Farming Villages to the Rise of the State*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

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.**

1982 The Bronze Swords, Comma-Shaped Beads, and Tubular Beads in Ukikunden Site, Karatsu City. In *Matsurakoku*, edited by Karatsu Bay Archaeological Research Committees, pp. 307-322. Rocco Shuppan, Tokyo.

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**

2001 Jiangsu Nanjing Xianhe guan Dong jin mu (The Eastern Jin Tombs at Xianhe Temple in Nanjing, Jiangsu). *Wenwu* 3:4-40, 91.

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**

1991 Mold for Glass Beads Discovered in the Third Ward on the First Street, Eastern Sector of the Nara Capital. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 1991:45.

Japan.

2000 On Unfired Magatama (Comma-Shaped Beads) from the Kofun Period. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2000.

Japan; ca. 3rd-6th centuries.



2014 Investigation of Glass Beads Excavated from the Kitora Tumulus (No. 135). Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2014:122-123. Japan.

**Nelson, Sarah M.**

1993 *The Archaeology of Korea*. Cambridge University Press.

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

2019 Adornments of Golden Silla. In *The Art and Archaeology of Bodily Adornment: Studies from Central and East Asian Mortuary Contexts*, edited by Sheri A. Lullo, Leslie V. Wallace, pp. 54-71. Routledge, London.

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

**Oda, Fujio**

2011 Re-examination of the Okinoshima Ritual Sites: Their Relation in the 4th/5th Century to the Munakata Region. In *Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Study Report I*, pp. 47-88. World Heritage Promotion Committee of Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Fukuoka, Japan.

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**

2001 The Redistribution of Tubular Beads in the Yayoi Period. *Kokogaku Zasshi: Journal of the Archaeological Society of Nippon* 86(4):1-42.

Japan. In Japanese.

2011 An Archaeological Consideration of the Beads Excavated from the Kondō at Tōdai-ji Temple. *Bulletin of the Nara National Museum "Rokuon Zasshu"* 13:92-79 (43-56).

Reports on the chemical composition of the beads from the temple in Japan. Text is in Japanese. See also Tomomi (2011).

**Oga, Katsuhiko and Sunil Gupta**

2000 The Far East, Southeast and South Asia: Indo-Pacific Beads from Yayoi Tombs as Indicators of Early Maritime Exchange. *Journal of South Asian Studies* 16:73-88; <https://www.academia.edu/4776952/>.

Focuses on identifying the sources of the Indo-Pacific beads found at numerous Yayoi sites in Japan.

**Oga, Katsuhiko and Tomomi Tamura**

2013 Ancient Japan and the Indian Ocean Interaction Sphere: Chemical Compositions, Chronologies and Trade Routes of Imported Glass Beads in the Yayoi-Kofun Periods (3rd century BCE - 7th century CE. *Journal of Indian Ocean Archaeology* 9:35-65.

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.**

2000 Corpus of the Tubular Beads in Prehistoric Kyushu. In *The Prehistoric Culture of the Circum East China Sea Area, Part III*, edited by Masayuki Komoto, pp. 186-207.

Kumamoto University Archaeological Laboratory, Kumamoto.

Japan. In Japanese.

**Pei, Shuwen, Xing Gao, Huimin Wang, Kathleen Kuman, Christopher J. Bae, Fuyou Chen, Ying Guan, Yue Zhang, Xiaoling Zhang, Fei Peng, and Xiaoli Li**

2012 The Shuidonggou Site Complex: New Excavations and Implications for the Earliest Late Paleolithic in North China. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:3610-3626; <https://www.academia.edu/65373200/>.

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 ochre.

**Peng, Zicheng**

1992 Physico-Chemical Characterization of Yu Guo Beads (1100-771 B.C.) in China. *Chemical Research in Chinese Universities* 8(2):202-206.

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**

2017 The Earliest Evidence of Coloured Ornaments in China: The Ochred Ostrich Eggshell Beads from Shuidonggou Locality 2. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 48:102-113.

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**

2014 Upper Paleolithic Art of the Arctic Siberia: Personal Adornments from Excavations of the Yana Site. *Ural History Journal* 2(43):6-17;  
[http://uralhist.uran.ru/en/archive/413/416/\\_aview\\_b55](http://uralhist.uran.ru/en/archive/413/416/_aview_b55).

The Yana site, which dates to ~28,500 <sup>14</sup>C 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**

2012 The Oldest Art of the Eurasian Arctic: Personal Ornaments and Symbolic Objects from Yana RHS, Arctic Siberia. *Antiquity* 86(333):642-659;  
<https://www.academia.edu/78369585/>.

Dated to about 28,000 BP, 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 Paleolithic, while other forms and ornaments are unparalleled.

**Pozdnyakov, D.V., S.A. Pilipenko, Zh. Orozbekova, O.L. Shvets, L.O. Ponedel'chenko, Zh. V. Marchenko, and A.E. Grishin**

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; <https://www.academia.edu/69393178>.

The undisturbed burial of an adult female uncovered at Krokhavevka-5 in Siberia wore a boccatype 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**

2017 Antique Cloisonné Japanese Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 29:49-58; <https://www.academia.edu/74270609/>.

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**

2014 The Colourful Hub of the Silk Road: A Study of Glass Beads Excavated from Two Shanpula Tomb Sites in the Khotan Area of Xinjiang, China. *Studies in Conservation* 59(S1):S25-S27.

**Rawson, Jessica**

2008 In Search of Ancient Red Beads and Carved Jade in Modern China. *Cahiers d'Extrême-Asie* 17:1-15.

2010 Carnelian Beads, Animal Figures and Exotic Vessels: Traces of Contact Between the Chinese States and Inner Asia, c. 1000-650 BC. In *Archäologie in China, vol. 1, Bridging Eurasia*, edited by Mayke Wagner and Wang Wei, pp. 1-42.

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.

2013 Ordering the Exotic: Ritual Practices in the Late Western and Early Eastern Zhou. *Artibus Asiae* 73(1):5-76; <https://www.academia.edu/11568729/>.

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.**

2014 Tools, Beads, and Migrations: Specific Cultural Traits in the Initial Upper Paleolithic of Southern Siberia and Central Asia. *Quaternary International* 347:39-52.

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

### **Saitou, Aya and Tomomi Tamura**

2013 Reexamination of the Glass Beads of the Odappe Tumulus. *Nishi-sagami Archaeology* 22:1-10.

Japan.

### **Sasō, Mamoru**

2011 The Composition of Artifacts and the Structure of Rituals at Ritual Sites on Okinoshima Island – With a Focus on Ironware and Metal Imitations of Objects. In *Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Study Report I*, pp. 385-434. World Heritage Promotion Committee of Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Fukuoka, Japan.

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.)**

2006 *Gilded Splendor: Treasures of China's Liao Empire (907-1125)*. Harry N. Abrams, New York.

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, Yūichi**

2011 Stone Ritual Items and the Stones of Okinoshima Island in the Fifth Century. In *Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Study Report I*, pp. 435-489. World Heritage Promotion Committee of Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Fukuoka, Japan.

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.**

2004 An Approach to Division of Labour by the Study of Beads Making. *Quarterly of Archaeological Studies* 50(44:95-110).

South Korea; in Japanese.

2005 An Approach to Division of Labour in Daepyeong-site by the Study of Beads Making. *Journal of Yeong-nam Archaeological Society* 36:5-25.

South Korea; in Korean.

2006 An Analysis on Production Technique and Standardization of Tubular Beads in Korean Bronze Age. *Journal of Hoseo Archaeological Society* 14:55-83.

South Korea; in Korean.

**Shunkov, M.V., A.Yu. Fedorchenko, and M.B. Kozlikin**

2017 Костяные изделия начала верхнего палеолита из южной галереи Денисовой пещеры, коллекция 2017 года [Early Upper Paleolithic Objects of Bone from the South Chamber of Denisova Cave, Collection of 2017]. *Problems of Archaeology, Ethnography, and Anthropology of Siberia and Neighboring Territories* 23:259-262. Novosibirsk.

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.

**Shunkov, M.V., A.Yu. Fedorchenko, M.B. Kozlikin, N.E. Belousova, and G.D. Pavlenok**

2016 Костяные орудия и украшения раннего верхнего палеолита из центрального зала Денисовой пещеры: коллекция 2016 года [Bone Tools and Ornaments from the Early Upper Paleolithic Deposits in the Main Chamber of Denisova Cave: 2016 Collection]. *Problems of Archaeology, Ethnography, and Anthropology of Siberia and Neighboring Territories* 22:221-224. Novosibirsk.

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.

**So, Jenny F.**

2013 Scented Trails: Amber as Aromatic in Medieval China. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 23(1):85-101; <https://www.academia.edu/12315042/>.

Amber was used for a variety of purposes, including ornaments.

2018 Connecting Friend and Foe: Western Zhou Personal Regalia in Jade and Colored Stones. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 19, 100108; <https://www.academia.edu/37222794/>.

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**

2000 Busy iz mo-gil'nikov gunno-sarmatskogo vremeni Kurajka i Verh-Ujmon [Beads of Kurayka and Verh-Uimon Cemeteries of Hun-Sarmatian Time]. In *Itogi i perspektivy geologicheskogo izuchenija Gornogo Altaja*, pp. 151-155. Gorno-Altajsk, Altai Republic, Russian Federation.

On the beads from cemeteries in the Altai region of southern Siberia. In Russian.

**Song, Yanhua, David J. Cohen, and Jinming Shi**

2022 Diachronic Change in the Utilization of Ostrich Eggshell at the Late Paleolithic Shizitan Site, North China. *Frontiers in Earth Science* 9, 818554; <https://www.academia.edu/75955433/>.

Based on changes in dimensions, production techniques such as drilling, coloration through heat treatment or the application of ochre, and stringing techniques, OES pendant and bead use at Shizitan is divided into four phases.

**Sprague, Roderick**

1992 Review of *Scientific Research in Early Chinese Glass*, edited by Robert H. Brill and John H. Martin (1991). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 4:69-72; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol4/iss1/11/>.

### **Sprague, Roderick and An Jiayao**

1990 Observations and Problems in Researching the Contemporary Glass-Bead Industry of Northern China. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:5-13; <https://www.academia.edu/27514446/>.

The authors visited several factories and describe the manufacture of various bead types in an industry now changing under pressure from the plastic-bead industry.

### **Stark, Ken**

1989 Wealth and Power in Yayoi Period Northern Kyushu. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of British Columbia, Kelowna. <https://www.academia.edu/75344821/>.

Evaluates grave goods from Yayoi-period cemeteries in northern Kyushu, Japan, to test for the presence of status rivalry and competition between leaders of different communities. Beads and pendants made of jasper, jade, and glass enter into the discussion.

### **Sugiyama, Shigetsugu**

2011 Glass Bowl Unearthed from Okinoshima Island. In *Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Study Report I*, pp. 541-554. World Heritage Promotion Committee of Okinoshima Island and Related Sites in the Munakata Region, Fukuoka, Japan.

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.

### **Szmoniewski, Bartłomiej Szymon**

2020 Roman and Early Byzantine Finds from the Japanese Archipelago – A Critical Survey. *Sprawozdania archeologiczne* 72(2):117-141; <https://www.academia.edu/44909217/>.

Presents a critical discussion of objects (including glass beads) which are interpreted as being of Roman and Byzantine provenience.

### **Tamura, Tomomi**

2010 Scientific Research of Soda-Lime Glass Beads Found in the Yayoi Period. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2010:28-29. Japan; Iron Age.

2011 Archaeological Research on the Glass Beads Among the Chindangu, Buried Ritual Objects, for the Kondō at Tōdai-ji Temple. *Bulletin of the Nara National Museum "Rokuon Zasshu"* 13:124-94 (1-41).

Reports on the chemical composition of the beads from the temple in Japan. Numerous macro photographs. Text is in Japanese. *See also* Katsuhiko (2011).

2013 Archaeometric Investigation of Glass Beads Excavated at the Matsugasako Yadani Site. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2014:70-71. Japan.

2015 The Variety of Drawn Glass Beads and the Technological Transfer of Drawing Method: A Scientific Approach in Archaeology. *Material Culture: Journal of Archaeologico-Folkloric Studies* 95:19-32.

**Tamura, Tomomi, Nakamura Daisuke, Bayarsaikhan Jamsranjav, Houle Jean-Luc, and Tuvshinjargal Tumurbaatar**

2021 Scientific Analysis on the Glass Beads from the Xiongnu Burial of Zamiin Utug. *Nomadic Studies* Tom. XXII-II:89-102; <https://www.academia.edu/38479920/>.

Examines the beadmaking techniques and chemical composition of glass beads unearthed from a site on the Mongolian plateau that was utilized during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220).

**Tamura, Tomomi and Yasuharu Hoshino**

2014 Scientific Study of a Multi-Colored Glass Bead from the Oido Tunnel Tombs in Miyagi. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2014:38-39. Japan.

**Tanizawa, Ari**

2019 The Yayoi-Kofun Transition as Seen from the Exchange Network of Beads in the Japanese Archipelago. In *The Art and Archaeology of Bodily Adornment: Studies from Central and East Asian Mortuary Contexts*, edited by Sheri A. Lullo, Leslie V. Wallace, pp. 72-96. Routledge, London.

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.

**Tan, Ying-Jie, Xiu-Ren Sun, Hong-Guang Zhao, and Zhi-Geng Gan**

1995 The Bronze Age of the Song-Nen Plain. In *Archaeology of Northeast China: Beyond the Great Wall*, edited by Sarah M. Nelson, pp. 225-250. Routledge, New York.

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).

**Tian, Yuyang, Guilin Zhang, Palidanmu Shading, Xiyong Wang, and Hongen Jiang**

2022 Early Iron-Age Ornaments of the Yanghai People in Xinjiang, China: A Necklace Made of Drupes from *Nitraria tangutorum* (Zygophyllaceae). *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 44, 103526; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2022.103526>.

Unearthed in tomb IM164 of the Yanghai Cemetery (~1300 BCE-200 CE), the necklace consists of 171 plant drupes interlaced by cords. This *Nitraria* necklace of an ornamental function is the



first recovered in Central Asia and indicates the pursuit of beauty and diverse social and cultural activities of the Yanghai inhabitants during the early Iron Age.

**Tishkin, Alexei A.**

2011 Characteristic Burials of the Xiongnu Period at Ialoman-II in the Altai. In *Xiongnu Archaeology*, edited by Ursula Brosseder and Bryan K. Miller, pp. 539-558. Bonn Contributions to Asian Archaeology 5.

Grave goods include an assortment of glass and stone beads and a stone pendant.

**Tong, Jianyi, Jian Ma, Wenying Li, Xi'en Chang, Jianjun Yu, Jianxin Wang, Yingxia Ma, Yiliang Tian, Kuerban Reheman, Mulati Simayi, and Liu Ruiliang**

2020 Chronology of the Tianshanbeilu Cemetery in Xinjiang, Northwestern China. *Radiocarbon* 63(1)343-356; <https://www.academia.edu/44277747/>.

Among the artifacts recovered from the Bronze Age cemetery were beads made of faience and several different stones, as well as perforated plaques of bone and stone, and cowries.

**Treister, Mikhail**

2021 Coral Jewellery and Decoration Elements among Items of Jewellery and Toreutics from the Burials of Nomads of Asian Sarmatia in the Context of Trade in Exotic Materials in Eurasia. *Journal of Ancient History* 81(2):340-393; <https://www.academia.edu/49354705/>.

Presents an overview of jewelry made from precious coral (*Corallium rubrum*) in Eurasia in the early Iron Age. The chronological evolution of the forms of coral pendants and beads by the nomads is analyzed, and an argument is made for their correlation with the status of buried persons. Extensive references section. In Russian with English summary.

**Uchiyama, Junzo and Ilona Bausch**

2010 Beyond the Landscape of “Affluent Foragers”: The Role of Long-Distance Trade Among Complex Foragers in Jomon Japan. In *Studies of Landscape History on East Asian Inland Seas*, edited by Keisuke Makibayashi and Megumi Uchikado, pp. 91-98. Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto.

Jadeite and amber pendants had a broad circulation during the Jomon 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 technologiарum*”: 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, Bo and Lipeng Lu**

2009 Glass Artifacts Unearthed from the Tombs at the Zhagunluke and Sampula Cemeteries in Xinjiang. In *Ancient Glass Research Along the Silk Road*, edited by Fuxi Gan, Robert Brill, and Tian Shouyun, pp. 299-329. World Scientific Publishing, Singapore.

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**

2009 Archaeological Study of Ostrich Eggshell Beads Collected from SDG Site. *Chinese Science Bulletin* 54(21):3887-3895; doi: 10.1007/s11434-009-0620-6.

Discusses the production techniques for the eggshell beads found at the Shuidonggou (SDG) site, Ningxia Province, northern 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.

2015 Scientific Analysis of Iron Age Glass Beads from Taiwan. *SAS Bulletin* 38 (3):1-3.

2016 Cultural and Socio-economic Interaction Reflected by Glass Beads in Early Iron Age Taiwan. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield.

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.

2018 Glass Beads in Iron-Age and Early-Modern Taiwan: An Introduction. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:16-30; <https://www.academia.edu/37975353/>.

Investigates the exchange of glass beads and their use in Taiwan from the Iron Age (ca. late 1st millennium BC to mid-2nd millennium AD) to the early modern period (ca. AD 1600-1900) by revisiting the archaeological and historical records.

**Wang, Kuan-Wen, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, Yi-Kong Hsieh, Kun-Hsiu Lee, Kwang-Tzuu Chen, Chu-Fang Wang, and Caroline Jackson**

2018 The Anomaly of Glass Beads and Glass Beadmaking Waste at Jiuxianglan, Taiwan. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 11(4):1391-1405; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-017-0593-3>.

The 44 samples analyzed do not show a compositional or structural match between the glass beads and the glass waste, suggesting that the beads may not have been produced at this site.

**Wang, Kuan-Wen and Caroline Jackson**

2014 A Review of Glass Compositions Around the South China Sea Region (The Late 1st Millennium BC to the 1st Millennium AD): Placing Iron Age Glass Beads from Taiwan in Context. *Journal of Indo-Pacific Archaeology* 34:51-60.

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-Tzoo Chen, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, and Caroline Jackson**

2018 The Exchange of Glass Beads Reflected by the Raw Materials and Craft of Glass Remains at Jiuxianglan. *Journal of Archaeology and Anthropology* 89:57-92; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331008271>.

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. In Chinese with English abstract.

**Wang, Kuan-Wen, Kuang-Ti Li, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, Yi-Kong Hsieh, and Caroline Jackson**

2021 Glass Beads from Guishan in Iron Age Taiwan: Inter-Regional Bead Exchange between Taiwan, Southeast Asia and beyond. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 35: 102737; <https://www.academia.edu/44798935/>.

Investigates the exchange of glass beads between Guishan, eastern Taiwan, and Southeast Asia by analyzing the styles, chemical composition, and microstructure of 64 glass beads using SEM-EDS, EPMA, and LA-ICP-MS.

**Wang, Xiaoqi, He Yun'ao, and Lin Yuan**

2015 Scientific Study of Glass Artifacts from Yanliao Fang, Nanjing City, China. *SAS Bulletin* 38(2):2-5.

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  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{CaO}-\text{SiO}_2$  glass, but their origin remains unclear.

**Wei, Yi, Francesco d'Errico, and Xing Gao**

2016 Paleolithic Personal Ornaments: A Review of the Evidence. *Acta Anthropologica Sinica* 35(1):25-34.

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**

2017 A Technological and Morphological Study of Late Paleolithic Ostrich Eggshell Beads from Shuidonggou, North China. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 85:83-104.

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**

2016 An Early Instance of Upper Palaeolithic Personal Ornamentation from China: The Freshwater Shell Bead from Shuidonggou 2. *PLoS ONE* 11(5), e0155847; <https://www.academia.edu/67170419/>.

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* bead recovered from CL3 one of the earliest instances of personal ornamentation and the earliest example of a shell bead from China.

***Wenwu***

2001 Tianma-Qucun yizhi Bei Zhao Jin Hou mudi di liu ci fajuei (The Sixth Excavation of the Cemetery of the Marquises of Jin at Tianma-Qucun). Beijing University Archaeological Museum and Shanxi Provincial Archaeological Institute. *Wenwu* 8:4-21, 55.

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.

**Wu, Xiaolong**

2004 Female and Male Status as Displayed at the Maoqinggou Cemetery: Ascribed or Achieved. In *Gender and Chinese Archaeology*, edited by Katheryn M. Linduff and Yan Sun, pp. 203-236. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek.

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.

**Xiong, Zhaoming**

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.

**Xu, Xiaodong**

2009 Multicultural Characteristics of Liao Amber and the Source of Raw Material: Amber from the Tomb of Princess Chen and her Consort. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 238-249. National Museum, Belgrade.

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**

2013 Nondestructive Analysis of Dragonfly Eye Beads from the Warring States Period, Excavated from a Chu Tomb at the Shenmingpu Site, Henan Province, China. *Microscopy and Microanalysis* 19(2):335-343.

Synchrotron radiation microcomputed tomography and  $\mu$ -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.**

2000 The Classification of Jasper Tubular Beads and Their Source Analysis. *Kodai Kibi* 22:33-61.

Japan. In Japanese.

**Zabiyako, A.P. and J. Wang**

2021 Paleolithic Personal Ornaments from Xiaogushan Cave: The Formation of Early Symbolism and its Regional Features in Northeast China. *Archaeology, Ethnology & Anthropology of Eurasia* 49(4):15-23. <https://doi.org/10.17746/1563-0110.2021.49.4.015-023>.

Presents a comparative study of personal ornaments (pendants made from animal teeth, and a decorated bone disc) from an Upper Paleolithic/Neolithic site.

**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.

2003 *The Bewitching Bijou of Tibet – An Illustrative Study of the Dzi Bead*. Shuxin Chubanshe, Beijing.

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.

**Zhang, Zhiguo and Qinglin Ma**

2009 Faience Beads of the Western Zhou Dynasty Excavated in Gansu Province, China: A Technical Study. In *Ancient Glass Research Along the Silk Road*, edited by Gan Fuxi, Robert Brill, and Tian Shouyun, pp. 275-289. World Scientific Publishing, Singapore. Discusses the chemical composition and manufacturing technology.

**Zhao, Deyun**

2012 Studies on Compound Eye Beads Unearthed in China. *Kaoguxuebao (Acta Archaeologica Sinica)* 2:177-216.

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.

2015 Study on the Etched Carnelian Beads Unearthed in China. *Chinese Archaeology* 14(1):176-181.

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.

**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, Yang Zhou, and Ming Yang**

1992 *Jiangxi De'An Nansong Zhoushi mu qingli jianbao* (Brief Report on the Excavation of the Zhou Tomb of Southern Song Dynasty in De'An County). Jiangxi Renmin Chubanshe, Nanchang.

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**

2010 *Zhongguo gudai zhuzi* (Chinese Ancient Beads). Guangxi Fine Arts Publishing House, Guangxi, China.

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. China. In Chinese.

**Zwyns, Nicolas, Sergei A. Gladyshev, Biamba Gunchinsuren, Tsedendorj Bolorbat, Damien Flas, Tamara Dogandzic, Andrei V. Tabarev, J. Christopher Gillam, Arina M. Khatsenovich, Shannon McPherron, Davakhuu Odsuren, Cleantha H. Paine, Khovor-Erdene Purevjal, and John R. Stewart**

2014 The Open-Air Site of Tolbor 16 (Northern Mongolia): Preliminary Results and Perspectives. *Quaternary International* 347:53-65; <https://www.academia.edu/31094671/>.

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.