

RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by **Karlis Karklins**
Society of Bead Researchers

Revised and Updated 1 December 2018

AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC

The countries covered in this section include: Australia, Easter Island, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, as well as Hawai'i. *See also* the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General/Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

Allen, J., S.G. Holdaway, and R. Fullagar

1997 Identifying Specialisation, Production and Exchange in the Archaeological Record: The Case of Shell Bead Manufacture on Motupore Island, Papua. *Archaeology in Oceania* 32(1):13-38. Analyses of shell beads and stone drill points from Motupore Island, near Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, contribute to the debate about the specialized role of the site in a prehistoric exchange network as well as to theoretical discussions concerning the relationship between craft specialization and social stratification.

Amesbury, J.R. and R.L. Hunter-Anderson

2003 Review of Archaeological and Historical Data Concerning Reef Fishing in the U.S. Flag Islands of Micronesia: Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. Report prepared for Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, Honolulu. Micronesian Archaeological Research Services, Guam.

Over 400 *Conus* shell beads and bead blanks of the Pre-Latte period were uncovered at the Chalan Piao site, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands.

Amesbury, J.R., D.R. Moore, and R.L. Hunter-Anderson

1996 Cultural Adaptations and Late Holocene Sea Level Change in the Marianas: Recent Excavations at Chalan Piao, Saipan, Micronesia. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 15(2):53-69.

Mentions the presence of *Conus* shell beads and bead blanks of the Pre-Latte period at the Chalan Piao site on Saipan, and the site of Unai Chulu on Tinian, Mariana Islands.

Amesbury, J.R. and Cherie K. Walth

2016 Who Wears the Beads? 2,000 Years of Ornaments from an Archaeological Site on Guam. www.natonbeachguam.com/documents/beads_booklet_web.pdf

Surveys the various types of beads and pendants recovered from excavations at Naton Beach, Guam. They cover the period from Pre-Latte to post-contact. Materials include shell, shark teeth, and glass.

Ash, J., A. Brooks, B. David, and I.J. McNiven

2008 European-Manufactured Objects from the “Early Mission” Site of Totalai, Mua (Western Torres Strait). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, Cultural Heritage Series* 4(2):349-367.

Three clear glass beads excavated at a late 19th-century missionary village in the Torres Strait area off the north coast of Australia are very briefly described in Table 3 and illustrated in Fig. 2, E-G.

Balme, Jane

2000 Excavations Revealing 40,000 Years of Occupation at Mimbi Caves, South Central Kimberley, Western Australia. *Australian Archaeology* 51:1-5.

Fragments of *Dentalium* shell found in the upper Pleistocene levels of the Riwi Cave deposit have smooth edges at the openings suggesting their use as beads.

Balme, Jane and Kate Morse

2006 Shell Beads and Social Behaviour in Pleistocene Australia. *Antiquity* 80(310):799-811.

Why did Paleolithic people wear shells and why was the practice so widespread in the world? Research in Western Australia shows that specific marine shells were targeted, subject to special processes of manufacture into beads and that some had traveled hundreds of kilometers from their source.

Balme, Jane and Sue O’Connor

2017 Traditions and Change in Scaphopod Shell Beads in Northern Australia from the Pleistocene to the Recent Past. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 7-18. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Discusses the archaeological contexts and chronology of shell beads, with emphasis on scaphopod (tusk shell) specimens, as well as their uses in antiquity and in relatively recent times. Attention is also paid to how the use and value of the beads changed not only through time but also as the beads moved inland from the coast.

Balme, Jane, Sue O’Connor, and Michelle C. Langley

2018 Marine Shell Ornaments in North Western Australian Archaeological Sites: Different Meanings over Time and Space. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May. Routledge, London.

Postulates that the archaeological distributions of marine objects, including shell beads, may be interpreted as reflecting differences in social meaning across time and space.

Beck, Stephen

2009 Maritime Mechanisms of Contact and Change: Archaeological Perspectives on the History and Conduct of the Queensland Labour Trade. Ph.D. thesis. James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland.

Several glass beads (p. 130) were recovered from the wreck of the *Foam* which sank in 1893 on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia.

Bedford, Stuart

2006 *Pieces of the Vanuatu Puzzle: Archaeology of the North, South and Centre*. Terra Australis 23.

Conus beads as well as pendants made from various shell species and a sea-urchin spine were recovered from various sites.

Birmingham, Judy

1992 *Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth Century Tasmania*. The Australian Society for Historical Archaeology, Monograph Series, Sydney.

Illustrates and briefly describes one stone and 22 glass beads from the Aboriginal establishment on Flinders Island.

Burt, Ben

1990 Kwara'ae Costume Ornaments. *Expedition* 32(1):3-15.

In the Solomon Islands, laboriously fashioned shell beads served as ornament and "money," as did porpoise teeth and, from the 19th century, glass seed beads traded from Europe.

Burt, Ben, David Akin, and Michael Kwa'ioloa

2009 *Body Ornaments of Malaita, Solomon Islands*. University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu.

The Kwara'ae and other peoples of Malaita island once wore shell ornaments of various kinds, including strings and straps of shell money-beads. This book describes the materials, techniques, and relationships by which ornaments were produced and exchanged, and then catalogs the great variety of ornaments worn throughout Malaita, fully illustrated in detailed drawings.

Campbell, Janet and Peter Gesner

2000 *Illustrated Catalogue of Artefacts from the HMS Pandora Wreckage Excavations 1977-1995*.

Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, Cultural Heritage Series 2(2).

Describes the clear and amber-colored glass beads (p. 138) found on the wreck of a British ship that sank east of Cape York, Australia, in 1791.

Casella, Eleanore C.

2001 Every Procurable Object: A Functional Analysis of the Ross Factory Archaeological Collection. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 19:25-38.

The Ross Female Factory operated in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania, Australia) between 1848 and 1855 for the accommodation of transported female convicts. Seven red-on-white glass beads were found.

Clark, Geoffrey, Michelle C. Langley, Mirani Litster, Olaf Winter, and Judith Amesbury

2018 Shell Beads as Markers of Oceanic Dispersal: A Rare *Cypraeidae* Ornament Type from the Mariana Islands. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May. Routledge, London.

Clark, Geoffrey and Katherine Szabó

2009 Appendix: Inventory of Artefacts Made in Shell, Coral, Bone and Stone. In *Stone Artefact Manufacture at Natunuku, Votua, Kulu and Ugaga, Fiji*, by Chris Clarkson and Lyn Schmidt, pp. 363-366. *Terra Australis* 31.

Describes the beads made of shell and fish vertebrae (probably shark) found at Natunuku and Votua.

David, Bruno, Jean-Michel Geneste, Ken Aplin, Jean-Jacques Delannoy, Nick Araho, Chris Clarkson, Kate Connell, Simon Haberle, Bryce Barker, Lara Lamb, John Stanisic, Andrew Fairbairn, Robert Skelly, and Cassandra Rowe

2010 The Emo Site (OAC), Gulf Province, Papua New Guinea: Resolving Long-Standing Questions of Antiquity and Implications for the History of the Ancestral *Hiri* Maritime Trade. *Australian Archaeology* 70:39-54.

Cited in the archaeological literature as one of the oldest known pottery-bearing sites of the southern lowlands of PNG, the recovered artifacts include shell disc beads, worked cowries, and drilled mammal teeth.

Davidson, Col

2016 Thirty Millennia of Dentalium Shellstrings in Australia.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314092969>, accessed 21 July 2017.
Surveys sites in western Australia that have yielded dentalium beads.

DeFant, D.G.

2008 Early Human Burials from the Naton Beach Site, Tumon Bay, Island of Guam, Mariana Islands. *Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 3(1):149-153.

Four ¹⁴C dates were obtained from *Conus*-shell-bead necklaces associated with the earliest burials and range from 2790 to 2330 B.P.

Dupont, Constanze

2018 Gifts of the gods – Objects of Foreign Origin in Traditional Exchange Systems in Palau. In *Gifts, Goods and Money: Comparing Currency and Circulation Systems in Past Societies*, edited by Dirk Brandherm, Elon Heymans, and Daniela Hofmann, pp. 195-223. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

On the Micronesian islands of Palau, the exchange of gifts, money, and food is still a lived tradition and a key part of life from birth to death. Most notably, Palauan bead money (*udoud er belau*) has kept its symbolic importance and is used for certain key occasions.

Feary, Sue

1996 An Aboriginal Burial with Grave Goods near Cooma, New South Wales. *Australian Archaeology* 43:40-42.

Dated to ca. 7000 years B.P., an Aboriginal site in southeastern Australia yielded 327 pierced kangaroo and wallaby incisors which presumably once formed part of a necklace. They are the first of their kind to be found in Australia.

Francis, Peter, Jr.

2002 *Asia's Maritime Bead Trade: 300 B.C. to the Present*. University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu.
A section of the book (pp. 189-190) is devoted to the beads of Palau, Micronesia.

Godden Mackay Logan

1999 *The Cumberland/Gloucester Streets Site, The Rocks*. Archaeological Investigation Report. 4 vols. Godden Mackay, Sydney, Australia.

Excavations in a poorer neighborhood of Sydney produced about 1,500 glass beads (vol. 4, pp. 42-44). The principal occupation was during the 19th century.

Haddow, Eve, James Flexner, Stuart Bedford, and Matthew Spriggs

2018 Pendants and Beads of Stone, Shell, and Tooth from Southern Vanuatu. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May. Routledge, London.

Haun, A.E., J.A. Jimenez, M.A. Kirkendall, and S.T. Goodfellow

1999 Archaeological investigations at Unai Chulu, island of Tinian, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Report prepared for the Department of the Navy, Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Paul H. Rosenthal, Ph.D., Inc., Hilo.

Site of Unai Chulu on Tinian, Mariana Islands, produced 70 *Conus* shell beads of the Pre-Latte period.

Hicks, Dan, Sue Hamilton, Mike Seager Thomas, and Ruth Whitehouse

2013 Easter Island and Pitcairn Pitcairn Island. In *World Archaeology at the Pitt Rivers Museum: A Characterization*, edited by Dan Hicks and Alice Stevenson, pp. 564-572. Archaeopress, Oxford.

The Routledge Easter Island collections contain ca. 38 European glass beads reportedly found with a female burial excavated in 1916.

Intoh, Michiko

2008 Ongoing Archaeological Research on Fais Island, Micronesia. *Asian Perspectives* 47(1):121-138. Excavations on one of the Caroline Islands produced beads of shell and glass. Chemical analysis of the latter suggests some are of Chinese origin while others originated in Venice.

Irish, Paul

2007 Bundeena Bling? Possible Aboriginal Shell Adornments from Southern Sydney. *Australian Archaeology* 64:46-49.

Perforated black periwinkle (*Nerita atramentosa*) shells recovered from a midden in southeastern Australia that was in use by ca. 1800 B.P. may have served as beads.

Kirch, Patrick V.

1993 Non-Ceramic Portable Artifacts from To'aga. In *The To'aga Site: Three Millennia of Polynesian Occupation in the Manu'a Islands, American Samoa*, edited by P.V. Kirch and T.L. Hunt, pp. 157-166. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 51.

Ornaments include several shell beads and an echinoid-spine bead. They are attributed to the first millennium BC.

Langenwalter II, Paul E. and Liana K. Meeker

2015 Excavation of the Hālawa Cave Rockshelter, North Hālawa Valley, O'ahu, Hawai'i. *Hawaiian Archaeology* 14:47-64.

Recovered artifacts include several shell beads and a dog-tooth pendant.

Langley, Michelle C.

2018 Explaining the Lack of Emu Eggshell Material Culture in Australia: Experimental Working and Archaeological Implications. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 17:155-162.

While emu eggs were widely available and exploited across Australia for many thousands of years, experimentation with this raw material identified that the shells were simply too small, too thin, and too fragile to be useful in the production of beads and other items.

Litster, Mirani, Daryl Wesley, and Gretchen Stolte

2018 Developing Approaches for Understanding Indigenous Australian Glass Bead Use during the Contact Period. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May. Routledge, London.

Liu, Robert K.

1985 Lei Niho Palaoa: A Classic Hawaiian Ornament. *Ornament* 9(1):21-25, 66.
Under Western influence, beads replace human hair in a traditional ornament.

McAdam, Leila E.

2008 Beads Across Australia: An Ethnographic and Archaeological View of the Patterning of Aboriginal Ornaments. Ph.D. dissertation. University of New England, Armidale, Australia.
<http://e-publications.uned.edu.au/1959.11/4058>, accessed 24 October 2015.

The author has synthesised the beaded ornaments held in Australian museums and set up a classification system that has allowed her to determine spatial patterning of beads and to investigate current theories for explaining patterning.

McAdam, Leila and Iain Davidson

2018 Beads and Boundaries. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May. Routledge, London.

Provides information about the different classes of ethnographically known beads and pendants and their distribution across Australia in relation to the natural boundaries of drainage basins. Concludes with a few remarks about the significance of the distributions.

Megaw, J.V.S.

1987 Aboriginal Archaeology of the Sutherland Shire. *Geography and Geology: Aboriginal Archaeology*, pp. 9-12.

Among the aboriginal artifacts recovered from the Main Rock Shelter site at Curracurrang Cove, Sydney, Australia, is a single European glass bead.

Monroe, M.H.

2012 Timeline of Sites Containing Beads and Pendants in Sahul (Greater Australia). Australia: The Land Where Time Began. http://austhrutime.com/table_beads_pendants.htm, accessed 7 March 2014.

Summarizes the beads and pendants found at 15 early sites (42,000-8000 BP) in Australia.

Moore, D.R., R.L. Hunter-Anderson, J.R. Amesbury, and E.F. Wells

1992 Archaeology at Chalan Piao, Saipan. Report prepared for Jose Cabrera and the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Community and Cultural Affairs, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Saipan. Micronesian Archaeological Research Services, Guam.

Over 400 *Conus* shell beads and bead blanks of the Pre-Latte period were uncovered at the Chalan Piao site, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands.

Morse, Kate

1993 Shell Beads from Mandu Mandu Creek Rock-Shelter, Cape Range Peninsula, Western Australia, Dated before 30,000 b.p. *Antiquity* 67:877-883.

Modified shells, with wear suggesting they had been strung as beads, were among the finds from this Pleistocene site.

Nagaoka, Takuya

2011 Late Prehistoric-Early Historic Houses and Settlement Space on Nusa Roviana, New Georgia Group, Solomon Islands. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The University of Auckland.

Presents a thorough analysis of the recovered shell beads and dolphin-tooth pendants. Two glass beads were also recovered. Archaeometric data are provided for the shell beads.

Nicholls, Jean

2007 Australian Aboriginal Beads from around 40,000 B.P. to Pre-European Settlement (1788). In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

An overview of pre-colonial bead finds in Australia and Tasmania. Materials include marine shells such as cone and dentalium, bone, and perforated kangaroo and wallaby teeth.

O'Connor, Sue and William R. Dickinson

2010 Stone Disc Beads from Watinglo Shelter, Northern Papua New Guinea. *Journal of Pacific Archaeology* 1(2):188-191.

The excavation of a rockshelter in Watinglo unearthed the unusual find of four stone disc-shaped beads such as have not hitherto been reported from Papua New Guinea.

O'Connor, Sue, Tim Maloney, Dorcas Vannieuwenhuysse, Jane Balme, and Rachel Wood

2014 Occupation at Carpenters Gap 3, Windjana Gorge, Kimberley, Western Australia. *Australian Archaeology* 78:10-23.

Two scaphopod (dentalium) beads are attributed to the early Holocene, suggesting movement of high-value goods from the coast.

O'Connor, S., M. Spriggs, and P. Veth

2002 Direct Dating of Shell Beads from Lene Hara Cave, East Timor. *Australian Archaeology* 55:18-21.

While the shell beads were recovered from levels dated to the Pleistocene, they themselves date to approximately 3500 BP and 4500 BP, respectively. The beads were vertically displaced downward or, alternatively, were part of the contents of an intrusive feature which was not discernable during excavation.

Perrette, Claire

2011 Value and Shell Artefacts in Melanesia: Analysis of the Assemblage of Bourewa (Viti Levu, Fiji). M.A. thesis. Université de Bourgogne.

This study of 324 shell ornaments (including beads and pendants) associated with the Lapita culture focuses on four major facets of shell artifact production and consumption: 1) raw material choice, 2) shellworking techniques, 3) curation, and 4) implications for value.

Phillips, Caroline and Harry Allen

2013 *Archaeology at Opita: Three Hundred Years of Continuity and Change. Part 1. Research in Anthropology & Linguistics, Electronic Series 5.*

A small group of blue and amber-colored glass beads was found at Opita in northern New Zealand. Associated bottles date to the 1860-1915 period.

Pitman, Heidi T. and Lynley A. Wallis

2012 The Point of Spinifex: Aboriginal Uses of Spinifex Grasses in Australia. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 10:109-131.

The resin derived from spinifex grasses was primarily used as an adhesive by Indigenous Australians but was also formed into beads. Museum specimens date primarily to the late 19th century.

Przywolnik, Kathryn

2003 Shell Artefacts from Northern Cape Range Peninsula, Northwest Western Australia. *Australian Archaeology* 56(1):12-21.

Among the items discussed are shell beads and baler-shell pendants.

Salleh, Anna

2013 Bead Currency Used in Australia's First Export Industry. *ABC Science* 6 December.
<http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2013/12/06/3905030.htm>, accessed 13 January 2014.

Reports on the significance of 30 glass beads excavated from the Wellington Range in northwestern Arnhem Land, Australia, and attributed to the 18th century.

Sand, Christophe

1998 Recent Archaeological Research in the Loyalty Islands of New Caledonia. *Asian Perspectives* 37(2):194-223.

Excavations in rockshelters on several islands yielded beads made of shell, urchin spines, greenstone, and glass.

Shaw, Ben and Michelle C. Langley

2017 Investigating the Development of Prehistoric Cultural Practices in the Massim Region of Eastern Papua New Guinea: Insights from the Manufacture and Use of Shell Objects in the Louisiade Archipelago. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 48:149-165.

Shell beads and other objects from five prehistoric sites on two islands (Rossel and Nimowa) in the Louisiade Archipelago are analyzed to determine how they were manufactured and used.

Sinoto, Yosihiko H.

1988 A Waterlogged Site on Huahine Island, French Polynesia. In *Wet Site Archaeology*, edited by Barbara A. Purdy, pp. 113-130. Telford Press, Caldwell, NJ.

The Fa'ahia site yielded two beads similar to "reel" beads in Maori ornaments. One is made of whale bone; the other, stone. The objects are attributed to the period AD 700-1150.

Smith, Claire and Heather Burke

2007 *Digging It Up Down Under: A Practical Guide to Doing Archaeology in Australia*. Springer, New York.

Summarizes the finds of the earliest beads in Australia (p. 35).

Smith, Ian, Angela Middleton, Jessie Garland, and Tristan Russell

2014 *Excavations at the Hohi Mission Station. Volume II: The 2013 Excavations.* University of Otago Studies in Archaeology 26.

A variety of wound glass beads were recovered from a mission site in northern New Zealand. It operated during the 1814-1832 period.

Spennemann, Dirk H.R.

2006 The Archaeological Manifestation of Contemporary Marshallese Burial Practices. *Micronesian Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences* 5(1-2):79-99.

Many of the burials investigated were accompanied by necklaces and belt strings of plastic beads.

Szabó, Katherine

2004 Technique and Practice: Shell Working in the Western Pacific and Island Southeast Asia. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Natural History, Australian National University, Canberra.

Presents a detailed account of shell artifact production at various sites attributed primarily to the Lapita culture. The findings suggest widespread relationships in shell-working practices across the study area that have a considerable time depth. Beads were made principally from *Conus* shells.

2010 Shell Artefacts and Shell-Working within the Lapita Cultural Complex. *Journal of Pacific Archaeology* 1(2):115-127.

The Lapita Cultural Complex denotes a tightly cohesive and distinctive culture that settled the area east of the Solomon Islands called Remote Oceania between 3400 and 2900 years ago. Among their ornaments were annular beads fashioned from *Conus* shells (p. 120-121). A single *Spondylus* bead from the early New Ireland site of Kamgot has also been identified with a further two beads of either *Spondylus* or *Chama* identified within recently excavated samples at St Maurice-Vatcha on the Isle of Pines, New Caledonia.

Valentin, Frederique, Matthew Spriggs, Stuart Bedford, and Hallie Buckley

2011 Vanuatu Mortuary Practices over Three Millennia: Lapita to the Early European Contact Period. *Journal of Pacific Archaeology* 2(2):49-65.

Discusses the shell, stone, glass, and whale- and pig-tooth beads and pendants found at various sites in the Vanuatu island group. These generally comprised necklaces and bracelets.

Walth, Cherie K.

2014 Archaeological Investigations at the Naton Beach Site, Tumon Bay, Guam. *Bioarchaeology in Southeast Asia and the Pacific: Newsletter* 10(April):5-8.

Conus and *Spondylus* shell beads as well as glass beads were found with Pre-Latte/Latte period burials.

Weisler, Marshall I.

1999 *Status, Health, and Ancestry of a Late Prehistoric Burial from Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands.* Republic of the Marshall Islands Historic Preservation Office, Majuro Atoll.

A male burial attributed to the mid-15th century was accompanied by 147 red disk beads made from a large bivalve (*Spondylus* cf. *varius*), a shell species now believed to be extinct. The condition of the beads, from very well preserved to highly eroded, suggests that they were heirlooms and acquired over a long period of time.

2000 Burial Artifacts from the Marshall Islands: Description, Dating and Evidence for Extra-Archipelago Contacts. *Micronesica* 33(1-2):111-136.

The recovered ornaments include *Spondylus* and *Conus* shell beads, Golden cowrie (*Cypraea aurantium*) pendants, a *Spondylus* nose ring, ground bivalves (*Cardium orbitum*) possibly used as charms, and several styles of *Conus* shell rings. The material is broadly attributed to the 1st-11th centuries.

Wesley, D. and M. Litster

2015 'Small, Individually Nondescript, and Easily Overlooked': Contact Beads from Northwest Arnhem Land in an Indigenous-Macassan-European Hybrid Economy. *Australian Archaeology* 80:1-16.

The recovery of an assemblage of glass and stone beads from six archaeological sites within the Manganowal estate in the Wellington Range, northern Australia, supports the case for the introduction of these items to Arnhem Land in the pre-Mission era context.

2015 Unravelling the History of Glass Beads in Arnhem Land. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2015*, edited by Heidi Munan and Anita MacGillivray, pp. 191-234. CraftHub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

A preliminary analysis of the bead assemblage recovered from seven archaeological sites in western Arnhem Land, Australia, supports the case for the introduction of these items to indigenous communities starting with Southeast Asian trepang fishermen from Makassar, Sulawesi, before the European settlement of northern Australia in the 1820s.

Wickler, Stephen

2001 *The Prehistory of Buka: A Stepping Stone Island in the Northern Solomons*. *Terra Australis* 16. A variety of shell beads and perforated gastropods that could have served as ornaments were recovered.

Wright, Duncan et al.

2013 The Archaeology of Post Contact "Entanglement" on Mabuyag, Western Torres Strait. Manuscript report [Queensland Archaeological Research].

Ten glass trade beads were excavated at two villages on Mabuiag (Mabuyag) Island in western Torres Strait off Cape York, Australia. Attributed to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the beads are mainly small red-on-white specimens, along with white, light green, and dark blue.

Wright, Duncan, Michelle C. Langley, Sally K. May, Iain G. Johnston, and Lindy Allen

2016 Painted Shark Vertebrae Beads from the Djawumbu-Madjawarrnja Complex, Western Arnhem Land. *Australian Archaeology* 82(1):43-54.

Detailed morphometric and use wear analysis is presented for a group of painted shark vertebrae beads, alongside Aboriginal oral traditions, and assessment of similar artifacts held in museum collections across Australia.