

RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

The countries covered in this section include: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste (East Timor), and Vietnam. See also the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General and Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

Adhyatman, Sumarah and Redjeki Arifin

1993 *Manik-Manik di Indonesia/Beads in Indonesia*. Penerbit Djambatan, Jakarta.

Sumptuous presentation of beads found in Indonesia, from ancient to modern. In Indonesian and English. See Glover (1995) and Munan (1996-1997) for a review.

Allen, Jamey D.

2010 The Heirloom Beads of Island South East Asia. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*:67-83.

Discusses the difficulties in dating beads, the history of glass in the region, and the value of specific beads to the people of particular areas: Formosa, Java/Indonesia, the Philippines, and Palau. The appendix on the origins of heirloom beads is particularly informative.

Ardika, I. Wayan

1991 Archaeological Research in Northeastern Bali, Indonesia. Ph.D. dissertation. Australian National University, Canberra.

Excavations at Sembiran on Bali, Indonesia, uncovered mostly glass beads, most of which were red *mutisalah*; 1st-2nd centuries AD. Two carnelian beads and one gold bead were also found.

1995 Beads from Sembiran, Bali. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 26:6-8;

https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Discusses the glass, carnelian, and gold beads found in the Early Period layers of this site in Indonesia, including compositional data.

1998 Early Evidence of Indian Contacts with Bali. In *Southeast Asian Archaeology 1994, Vol. 2*, edited by P.-Y. Manguin, pp. 139-145. Centre for South-East Asian Studies, University of Hull, Hull.

Over 500 glass, two carnelian, and one gold bead, were recovered from excavations at Sembiran on Bali's north coast. The most common red glass beads are thought to have been made in South India.

Baradas, David B.

2010 Bead Culture of the Philippines. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*: 19-29.

One of the important trading influences was the mining of gold in the Philippines and many gold beads have been found at archaeological sites. The indigenous bead culture of northern Luzon, especially of the Kalingas, is described in great detail from past to present. A similar description of the mountain people of Mindanao explains the different religions, languages, and uses of beads in these cultures.

Barram, Andrew

2001 A Report on Beads Found at Tha Muang Mound, U-Thong, Thailand. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 37:13-15; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Glass (mostly Indo-Pacific) and stone beads were recovered from the site occupied during the early 1st millennium AD, along with some evidence for the local production of glass beads.

Barretto-Tesoro, Grace

2003 Burial Goods in the Philippines: An Attempt to Quantify Prestige Values. *Southeast Asian Studies* 41(3):299-315.

Proposes an independent system from ethnographic analogy by which prestige values for burial goods, including beads, can be evaluated from an archaeological perspective.

Basa, Kishor K.

1991 The Westerly Trade of Southeast Asia from c. 400 BC to AD 500 with Special Reference to Glass Beads. Ph.D. dissertation. University of London.

A comprehensive listing of early glass beads from India and Southeast Asia related to theories of early exchange systems.

1992 Early Historic Glass Beads in Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia. In *Southeast Asian Archaeology 1990: Proceedings of the Third Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists*, edited by Ian Glover, pp. 85-102. Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Hull.

2001 Small is Useful; Importance of Bead Studies in South Asian Archaeology. In *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect. Vol. I: Prehistory: Archaeology of South Asia*, edited by S.

Settar and R. Korisettar, pp. 389-418. Manohar and Indian Council of Historical Research, Delhi.

Basa, K.K, I.C. Glover, and J. Henderson

1992 Early Glass Beads in Southeast Asia – Relationship with India. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 11:366-385.

Basilia, Pauline A.

2006 Post-Neolithic Shell Beads From Ille Cave, El Nido, Palawan: A Case of Specialization? <https://www.academia.edu/1691702/>, accessed 9 June 2017.

Philippines.

2012 The Bead Guide: Sapilang Site (I-2011-H1) Bead Assemblage, Season 2. <https://www.academia.edu/5961904/>, accessed 12 December 2014.

This guide provides basic information on how to recover and analyze beads from archaeological sites. It also describes the beads recovered at the Sapilang site in the Philippines.

Bellina, Bérénice

2001 Témoignages archéologiques d'échanges entre l'Inde et l'Asie du Sud-Est: morphologie, morphométrie et techniques de fabrication des perles en agate et en cornaline. Ph.D. dissertation. Université Paris III, Paris.

The focus of this study is to reconstruct the patterns of cultural exchange between India and Southeast Asia combining a morphological, morphometrical, and technical analysis of agate and carnelian beads which are among the most ancient evidence of exchange with India.

2002 Le port préhistorique de Khao Sam Kaeo en Thaïlande péninsula. Lieu privilégié pour l'étude des premières interactions indiennes et sud-est asiatiques. *Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient* 89:329-357.

A survey revealed evidence for intensive trade in glass and stone beads between Thailand and India and Vietnam from the late centuries BCE, as well as the local manufacture of semi-precious stone beads using characteristic Indian techniques.

2003 Beads, Social Change and Interaction between India and South-East Asia. *Antiquity* 77(296):285-297.

Analysis of 1420 carnelian and agate beads from sites across India and Southeast Asia indicates the exploitation of a number of different sources. It is believed that, in Southeast Asia during the last centuries BC, the finishing of beads through rotary grinding resembled contemporary Indian technology, whereas in the 1st millennium AD, the technology shifted to local production centers which compromised quality in favor of larger scale production by finishing medium or mediocre quality beads in drums.

2007 *Cultural Exchange between India and Southeast Asia: Production and Distribution of Hard Stone Ornaments, VIc. BC-VIc. AD*. Editions de la Maisondes sciences de l'homme, Paris.

Chalcedony beads.

2014 Maritime Silk Roads' Ornament Industries: Socio-Political Practices and Cultural Transfers in the South China Sea. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 24(3):345-377. Discusses the technological analysis of ornament craft-industries (including beadmaking) that developed in the port-city of Khao Sam Kaeo, Thailand, during the mid-first millennium BC when the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea trade networks interlocked.

Bellina, Bérénice and Ian C. Glover

2004 The Archaeology of Early Contact with India and the Mediterranean World, from the Fourth Century BC to the Fourth Century AD. In *Southeast Asia: From Prehistory to History*, edited by Peter Bellwood and Ian Glover, pp. 68-89. Routledge, New York.
<https://www.academia.edu/1467709/>

Semiprecious stone beads and pendants, and glass beads enter into the discussion. Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

Bellina, Bérénice and Praon Silapanth

2006 Khao Sam Kaeo and the Upper Thai Peninsula: Understanding the Mechanism of Early Trans-Asiatic Trade and Cultural Exchange. In *Uncovering Southeast Asia's Past: Selected Papers from the 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists*, edited by Elisabeth A. Bacus, Ian C. Glover, and Vincent C. Pigott, pp. 379-392. NUS Press, Singapore.

This site in southern Thailand yielded both complete and unfinished/broken stone and glass beads. Some of the latter appear to have been shaped using lapidary techniques.

Bellwood, Peter and Eusebio Dizon

2013 Other Portable Artefacts from the Batanes Sites. In *4000 Years of Migration and Cultural Exchange: The Archaeology of the Batanes Islands, Northern Philippines*, edited by Peter Bellwood and Eusebio Dizon, pp. 123-148. Terra Australis 40.
<http://doi.org/10.22459/TA40.12.2013>.

Excavations in the Batanes Islands yielded a variety of stone, shell, and perforated tooth pendants, as well as a small group of shell, pottery, and glass beads. Mostly surface finds, the objects are generally attributed to the period 1200 BC-post AD 1000.

Bellwood, Peter, Geoffrey Irwin, and Daud Tanudirjo

2019 Lithic and Other Non-Ceramic Artefacts. In *The Spice Islands in Prehistory: Archaeology in the Northern Moluccas, Indonesia*, edited by Peter Bellwood, pp. 107-119. Terra Australis 50.

Illustrates and briefly discusses the monochrome Indo-Pacific beads recovered from the Uattamdi 1 rockshelter on the island of Kayoa, Indonesia.

Bellwood, Peter, Marc Oxenham, Bui Chi Hoang, Nguyen Kim Dzung, Anna Willis, Carmen Sarjeant, Philip Piper, Hirofumi Matsumura, Katsunori Tanaka, Nancy Beavan-Athfield, Thomas Higham, Nguyen Quocmanh, Dang Ngoc Kinh et al.

2013 An Son and the Neolithic of Southern Vietnam. *Asian Perspectives* 50(1/2):144-175; <https://www.academia.edu/98021615/>.

The site yielded 211 shell beads, mostly very small and disc shaped but also elongated rectangular or oval, and square.

Bennett, Anna

2017 *The Ancient History of U Thong: City of Gold*. River Books, Bangkok.

Examines the various gold ornaments of the Dvāravatī period recovered from the ancient city of U Thong in Thailand. Includes information regarding manufacturing techniques.

Bernbaum, Marjorie

2012 Review of *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2011*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin (2011). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:103-107; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol24/iss1/12/>.

Bodhisunthorn, V.

1986-1987 *Beads and Ancient Decoration*. National Museum, Bangkok. Thailand. Text is in Thai.

Boonyarit Chaisuwan

2011 Early Contacts between India and the Andaman Coast in Thailand from the Second Century BCE to Eleventh Century CE. In *Early Interactions between South and Southeast Asia: Reflections on Cross-cultural Exchange*, edited by Pierre-Yves Manguin, A. Mani, and Geoff Wade, pp. 82-111. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore.

Discusses the glass, stone, and gold beads recovered from Phu Khao Thong, Khuan Luk Pat, and Thung Tuk in Thailand. Of particular interest are the face and mosaic glass beads.

Borell, Brigitte

2014 The Power of Images – Coin Portraits of Roman Emperors on Jewellery Pendants in Early Southeast Asia. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie Aussereuropäischer Kulturen* 6:7-43; <https://www.academia.edu/12682533/>.

Reports on pendants from sites in Thailand and Vietnam that replicate Roman coins. These are made of gold sheet, as well as cast gold and tin.

Bronson, Bennet

1990 Glass Beads at Khuan Lukpad, Southern Thailand. In *Southeast Asian Archaeology 1986*, edited by Ian Glover and Emily Glover, pp. 213-230. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 561.

Brumm, Adam, Michelle C. Langley, Mark W. Moore, Budianto Hakim, Muhammad Ramli, Iwan Sumantri, Basran Burhan, Andi Muhammad Saiful, Linda Siagian, et al.

2017 Early Human Symbolic Behavior in the Late Pleistocene of Wallacea. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114(16):4105-4110;
<https://www.academia.edu/74582120/>.

Late Pleistocene finds at the Leang Bulu Bettue rock-shelter on Sulawesi, Indonesia, include two bead blanks fashioned from the same lower incisor of a pig-deer and a pendant consisting of a bear cuscus phalange with a perforation at its proximal end. Includes information regarding production techniques.

Bulbeck, David, Fadhila Arifin Aziz, Sue O'Connor, Ambra Calo, Jack N. Fenner, Ben Marwick, Jim Feathers, Rachel Wood, and Dyah Prastiningtyas

2016 Mortuary Caves and the Dammar Trade in the Towuti-Routa Region, Sulawesi, in an Island Southeast Asian Context. *Asian Perspectives* 55(2):148-183;
<https://www.academia.edu/72524231/>.

Describes the sequence of mortuary practices and associated funerary items in the Towuti-Routa region of Sulawesi, Indonesia, during the 1st and 2nd millennia AD in the context of the broad chronology of similar customs documented elsewhere across Island Southeast Asia. Includes a discussion of the glass, stone, shell, and metal beads recovered from several sites.

Calo, Ambra, Peter Bellwood, James W. Lankton, Andreas Reinecke, Rochtri A. Bawono, and Bagyo Prasetyo

2020 Trans-Asiatic Exchange of Glass, Gold and Bronze: Analysis of Finds from the Late Prehistoric Pangkung Paruk Site, Bali. *Antiquity*; <https://www.academia.edu/43046177/>.

Excavations at a stone sarcophagus burial site on Bali, Indonesia, have yielded the largest collection of Roman gold-glass beads in early Southeast Asia found to date. Analyses of these finds and comparison with others from across the region provide insights into the early to mid 1st-millennium AD trans-Asiatic networks that linked Southeast Asia to South Asia, the Roman world, and China.

Calo, Ambra, Bagyo Prasetyo, Peter Bellwood, James W. Lankton, Bernard Gratuze, Thomas Oliver Pryce, Andreas Reinecke, Verena Leusch, Heidrun Schenk, Rachel Wood, Rochtri A. Bawono, I Dewa Kompiang Gede, Ni L.K. Citha Yulianti, Jack Fenner, Christian Reepmeyer, Cristina Castillo, and Alison K. Carter

2015 Sembiran and Pacung on the North Coast of Bali: A Strategic Crossroads for Early Trans-Asiatic Exchange. *Antiquity* 89(344):378-396;
<https://www.academia.edu/72524230/>.

Provides data on the composition of both glass and gold beads recovered from burials dated to the late 2nd century BC. The findings suggest strong links with the Indian subcontinent and Mainland Southeast Asia from the late first millennium BC, some 200 years earlier than previously thought.

Campbell Cole, Barbie

2002 The Sacred *Pumtek*. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 40:7-10;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Discusses *Pumtek* – black beads made of fossilized wood decorated with white geometric patterns – and their production in the remote village of Phayagyi in Myanmar.

2003 Ancient Hard Stone Beads and Seals of Myanmar. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 118-133. The Bead Study Trust, London.

The ancient inhabitants of Myanmar, formerly Burma, utilized beads made from a wide range of materials. They are all generally locally referred to as Pyu beads, named after the people who dominated the region for the first nine centuries of the common era.

2006 Review of *Beads of Borneo*, by Heidi Munan (2005). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 48:12-13; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

2008 Heirloom Beads of the Kachin and Naga. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:3-25; <https://www.academia.edu/39086858/>.

The heirloom beads, known respectively as *khaji* and *deo moni*, are orange Indo-Pacific beads of a type traded from southeast India (probably Karaikadu) between 200 BC and AD 200. They were found by the Kachin and Naga in ancient graves. The trade that brought these beads to the region operated on a considerable scale. Ivory and fragrant oils destined for the Mediterranean world were exchanged for Indo-Pacific beads, cowries, chank shells, and carnelian beads, ornaments still worn by the Kachin and Naga today. India, Burma.

2022 Heirloom Beads among the Dayak of Borneo. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 34:40-59; <https://www.academia.edu/96634447/>.

Discusses the more distinctive heirloom beads of the Dayak of Sarawak and Kalimantan, with emphasis on Borneo's links with regional and international trade routes along which its heirloom beads traveled.

Capistrano-Baker, Florina H., John Guy, and John Miksic (eds.)

2012 *Philippine Ancestral Gold*. NUS Press Singapore.

A spectacular publication in full-color that features more than 1,000 gold objects, including necklaces, that were recovered in the Philippines. Many of the items were found in association with Chinese export ceramics of the 10th-12th centuries.

Carter, Alison K.

- 2010 Trade and Exchange Networks in Iron Age Cambodia: Preliminary Results from a Compositional Analysis of Glass Beads. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 30:178-188.

Presents the results of compositional analysis of glass beads from six Iron Age sites in Cambodia. Using LA-ICP-MS, it was possible to determine the presence of at least two glass bead-trading networks in Cambodia during the Iron Age.

- 2012 Garnet Beads in Southeast Asia: Evidence for Local Production? In *Crossing Borders in Southeast Asian Archaeology, Selected Papers from the 13th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists, Berlin*, edited by Mai Lin Tjoa-Bonatz, Andreas Reinecke, and Dominik Bonatz, pp. 91-114. NUS Press, Singapore.

Focuses on the analysis of two distinct types of garnet beads found at Iron Age sites in Cambodia. SEM examination and LA-ICP-MS analysis reveal that the two types are distinct from one another.

- 2013 Trade, Exchange, and Socio-Political Development in Iron Age (500 BC - AD 500) Mainland Southeast Asia: An Examination of Stone and Glass Beads from Cambodia and Thailand. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Using morphological, contextual, and compositional analysis of agate/carnelian, garnet, and glass beads, the author identifies distinct patterns in the distribution of stone and glass beads on two different scales: within individual sites in Cambodia and Thailand, and over time and across the region of mainland Southeast Asia. Compositional data are also provided.

- 2015 Beads, Exchange Networks and Emerging Complexity: A Case Study from Cambodia and Thailand (500 bce-ce 500). *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 25:733-757, DOI: 10.1017/S0959774315000207.

Examines beads from 12 sites in Cambodia and Thailand. Morphological and compositional analyses using LA-ICP-MS resulted in the identification of different bead types that were circulated in distinct exchange networks.

- 2016 The Production and Exchange of Glass and Stone Beads in Southeast Asia from 500 BCE to the early second millennium CE: An Assessment of the Work of Peter Francis in Light of Recent Research. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 6:16-29, DOI:10.1016/j.ara.2016.02.004.

Argues that recent work has largely disproven Francis' model of bead production and interaction between South and Southeast Asia. Instead, there appear to have been multiple phases of bead production and exchange between the two regions, which reflect complex interaction networks between South and Southeast Asia and within Southeast Asia.

Carter, Alison and Nancy Beavan

2014 Glass Beads from Jar Burials of the 15th-17th Centuries in the Cardamom Mountains of Cambodia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 26:9-21; <https://www.academia.edu/9995392/>.

A variety of glass beads, both drawn and coiled, were encountered in jar burials found on rock ledges in remote portions of southern Cambodia.

Carter, Alison Kyra, Barbie Campbell Cole, Quentin Lemasson, and Willemijn van Noord

2018 Tracing the Trade of Heirloom Beads across Zomia: A Preliminary Analysis of Beads from the Upland Regions of Northeast India and Mainland Southeast Asia. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May, pp. 49-67. Routledge, London. <https://www.academia.edu/38733181/>.

Aims to determine the types of glass used to produce the beads and contextualize them within the broader bead exchange taking place within the region.

Carter, Alison, Laure Dussubieux, Thomas R. Fenn, Thanik Lertcharnrit, and T.O. Pryce

2022 The Exchange of Beads in Central Thailand in the Protohistoric Period: Glass Objects from Phromthin Tai. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 161-176. Studies in Archaeological Sciences, Leuven University Press, Leuven. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv2z9fzr0.13>.

The composition of glass beads from a multi-component site occupied from the Late Bronze Age through the mid/late 1st millennium is used to begin connecting Phromthin Tai to existing glass exchange networks.

Carter, Alison Kyra, Laure Dussubieux, Miriam T. Stark, and H. Albert Gilg

2021 Angkor Borei and Protohistoric Trade Networks: A View from the Glass and Stone Bead Assemblage. *Asian Perspectives* 60(1):32-70; <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/793770>.

Reviews data from earlier studies and adds new data on glass and stone beads from the Vat Komnou cemetery in Cambodia, as well as glass compositional analyses from the nearby site of Oc Eo, Vietnam.

Carter, Alison, Dougald O'Reilly, Louise Shewan, and Laure Dussubieux

2022 Northwest Cambodia and the Mekong Interaction Sphere: Glass and Stone Beads from Lovea, Prei Khmeng, and Sophy. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 34:77-95; <https://www.academia.edu/95028160/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from burial contexts dating to the Iron Age or protohistoric period (500 BCE-500 CE), including their typology, production technology, and chemical composition. The latter reveals that most of the glass beads are made from a high-alumina mineral-soda glass, while the stone beads were likely produced from Indian raw materials using South Asian production techniques.

Cayron, Jun G.

2002 Comparative Analysis of Glass Beads Recovered from the Pandanan and Sungai Mas Sites: An Understanding of Early Southeast Asian Trade. M.A. thesis. University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Research tests the hypothesis that the glass beads from the 15th-century Pandanan wreck were made in Sungai Mas, Kedah, Malaysia. A comparative analysis, quantitative, of the stylistic attributes (color and diaphaneity), form attributes (shape and size), and technological attributes (method of manufacture) of the beads from both sites is used to test this hypothesis.

2006 *Stringing the Past: An Archaeological Understanding of Early Southeast Asian Glass Bead Trade*. University of the Philippines Press, Diliman, Quezon City.

The source of thousands of Indo-Pacific type glass beads recovered from the 15th-century Pandanan wreck at Palawan, Philippines, has heretofore not been determined. This book is a significant contribution to our knowledge of glass beads: how they were made, used, and traded in early Southeast Asia.

2015 The Archeological Beads of Palawan. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2015*.

Discusses the glass and gold beads recovered from archeological sites on Palawan Island, the Philippines, including Ille Cave in the Dewil Valley, El Nido in the Tabon Cave Complex, and the Pandanan shipwreck. The trade routes that probably transported these beads are discussed.

Chang, Nigel J.

2001 Personal Ornaments in Thai Prehistory: Nong Nor, Ban Lum Khao, and Noen-U-Loke. Ph.D. thesis. University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

In depth study of the ornaments, including beads, recovered from three sites in Thailand ranging in age from 1100-500 BC for the two oldest and AD 300-600 for the most recent. Various materials.

Cheah, Hwei-Fe'n

2003 Beads in the Straits Settlements: Trade and Domestic Demand, 1827-1937. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 15:23-40; <https://www.academia.edu/27486053/>.

This article plumbs the rich statistical records of the Straits Settlements (comprising the ports of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang) to examine the changing role of the Straits Settlements from a bead emporium to a consumer of beads, with Singapore acting as a distribution center for a growing domestic demand for beads.

2006 Review of *Beads of Borneo*, by Heidi Munan (2005). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 18:79-80; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol18/iss1/7/>.

Chin, Lucas

1988 Trade Objects: Their Impact on the Cultures of the Indigenous Peoples of Sarawak, Borneo. *Expedition* 30(1):59-64.

A part of this article discusses the importance of heirloom beads to the Dayak of Sarawak. Several glass specimens are illustrated.

Chumphon, Chain

2020 *The Ancient Beads in Suvarnabhumi*. Watcharin Phi Phi Publishing, Nonthaburi.

Provides a colorful survey of the various beads and pendants used in ancient Thailand. Includes information concerning the techniques used to produce stone, glass, and metal beads. In Thai with some English in section headings.

Ciarla, R., F. Rispoli, and P. Yukongdi

2017 Shell Personal Ornaments Craft at the Site of Tha Kae, Lopburi Province, Central Thailand. Tracing the Southward Dispersal of the Drilling Technique. *Journal of Indo-Pacific Archaeology* 41:30-65; <https://www.academia.edu/34006431/>.

Three main shell bead types were recovered from this Bronze Age site (ca. 1100-500 BCE).

Civico, A.

1991 Pumtek – Some Beads from Burma, their Ethnographic Occurrence and Methods of Manufacture. B.A. thesis. U.C.L.A., Institute of Archaeology.

A technical analysis of ethnographic Pumtek beads.

Colfer, C.J. Pierce and Juk Along Pelibut

2001 Beadlore of the Uma' Jalan Kenyah. *Sarawak Museum Journal* LVI(77NS):29-35.

Gives a detailed breakdown of the knowledge traditionally associated with the old beads found among the Kenyah of East Kalimantan, which are identified in the two color plates.

Craig, Jennifer

2017 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 Zhongping Chen. Joint Publishing Co., Beijing. <https://www.academia.edu/35189228/>

Investigates the potential of Thailand's bead production and entrepôt along the Kra Peninsula during the early Ming dynasty, with reference to Zheng He's knowledge of the Thai coasts and the potential his voyages entered the ports of the Kra Peninsula.

2021 Refining the Chronology and Distribution of Mid-Fifteenth to Mid-Seventeenth Century Indian Ocean World Glass. *Antiquity* 95(384); <https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2021.155>.

Reports on the morphological and compositional analysis of glass beads from three shipwrecks located off the Philippines: Pandanan (1460-1487), Santa Cruz (1488-1505), and Royal Captain Shoal Wreck 2 (1573-1620).

Craig, Jennifer and Laure Dussubieux

2022 Shifting Patterns of Glass Bead Cargo of 15th-17th Century Philippines Shipwrecks. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 177-196. Studies in Archaeological Sciences, Leuven University Press, Leuven. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv2z9fzr0.14>.

Compositional analysis of 85 glass beads recovered from three shipwrecks is combined with an examination of the ceramic and glass cargo patterns of the wrecks to help recreate ancient exchange routes.

Cuevas, Maharlika A.

1985 Typological Analysis of Beads from the Royal Captain Wrecksite Underwater Archaeological Project. Manuscript. Philippine National Museum, Manila.

DeCorse, Christopher R.

1993 Review of *Heirlooms of the Hills: Southeast Asia* (1992) and *Where Beads are Loved (Ghana, West Africa)* (1993), by Peter Francis, Jr. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:69-70; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol5/iss1/11/>.

Demandt, Michèle H.S.

2015 Early Gold Ornaments of Southeast Asia: Production, Trade, and Consumption. *Asian Perspectives* 54(2):305-330.

This study brings together important gold discoveries (including beads) on sites in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, and southern China, and discusses similarities in production, consumption, and exchange.

Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie

1987 Les perles de verre. In *Événement archéologique sur les côtes des Philippines*, pp.74-75. Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie 113.

The wreck of a ship dating to the late 16th or early 17th century found on the Royal Captain Shoals off the coast of the Philippines yielded several varieties of wound glass beads of likely Chinese origin.

Dussubieux, Laure

2021 Indian Glass in Southeast Asia. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 489-510. Springer Nature, Singapore.

For the last decade, Southeast Asia has been an area where glass research has been extremely active. Although many questions remain unanswered, a clearer picture of the organization of the glass industry (including beads) and trade/exchange through time has emerged.

Dussubieux, Laure and Bérénice Bellina

2018 Glass Ornament Production and Trade Politics in the Upper-Thai Peninsula during the Early Iron Age. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 13:25-36.

Khao Sek, located in the Upper-Thai Peninsula, yielded an impressive quantity of glass waste and ornaments suggesting that glass bracelets and beads were manufactured at the site as early as the 4th c. BCE. This article discusses the recovered material using typological observation as well as elemental analysis using LA-ICP-MS.

Dussubieux, Laure and Thomas Oliver Pryce

2016 Myanmar's Role in Iron Age Interaction Networks Linking Southeast Asia and India: Recent Glass and Copper-Base Metal Exchange Research from the *Mission Archéologique Française au Myanmar*. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 5:598-614.

Presents a regionally-original combination of elemental and isotopic analyses from glass and copper-base metal grave goods (including glass beads) excavated at a series of Iron Age cemeteries in the Samon Valley of central Myanmar.

Endang Sh. Soekatno

1988 Analisis manik-manik dari situs Muara Jambi. *Rapat Evaluasi Hasil Penelitian Arkologi* 3:117-125.

Presents an analysis of the beads from the site of Muara Jambi, Sumatra, Indonesia. In Indonesian.

Ernawan, Yusuf

1987 Manik-Manik situs Matesih: Studi pendahuluan ten tang teknologi dan peranannya. M.A. thesis. Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta.

Presents a preliminary study on the technology of beads uncovered at sites in the Matesih district of Central Java, Indonesia. In Indonesian.

Flecker, Michael

2002 *The Archaeological Excavation of the 10th Century Intan Shipwreck*. British Archaeological Reports Series 1047.

Located in the North Java Sea off the coast of Indonesia, the wreck yielded 245 glass eye beads. Chemical analysis of one of them indicates it is composed of a soda-lime glass with a particularly high Na₂O content (20.9%).

2022 *The Wreck of the Shah Muncher (1796), Singapore: Preliminary Report*. Temasek Working Paper 3. <https://www.academia.edu/68760089/>.

In the service of the British East India Company, the ship was sailing from Canton to Bombay when it was wrecked. Some of the recovered glass beads are illustrated and briefly discussed. While they are not on the ship's manifest, the beads likely originated in China.

Foong, Eileen Paya and Terry Justin Dit

2010 Importance of Preserving Memories. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*:31-38.

A fascinating personal story about important old beads owned by one Dyak family. It is an historical look at marriage practices and slavery in Kayan and Kenyah communities.

Fox, Robert B. and Rey A. Santiago

1985 Ancient Beads from Philippine Archaeological Sites. *SPAFA Digest* VI(1):4-13, 23.

Francis, Peter, Jr.

1985 Bead Report XVI: The Asian Bead Study Tour II: Thailand – Revolution and Ruin, Tradition and Change. *Ornament* 9(2):42-48.

Ranges in date from Ban Chiang (ca. 3600 BC) to modern amulets.

1985 Chinese Beadmakers in Java ca. 1600? *The Margaretologist* 1(1):4-6;
<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

On glass beads made at Bantam, Java, Indonesia.

1988 The Asian Maritime Bead Trade, ca. First to Twelfth Centuries A.D. *The Margaretologist* 2(2):3-12; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Document what is known about the bead trade in West, South, and Southeast Asia for the first 1200 or so years of the current era by concentrating on beads excavated at four key sites in the region: Arikamedu (India), Mantai (Sri Lanka), Nishapur (Iran), and Oc-eo (Vietnam).

1988-1989 Glass Beads in Asia, Part I: Introduction. *Asian Perspectives* 28(1):1-21.

Covers the origin of glass beads in the region, with mention of Roman beads and modern European beads.

1989 *Beads and the Bead Trade in Southeast Asia*. Contributions of the Center for Bead Research 4. Lake Placid, NY.

Preliminary report on the bead trade in Southeast Asia as part of the Indian Ocean Bead Trade Project.

1989 Beads in Southeast Asia. *The Margaretologist* 2(3):3-6;
<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Discusses beadmaking and trade in the study area with emphasis on Indo-Pacific beads.

1989 *Heirloom and Ethnographically Collected Beads in Southeast Asia*. Contributions of the Center for Bead Research 6. Lake Placid, NY.

Reports on beads from ethnographic contexts in the Philippines and Sarawak (Borneo), comparing the two regions in regard to their trade, age, and uses.

1989 *The Type Collection of Beads from Archaeological Contexts in the Philippine National Museum*. Contributions of the Center for Bead Research 5. Lake Placid, NY.

Detailed examination of the museum's type collection and statistical analysis of beads from 39 sites.

1990 Beads in the Philippines. *Arts of Asia* 20(6):97-107.

Introduces the beads found in the Philippines, both native-made and those (principally stone and glass) received in trade. Many color illustrations.

1990 "Children" of Indo-Pacific Beads. *Ornament* 13(4):70-78.

On beads which betray their dependence on the glass tubes used in the main Indo-Pacific bead industry. Covers pinched beads, striped drawn beads, square beads, and false gold-glass beads.

1990 Glass Beads in Asia, Part II: Indo-Pacific Beads. *Asian Perspectives* 29(1):1-23.

On the widely distributed Indo-Pacific beads.

1990 The Greatest Trade Bead of all Time. *Ornament* 13(3):78-81.

On Indo-Pacific glass bead production which started in Arikamedu, India, in the 3rd century BC and spread from South India over Southeast Asia to last for nearly two millennia.

1991 Beads in Indonesia. *Asian Perspectives* 30(2):218-241.

While beads found at archaeological sites are the main subject of this article, heirloom beads worn by the native population are also discussed. Data concerning chemical analyses are provided.

1991 Glass Beads in Malaya: A Reassessment. *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 64(1):97-118.

Concerns imported and locally made beads on the Malaysian peninsula.

1991 The Glories of Kedah. *Ornament* 15(1):98-100.

On stone and, especially, glass beads imported from China, India, and the Muslim world when the Malaysian coast succeeded Mantai (destroyed in 957) as a trading center.

1991 Some Preliminary Remarks on the Identification of Beads. *SPAFA Journal* 1(2):11-23.

Advice on how to identify, classify, and report on beads, especially for archaeologists in Southeast Asia.

1992 Heirloom Beads in the Philippines and Borneo. *Ornament* 15(3):98-99.

With the advent of Christianity and Islam, people stopped burying beads with the dead and began to keep them as heirlooms, but many are now being sold.

1992 *Heirlooms of the Hills: Southeast Asia*. Center for Bead Research, Beads and People Series 1. Lake Placid, NY.

An examination of heirloom beads among 14 groups in Southeast Asia, comparing them by age and origin, the rules governing them, and their place in the culture involved; 4 pages of color plates. See DeCorse (1993) for a review.

1993 Ifugao Heirloom Beads. *Ornament* 17(1):112f.

Old Chinese glass beads and imitation 16th-century European beads reflect the past of an isolated highland people in the Philippines and play a part in their social organization.

1994 Bontoc Beads and Ornaments. *Ornament* 18(1):120-121.

Describes and illustrates the beads of the Bontoc people of Mountain Province, northern Luzon, the Philippines.

1994 Ornaments of the Gad-Dang. *Ornament* 18(2):120-121.

On the beads and beadwork of the Gad-Dang of the Philippines, important as indicators of ethnic and social groups.

1995 Beads in Vietnam: An Initial Report. *The Margaretologist* 8(2):3-9;

<https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Presents some preliminary observations on ancient beads and other ornaments in Vietnam based on the examination of several collections of excavated material.

1995 Mutisalah. *Ornament* 18(3):104-105.

Identifies this term as belonging not to a particular bead, but a group of beads. The valuable ones are *mutiraja* (the kings' beads; Chinese coil beads); the *mutitanah* and *mutibata* of the lower classes are the older, but more common, drawn glass Indo-Pacific beads.

1996 Beads, the Bead Trade and State Development in Southeast Asia. In *Ancient Trade and Cultural Contacts in Southeast Asia*, edited by Amara Srisuchat, pp. 139-152. National Cultural Commission, Bangkok.

Concentrates on the major bead types found in Southeast Asia: Indo-Pacific beads; segmented, folded, and mosaic beads; Java beads; and Chinese beads.

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.

Frape, C.J. (ed.)

2000 *Burnished Beauty: The Art of Stone in Early Southeast Asia*. Orchid Press, Bangkok. Exhibition catalog of 167 entries, including about 30 beads or earrings from Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Almost all of the material is unprovenienced which clearly raises an issue about the attributions. A graphic “Timeline” of the various cultures adds value.

Gardner, G.B.

2011 Ancient Beads from the Johore River as Evidence of an Early Link by Sea between Malaya and the Roman Empire. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* 69(03):467-470.

Georjon, Cloé, U. Aung Aung Kyaw, Daw Tin Tin Win, Daw Thu Thu Win, Baptiste Pradier, Anna Willis, Peter Petchey, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, Eric Gonthier, Jacques Pelegrin, Bérénice Bellina, and T.O. Pryce

2021 Late Neolithic to Early-Mid Bronze Age Semi-Precious Stone Bead Production and Consumption at Oakaie and Nyaung’gan in Central-Northern Myanmar. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 25:100240; <https://www.academia.edu/44683283/>.

Archaeological evidence from the two sites demonstrates not only the presence of semi-precious stone beads, but also their production during the Late Neolithic to Early-Mid Bronze Age. Production techniques are discussed.

Glover, Ian C.

1986 *Archaeology in Eastern Timor, 1966-67*. Terra Australis 11.

Personal ornaments excavated in the study area include single- and double-holed beads and perforated discs made of *Nautilus* shell, as well as olive and arc shells that appear to have been pierced for threading. Those found in the rockshelter site of Bui Cero Uato are date to 5500 BP.

1990 *Early Trade between India and Southeast Asia: A Link in the Development of a World Trading System*. 2nd revised ed. University of Hull, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Occasional Papers 16. <https://www.academia.edu/14400006/>.

Includes descriptions of 4th-century BC etched carnelian and agate beads and glass beads from Ban Don Ta Phet, Thailand.

1991 Beads and Bronzes: Archaeological Indications of Trade between Thailand and the Early Buddhist Civilizations of Northern India. In *Asian Trade Routes*, edited by K.R. Haellquist, pp. 117-141. Curzon Press, London.

1994 Bead Notes from Southeast Asia. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 23-24:11-12; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Presents an overview of the beads and other ornaments recovered from several sites in Vietnam and Thailand.

1995 Review of *Manik-Manik di Indonesia/Beads in Indonesia*, by Sumarah Adhyatman and Redjeki Arifin (1993). *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 25:11-12;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

2000 Notes on Glass from Bâi Lãng Site, Colao Cham, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 35:12-13;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Examines the glass and stone beads of the 8th-10th centuries excavated in 1998 at a Cham trading port in central Vietnam.

2000 The Southern Silk Road: Archaeological Evidence for Early Trade between India and Southeast Asia. In *The Silk Roads: Highways of Culture and Commerce*, edited by Vadime Elisseeff, pp. 93-121. Berghahn Books, New York.

The beads of glass and semi-precious stones excavated at Ban Don Ta Phet in Thailand enter into the discussion.

Glover, Ian C. and Bérénice Bellina

2001 Alkaline Etched Beads East of India in the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Periods. *Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient* 88:191-215.

Discusses “etched” carnelian and agate beads which likely were made in Harappa (Pakistan) and popular in Southeast Asia during the second half of the 1st millennium BC. Discusses technology, and find sites in Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, and China.

2003 Alkaline Etched Beads in Southeast Asia. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 92-107. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Presents an overview of the etched beads found in excavations over the previous 20 years in Southeast and East Asia to determine their relationships with previously known etched beads of South Asia.

2011 Ban Don Ta Phet and Khao Sam Kaeo: The Earliest Indian Contacts Re-Assessed. In *Early Interactions between South and Southeast Asia: Reflections on Cross-Cultural Exchange*, edited by Pierre-Yves Manguin, A. Mani, and Geoff Wade, pp. 17-45. ISEAS, Manohar, Singapore and Delhi. <https://www.academia.edu/2215113/>.

The stone and glass beads recovered from Ban Don Ta Phet, Thailand, suggest that dynamic regional networks had established and sustained relationships with the Indian subcontinent as early as the 4th-2nd centuries BCE. There appears to be evidence for local stone bead manufacture at Khao Sam Kaeo.

Glover, Ian C., P. Charoenwongsa, P. Alvey, and N. Kamnountet

1984 The Cemetery of Ban Don Ta Phet, Thailand: Results from the 1980-81 Excavation Season. In *South Asian Archaeology 1981: Proceedings of the 6th International Conference of the Association of South Asian Archaeologists in Western Europe*, edited B. Allchin, pp. 319-330. Cambridge University Press.

Carnelian, agate, and glass beads, including etched beads with Indian parallels; mid-1st millennium AD.

Gordon, Stewart

2008 When Asia was the World: Traveling Merchants, Scholars, Warriors, and Monks who Created the "Riches the East." Da Capo Press, Cambridge, MA.

The Intan shipwreck in the Java Sea off the coast of Indonesia produced a number of glass eye beads which are attributed to ca. AD 1000 (p. 65).

Gupta, Sunil

2002 Beads from Iron Age Ban Chiang and Dvaravati Sites, Thailand. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 39:3-7; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Surveys the stone and glass beads and pendants in the collections of two Bangkok museums.

2005 The Bay of Bengal Interaction Sphere (1000 BC - AD 500). *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 25:21-30; <https://www.academia.edu/4777021/>.

Proposes the idea of the Bay of Bengal Interaction Sphere as a necessary corrective in studies on ancient Indo-Southeast Asian contacts and early contacts between Southeast Asia and the wider Indian Ocean world. Beads enter into the discussion.

Haidle, M. and U. Neumann

2004 Shiny Exceptions? Glass in Mimotian Context. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 24:121-128.

Reports glass bracelet fragments and beads from the upper Iron Age levels of the Mimot earthwork sites in eastern Cambodia with compositional analyses which suggest an origin for the glass in southern India or southern Vietnam.

Hakim, Budianto

2014 Archaeological Traces of Austronesian Ancestors at the Kamansi Site of the Karama River Valley in West Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Journal of Austronesian Studies* 5(1):73-95.

This early Neolithic site produced a green-stone bead made from a rare material – nepheline – which forms in tectonic regions such as Sulawesi (p. 85).

Hammerle, Esme

2004 An Archaeological Study of Ancient Beads from Cambodia. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu.

Hannibal-Deraniyagala, A.

- 2001 Beads from Tissamaharama – A Typology of Sri Lankan Glass and Semi-Precious Stone Beads. In *Ancient Ruhuna: Sri Lankan-German Archaeological Project in the Southern Province*, Vol. 1, edited by H.-J. Weisshaar, H. Roth, and W. Wijeyapala, pp. 203-226. *Materialien zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie* 58.
<https://www.academia.edu/10245559/>.

Attributed to the Early and Middle Historical periods(ca. AD 250BC-1200), excavations in the citadel uncovered beads of glass beads, semi-precious stones, and organic material. Production techniques are described.

Hanwong, T.

- 1985 *Artefact Analysis from the Excavation at Ban Tha Kae, Amphoe Muang, Changwat Lopburi*. M.A. thesis. Silpakorn Univerity, Bangkok.

Describes glass and stone beads from Ban Tha Kae, an important moated mound in Central Thailand. In Thai.

Hat Bin Hoklai

- 2011 Melanau Bead Culture. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2011*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 65-73. CraftHub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

The small portion of the Melanau population which is pagan, the Melanau Likou, continues the traditional use of the beads that were once ubiquitous among all Melanau. Beads provide protection from malevolent spirits and supernatural powers, and denoted wealth and status within the community.

Higham, Charles, Judith Cameron, Nigel Chang, Cristina Castillo, Dougald O'Reilly, Fiona Petchey, and Louise Shewan

- 2014 The Excavation of Non Ban Jak, Northeast Thailand – A Report on the First Three Seasons. *Journal of Indo-Pacific Archaeology* 34:1-41;
<https://www.academia.edu/77665748/>.

Occupied during the final stage of the local Iron Age, the site yielded glass, stone, and gold beads, as well as shell and stone pendants. These are illustrated but not described.

Higham, Charles and A. Kijngam

- 2009 *The Origins of the Civilization of Angkor. Volume 3: The Excavation of Ban Non Wat, Part One: Introduction*. Fine Arts Department of Thailand, Bangkok.

This major site in Thailand yielded beads of glass, stone, shell, clay, and gold.

- 2012 *The Origins of the Civilization of Angkor. Volume 5: The Excavation of Ban Non Wat, Part Three: The Bronze Age*. Fine Arts Department of Thailand, Bangkok.

Mostly shell beads.

Higham, Charles, A. Kijngam, and S. Talbot

2007 *The Origins of the Civilization of Angkor. Volume 2: The Excavation of Noen U-Loke and Non Muang Kao.* Fine Arts Department of Thailand, Bangkok.

Discusses the glass, stone, shell, and gold beads recovered from two large, moated prehistoric settlements in Nakhon Ratchasima province, northeast Thailand. Excavations revealed a cultural sequence that began in the late Bronze Age, followed by four mortuary phases covering the Iron Age.

Higham, Charles and R. Thosarat

2004 *The Excavation of Khok Phanom Di: A Prehistoric Site in Central Thailand. Vol. 7: Summary and Conclusions.* Society of Antiquaries of London.

The recovered shell beads are well discussed.

2014 *The Excavation of Nong Nor: A Prehistoric Site in Central Thailand.* Fine Arts Department of Thailand, Bangkok.

Describes beads of shell, stone, and clay.

Hudson, Bob

2004 *The Origins of Bagan. The Archaeological Landscape of Upper Burma to AD 1300.* Ph.D. thesis. University of Sydney.

Discusses stone beads from Burmese sites including carnelian tiger beads.

2005 *Thoughts on Some Chronological Markers of Myanmar Archaeology in the Pre-Urban Period.* Yangon University Journal, 10th Anniversary Commemorative Volume. Myanmar.

The people of the Pre-Urban Period loved beads, including carnelian and agate beads which appeared in increasing numbers from around 500 BC. From around 200 BC, particularly in the Samon Valley, many people owned carnelian tiger beads that were based on bronze tally tigers of China's Qin Dynasty.

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 Yoshiyuki Iizuka

2013 The Batanes Nephrite Artefacts. In *4000 Years of Migration and Cultural Exchange: The Archaeology of the Batanes Islands, Northern Philippines*, edited by Peter Bellwood and Eusebio Dizon, pp. 149-168. *Terra Australis* 40.

Discusses the beads of green nephrite, Mindoro muscovite, and quartz schist found at several sites in the northern Philippines. They date to the Late Neolithic and Iron ages.

Hung, Hsiao-chun, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, and Mary Jane Louise A. Bolunia

2018 Greenstone Jewellery Workshops in the Tabon Caves Complex of the Philippines. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May, pp. 68-89. Routledge, London. <https://www.academia.edu/36925801/>.

The workshops produced several forms of jade beads and ear pendants during the late Neolithic and the early Metal Age. Includes information regarding production techniques and elemental composition.

Iizuka, Yoshiyuki

2012 Analytical Report of Glass Beads from Hoa Diem Site, Khanh Hoa, Viet Nam. In *The Excavation of Hoa Diem in Central Vietnam*, edited by M. Yamagata and K. Suzuki, pp. 221-225. Showa Women's University, Bulletin of Institute of International Culture 17. Reports on SEM-EDS analysis of not only glass beads, but copper and stone (agate) as well.

Ikehara-Quebral, Rona

2010 An Assessment of Health in Early History (200 B.C. to A.D. 200): Inhabitants of Vat Komnou, Angkor Borei, Southern Cambodia: A Bioarchaeological Perspective. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Beads of glass, garnet, carnelian, and gold were found with a few burials.

Indraningsih, Ratna

1985 Research on Prehistoric Beads in Indonesia. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 6:133-141.

Presents a basic discussion of the glass, stone, shell, fossil dentalium, and gold beads found at seven sites in Indonesia. Some compositional data are provided. A lack of illustrations is a drawback.

Ipoi Datan

1993 Archaeological Excavations at Gua Sireh (Serian) and Lubang Angin (Gunung Mulu National Park), Sarawak, Malaysia. *Sarawak Museum Journal* XLV(66). Special Monograph 6.

These two sites produced a small but varied collection of beads, including glass, stone, shell, bone, metal, and ceramic specimens. The beads from Gua Sireh were deposited at some time in

the past 2000 years, while those from Lubang Angin are believed to date between 1000 BC and AD 500.

2010 Beads from Archaeological Sites in Sarawak. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 49-66. Crafthub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Presents an overview of sites in Sarawak, from prehistoric to historic, where beads have been found. Good descriptions of the types of bead excavated, including beads from animal bone and teeth.

Källén, Anna

2004 And through Flows the River: Archaeology and the Past of Lao Pako. Uppsala University, *Studies in Global Archaeology* 6.

This site in Laos occupied ca. 1,500 years ago produced a variety of monochrome glass beads.

Kanjanajuntorn, Podjanok

2006 Excavation at Nong Kwang, an Iron Age Site in Ratchaburi Province, West-Central Thailand. In *Uncovering Southeast Asia's Past: Selected Papers from the 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists*, edited by Elisabeth A. Bacus, Ian C. Glover, and Vincent C. Pigott, pp. 116-127. NUS Press, Singapore.

A burial attributed to the late Metal Age was accompanied by agate and monochrome glass beads.

Kanungo, Alok Kumar (ed.)

2017 *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*. Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar.

This is the most comprehensive book on stone beads. With contributions from 25 leading scholars, the book dwells on related matter from ancient as well as modern India and other regions of Asia. The individual papers are listed elsewhere in this bibliography.

Karklins, Karlis

2009 Beads from the Wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *de Liefde* (1711). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:62-65. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 12:11-17 (1988); <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>; <https://www.academia.edu/21697928/>.

Describes the glass and brass beads found on the wreck of a Dutch ship bound from Amsterdam to Batavia (Indonesia) and found by divers off the coast of Scotland.

Kaspers, Floor

2022 Beadmaking in Java. Inspired by History. *Ornament* 43(1):26-31.

Provides a fascinating glimpse into the lives of modern Indonesian beadmakers who produce beads inspired by ancient examples as well as copies of ancient beads. These skilled artisans work with rudimentary materials and tools, yet create surprising results.

Katsuhiko, Oga and Sunil Gupta

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

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

Kealy, Shimona, Sue O'Connor, Mahirta, Devi Mustika Sari, Ceri Shipton, Michelle C. Langley, Clara Boulanger, Hendri A.F. Kaharudin, Esa P.B.G.G. Patridina, Muhammad Abizar Algifary, Abdillah Irfan, Phillip Beaumont, Nathan Jankowski, Stuart Hawkins, and Julien Louys

2020 Forty-Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence near a Changing Shoreline on Alor Island (Indonesia). *Quaternary Science Reviews* 249, 106599; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2020.106599>.

Makpan, a significant cave site on Alor Island, Indonesia, with an in situ basal date of 40,208-8,454 cal BP, yielded single-holed disc beads and two-holed oval beads made of *Nautilus* shell.

Labbe, Armand J.

1985 *Ban Chiang: Art and Prehistory of Northeast Thailand*. Bowers Museum, Sanata Ana, CA.

Exhibition catalog over half of which is devoted to bronze artifacts while the rest shows beads and pottery.

Lam Thi My Dzung

1998 The Sa Huynh Culture in Hoi An. In *Southeast Asia Archeology 1996*, edited by M.J. Klokke and T. de Bruijn, pp. 14-25. Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Hull.

Unillustrated descriptions (p. 22) of 2,123 beads and ornaments of glass, agate, carnelian, rock crystal, and gold (2 pieces) from Iron Age jar burials near Hoi An town on the coast of Central Vietnam.

2009 Sa Huynh Regional and Inter-Regional Interactions in the Thu Bon Valley, Quang Nam Province, Central Vietnam. *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 29:68-75.

Beads of gold, glass, carnelian, and agate were found in burial jars at Lai Nghi (3rd century BC to the 1st century AD). Compositional analyses are reported for the glass beads.

Langley, Michelle C., Chris Clarkson, and Sean Ulm

2019 Symbolic Expression in Pleistocene Sahul, Sunda, and Wallacea. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 221, 105883; <https://www.academia.edu/43014395/>.

Provides an inventory of the beads and pendants found at Pleistocene sites in Australia. Items include *Dentalium* and *Conus* shell beads, perforated cowries, beads fashioned from macropod bone, and a perforated shark tooth pendant.

Langley, Michelle C. and Sue O'Connor

2016 An Enduring Shell Artefact Tradition from Timor-Leste: *Oliva* Bead Production from the Pleistocene to Late Holocene at Jerimalai, Lene Hara, and Matja Kuru 1 and 2. *PLoS ONE* 11(8): e0161071; doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0161071.

The beads studied demonstrate that early Island Southeast Asian societies produced the same kinds of symbolic material culture as that of the more intensively studied African/Eurasian region, and that limited sampling and poor recovery methods have biased perspectives regarding this region.

2018 Exploring Red Ochre Use in Timor-Leste and Surrounds: Headhunting, Burials, and Beads. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K May, pp. 25-36. Routledge, London.

Investigates the evidence for red ochre use in the study area with emphasis on the importance of the color red in personal decorative and portable art traditions of the region from antiquity to the modern day.

Langley, Michelle C., Sue O'Connor, and Elena Piotto

2016 42,000-Year-Old Worked and Pigment-Stained *Nautilus* Shell from Jerimalai (Timor-Leste): Evidence for an Early Coastal Adaptation in ISEA. *Journal of Human Evolution* 97:1-16; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhevol.2016.04.005>.

Includes a discussion of earlier *Nautilus* ornaments at the site, including pendants, and the production techniques involved.

Lankton, James W.

2001 Beads, Trade and the Development of Complex Society in Southeast Asia. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 37:9-12; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Presents a summary of the main cultural and political events affecting the manufacture and trade in beads and other ornaments from prehistoric to medieval times in South and Southeast Asia.

Lapteff, S.

2006 Stone and Glass Beads of Bronze and Early Iron Age in Cambodia. *Journal of Indian Ocean Archaeology* 3:117-125.

2016 On Post-Hellenistic Influence in South-East Asia. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 22(2):295-320; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/15700577-12341304>.

New findings in Thailand and Cambodia of some types of beads, Greco-Roman cameos, and Roman coins suggest that continental Southeast Asia experienced various kinds of influence from Post-Hellenistic cultures, which can be traced not only on the sea shores, but also in the inner regions of the Indochina Peninsula.

Layco, Wendy and Madeleine Yakal

2018 Evidence of Social Differentiation at Old Kiyangan Village, Philippines: An Analysis of Beads Associated with Infant Jar and Supine Child Burials. *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society* 46(1/2):60-69; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26951210>.

Stone beads.

Lee, Insook

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.

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

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

Lertcharnrit, Thanik and Alison Carter

2010 Recent Research on Iron Age Glass and Stone Beads from Promptin Tai, Central Thailand. *Muang Boran Journal* 36(4):53-67; <https://www.academia.edu/404692/>.

Discusses the beads excavated at the site in 2007. In Thai with English abstract.

Liebner, Horst Hubertus

2014 The Siren of Cirebon: A Tenth-Century Trading Vessel Lost in the Java Sea. Ph.D. dissertation. East Asian Studies, The University of Leeds, Leeds.
<https://www.academia.edu/6900344/> and <https://www.academia.edu/7752278/>.

Discovered off the coast of Indonesia, the wreck yielded beads of glass, rock crystal, coral, and numerous pearls. Of note are wooden rosary beads with religious Arabic inscriptions.

Liu, Robert K.

1986 Indonesian Glass Beads. *Ornament* 9(4):64f.
Excavated beads that probably date to AD 800-1400.

1999 Leech Beads. *Ornament* 22(4):8-10.

An account of the history of agate leech (boomerang-shaped) beads and the development of the form. Notched agate pendants from Thai Iron Age sites continue the tradition.

Mahirta

2003 Human Occupation on Rote and Sawu Islands, Nusa Tenggara Timur. Ph.D. thesis.

Australian National University, Canberra. <http://hdl.handle.net/1885/11096>.

Personal ornaments recovered from several sites on the two islands include shell beads, perforated olive shells, dentalium shells, and fish-shaped and other pendant forms. Bead and pendant preforms were also found.

Mai Hong Lam

2012 Gold Still Shines 3,000 Years Later. *Vietnam Heritage Magazine* 11(2).

<http://www.vietnamheritage.com.vn/pages/en/1911122398718-Gold-still-shines-3-000-years-later.html>, accessed 6 December 2014.

Discusses the gold and stone beads found at several Early Metal Age sites in Quang Nam province, Vietnam.

Matringhem, Aude and Patricia Mornais

1997 Thaïlande – la fin des temps préhistoriques. *Archéologia* 330:60-66.

The cemetery at Ban Wang Hi, Thailand, from about the start of the common era, produced many agate, carnelian, and glass beads (pp. 64-65).

McKinnon, E. Edwards and Tengku Luckman Sinar

1981 A Note on Pulau Kompei in Aru Bay, Northeastern Sumatra. *Indonesia* 32:49-73.

The finding of 2,465 beads of various kinds suggests that a trade in beads was once carried on in this area.

Miksic, John N.

2013 *Singapore and the Silk Road of the Sea, 1300-1800*. NUS Press, Singapore.

Chapter 8 concentrates on glass beads recovered from sites in Singapore and Indonesia including their chemical composition. Also summarizes glassworking in China and Southeast Asia.

Carnelian beads are discussed in chapter 9.

2017 From Cylinders to Spirals: The Rise of Chinese Glass Bead Exports to Southeast Asia. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2017*, edited by Heidi Munan and Anita MacGillivray. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Provides an archaeological overview of the history of bead trade in Southeast Asia with a focus on Singapore, a centrally located trading port, mostly referencing sites at Fort Canning that have produced more evidence of trade and local recycling of glass beads.

Mohd. Kamaruzaman A. Rahman

1989 Penelitian Awal Tentang Manik di Malaysia (Research on Beads in Malaysia). *Jurnal Arkeologi Malaysia* 2:82-92.

An overview of recent archaeological work on Malaysian beads. In Malay.

- 2018 Analisis Statistik ke atas Artifak Manik dari Pulau Kelumpang, Perak / Statistical Analysis on the Artifacts of Beads from Kelumpang Island, Perak. *Jebat: Malaysian Journal of History, Politics & Strategic Studies* 45(2):47-77; <https://ejournal.ukm.my/jebat/article/view/29209/8697>.

Discusses the glass beads recovered from a proto-historic site in Malaysia. In Malay with English abstract.

Moore, Elizabeth

- 2015 Carnelian in Myanmar: Prehistoric to Early Buddhist Beads – An Introductory Note on Archaeological and Ethnological Observations in Myanmar. *Nagaland University Research Journal* 8:138-143; <https://www.academia.edu/28551551/>.

Summarizes carnelian bead usage in relation to shifting patterns of interchange with Nagaland and other areas of South Asia and Yunnan.

Moore, Elizabeth and T. Tan

- 2008 Eyes on the Past: Samon and Pyu Beads in Myanmar. *Arts of Asia* 38(1):134-141.

Moore, Elizabeth and U Aung Myint

- 1992 Beads of Myanmar (Burma): Line Decorated Beads amongst the Pyu and Chin. *Journal of Siam Society* 81(1):54-87.

The use of beads is common amongst many of the ethnic groups of Myanmar. Antique beads are valued for their inherent ancestral potency, and are used together with newer beads, especially by the Chin peoples. The old beads (Pumtek) originate from Pyu and Mon sites dating to the early 1st millennium AD. These include zoomorphic as well as geometric shapes.

Moore, Elizabeth and U Win Maung (Tampawaddy)

- 2006 Change in the Landscape of First Millennium AD Myanmar. *SOAS Bulletin of Burma Research* 4(2):2-26.

Beads found at several sites containing 1st-millennium remains include those of gold, quartz, green quartz, carnelian, and one zoomorphic specimen. The beads are discussed *passim* and summarized in a table at the end of the report.

Moxey, Stephen with Rachada Moxey

- 2021 Heirloom Beads and Bronze Plates of the Burmese Chin. Their Links to the Ancient Qiang People and Proto-Indo-Europeans Originating in Anatolia/The Levant Spreading West and East via the Cultures of Yarmukian, Vinca, Cucuteni, LBK, Greece, Ur, Bactria, Hongshan, Daxi, Majiayao, Qijia, Shang, Zhou, Qin and Han Dynasties, 6000 BC to the Present Day. 10 vols. London. <https://www.academia.edu/70317601/>.

Munan, Heidi

- 1985 Common Borneo Beads. *Sandfly* (Sarawak) 1(3):13-15.

Comprehensive survey of Borneo beads. Sarawak, Malaysia, Kalimantan.

1989 *Sarawak Crafts: Methods, Materials, and Motifs*. Oxford University Press.
A whole chapter is devoted to the numerous articles (hats, baskets, etc.) which the various peoples decorate elaborately with imported seed beads. Malaysia.

1993 Lun Bawang Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:45-60; <https://www.academia.edu/18176648/>.
Describes the traditional and modern beads of the Lan Bawang and related peoples of eastern Sarawak and western Sabah, Malaysia, and Brunei.

1996-1997 Review of *Manik-Manik di Indonesia/Beads In Indonesia*, by Sumarah Adhyatman and Redjeki Arifin (1993). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 8-9:67-68; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol8/iss1/11/>.

1998-1999 Melanau Bead Culture: A Vanishing World? *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:19-33; <https://www.academia.edu/24325921/>.
The article uses local information and interviews to show how the Melanau of Borneo use beads in a variety of contexts, some of them ceremonial, others ritual; many of the old practices are falling into disuse. There is a table of Melanau bead names and bead-related terms, and the source of Melanau beads is discussed. Sarawak, Malaysia, Kalimantan.

1999 Research on Melanau Beads. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 34:8-11; https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/beat_study_trust.
Reports on the various uses of beads among the Melanau people of Sarawak, Malaysia.

2005 *Beads of Borneo*. Editions Didier Millet, Singapore.
Displays the beauty, variety, and mystique of the beads and bead culture found in the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak, and Brunei and Kalimantan in Indonesia. See Campbell Cole (2006) and Cheah (2006) for a review.

2007 Ritual and Value Beads of Borneo's Indigenous People. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.
Presents a summary of the importance of beads among the Dayaks, the indigenous inhabitants of Borneo (Sarawak, Malaysia, Kalimantan).

2010 Sarawak: Bead Culture Today. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 39-48. Craffhub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.
Provides a condensed history of the origins and value of heirloom beads. As a long-time resident of Sarawak, Malaysia, Munan's local knowledge adds interest to her stories and her hopes for future bead industries.

- 2011 “Blue Beads to Trade with the Natives:” A Case Study. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2011*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 127-148. Craithub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

A distinctive blue barrel bead is found universally in Borneo but not equally valued by all groups nor are they concerned where the beads came from. Each variant of the blue barrel has a name and ranking. It is likely the preponderance of blue barrel heirloom beads were made by Chinese artisans in West Java specifically for the Borneo market. Sarawak, Malaysia, Kalimantan.

- 2013 Borneo Beads in Literature. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*, edited by Heidi Munan and Kay Margaret Lyons, pp. 135-149. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Discusses publications that deal with the beads of Borneo and includes a bibliography of such publications as well as a list of Internet sources.

Munan, Heidi and Freya Martin (eds.)

- 2010 *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*. Craithub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

The various papers presented at the conference deal primarily with bead culture, past and present, in Southeast Asia, with emphasis on Borneo. The individual papers are listed in the relevant sections of this bibliography. See Nicholls (2012) for a review.

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

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

Munan-Oettli, Adelheid

- 1987 “Blue Beads to Trade with the Natives.” *Arts of Asia* 17(2):88-95.

Richly illustrated article on the uses of beads in Sarawak, island of Borneo, Malaysia, beliefs about them, and sources.

- 1988 The Southwell Collection of Kayan Beads in the Sarawak Museum. *Sarawak Museum Journal* 39(60):105-109.

Describes, interprets, and illustrates (in color) 22 polychrome glass beads collected among the Kayan people of Sarawak in 1964-1965.

Myint Aung, U. Moore, and E. Moore

- 1993 Beads from Myanmar (Burma); Line Decorated Beads amongst the Pyu and Chin. *Journal of the Siam Society* 81(1):55-87.

A comprehensive study of Burmese beads, including archaeological hard stone beads, ethnographic Chin Pumtek beads, and the revival of traditional methods to meet the collectors' market.

Myo Nyunt Aung

2014 Archaeological Researches on the Excavated Finds at the Ancient City of Wadec.

Journal of Burma Studies 18(2):345-397; <https://www.academia.edu/86253673/>.

Reports on the beads of semi-precious stones, glass, terra cotta, and shell recovered from a Pyu site in central Myanmar. Several zoomorphic forms are mentioned.

Needell, Carolyn Swan

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

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

Nguyen Kim Dung

1996 Cong Xuong Va Ky Thuat Che Tao Do Trang Suc Bang Da Thoi Dong Thau o Viet Nam (Workshop Sites and Stone Jewelry Manufacturing Technique in Vietnam). Ph.D. thesis. Nha Xuat Ban Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi, Hanoi.

Discusses the late Neolithic/Bronze Age manufacture of bangles, beads, and other ornaments from nephrite, with special attention to the Trang Kenh workshop site near Hai Phong. In Vietnamese.

2008 Jewelry from Late Prehistoric Sites Recently Excavated in South Viet Nam. *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 21:107-113.

Jar burials at Giong Ca Vo and Giong Phet produced nearly 3,000 beads (80% of the total jewelry items found) and included carnelian, jade, garnet, agate, rock crystal, tektite, glass, shell, gold, and baked clay. Some are of local manufacture. The sites date ca. 500 BC-AD 100.

2017 The Sa Huynh Culture in Ancient Regional Trade Networks: A Comparative Study of Ornaments. In *New Perspectives in Southeast Asian and Pacific Prehistory*, edited by Philip J. Piper, Hirofumi Matsumura, and David Bulbeck, pp. 311-332. Terra Australis 45. ANU Press, Acton ACT, Australia.

Focuses on a comparative study of ornaments manufactured from semi-precious stone, metals, and glass recovered from Sa Huynh jar-burial sites in Vietnam with those from contemporary sites across Southeast Asia and demonstrates how Sa Huynh society played a significant role in regional trade networks during the Iron Age.

Nguyen Kim Dung et al.

1995 Do Trang suc truong cac mo chum o Can Gio (Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh). *Khao Co Hoc* 2:27-46.

Deals with the rich collection of ornaments from two Iron Age jar burial sites near Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, dated to 2100-2450 BP. Materials include carnelian, agate, nephrite, rock crystal, garnet, glass, and shell. Gold ornaments were also found including beads. In Vietnamese.

Nguyen Truong Ky

1996 Do Thuy Tinh Co o *Viet Nam* [Ancient Glass in Vietnam]. Ph.D. thesis. Nha Xuat Ban Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi, Hanoi.

Discusses the distribution of glass beads and ornaments in archaeological sites, presents some new analyses from Dong Son sites, and summarizes the historical and ethnographic evidence for glassmaking in Vietnam. In Vietnamese.

Nicholls, Jean

2012 Review of *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin (2010). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:101-103; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol24/iss1/12/>.

Nik Hassan Shuhaimi, Bin Nik Abdul Rahman, and Kamarrudin Bin Zakaria

1994 Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Sungei Mas, Kuala Muda, Kedah. *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 66:73-80.

Reports new finds of stone and glass beads from the late prehistoric to early historic periods (p. 80) at a site on peninsular Malaysia.

Nitta, Eiji

1998 The Respected White Shell – Southeast Asian Shell Ornaments. In *East Asian Jade: Symbol of Excellence*, edited by Tang Chung, vol. 2, pp. 402-410. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art, Hong Kong.

Examines the distribution, meaning, and trade in shell ornaments in prehistoric Thailand in the Neolithic period and discusses the change to bronze, iron, and glass ornaments between the 2nd millennium BC and the 1st millennium AD.

Nojima, Yoko

2013 Non-Ceramic Grave Goods of Phum Snay in the Context of Sociopolitical Development in Northwest Cambodia. In *Water Civilization: From Yangtze to Khmer Civilizations*, edited by Yoshinori Yasuda, pp. 161-180. Springer, Tokyo.

Reports on the glass and stone beads (carnelian and agate) recovered from an Iron Age site.

O'Connor, Sue

2010 Continuity in Shell Artefact Production in Holocene East Timor. In *50 Years of Archaeology in Southeast Asia: Essays in Honour of Ian Glover*, edited by B. Bellina,

E.A. Bacus, T.O. Pryce, and J.W. Christie, pp. 218-233. River Books, Bangkok.
https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/32158/6/03_O%27Connor_Continuity_in_Shell_Artefact_2010.pdf.

Five recurrent shell bead types were recovered from the Lene Hara and Matja Kuru cave sites. Direct dating of the beads reveals they were manufactured from at least the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene boundary.

O'Connor, Sue, David Bulbeck, Noel Amano Jr., Philip J. Piper, Sally Brockwell, Andrew McWilliam, Jack N. Fenner, Jack O'Connor-Veth, Rose Whitau, Tim Maloney, Michelle C. Langley, Mirani Litster, James Lankton, Bernard Gratuze, William R. Dickinson, Anthony Barham, and Richard C. Willan

2020 The Fortified Settlement of Macapainara, Lautem District, Timor Leste. In *Forts and Fortification in Wallacea: Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Investigations*, edited by Sue O'Connor, Andrew McWilliam, and Sally Brockwell, pp. 13-48. Terra Australis 53.
<https://www.academia.edu/81899272/>.

Excavation revealed beads fashioned from a variety of shells, perforated fish vertebrae, a polished and perforated tooth fragment, and glass.

O'Connor, Sue, Shimona Kealy, Christian Reepmeyer, Sofia C. Samper Carro, and Ceri Shipton

2023 Terminal Pleistocene Emergence of Maritime Interaction Networks across Wallacea. *World Archaeology*; <https://doi.org/10.1080/00438243.2023.2172072>.

Single- and double-holed beads made on tabs of *Nautilus* shell are new and distinctive forms of personal decoration that appear in the terminal Pleistocene assemblages of Alor, Timor, and Kisar in southern Wallacea.

O'Connor, Sue, Mahirta, Shimona Kealy, Clara Boulanger, Tim Maloney, Stuart Hawkins, Michelle C. Langley, Hendri A.F. Kaharudin, Yuni Suniarti, Muhammad Husni, Marlon Ririmasse, Daud A. Tanudirjo, Lucas Wattimena, Wuri Handoko, and Alifah and Julien Louys

2018 Kisar and the Archaeology of Small Islands in the Wallacean Archipelago. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 14(2):198-225;
<https://www.academia.edu/48313352/>.

The Here Sorot Entapa rockshelter on Kisar Island in the western Wallacean Archipelago (Indonesia) yielded small disc beads, fragments of two-holed beads, and a triangular perforated pendant, all made of *Nautilus* shell. They are attributed to the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene periods.

O'Connor, Sue, Matthew Spriggs, and Peter Veth

2002 Direct Dating of Shell Beads from Lene Hara Cave, East Timor. *Australian Archaeology* 55:18-21; <https://www.academia.edu/76100746/>.

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.

O'Reilly, Dougald and Louise Shewan

2016 Prehistoric Mortuary Traditions in Cambodia. In *The Routledge Handbook of Bioarchaeology in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands*, edited by Marc Oxenham and Hallie Buckley, n.p. Routledge, Oxon, UK.

Surveys the finds (including beads of stone and glass) recovered from a number of Iron Age sites (ca. 500 BCE-500 CE) in Cambodia.

Oga, K. and S. Gupta

2000 The Far East, Southeast and South Asia: Indo-Pacific Beads from Yayoi Tombs as Indicator of Early Maritime Exchange. *Journal of South Asian Studies* 16:73-88.

An artifactual signature of early long-distance trade in the Indian Ocean is observed in the distribution of Indo-Pacific beads.

Oga, Katsuhiko and Tomomi Tamura

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.

Ono, Rintaro, Fadilah Aziz, Adhi Agus Oktaviana, Dyah Prastiningtyas, Marlon Ririmasse, Nurachman Iriyanto, Irwansyah Zesse, Yoichiro Hisa, and Minoru Yoneda

2017 Development of Regional Maritime Networks during the Early Metal Age in Northern Maluku Islands: A View from Excavated Glass Ornaments and Pottery Variation. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 13(1); <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564894.2017.1395374>.

Compositional analysis of glass beads and other ornaments from a site in Indonesia dating to ca. 2100-1900 years BP reveals a high proportion of potash glass that possibly originated from China, Mainland Southeast Asia, or India.

Osakue, Emmanuel Ehimen

2008 African and Borneo Beads: Comparative Analysis of Semantic and Semiotics. M.A. thesis. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak.

Undertakes to present a comprehensive analysis of African and Borneo beads to unveil their various messages and roles in these two regions.

Pautreau, Jean-Pierre (ed.)

2007 *Ywa Htin: Iron Age Burials in the Salmon Valley, Upper Burma*. Mission archéologique française au Myanmar. <https://www.academia.edu/6166313/>.

Discusses the recovered glass, stone, and bone beads, including their chemical composition.

Pautreau, J.-P., P. Mornais, and Tasana Doy-Asa

2001 *Ban Wang Hai: un cimetière de l'Âge du Fer en Thaïlande du Nord*. Silkworm Books, Chiang Mai.

Presents details of glass (with composition analyses), agate, and carnelian beads from Iron Age burials in northern Thailand (pp. 45-55).

Pham Due Manh

1996 *Di Tich Khao co hoc Bung Bac, Ba Ria, Vung Tau* (The Archaeological Site of Bung Bac, Ba Ria District, Vung Tau, Vietnam). Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi.

Reports on the 1994 excavation of a rich late Neolithic/Bronze Age site near the coast southeast of Ho Chi Minh City. The manufacture of drilled stone bangles was a significant craft activity and some prismatic and other stone beads were also made. In Vietnamese.

Pilditch, J.S.

1992 The Glass Beads of Ban Bon Noen, Central Thailand. *Asian Perspectives* 31(2):171-191.

The site yielded a surprisingly large number of glass beads for a non-mortuary site. Most of the beads were the common Indian trade beads, but a few may have different origins. One distinctive large group of orange-coated red-core beads is apparently new to the literature. Manufacturing methods and distribution within the site are discussed, and a tentative chronology has been worked out.

Poline Bala

2013 Conserving Ancient Beads within Shifting Contexts: A Case Study among the Kelabit of Sarawak. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*, edited by Heidi Munan and Kay Margaret Lyons, pp. 1-28. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Examines why ancient beads play important roles in the social life of the Kelabit of the highlands of Borneo and discusses efforts to preserve the value of such beads in contemporary Kelabit society.

Pongpanich, Bunchar

2009 *Beyond Beads*. Matichon Publishing House, Bangkok.

Colorful book that illustrates many fancy ancient glass beads collected in the Suvarnabhumi region of southern Thailand. Thai text with English in the captions.

2016 *Beads of Lop Buri*. Suthiratana Foundation, Bangkok.

Provides a colorful survey of beads and pendants of various materials recovered from the ancient city of Lopburi in Thailand. In Thai.

2017 Ancient Stone Beads of Southeast Asia and Indian Connection. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 373-388. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Briefly surveys beads recovered from sites in Southeast Asia, primarily in Thailand, and discusses the bead trade with India.

2017 *Ancient Thai Beads: From U-Thong to Dvaravati*. River Books, Bangkok.

Examines the history of Thai beads during the period from the 6th-13th centuries.

Pongpanich, Bunchar and Pairote Singbun

2017 Beads of Thailand – The Crossroad of Ancient Maritime Trade. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2017*, edited by Heidi Munan and Anita MacGillivray. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Provides a good and well-illustrated explanation of the Maritime Silk Road from 4,000 years BP to ca. 1800. Beads found at archaeological sites in Thailand provide evidence of maritime trade with India, China, Arabia, Greece, and Rome.

Putsadee Rodcharoen and Tanongsak Lerdpipatworakul

2021 The Study of Glass Beads from Late Prehistoric to Early Historic Sites in Central Thailand. *Journal of Anthropology, Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre* 4(2):143-185; <https://so06.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/jasac/article/view/250373>.

Discusses the physical attributes of the beads as well as their chemical composition. In Thai with English abstract.

Rahman, Mohd. Kamaruzaman A.

2018 Analisis Statistik ke Atas Artifak Manik Dari Pulau Kelumpang, Perak (Statistical Analysis on the Artifacts of Beads from Kelumpang Island, Perak). *JEBAT: Malaysian Journal of History, Politics & Strategic Studies* 45(2).

On Indo-Pacific beads found in Trench I at Pulau Kelumpang, Malaysia. In Malay.

Ramli, Zuliskandar

2013 Discovery and Research of Various Types of Beads in Bujang Valley, Kedah. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2013*, edited by Heidi Munan and Kay Margaret Lyons, pp. 181-203. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Discusses the glass beads of the early centuries AD excavated from sites in the Bujang Valley of Peninsular Malaysia. Most of these appear to be Indo-Pacific beads of local manufacture but there are also polychrome beads which appear to be imports.

2014 Discovery and Research of Various Types of Beads in Bujang Valley, Kedah. *Research Journal of Applied Sciences* 9:913-923.

As the previous entry.

Ramli, Zuliskandar and Zakaria Kamaruddin

2008 Kajian komposisi manik dan bahan manik Indo-Pasifik yang ditemui di Kampung Sungai Mas (Tapak 32), Kota Kuala Muda, Kedah. In *Arkeologi dan Sejarah*, edited by Abdullah Zakaria and Jazamuddin Baharuddin, pp, 95-131. Persatuan Muzium Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.

On the chemical composition of Indo-Pacific beads from Sungai Mas, Malaysia.

Ramli, Zuliskandar, Nik Hassan Shuhaimi, and Nik Abdul Rahman

2009 Beads Trade in Peninsula Malaysia: Based on Archaeological Evidences. *European Journal of Social Sciences* 10(4):585-593.

Bead discoveries reveal that international trade in Peninsular Malaysia began ca. 500 BC and the traders came from India, Persia, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and China.

Ramli, Zuliskandar, Nik Hassan Shuhaimi, Nik Abdul Rahman, Sharifah Nur Izzati Sayed Hasan, Ros Mahwati Ahmad Zakaria, Mohd Rohaizat Abdul Wahab, Norlelawaty Haron, and Hasnira Hassan

2014 Sungai Mas, Kuala Selinsing dan Santubong: Pusat Pengeluaran Manik Kaca Indo-pasifik di Asia Tenggara pada Zaman Proto-sejarah (Sungai Mas, Kuala Selinsing and Santubong: The Center for Indo-Pacific Glass Bead Manufacturing in Southeast Asia in the Proto-Historical Age). In *Isu-isu Sains & Teknologi Di Alam Melayu*, edited by Abdul Latif Samian and Nazri Muslim, pp. 370-391. Institut Alam dan Tamadun Melayu Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi.

Includes information about the chemical composition of the beads.

Ramli, Zuliskandar, Nik Hassan Shuhaimi, Nik Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Latif Samian

2011 X-Ray Fluorescent Analysis on Indo-Pacific Glass Beads from Sungai Mas, Kota Kuala Muda, Kedah. *Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry* 287(3):741-747. Malaysia.

Rammanat, Thawatchai

2009 *Pre-History Ornament and Beads in Thailand. Vol. 1: Pasark River Basin*. Phraram Creation, Bangkok.

A colorful catalog of the various forms of prehistoric Thai personal ornaments. No text but loaded with illustrations. English captions.

Regis, Patricia and Judeth John Baptist

2011 Karoh: A Sacred and Secular Symbol of Identity among the Lotud. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2011*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 175-191. CraftHub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

The Lotud live north of Kota Kinabalu, the capital of Sabah, the northern Malaysian state on Borneo. Many are now Christian and Muslim, but a significant number continue ancestral traditions. They believe beads have mystical powers and each piece of jewelry possesses a

specific supernatural guardian. The power increases over time and when the beads are worn, it is infused into the wearer.

Reinecke, Andreas

1996 Bei den Nachbarn von Dong Son. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 3:14-19.

A popular account of the Sa Huynh Culture of central Vietnam illustrating finds, including a nephrite earring on the side of an excavated skull, and a girl from the Ka-Tu ethnic minority group wearing a necklace of reused prehistoric beads.

2000 Ein neu entdecktes Gräberfeld der Sa-Huynh-Kultur von Go Mun in Mittelvietnam.

Beiträge zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie 20:7-45.

Iron Age burial material from central Vietnam is described from looted collections recovered from antique shops in Hue. These include beads of glass, carnelian agate, quartz, nephrite, rock crystal, and gold.

2004 Reiche Gräber – frühes Salz: 600 Tage Feldforschungen auf Dünene und Reisfeldern (Vietnam). In *Expeditionen in vergessene Welten*, pp. 209-241. AVA-Forschungen 10.

Report on a series of surveys and excavations of Sa Huynh Culture sites in central coastal Vietnam. Typically these are jar burials and many contain beads and other ornaments of glass, carnelian, agate, and nephrite. Page 227 shows a rich assemblage of mainly carnelian beads and animal figurines from the Lai Nghi site in Quang Nam Province.

2015 Ancient Gold and Silver Jewelry and the Beginnings of Gold Working in Mainland Southeast Asia. In *Gold in Early Southeast Asia*, edited by Ruth Barnes, Emma Natalya Stein, and Benjamin Diebold, pp. 125-166. Yale Southeast Asia Studies, Monograph 64. <https://www.academia.edu/12098330/>.

Beads are included in the discussion, both gold and stone.

Reinecke, Andreas, Vin Laychour, and Seng Sonetra

2009 *The First Golden Age of Cambodia: Excavation at Prohear*. Bonn.

<https://www.academia.edu/2625330/>.

Beads of carnelian, agate, rock crystal, garnet, and gold were recovered from a looted burial site (Bit Meas) in southern Cambodia dating to ca. 200 BC-AD 100.

Rienjang, Wannaporn

2022 A Study of Shapes and Drilling Technology of Gem Stone Beads from Ban Phromthin Tai Archaeological Site, Lopburi Province. In *Ancient Finds Ancient Ban Brahma in the South*, pp. 11-25. <https://www.academia.edu/71725707/>.

The site is located in central Thailand and was primarily occupied during the Iron Age and Dvāravatī period. In Thai.

Rispoli, Fiorella, Roberto Ciarla, and Vincent C. Pigott

2013 Establishing the Prehistoric Cultural Sequence for the Lopburi Region, Central Thailand. *Journal of World Prehistory* 26(2):101-171; <https://www.academia.edu/4085921/>.
Beads of carnelian and glass are mentioned pretty much throughout the report.

Rodcharoen, Putsadee

2014 Assumptions on Techniques and Production Sites of the Dvaravati Glass Beads in the Central Region of Thailand. *Silpakorn University Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities, and Arts* 14(3):173-191.

Based on a study of the bead shapes, manufacturing techniques, chemical analysis, and comparison with other beads, it is argued that the glass beads from eight archaeological sites were imported from India, Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

Sahara, Laras and Sigit Eko Prasetyo

2017 Tipologi Manik-Manik Dari Situs Air Merah, Kecamatan Sungai Gelam, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi. *Siddhayatra* 22(2):107-116; <https://www.academia.edu/84511878/>.

Presents a typology of the glass beads recovered from the Air Merah site in Sumatra, Indonesia. English abstract.

Santiago, Rey A.

2001 Techniques in Classifying Beads Recovered from Archaeological Sites. *Hukay* 5:1-30; <https://www.academia.edu/99358097/>.

Presents a typology for beads of the Philippines with suggestions for other Southeast Asian countries so that bead data from each country will be comparable. Includes 12 color plates that illustrate bead types from Philippine archaeological sites.

Sarawak Museum

1984 *Beads*. Sarawak Museum Occasional Paper 2.

Contains sections on ancient Sarawak beads, the making of beads, and local beadwork designs. Thoroughly illustrated in color and B&W.

Saritpong Khunsong, Phasook Indrawooth, and Surapol Natapintu

2011 Excavation of a Pre-Dvāravatī Site at Hor-Ek in Ancient Nakhon Pathom. *Journal of the Siam Society* 99:150-171.

Illustrates and discusses some of the glass beads, including segmented gold-glass examples, excavated in central Thailand and apparently dating to the 9th-11th centuries AD.

Sarjeant, Carmen

2006 Iron Age Mortuary Goods: A Comparative Study between Ban Non Wat and Noen U-Loke, Northeast Thailand. B.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand. <https://www.academia.edu/2602582/>.

Discusses the small collection of carnelian, agate, bone, and glass beads found in Phase III burial contexts at two Iron Age sites in Thailand.

Shuhami, N.H.

1991 The Later Prehistory of the Malaysian Peninsula. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 11:141-152.

Further excavations at the well-known bead sites around Kuala Seiinsing.

Soedewo, Ery

2015 Manik-Manik Kaca Salah Satu Indikator Kejayaan Dan Keruntuhan Perniagaan Pulau Kampai / Glass Beads as One of Indicators of the Heyday and Collapse of Kampai Island Commerce. *Kalpataru, Majalah Arkeologi* 24(2):137-157;
<https://www.academia.edu/50425871/>.

In Malay.

2018 Varieties and Origins of Kampai Island Glass Beads. *Kapata Arkeologi* 14(2):145-156;
<https://www.academia.edu/38633170/>.

Analysis of recovered material reveals that Kampai Island, Sumatra, Indonesia, was a glass bead production site in the Malacca Strait region between the 11th and 14th centuries.

2020 Pulau Kampai: Pelabuhan di Selat Malaka Dalam Pelayaran dan Perniagaan Pada Abad XI-XVI M / Kampai Island: A Port at the Malacca Strait in the Sailing and Trading during 11th-16th C.E. Ph.D. dissertation. Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. <https://www.academia.edu/80497991/>.

Describes the glass beads recovered from a site on Kampai Island in North Sumatra, Indonesia. In Malay.

Song, S.

2008 A Study of Glass Beads from Phum Snay Iron Age Archaeological Site and Settlement, Cambodia. Data from Excavation in 2001 and 2003. M.A. thesis. l'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.

Srisuchat, Amara

1987 *An Archaeological Visit to the South*. Seminar on the Prehistory of Southeast Asia: Final Report, 12-25th January 1987, pp. 345-363. SPAFA, Bangkok.

Includes descriptions of early beads from southern Thailand.

1996 Merchants, Merchandise and Markets: Archaeological Evidence in Thailand Concerning Maritime Trade Interaction between Thailand and Other Countries before the 16th Century A.D. In *Ancient Trade and Cultural Contacts in Southeast Asia*, edited by A. Srisuchat, pp. 237-266. Office of the National Cultural Commission, Bangkok.

The beads discussed range from prehistoric disc beads made from marine shell to glass beads of the 10th century AD.

Srisuchat, Tharapong

1985 *Early Historic Sites and Remains in Southern Thailand*. SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Archaeological and Environmental Studies on Srivijaya, Indonesia, 16-30 September 1985, pp. 321-343. SPAFA, Bangkok.

Describes early historic beads from southern Thailand.

1987 Ancient Beads in the Southern Part of Thailand. In *Encyclopaedia of Southern Culture*. Sri Nakaraintaraviroth University, Institute of Southern Studies, Songkhla.
In Thai; good color illustrations.

1989 Beads Reflecting Foreign Influence from Archaeological Sites in Thailand. *Silpakorn Journal* 33(1):4-19.

Review of foreign beads and beads made by foreigners in Thailand. In Thai with English summary and captions.

Suchitta, Purnchoi

2003 *Beads from Past to Present*. Munag Boran Publications, Bangkok.

A world-wide survey of beads, with emphasis on carnelian, agate, and glass beads from Thailand, South and Southeast Asia; many excellent color photographs. In Thai with an English abstract.

Sudarmadi, Tular

2014 *Between Colonial Legacies and Grassroots Movements: Exploring Cultural Heritage Practice in the Ngadha and Manggarai Region of Flores*. Ph.D. dissertation. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

Stratum III at the Warloka Site yielded glass *mutisalah* and gold beads which had formed necklaces. An associated ceramic plate is assigned to the early Song Dynasty (ca. 960-1127).

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 appear to have been made principally from *Conus* shells.

2018 *Enduring Value: Shell Ornaments in the Metal Age of Island Southeast Asia with a Focus on the Southwestern Philippines*. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian*,

Pacific, and Australian Perspectives, edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K May, pp. 37-48. Routledge, London.

Using the collection recovered from Ille Cave in Northern Palawan, the author investigates changes in shell ornament production from the Neolithic to the Metal Age as adornments of other materials – such as glass and metal – enter the region.

Szabó, Katherine, Franca Cole, Lindsay Lloyd-Smith, Graeme Barker, Chris Hunt, Philip J. Piper, and Chris Doherty

2013 The 'Metal Age' at the Niah Caves, c. 2000-500 Years Ago. In *Rainforest Foraging and Farming in Island Southeast Asia: the Archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak, Volume 1*, edited by G. Barker, pp. 299-340. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge.

Excavations at the five entrances to the caves revealed a variety of shell, stone, bone, and glass beads.

Szabó, Katherine, Philip J. Piper, and Graeme Barker

2008 Sailing between Worlds: The Symbolism of Death in Northwest Borneo. In *Islands of Inquiry: Colonisation, Seafaring and the Archaeology of Maritime Landscapes*, edited by Geoffrey Clark, Foss Leach, and Sue O'Connor, pp. 149-170. ANU Press, Canberra.

Of the metal-age (from ca. 2000 years ago), the Kain Hitam caves in the Niah caves complex in northwest Borneo produced finished and unfinished bone beads of several forms as well as beads of glass, stone, and baked clay.

Szabó, Katherine and Hazel Ramirez

2009 Worked Shell from Leta Leta Cave, Palawan, Philippines. *Archaeology in Oceania* 44:150-159; <https://www.academia.edu/61495438/>.

Describes the shell beads, pendants, and other objects found with Neolithic burials.

Tamura, Tomomi

2012 Scientific Study of Glass Beads Excavated from the Krang Kor Site, Cambodia. Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, *Annual Bulletin* 2012:12-13.

2013 Scientific Study and Conservation Treatment of Artifacts Excavated from the Krang Kor Ruins. In *The Discovery of the Krang Kor Site: Exploring into Post-Angkor Period*, pp. 29-36. NARA National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara, Japan.

The collection includes post-Angkorian glass beads from a site in central Cambodia.

Tan, Terence

2015 *Ancient Jewellery of Myanmar from Prehistory to the Pyu Period*. Mudon Sar Pae Publishing House, Yangon.

Deals with the evolution of design technology through the many historical periods in Myanmar. Many beads of semi-precious stones and gold are illustrated.

- 2016 The Journey through Beads from Prehistory to the Pyu States in Myanmar. In *Burmese Gemstone Amulets and Talismans, Vol. 1*, edited by Terence Tan, Susan Conway, József Takács, and István Zelnik, pp. 6-19. Hungarian Southeast Asian Research Institute, Budapest.

Presents an overview of stone and gold beads and figurines in Myanmar from the Transition Period (the Bronze/Iron Age, ca. 700-200 BC) to the Iron Age (ca. 400 BC-AD 200).

Tan, Terence, József Takács, and István Zelnik

- 2016 Catalogue. In *Burmese Gemstone Amulets and Talismans, Vol. 1*, edited by Terence Tan, Susan Conway, József Takács, and István Zelnik, pp. 51-307. Hungarian Southeast Asian Research Institute, Budapest.

Detailed and well-illustrated catalog of the stone and gold beads, pendants, and talismans in the Collection of Dr. István Zelnik.

Thanik Lertcharnrit

- 2006 The Moated Site of Promptin Tai and the Transition from Late Prehistory to Early History in Central Thailand. In *Uncovering Southeast Asia's Past: Selected Papers from the 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists*, edited by Elisabeth A. Bacus, Ian C. Glover, and Vincent Pigott, pp. 258-265. NUS Press, Singapore.

Briefly discusses the stone and glass beads from deposits dating to the late prehistoric (Bronze and Iron Ages) and historic period (Dvaravati Period).

Thanik Lertcharnrit and Alison Carter

- 2010 Recent Research on Iron Age Glass and Stone Beads from Promptin Tai, Central Thailand. *Muan Boran Journal* 36(4):53-57.

Iron Age burials yielded a number of glass and stone beads. In Thai with English summary.

Theunissen, Robert

- 1997 Agate and Carnelian Ornaments from Noen U-Loke, an Iron-Age Settlement in Northeast Thailand. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 30:4-7;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

The beads and pendants from the site form a distinctive sample which shows little type diversity and much variation in quality and method of manufacture, possibly due to the site's inland location, peripheral to international trade.

- 1998 Agate and Carnelian Ornaments from Noen U-Loke, Northeast Thailand: Some Thoughts on Their Social Function and "Value." *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 32:8-11;
https://www.societyofjewelleryhistorians.ac.uk/bead_study_trust.

Concentrates on the social role and value of stone beads in Noen U-Loke society during the Iron Age and the implications for the local growth of social complexity.

2003 Agate and Carnelian Beads and the Dynamics of Social Complexity in Iron Age Mainland Southeast Asia. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, University of New England, Australia.

A comprehensive study of agate and carnelian beads at both regional and site-base levels is used to investigate the origin, exchange, value, and social function of the beads, thereby shedding light on Iron Age social dynamics. At the local level, the study is used to evaluate alternative scenarios of organizational dynamics at the site of Noen U-Loke in northeast Thailand.

2007 The Agate and Carnelian Ornaments. In *The Origins of the Civilization of Angkor, Volume 2: The Excavation of Noen U-Loke and Non Muang Kao*, edited by Charles Higham, Amphan Kijngam, and Sarah Talbot, pp. 359-378. The Thai Fine Arts Department, Bangkok.

Similar content to Theunissen (2003). Thailand.

Theunissen, Robert, Peter Grave, and Grahame Bailey

2000 Doubts on Diffusion: Challenging the Assumed Indian Origin of Iron Age Agate and Carnelian Beads in Southeast Asia. *World Archaeology* 32:84-105.

Discusses the likely origins of stone beads in the region.

Thiel, Barbara

1986-1987 Excavations at Arku Cave, Northeast Philippines. *Asian Perspectives* 27(2):229-264.

Mentions and illustrates small slate disc beads from a mortuary context dating to between 3,500 BP and the late metal age.

1990 Excavations at Musang Cave, Northeast Luzon, Philippines. *Asian Perspectives* 28(1):61-81.

Four glass beads of different types and one stone bead of ground red chert were excavated from levels 1 and 2.

Thongkam, Yatima

2009 A Study of Glassware from Archaeological Sites on Southern Coast of Thailand Prior to 11 th Century A.D. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Silkaporn University, Bangkok.

Glass and stone beads enter into the discussion. Some are illustrated. In Thai.

Thongsa Sayavongkharndy and Peter Bellwood

2000 Recent Archaeological Research in Laos. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 19:101-110.

Excavations in Northern Laos at two sites dating to the 500 BC to AD 500 period produced a rich collection of beads of marine shell, semi-precious stone, carnelian, clay, and glass, as well as cowries.

Triwurjani, Rr.

2011 Trade during Pre-Sriwijaya (4th-5th Centuries AD). *Berkala Arkeologi* 31(1):57-73;
<https://www.academia.edu/50251928/>.

Stone and glass beads found at a 4th-century site in South Sumatra, Indonesia, are included in a discussion of trade routes in the region.

Veraprasert, M.

1992 Khlong Thom: An Ancient Bead-Manufacturing Location and an Ancient Entrepôt. In *Early Metallurgy, Trade and Urban Centres in Thailand and Southeast Asia*, edited by I.C. Glover et al., pp. 149-161. White Lotus, Bangkok.

Villareal, F. William L.

1995 *Philippine Prehistoric Gold Bead Catalogue*. Tsunami Management Corporation, Manila.

Wan, Anyie and Heidi Munan

1995 *Beads in the Sarawak Museum*. Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.
Provides a thumb-sketch survey of beads in Sarawak culture.

Wan, Irama, Nina Herlina, and Mumuh Muhsin Zakaria

2019 Beads in Banten Girang Site in an International Trade of Sunda Kingdom, X-XVI Century. *Tawarikh: Journal of Historical Studies* 11(1):1-14;
<https://www.academia.edu/90147257/>.

Located in Indonesia, the site yielded beads made of glass, clay, sandstone, carnelian, and quartz crystal.

Wilen, Richard

1987 Excavation and Site Survey in the Huay Sai Khao Basin, Northeastern Thailand. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 7:94-117.

The Non Pa Kluay site (ca. 400-10 BC) yielded glass and cylindrical agate beads (p. 103).

Williams, Lucy

1984 A New Approach to the Study of Beadmaking Workshop Practices with Special Reference to Carnelian and Agate Beads from Ban Don Tha Pet, Thailand. Unpublished Report. University of London, Institute of Archaeology.

Yakal, Madeleine Amee

2017 Exotic Beads and Jar Burials: Social Status in the Old Kiyangan Village, Ifugao, Philippines. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

The quality and quantity of the mostly glass beads found with juvenile burials in the northern Philippine highlands could indicate an expression of social ranking in Ifugao society as

supported by morphological analysis, preliminary XRF analysis, and ethnographic studies of Ifugao heirlooms. The burials are attributed to the second half of the 2nd millennium AD.

Yankowski, Andrea

2005 Trade, Technologies & Traditions: The Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from a Metal Age Burial Site in District Ubujan, Tagbilaran City, Bohol. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco.

Describes the glass beads (drawn and coil) from a burial site in the central Philippines.