

# RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by Karlis Karklins  
Society of Bead Researchers

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## SOUTHEAST ASIA

The countries covered in this section include: Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Kalimantan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, 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 Munan (1996-1997) for a review.

### **Allen, Jamey D.**

2010 The Heirloom Beads of Island South East Asia. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 67-83. CraftHub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

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, produced mostly glass beads and most of these were red *mutisalah*; 1st-2nd centuries AD. Two carnelian and one gold bead were also found.

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.

Over 500 glass, two carnelian, and one gold bead, 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. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 19-29. Craffhub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

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.

**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 1,420 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. 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.

**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.

**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, Suryatman, Ratno Sardi, Andi Jusdi, Abdullah, Andi Pampang Mubarak, Hasliana, Hasrianti, Adhi Agus Oktaviana, Shinatria Adhityatama, Gerrit D. van den Bergh, Maxime Aubert, Jian-xin Zhao, Jillian Huntley, Bo Li, Richard G. Roberts, E. Wahyu Saptomo, Yinika Perston, and Rainer Grün**

2017 Early Human Symbolic Behavior in the Late Pleistocene of Wallacea. *PNAS*; DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1619013114, accessed 11 April 2017.

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'onnor, 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.

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 Yuliaty, 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. doi:10.15184/aqy.2014.45 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**

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.

2008 Heirloom Beads of the Kachin and Naga. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:3-25.

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.

**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.

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.

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 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.

**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. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2015*, edited by Heidi Munan and Anita MacGillivray. CraftHub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

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.

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.

### **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/>.

Presents the manufacturing cycle for the three main shell-bead types recovered from a 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*; <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).

**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.

**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 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 Na<sub>2</sub>O content (20.9%).

**Foong, Eileen Paya and Terry Justin Dit**

2010 Importance of Preserving Memories. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2010*, edited by Heidi Munan and Freya Martin, pp. 31-38. Craffhub, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

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. *SPAF A 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.

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 *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. *SPFA 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):98f.

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 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.

Several sites yielded *Nautilus* beads as well as perforated *Nautilus* discs which likely served as ornaments rather than money. 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.

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. Kamnunket**

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**

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 University, 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 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.

### **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 Pasts 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).

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.

**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.

**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. 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.

### **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.

**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.

**Lertcharnit, Thanik and Alison Carter**

2010 Recent Research on Iron Age Glass and Stone Beads from Promtin 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. <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.

**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.

**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.

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.

1998-1999 Melanau Bead Culture: A Vanishing World? *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:19-33.

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.

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 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. Craithub, 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.

This article 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.

**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 trung 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.

**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).

**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, 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, 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 a small number of shell beads and pendants 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.

Direct dating of two shell beads has revealed that while the artifacts were recovered from levels dated to the Pleistocene, they themselves date to approximately 3500 and 4500 BP, respectively. The beads have evidently been vertically displaced downward or were part of the contents of a pit or other 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.

**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. 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.

**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.

**Santiago, Rey A.**

2001 Techniques in Classifying Beads. *Hukay* 5:1-30.

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.

**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**

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, was a glass bead production site in the Malacca Strait region between the 11th and 14th centuries.

**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**

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, 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.

**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 Narakaintaravivot 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 *Comus* 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, 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 Lertcharnit**

2006 The Moated Site of Promtin 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 Lertcharnit and Alison Carter**

2010 Recent Research on Iron Age Glass and Stone Beads from Promtin 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.

**Thawatchai Rammanat**

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.

**Theunissen, Robert**

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, R., P. Grave, and G. 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.

**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.

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