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, East Timor, Indonesia, Kalimantan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. See also the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General/Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

Adhyatman, Sumarah and Redjeki Arifin
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.
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
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.

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.
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**


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.**


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


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


**Basilia, Pauline A.**


Philippines.


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**

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.


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.


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.


Chalcedony beads.


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**


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

**Bellina, Bérénice and Praon Silapanth**


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.
Bernbaum, Marjorie  

Bodhisunthorn, V.  
Thailand. Text is in Thai.

Boonyarit Chaisuwan  
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.

Bronson, Bennet  

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  
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  
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.

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

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


Examines the history of Thai beads during the period from around the 6th-8th centuries to the 14th century.

**Bunchar Pongpanich and Pairote Singbun**


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.


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**


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.


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.
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.**


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.


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.


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.


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.


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**

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**


**Cayron, Jun G.**


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.


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.**


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**


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.

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.

Civico, A.
1991  
Pumtek – Some Beads from Burma, their Ethnographic Occurrence and Methods of Manufacture. 
A technical analysis of ethnographic Pumtek beads.

Colfer, C.J. Pierce, and Juk Along Pelibut
2001  
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  
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.

Cuevas, Maharlika A.
1985  

DeCorse, Christopher R.
1993  

*Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie*
1987  
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
2017  
Khao Sek, a coastal settlement located in the Upper-Thai Peninsula of Thailand yielded an impressive quantity of glass waste and ornaments suggesting that glass bracelets and beads were manufactured there as early as the 4th century BCE. Includes typological data as well as elemental analysis.
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

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
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 a number of glass eye beads.

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. Crafthub, 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. 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

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

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

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

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

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.

On the widely distributed Indo-Pacific beads.

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.

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.

Concerns imported and locally made beads on the Malaysian peninsula.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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, Indo-Pacific beads (drawn glass beads).

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.)**

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 unprovenanced which clearly raises an issue about the attributions. A graphic “Timeline” of the various cultures adds value.

**Gardner, G.B.**


**Glover, Ian C.**

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. Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Hull.
Includes descriptions of 4th-century BC etched carnelian and agate beads and glass beads from Ban Don Ta Phet, Thailand.


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**

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.

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.

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. Kamnounket**

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).

Haidle, M. and U. Neumann  

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  

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  

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  

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  

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


Mostly shell beads.
Higham, Charles, A. Kijngam, and S. Talbot
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
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
Discusses stone beads from Burmese sites including carnelian tiger beads.

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 Yoshiyuki Iizuka
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
Reports on SEM-EDS analysis of not only glass beads, but copper and stone (agate) as well.

Ikehar-a-Quebral, Rona
Beads of glass, garnet, carnelian, and gold were found with a few burials.
Indraningsih, Ratna

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

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.


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

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

Kanjanjuntorn, Podjanok

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

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.

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

Lam Thi My Dzung
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
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.

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.

Lee, Insook

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

Liebner, Horst Hubertus
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.**
Excavated beads that probably date to AD 800-1400.

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

**Matringhem, Aude and Patricia Mornais**
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**
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.

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**
An overview of recent archaeological work on Malaysian beads. In Malay.
Moore, Elizabeth
Summarizes carnelian bead usage in relationship to shifting patterns of interchange with Nagaland and other areas of South Asia and Yunnan.

Moore, Elizabeth and T. Tan

Moore, Elizabeth and U Aung Myint
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)
Beads were found at several sites where 1st-millennium remains have been found and 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
Comprehensive survey of Borneo beads. Sarawak, Malaysia, Kalimantan.

A whole chapter is devoted to the numerous articles (hats, baskets, etc.) which the various peoples decorate elaborately with imported seed beads. Malaysia.

Describes the traditional and modern beads of the Lan Bawang and related peoples of eastern Sarawak and western Sabah, Malaysia, and Brunei.


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.


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. Crafthub, 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. Crafthub, 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. Crafthub, 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.

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**
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**
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**
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.

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.

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.**
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
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

Nik Hassan Shuhaimi, Bin Nik Abdul Rahman, and Kamarrudin Bin Zakaria
Reports new finds of stone and glass beads from the late prehistoric to early historic periods (p. 80).

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

O'Connor, Sue, Matthew Spriggs, and Peter Veth
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, Dougal and Louise Shewan
Surveys the finds (including beads of stone and glass) recovered from a number of Iron Age sites (ca. 500 BCE-500 CE) in Cambodia.
An artifactual signature of early long-distance trade in the Indian Ocean is observed in the distribution of Indo-Pacific beads.

Oga, Katsuhiko and Tomomi Tamura

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

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.

Presents the results of compositional analysis of glass beads and other ornaments from a site in Indonesia dating to ca. 2100-1900 years BP. These date, combined with variable pottery, indicate the possible development of maritime and cross-regional networks to the Northern Maluku Islands.

Osakue, Emmanuel Ehimen

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.)

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

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

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

Pham Due Manh

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.
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
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.

Regis, Patricia and Judeth John Baptist
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
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.

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.

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.

Beads are included in the discussion, both gold and stone.
Reinecke, Andreas, Vin Laychour, and Seng Sonetra  
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.

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

Song, S.  
Srisuchat, Amara

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

Srisuchat, Amara

Includes descriptions of early beads from southern Thailand.

Srisuchat, Tharapong

Describes early historic beads from southern Thailand.

1987 Ancient Beads in the Southern Part of Thailand. In Encyclopaedia of Southern Culture. Sri Nakaraentaraviroth University, Institute of Southern Studies, Songkhla.

In Thai; good color illustrations.


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

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

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.
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

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

Tamura, Tomomi

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

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

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

Thanik Lertcharnrit
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 Lertcharnrit and Alison Carter

Thawatchai Rammanat

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.


Theunissen, R., P. Grave, and G. Bailey

Thiel, Barbara

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 11th 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**
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.

**Veraprasert, M.**

**Villareal, F. William L.**

**Wan, Anyie and Heidi Munan**
Provides a thumb-sketch survey of beads in Sarawak culture.

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

**Williams, Lucy**

**Yakal, Madeleine Amee**
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

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

Zuliskandar Ramli

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.


As the previous entry.

Zuliskandar Ramli and Kamaruddin Zakaria

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

Zuliskandar Ramli, Nik Hassan Shuhaimi, and Nik Abdul Rahman

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.

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

Malaysia.

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

Includes information about the chemical composition of the beads.