RESEARCHING THE WORLD’S BEADS:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

Revised and Updated 1 January 2016

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.

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 A.D. 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.**


This guide provides basic information on how to recover and analyze beads from archaeological sites. It also describes the beads recovered during the 2012 season at the Sapilang site in the Philippines.

**Bellina, Bérénice**

A survey revealed evidence for intensive trade in glass and stone beads between Thailand and India and Vietnam from the late centuries B.C.E., 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 B.C., the finishing of beads through rotary grinding resembled contemporary Indian technology, whereas in the 1st millennium A.D., 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.

Bellina, Bérénice and Ian C. Glover
Semiprecious stone beads and pendants, and glass beads enter into the discussion. Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

Bodhisunthon, V.
Thailand. Text is in Thai.

Boonyarit Chaisuwon
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

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.
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 B.C. and A.D. 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.)
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.

**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.

**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 B.C. for the two oldest and A.D. 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**
A part of this article discusses the importance of heirloom beads to the Dayak of Sarawak. Several glass specimens are illustrated.

**Civico, A.**
A technical analysis of ethnographic Pumtek beads.

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

**Cuevas, Maharlika A.**

**Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie**
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.

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

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

**Flecker, Michael**
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**

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.

Ranges in date from Ban Chiang (ca. 3600 B.C.) 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.


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.


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 B.C. 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.

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.

Fraps, 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.
Shell beads dating from 5500 B.P. were found in the rockshelter site of Bui Cero Uato in eastern Timor.

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-B.C. 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 B.C. 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 B.C.E. 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 A.D.

**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. A.D. 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.

**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. Sarawak.

**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**


Discuss 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**


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

**Iizuka, Yoshiyuki**


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

**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 B.C. and A.D. 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.

**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 B.C. to the 1st century A.D.). Compositional analyses are reported for the glass beads.

**Lapteff, S.**

Lee, Insook


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


Liu, Robert K.


Mai Hong Lam


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.

Mohd. Kamaruzaman A. Rahman

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 A.D. These include zoomorphic as well as geometric shapes.

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.

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

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.

Presents a summary of the importance of beads among the Dayaks, the indigenous inhabitants of Borneo (Sarawak, Malaysia, Kalimantan).

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.


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.


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-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.

Nguyen Kim Dung

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 B.C.-A.D. 100.

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 B.P. Materials include carnelian, agate, nephrite, rock crystal, garnet, glass, and shell. Gold ornaments were also found including beads. In Vietnamese.
Nguyen Thi 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.

Focuses on the rich collection of jewelry from several sites in southern Vietnam that date from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 100. The collection includes beads of agate, carnelian, garnet, rock crystal, nephrite, gold, glass, tektite, shell, and terra cotta.

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.

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 B.C. and the 1st millennium A.D.

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.
Oga, K. and S. Gupta
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.

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.

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.

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


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

**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, A.**


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.

**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 in central Thailand and apparently dating to the 9th-11th centuries A.D.

**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 Seinsing.

**Song, S.**

**Srisuchat, Amara**
The beads discussed range from prehistoric disc beads made from marine shell to glass beads of the 10th century A.D.

**Srisuchat, Amara et al.**

**Srisuchat, Tharapong**


**Suchitia, 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.

**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**


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.

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

Thawatchai Rammanat

Theunissen, Robert
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.

Similar content to Theunissen (2003). Thailand.

Theunissen, R., P. Grave, and G. Bailey
Discusses the likely origins of stone beads in the region.

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

Thongsa Sayavongkharndy and Peter Bellwood
Excavations in Northern Laos at two sites dating to the 500 B.C. to A.D. 500 period produced a rich collection of beads of marine shell, semi-precious stone, carnelian, clay, and glass, as well as cowrie shells.

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 B.C.) yielded glass and cylindrical agate beads (p. 103).

Williams, Lucy  

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 A.D. 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.

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  
Beads recovered from archaeological sites reveal that international trade on the Malaysian peninsula has been conducted since 500 B.C. and the traders came from India, Persia, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and China.

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