

16. PAIR OF EAR ORNAMENTS (*LINGLING-O*)

Hau Xa I, Hoi An district, Quang Nam Province,
5th century B.C.–1st century A.D.

Jade, D: 2 cm

Hoi An Center for Monument Management and Preservation,
HXICC-10-94/LC2

22

Hung Hsiao-chun, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, and Peter Bellwood, "Taiwan Jade in the Context of Southeast Asian Archaeology," in Elisabeth A. Bacus, Ian C. Glover, and Vincent C. Pigott, eds., *Uncovering Southeast Asia's Past: Selected Papers from the 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists* (Singapore: Nus Press, 2006), 208; Cynthia O. Valdes, "Jade and Jade-like Artifacts in Philippine Collections (ling-ling-o and Bicephalous Earrings)," *William G. Solheim II Foundation for Philippine Archaeology Online Reports*, no. 6 (October 2005): 1; homepages.unituebingen.de/alfred.pawlik/Solheim/Online%20Articles/Jade.pdf.

23

Hung Hsiao-chun, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, and Peter Bellwood, "Taiwan Jade in the Context of Southeast Asian Archaeology," 212–13.

24

For a discussion of both, see Francis, *Asia's Maritime Bead Trade*, 130–31. He notes that the glass version of the bicephalic ornament has only been found in Viet Nam, and of the *lingling-o*, there is only one glass example that was found in the Rio-Fabian Cave in Palawan.

One cultural connection between Viet Nam and the Philippines is evidenced in the jewelry that they had in common during the Sa Huynh period. Like the bicephalous ear ornament found in both regions, the slit ear ornament with protrusions (*lingling-o* in the Philippines, a name derived from the Ifugao) occurs in both (as well as in Taiwan). The relationship between Viet Nam and the Philippines does not end there, as there are also similarities in the earthenware ceramics with that of the Kalanay culture of the Philippines.

A recent archaeological excavation uncovered a probable jade workshop, with fragments of cores and chips, at the Anaro site, Itbayat Island at the Batanes in the northern Philippines.²² Recent scientific analyses of the jade used in the Philippines and in Taiwan have revealed that they both come from the same source in Taiwan, Fengtian. While the jade from Vietnamese sites has not yet been analyzed, they are visually similar.²³ Either trade or a common origin is suggested.

Lingling-o, like the bicephalic ornament, were made of stone, glass, and

clay; the burial site of Go Ma Voi in Quang Nam Province revealed examples of all three.²⁴ Like the other jewelry of the Sa Huynh period, these were found in a burial. Ear ornaments of a similar type have been produced on the Philippine island of Luzon into the twentieth century.

LITERATURE

Miriam Lambrecht and Christian Schicklgruber, eds., *Vietnam: Art et cultures de la préhistoire à nos jours*, 2003.