SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, CARIBBEAN

This section covers all the countries of South and Central America, including Mexico, and all the Caribbean islands. For lack of a better place, Bermuda has been included herein as well. See also the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General/Miscellaneous bibliography as they may also contain reports dealing with these countries.

Acosta, Alejandro A., Natacha Buc, and M. Natalia Davrieux

The beads and pendants of shell, stone, ceramic, and perforated carnivore canines recovered from several sites are described, focusing on the raw materials used, their acquisition, and other aspects linked to the manufacturing processes. Their possible use as vectors of information transmission is also discussed.

Aguilera, C.

Argues that the royal mantle was an agave-fiber net rectangle studded with turquoise beads and plaques. The agave symbolized warriors of the desert and turquoise the sedentary, civilized Toltec peoples. Mexico.

Aldenderfer, Mark, Nathan M. Craig, Robert J. Speakman, and Rachel Popelka-Filcoff

A necklace composed of cold-hammered native gold beads interspersed with greenstone beads was found with an undisturbed Terminal Archaic burial at Jiskairumoko, a multi-component Late Archaic-Early Formative site in Peru.
Allaire, Louis
Reports finding a small aboriginal rim sherd decorated with a series of inlaid glass beads at a Cayo site on St. Vincent. Another such rim fragment is shown in Hofman and Hoogland (2012).

Alva, Walter
The burial of a pre-Inca warrior-priest and his entourage in northern Peru was accompanied by a wealth of burial offerings including exquisite necklaces, bracelets, and other objects composed of shell, copper, silver, gold, and turquoise beads.

A burial about 2,000 years old includes fine gold and silver necklaces and many small stone and shell beads.

Alva, Walter and Christopher B. Donnan
Discusses the elaborate ornaments recovered from Moche Period burials in Peru. These include necklaces and pectorals composed of gold and shell beads.

Andrieu, Chloé, Edna Rodas, and Luis Luin
Presents a technological reanalysis of material (beads included) recovered from a large jade preform production area in Guatemala and shows that the quality and color of the raw material corresponds to very different production processes, values, and distribution within the site.

Antczak, Andrzej T., Ma. Magdalena Antczak, and Catarina Guzzo Falci
Part of this study focuses on body adornments (beads and pendants included) in order to show how microwear analysis of their production, along with the use wear traces they exhibit, combined with data concerning raw material procurement and depositional contexts, can shed light on the intricacies of the social life of these objects.

Armstrong, Douglas V.
The small collection of 18th- and 19th-century glass beads is described in tabular form.

**Arnauld, Charlotte**

Describes a green stone necklace uncovered beneath funerary structure EF1 at burial site Guadalupe 3. It dates to the Lupe phase, AD 600-850.

**Awe, Jaime J. and Christophe Helmke**

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334886104

Aims to demonstrate that both the ethnohistoric literature and the archaeological record contain substantial information on the acquisition of European-made objects by the contact-period Maya. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Bachand, Bruce R. and Lynneth Lowe**

https://www.academia.edu/28610381/

The tomb in the mound contained two elite individuals who were adorned with beads of jade, iron pyrite, and amber, as well as jade and shell pendants. Many of the jade objects had zoomorphic forms.

**Ballester, Benjamin and Alejandro Clarot**
2014 *La Gente de los Túmulos de Tierra: Estudio Conservación y Difusión de Colecciones Arqueológicas de la Comuna de Mejillones*. Grafica Marmor, Santiago, Chile.

Provides illustrations and a brief discussion of the shell and stone beads recovered from burial tumuli in the vicinity of Mejillones in northern Chile (pp. 48-53).

**Barreto, C. and A. Boomert**
Barton, Amanda Marie
The site produced two glass beads, one of which was a blue cornerless-heptagonal specimen.

Bates, Lynsey A., John M. Chenoweth, and James A. Delle
Discusses the glass and stone beads recovered from a habitation site on Montserrat that was occupied during the 17th-19th centuries.

Bel, Martijn Marijn van den
Glass and shell beads were recovered from several sites in the study area.

Bernier, Hélène
On the morphological characteristics and technology of beads from a Moche site in Peru.

Includes information on shell beads. Peru.

2010 Personal Adornments at Moche, North Coast of Peru. Ñawpa Pacha 30(1):91-114.
The site yielded 1,000+ beads and pendants made of ceramic and non-precious stone. These personal adornments were found in various domestic contexts, and also in burials, around the necks of adults and children of both sexes. Some necklace elements were produced by local craft specialists.

Berón, Mónica Alejandra
Reports on the raw materials, contexts, and significance of green stone necklace beads from a hunter-gatherer cemetery in Argentina. Compositional analysis is included.
The material discussed includes several different types of shell beads.

**Billeck, William T. and Meredith P. Luze**
2019  Glass Bead Sequence for South America Based on Collections from Brazil and Guyana. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:100-117.

Glass trade beads recovered at nine sites in Brazil and Guyana during the 1940s-1950s can be readily dated using bead chronologies developed in North America. The assemblages date to multiple time periods ranging from the early 17th to mid-20th centuries. Drawn white glass beads were independently dated by comparison with known composition changes through time in how the glass was opacified. Compositions were determined using pXRF.

**Blick, Jeffrey P., Richard Kim, and Tyler G. Hill**

A variety of Lucayan shell, stone, and coral beads as well as beadmaking waste was recovered from several sites on San Salvador, Bahamas. Following detailed analysis, comparisons to other beadmaking sites in the Greater Caribbean region indicate that fabrication, material, color preference, and even general forms are similar across great distances from the Maya region to the Greater and Lesser Antilles and the Bahamian Archipelago.

**Blick, Jeffrey P., E. Kjellmark, T. Hill, R. Kim, and B. Murphy**
2010  Archaeology and Paleoclimate at the Minnis-Ward Site (SS-3), San Salvador, Bahamas; A Preliminary Typology of Lucayan Beads; and New Radiometric Dates from the Mary Ann Blick Site (SS-41). Research Report presented to the Gerace Research Centre, San Salvador, Bahamas. Georgia College and State University, Latin American and Caribbean Studies Program, Milledgeville, GA.

**Boomert, A.**

**Borrero, Luis Alberto**

Faunal remains in Layer Va at the Tres Arroyos 1 Rockshelter provide evidence of human occupation dated around 10,500 years B.P. Among the remains were a cut bird bone suggesting the production of beads and a fragment of a cylindrical bead 15.3 mm in diameter fashioned from a large bird bone.
**Bradley, Rona J.**


Discusses the production, distribution, and consumption of shell ornaments such as beads at Casas Grandes, Mexico, and the American Southwest, with information regarding sourcing of the shell.

**Bray, W. and M. Cardale Schrimpff**


Page 13 illustrates an Ilama necklace of hammered gold beads averaging 5.4 cm which may represent caymans (the Ilama culture of Colombia is dated to ca. the 1st millennium BC). The Yocoto period (ca. AD 0-500/700) is represented by rock crystal and gold beads, while the Malagana culture (ca. 50 BC - AD 350) had similar burials, some with rich grave goods.

**Brill, Robert H., I. Lynus Barnes, Stephen S.C. Tong, Emile C. Joel, and Martin J. Murtaugh**


San Salvador Island, The Bahamas, is where many believe Christopher Columbus first set foot in the New World. Excavations at the Long Bay site yielded ten whole and fragmentary ring-shaped beads 2.5-3.6 in diameter with relatively large perforations. Of wound manufacture, all are transparent green except for one pale-yellow/amber specimen.

**Brill, Robert H. and Charles A. Hoffman**


Describes and interprets the small green and yellow beads of wound manufacture that are believed to have been obtained from Christopher Columbus during his visit to San Salvador in 1492.

**Brokke, Alex J.**


Discusses the *Oliva* and *Conus* shell beads and shell pendants recovered from the Anse des Pères site.
Brown, Shayna L.
Provides a detailed study of a shawl associated with a high-status Maya female burial that incorporates various components including jade and shell beads, and perforated, worked dog teeth.

Bruhns, Karen O.
Discusses the production of beads from rock crystal at the Formative period site of Pirincay in the highlands of Ecuador.

Bruhns, Karen O., J.H. Burton, and G.R. Miller
Beads of stone and spondylus shell are illustrated (p. 231, fig. 11). The site had a very important rock-crystal bead industry.

Buc, Natacha, Alejandro Acosta, and Daniel Loponte
Reports on the shell beads and pendants recovered from ten archaeological sites of the Late Holocene in the Paraná wetlands of southern Brazil.

Burger, Geke
Examines the role of blue beads in both colonial and modern-day St. Eustatius. There are many stories about these glass beads, and this study tests their veracity by means of archival research, the results of archaeological studies, and a survey of the literature.

Buttles, Palma J.
Describes a wide range of small finds from the Maya site of Colch, including beads of bone, shell, clay, and stone. The material dates to the Middle Preclassic to Middle Postclassic periods.
2004  Contextual Patterns of the Preclassic Disk Shell Bead Assemblage at Colha, Belize. 
*Mono y Conejo: Journal of the Mesoamerican Archaeological Research Laboratory* 
2:26-30.

Reports on the analysis of the assemblage of Preclassic disk shell beads from Colha, Belize, and 
their contextual patterns. The disk bead subform is the most prevalent of the Preclassic shell 
beads at the site. Regional inter-site comparisons suggest that the Colha pattern may actually be 
part of a larger depositional traditional occurring in northern Belize.

**Butto, Ana and Danae Fiore**

2017  Body Ornaments and Gender in the Ethnographic Photographs of Yámana/Yagán. 
*Universitas: Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas* XV(27):63-87; 
https://www.academia.edu/36559191/.

Discusses the contribution of ethnographic photographs in the study of body adornments and the 
gender regulations of the Yámana/Yagán society of Tierra del Fuego (Argentina and Chile).

**Cabada, Juan José**

1989  Elementos de adorno personal en la cultura material de Atacames, Esmeraldas (Ecuador). 
In *Relaciones interculturales en área ecuatorial del Páifico durante la época precolombina*, edited by Jean Francois Bouchard and Mercedes Guinea, pp. 97-112. BAR 
International Series 503.

Includes a discussion of ceramic beads.

**Cabrero García, María Teresa**

2010  *El hombre y sus instrumentos en la cultura Bolaños II*. UNAM, Instituto de 
Investigaciones Antropológicas, México, D.F.

Discusses the beads and pendants of stone, shell, and terra cotta recovered from five sites of the 
Bolaños culture in west-central Mexico.

**Carlson, Lisabeth Anne**

1993  Strings of Command: Manufacture and Utilization of Shell Beads among the Taino 
Indians of the West Indies. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of 
Florida, Tallahassee.

Excavations carried out at the Governor’s Beach site (GT-2) on the island of Grand Turk, Turks 
and Caicos Islands, B.W.I. provide the first evidence of specialized shell beadmaking in the 
Caribbean. Dating between A.D. 1100 and 1200, the site produced a large sample of complete 
beads, partially worked pieces, and scrap that have allowed the reconstruction of prehistoric 
Taino beadmaking techniques.

1995  Strings of Command: Manufacture and Utilization of Shell Beads among the Taíno. In 
*Actas del XV Congreso Internacional de Arqueología de Caribe*, edited by M. Rodriguez 
and R. Alegría, pp. 97-109. Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe, 
San Juan.
See above.

More on the prehistoric beadmaking workshop at the Governor’s Beach site (GT-2).

**Carroll, Norine Grace**

**Carter, Benjamin**
Presents a thorough study of Manteño shell bead production based on a large collection of material recovered from six sites in two geographically and temporally different groups: the southern portion of modern-day Manabí province and from the Santa Elena Peninsula; and Late Guangala/Early Manteño (ca. AD 700-1300) and Late Manteño (ca. AD 1200-post 1532).

Highlights the incorporation of ecological and archeological data to produce a rich and interesting cultural history of the famous shellfish, *Spondylus*, in the production of beads and pendants in Peru and Ecuador.

**Carter, Benjamin and Matthew Helmer**
By comparing perforated ornaments from the Chimú-Inka period (ca. 1470-1532) elite tomb at Samanco, Peru, to those from other sites, patterns in the use of perforated ornaments in identity negotiation may be identified and assessed. It is revealed that perforated ornaments were deployed to demonstrate local, regional, and imperial identities, though in an ambiguous way that could have been mis- or reinterpreted.

**Carvajal Contreras, Diana Rocío**
Discusses three artifact groups: geometric beads and buttons, zoomorphic beads and pendants, and pseudo-zoomorphic beads and pendants. The date range appears to be AD 500 to 1500.

Cavazos, Angeliki Kalamara
Proposes a classification system for shell “small finds” based on material from eight archaeological sites. Beads and pendants of various forms predominate.

Cheetham, David
Mention is made of the presence of small jade and shell disc beads from this ca. 1000-800 BC Maya site in Belize.

Cimino, A.O., M. Guastavino, and S. Velardez
Reports on the beads and other ornaments recovered at a site in central ARgentina.

Cochran, Jennifer Lynn
Presents a detailed study of the shell beads and pendants recovered from a Maya structure which was in use from the terminal Early Preclassic to the Terminal Classic (1200 BC-AD 900). The examination of the dataset diachronically allowed for the recognition of patterns of continuity and discontinuity within the assemblage.

Cooke, Richard
Among the burial goods found with burials at several sites are beads and pendants made of shell and the teeth and bones of various animals. They provide information about the social rank, status, and occupation of the deceased.
Mention is made of gold and shell beads throughout the article.

**Cooke, Richard, Luis Alberto Sánchez Herrera, Ilean Isaza Aizpurúa, and Aguilardo Pérez Yancky**

1998 *Rasgos mortuorios y artefactos inusitados de Cerro Juan Díaz, una aldea precolumnina del Gran Coclé (Panamá central).* Separata de la Revista La Antigua 53:127-196.

Excavations at a precolombian village on the central Pacific coast of Panama occupied between 400 BC and AD 1600 yielded beads of shell (mostly *Spondylus*) and stone, perforated puma/jaguar and ocelot teeth, as well as a number of other perforated ornamental objects.

**Cooper, Jago, Alice V.M. Samson, Miguel A. Nieves, Michael J. Lace, Josué Caamaño-Dones, Caroline Cartwright, Patricia N. Kambesis, and Laura del Olmo Frese**


A cave site on Isla de Mona, one of the islands of the Puerto Rican archipelago, produced a blue square-sectioned Nueva Cadiz bead. The recovered artifacts span the period from 1493 to 1590.

**Crock, John G. and Robert N. Bartone**


The Trants site is one of the earliest Ceramic Period sites in the Caribbean. Analysis of the lithic materials has enabled the determination of the processes associated with the local flaked-stone and stone-bead industries.

**Currie, Elizabeth J.**


Includes a discussion of a shell workshop at López Viejo which produced, among other things, *Spondylus* beads.


Shell beads are among the finds.
Davis, Allison Renee
The site yielded a small collection of shell, bone, and stone beads.

Deagan, Kathleen
Chapter 7 presents an illustrated overview of glass and stone beads recovered from archaeological sites in the study area. See Good (1989) for a review.

Deagan, Kathleen and José María Cruxent
Items recovered from the settlement established by Christopher Columbus in 1493 include beads, pendants, and amulets of shell and stone.

De Grandis, Nélida
Glass beads among the Chaná at San Bartolomé, northeastern Argentina; ca. 17th century.

de Mille, C.N. and T.L. Varney

de Mille, C.N., T.L. Varney, and M. Turney
The investigation focuses on the examination of manufacturing traces on the bore walls of stone beads from Antigua in addition to other attributes such as bore hole shape and size.
De Vega, Hortensia, Emiliano R. Melgar, and M. de Lourdes Gallardo

Domínguez-Bella, S. and M. Marta Sampietro Vattuone

Donnan, Christopher B.
1993 Royal Tombs of Sipan: Moche Ornaments of Peru. Ornament 17(1):44-49, 115. Warrior priest’s jewelry from a spectacular tomb includes a bead collar assembled with copper spacer bars and earrings on which a minute figure wears a removable bead necklace!

2007 Moche Beads from Ancient Peru. In International Bead & Beadwork Conference, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul. The Moche civilization (ca. AD 100-800) of northern coastal Peru used gold, silver, shell, and semi-precious stones to produce beads which they assembled into three types of ornaments: pectorals, bracelets, and necklaces.

Donnan, Christopher B. and Donna McClelland

Donnan, Christopher B. and Jill Silton
2010 Sixteenth-Century Glass Beads from Chotuna, North Coast of Peru. Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers 22:13-26. Burials excavated on the north coast of Peru were accompanied by 16th-century European glass beads as well as shell and stone specimens of local manufacture. The beads were strung as necklaces, bracelets, and anklets, often combining several varieties of European beads with local products. The glass beads as well as the other grave goods suggest that the burials date to the first part of the 16th century, probably between 1530 and 1560.
Describes the 16th-century beads recovered from two sites in northern Peru.

Dyrdahl, Eric
Includes a discussion of beads and pendants fashioned from shell, animal teeth, stone, clay, and gilded copper.

Ebert, Claire E., James McGee, Krystal Dudash, and Mark Porter
Finished and unfinished marine shell beads, as well as chert microdrills, were recovered from several loci.

Eeckhout, Peter
On organic seed beads in Peru.

Emery, K. and K. Aoyama
The site of Aguateca was abandoned at the beginning of the 9th century, leaving a Pompeii-style assemblage scattered on the floors of elite residences. Excavation has revealed ancient elite activity and household-level craft-production areas, including in situ evidence for the manufacture of bone and shell artifacts using stone tools.

Falci, Catarina Guzzo
2015  Stringing Beads Together: A Microwear Study of Bodily Ornaments in Late Pre-Colonial North-Central Venezuela and North-Western Dominican Republic. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University.
Focuses on how pre-Colonial indigenous communities dealt with ornaments by investigating artifact biographies (collection of raw material, sequences of production, use, reuse, and
deposition). A chaîne opératoire approach is integrated in order to assess technological choices, gestures, techniques, toolkits, and skill levels.

2017 Assembling all the Beads: The Production and Use of Late Ceramic Age Beads from Northwestern Dominican Republic. In Proceedings of the 26th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology, edited by C.B. Velasquez and J.B. Haviser. SIMARC Heritage Series 15. Assesses how beads were produced and used by the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean based primarily on finds from the site of El Flaco which dates to the 13th-15th centuries. Included are beads made of igneous rocks, calcite, coral, and shell.

Falci, Catarina Guzzo, Maria Magdalena Antczak, Andrzej T. Antczak, and Annelou Van Gijn

Falci, Catarina Guzzo, Jacques Cuisin, André Delpuech, Annelou Van Gijn, and Corinne L. Hofman

Falci, Catarina Guzzo, Dominique Ngan-Tillard, Corinne L. Hofman, and Annelou Van Gijn

Falci, Catarina Guzzo and Maria Jacqueline Rodet
2016 Adornos corporais em Carajás: a produção de contas líticas em uma perspectiva regional [Body Ornaments from the Carajás Region: Stone Bead Production in a Regional
Site MMA-02 in the Serra dos Carajás region of Brazil, associated with the Amazonian variant of the Tupiguarani tradition, was a specialized place for the production of body adornments from a raw stone material known as silicified kaolinite. Disc beads were the main product.

Falci, Catarina Guzzo, Annelou Van Gijn, M. Magdalena Antczak, Andrzej T. Antczak, and Corinne L. Hofman
Microwear analysis is used to assess production technologies and use-wear of figurative shell beads and pendants from north-central Venezuela.

Farnsworth, Paul
The Wade’s Green and Promised Land plantations in the Bahamas are compared using analyses of ceramics, tobacco pipes, and beads. The differences in the distributions revealed are explained by each plantation’s market access.

Fasquelle, Ricardo A. and William L. Fash, Jr.
The tomb (the first of its kind to be found) of a royal scribe and son of Copan’s greatest king, Smoke Imix, was discovered at Copan, Honduras. Among the burial goods was a striking jade necklace which includes carvings of noble figures and an owl, symbol of the Mayan underworld.

Feinman, Gary M. and Linda M. Nicholas
Reports on the production of shell beads and other adornments from Pacific Coast species during the Terminal Formative/Early Classic periods at a site in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Discusses the production of pre-Hispanic marine-shell beads.

Presents archaeological findings from a Classic-period (AD 200-800) home in highland Ejutla, Mexico, where a heavy volume of craft production (including the manufacture of shell beads and pendants) appears to have been carried out in a domestic context.
Feinman, Gary M., Linda M. Nicholas, and Heather A. Lapham

The bones and teeth of a wide variety of animals were used to produce ornaments, mostly tubular beads and perforated dog canine pendants.

Feinzig, Kristi May

Examines bead preferences in Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia before and after the Spanish Conquest during the 16th century. By examining the spread of beads across a region, the author was able to gain insight into colors and materials that people desired and to identify potential patterns of resistance to glass beads.

Fernández, Mabel M. and Mariano Ramos

The small finds from a site in northern Argentina include glass, bone, stone, and shell beads. Close examination of the objects helped to establish manufacturing techniques and subsequent modifications.

Fiore, Dánae

Explores the differential rates of diachronic change developed by diverse features of portable art in southern Tierra del Fuego (Chile, Argentina). It is argued that decorative designs and techniques, which simultaneously constitute each decorated artefact, had asynchronic rates of change throughout the archaeological sequence. Beads and harpoon points are compared.

Flensborg, G. and C. Wagner

Presents the results of the morphological, microstructural and chemical analyses of glass beads recovered from two archaeological sites on the lower Colorado River, Argentina, which constitute the first record of this kind of evidence in the area.
Francis, Peter, Jr.

Discusses two bead groups at the Regional Museum of Anthropology, Puebla. One, from Zinancatepec near Tehuacan, is dated to the 3rd century BC and contains two necklaces, apparently jade. The other is from the Hacienda San Lorenzo and consists of 6 strands of beads; some seem to be jade, other stone beads have traces of green paint.

Fujita, Harumi, Carlos Cáceres-Martínez, and Amira F. Ainis
2017   Pearl Ornaments from the Covacha Babisuri Site, Espíritu Santo Island, Baja California Sur, Mexico. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 53(2-3):63-86.
Presents a synopsis of the use of pearls in the Old World as well as Baja California, and then describes and discusses several grooved pearls from an Early Holocene site, as well as the grooving technology.

Gaitán Ammann, Felipe
Items recovered from the house of two Genoese bankers in Old Panama included beads of cut crystal, garnet, and glass, as well as gilded silver sequins.

Gambim Júnior, Avelino, Cláudia Rodrigues Carvalho, João Darcy de Moura Saldanha, and Mariana Petry Cabral
Seeks to interpret the ornaments associated with a burial at a site in the Guianas which was occupied from the 10th to the 17th century AD. Items include shell beads, perforated human and large felid teeth, and fossil crinoid stem segments.

Garrido Escobar, Francisco Javier
2015   Mining and the Inca Road in the Prehistoric Atacama Desert, Chile. Ph.D. dissertation. Dietrich School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pittsburgh.
Investigates the social organization and chaîne opératoire of turquoise and malachite beads, and red pigment production at the Cachiyuyo de Llamos Mountain camps and the nature of settlement and associated artifact assemblages along a nearby section of the Inca Road. Appendix A reports on the beads and necklaces from Museo Regional de Atacama.
Gascue, Fabrizio Scarabino, Noelia Bortolotto, Cristhian Clavijo, and Irina Capdepont  
Discusses shell beads and pendants from late Holocene contexts.

Gassón, Rafael A.  
Examines the use of shell beads as a medium of exchange in northern South America from archaeological, ethnohistoric, and ethnographic sources. Also includes a discussion of glass and metal beads.

Gilmore III, R. Grant  
Glass beads were recovered from the Duikerk House outhouse (ca. 1740-1800) and the Pleasures Estate (ca. 1750-1820s).

Gómez-Gastélum, Luis  
Based on studies of Mesoamerican cosmology, especially with regard to the human body and the meaning of color, the author analyzed the use patterns of marine shells and objects (including beads) made from such shells in the Pre-Hispanic societies of western Mexico during the Postclassic period (AD 1100-1530). The goal was to understand the symbolism given to these objects by the people who utilized them.

González Hodgson, Kevin  
Beads of clay and stone were recovered from two contexts dating to AD 800-1550.
**Good, Mary Elizabeth**

**Grossman, Joel W.**
The pre-Inka site of Waywaka in Peru produced a variety of blue stone beads made from lapis lazuli, chrysocolla, turquoise, dumortierite, and aquamarine, as well as a few shell beads.

**Guderjan, Thomas H.**
2004  Patterns of Maya Jade Disposal at Blue Creek, Belize. tDAR id: 6639; https://www.academia.edu/2132904/.

Presents an overview of jade in Classic Maya culture and discusses the recovered beads and anthropomorphic pendants such as bib-shaped pendants or *ahau* heads.

**Guinea, Mercedes**

Discusses several hypotheses concerning the production of shell beads at Japotó, an archaeological habitation site of the Integration Period (AD 800-1535), Ecuador.

The prehispanic J4 mound at Japotó, Ecuador, yielded evidence of the manufacture of shell beads. The article examines the technology, places of manufacture, and bead use.

**Hajduk, Adám**

On the glass beads from Caepe Mala I, Argentina, as temporal indicators.

**Hall, Jerome L.**
The wreck site yielded a concretion of 700 black glass seed beads.
Haller, Mikael John
Contains an overview of shell beads and beadmaking at various prehispanic sites in Panama.

Hammond, Norman
The material includes bone beads and beads and pendants of shell.

Handler, Jerome S.
The healer/diviner, interred during the late 1600s or early 1700s, was accompanied by a necklace composed of cowries, fish vertebrae, dog canine teeth, glass beads, and a distinctive, large carnelian bead.

2007 From Cambay in India to Barbados in the Caribbean: Two Unique Beads from a Plantation Slave Cemetery. African Diaspora Archaeology Network Newsletter (March). http://www.diaspora.uiuc.edu/news0307/news0307.html#1
Discusses the probable origin of two carnelian beads excavated at the Newton Plantation in Barbados. They date to the late 17th or early 18th century.

Harding, Deborah G.
The Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has extensive recent collections from the Amazon Basin, with hundreds of necklaces, belts, aprons, and ear and arm ornaments which contain beads made from organic materials. These collections are used to illustrate a variety of the beads and their materials.

Hardy, Meredith D.
Among the artifacts recovered from a Magens Bay-Salt River I phase (ca. AD 600-900) context was a perforated shark vertebrae bead.

Beads and pendants of shell and stone relating to the Saladoid-era peoples of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, are mentioned throughout the dissertation. There is a discussion of inter-island trade in stone and comparisons are made with finds from other sites in the Caribbean.

Haviser, Jay B.
On beads and variously shaped ornaments, mostly shell, but also stone, bone, and clay (ca. 450-1499).

Henrickson, Celeste N.
2013 The Archaeology of Cueva Santa Rita: A Late Holocene Rockshelter in the Sierra de la Giganta of Baja California Sur, Mexico. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.
Chapter 4 deals with the production and significance of *Olivella* shell beads at the site; see also Sells (2013). Chapter 5 discusses organic reed-node beads found strung on cordage.

Hirth, Kenneth G., Mari Carmen Serra Puche, Jesús Carlos Lazcano Arce, and Jason De León
Excavations at Terrace 5 identified a small rural household where jade beads were produced from raw material originating from sources more than 1,100 km away.

Hofman, Corinne L. and Menno L.P. Hoogland
Dating to the late 16th - early 17th centuries, the site yielded several glass beads, including a chevron bead. Of particular interest is a Cayoid rim fragment inlaid with European seed beads.

Hoffman, Charles A.
Amber and green glass seed beads and shell beads were uncovered at the Long Bay site and are attributed to the 1492-1560 period.
Hubert, Erell
Includes a discussion of ceramic pendants in a variety of forms: humanoid and geometric, animals, plants, miniature vessels, teeth, and ceremonial knives. Some anthropomorphic specimens are illustrated in Appendix I.

Igareta, Ana and Jorgelina Vargas Gariglio
Discusses two necklaces and associated beads recovered from sites in northeastern Argentina that likely date to the 16th century. Included are chevron and Nueva Cadiz examples.

Inomata, Takeshi and Kitty F. Emery
A wide range of beads, pendants, and other perforated ornaments – as well as production debris – was recovered from a Classic Mayan site located in the Petexbatun region of Guatemala.

Isaza Aizpurúa, Ilean I. and Patricia A. McAnany
Excavations in Formative and Early Classic contexts at the Maya site of K’axob, Belize, have produced a sample of 2,568 worked-shell ornaments crafted from both marine and freshwater species. Predominantly shell beads, the sample also includes unique pendants, figurines, and tinklers. A high frequency of unfinished beads in midden contexts provides strong evidence of localized shell working and trading connections with the Caribbean.

Jansen, Richard
Discusses the various shell beads and pendants recovered from the Hope Estate site.

Jones, G.D., R.R. Kautz, and Elizabeth Graham
Discusses beads of spondylus shell and European glass beads, late 16th - early 17th centuries, Belize.
Karklins, Karlis


A varied assemblage of drawn and wound glass beads and even some wooden beads were found on the wreck of a Dutch slave ship or escort, possibly owned by the Dutch West India Company, likely wrecked on its return from the Caribbean to Europe.


Describes and illustrates (in a color plate) a small collection of glass, stone, and metal beads. Faceted beads predominate.


This guide provides information relevant to the description and classification of glass beads recovered from archaeological sites in North and South America and the Caribbean. It is partly based on and intended to be used with the classification system developed by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (2012). Material presented includes a critical evaluation of several bead classification schemes, an overview of bead manufacturing techniques, a descriptive listing of the various classes and types of beads that have been recorded to date, and an explication of the physical attributes of a bead, as well as interpretative material concerning dating and likely origins.


A site on Guadeloupe yielded six glass beads that are attributed to the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The site also produced a cylindrical quartz bead (p. 320).

Karklins, Karlis and Norman F. Barka


Excavations at various sites on St. Eustatius produced a wide array of beads of glass, coral, and carnelian dating to the 18th to early 20th centuries.

Kato, Yasutake


Excavation of several tombs at Kuntur Wasi, a Formative period ceremonial site in northern Peru, uncovered beads of various stones, as well as shell and bone.
Keegan, William F.
Site GT-2 on the Turks islands served as a workshop for the manufacture of shell disc beads and pendants during the 12th and 13th centuries. The shell was cut with chert imported from the Greater Antilles and includes 52 wasted drill bits. Other imported stone includes cylindrical diorite beads.

Presents the same information as Keegan (1995).

Keegan, William F. and Betsy Carlson
Discusses a prehistoric shell-beadmaking workshop on Grand Turk and its products.

Keegan, William F., Betsy Carlson, Kelly M. Delancy, and David Hayes
Excavation of shell middens at the Main Street site, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, uncovered a variety of shell beads and pendants dating to AD 300-500.

Keegan, William F. and Corinne L. Hofman
Beads and pendants of shell and stone from various archaeological sites around the Caribbean are mentioned throughout the book (see the index for specifics).

Keehnen, Floris W.M.
2012 Trinkets (f)or Treasure? The Role of European Material Culture in Intercultural Contacts in Hispaniola during Early Colonial Times. M.A. thesis. Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University.
Discussion centers on the Taíno attitude towards the new objects obtained from the Spaniards (glass beads included) while emphasizing their active participation and creative responses to the impacts of Spanish domination. An understanding of the dynamics, interactions, and exchanges of the colonial encounter cannot be achieved without knowing the cultural-historical backgrounds of both parties.

Kelly, Isabel
This monograph discusses the role of beads in the Conquest of Mexico. It provides a wealth of historical data, including listings of the beads shipped to Mexico during the 16th century. This is followed by data regarding the comparatively few trade beads found at contemporary archaeological sites in Mexico. See Mitchem (1995) for a review.

**Kessler, Earl and S. Kessler**  
From precolumbian *Spondylus* shells to Venetian and Bohemian imports: materials, uses, and social history.

On the beads of many shapes and materials worn in profusion and known from excavations and from early travelers’ accounts.

**King, Stacie M. and Ricardo Higelin Ponce de León**  
Glass and jet beads were found in association with burials and likely comprised necklaces, bracelets, or rosaries.

**Knippenberg, Sebastiaan**  
Discusses the exchange of stone materials and artifacts (including beads and pendants) among the northern Lesser Antilles during the Ceramic Age (500 BC-AD 1492).

**Konwest, Elizabeth, Stacie M. King, and Ricardo Higelin Ponce de León**  
A variety of glass and jet beads accompanied burials found beneath the floor of an elite adobe house in Nejapa, Mexico. The majority of these formed a piece (or pieces) of jewelry with a copper clasp; a few of the beads are still strung on cotton thread.

**Kovacevich, Brigitte**  
Combines ethnographic, ethnohistorical, and archaeological data to identify, describe, and interpret the material correlates and social processes surrounding the production of jade beads and other ornaments at a Late Classic Maya site in Guatemala.
2013 Craft Production and Distribution in the Maya Lowlands: A Jade Case Study. In
Merchants, Markets, and Exchange in the Pre-Columbian World, edited by Kenneth G.
Hirth and Joanne Pillsbury, pp. 255-282. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and
Collection, Washington, D.C.
Focuses on how jade objects, such as beads and pendants, were produced and consumed during
the Classic period, with an emphasis on evidence from the site of Cancuen, Guatemala.

Kovacevich, Brigitte and Michael G. Callaghan
2018 Fifty Shades of Green: Interpreting Maya Jade Production, Circulation, Consumption,
and Value. Ancient Mesoamerica; https://www.academia.edu/37964952/.
Addresses varying interpretations of the production, circulation, and consumption of jades in the
Maya area from the Preclassic through the Postclassic periods (600 BC-AD 1697). Beads are
included in the discussion.

Lagrou, Els
2013 Chaquira, el inka y los blancos: las cuentas de vidrio en los mitos y en el ritual kaxinawa
y amerindio [Beads, the Inka and the Whites: Glass Beads in Kaxinawa and Amerindian
Mythology and Ritual]. Revista Española de Antropología Americana 43(1):245-265;
https://www.academia.edu/36181165/.
Analyses the role played by glass beads in Kaxinawa myth and ritual, comparing the results with
data on other Amerindian groups, and revealing how this small item of exchange permits the
discussion of themes important for contemporary Amerindian ethnology. Peru.

Lambert, Joseph B., E. Graham, M.T. Smith, and J.S. Frye
C-13 nuclear resonance spectra of the amber and jet beads recovered from a Colonial-period
Maya site reveal that the amber specimens are of Baltic origin, while the jet originated in Spain.

Lau, George F.
2018 An Inka Offering at Yayno (North Highlands, Peru): Objects, Subjects and Gifts in the
The offering includes beads, primarily of greenstone but also stones of other colors as well as
those of copper, gold, and silver, and possibly shell. Also several pendants.

Landry, Rachael R.
2013 Ancient Maya Stone Polishers and Issues with the Terminology for the Artifacts Polished
with these Tools. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Central
Florida, Orlando.
Discusses stone polishing tools used to grind/finish stone beads and other ornaments. Belize and
Guatemala.
Laporte, Luc and Catherine Dupont
2019 Personal Adornments and Objects of Ornamentation: Two Case Studies from Hunter-Gatherer Burials in France (La Vergne) and Argentina (Arroyo Seco II).
   *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:156-176.

Presents two case studies of the beads and pendants from totally distinct geographic sectors and cultural environments: the Arroyo Seco II cemetery in the Pampas of Argentina (7800-6300 BP and 4800-4300 BP) and La Vergne in the west of France dated to the Early Mesolithic (9280-9000 BP).

Lau, George F.

Although green- and turquoise-colored stone was the most popular material, excavations also encountered beads of red and beige stone, glassy light-blue crystal, and metal (copper, silver and gold).

Leonardt, Sabrina

Concentrates on shell beads recovered from archaeological sites in northwestern Patagonia, Argentina. Includes an investigation of bead production techniques.


Evaluates the possibility that some of the shells of the freshwater mollusk *Diplodon chilensis* found on many Late Holocene archaeological sites in northwestern Patagonia represent debris of the local production of beads.


Examines temporal variability in the production of beads and pendants in continental Patagonia based on material recovered at Población Anticura in Río Negro province, Argentina.


On the production and distribution of shell beads in the late Holocene of continental Patagonia, Argentina.
**Lima, Alessandro Luís Lopes de**

2017  

2019  
Uma arqueologia dos territórios negros: contas e miçangas no triângulo histórico de São Paulo (sécs. XIX-XX). M.A. thesis. Universidade de São Paulo. Investigates beads among the black population of São Paulo, Brazil, based on 29 glass and organic specimens recovered from three 19th-century contexts in and near the downtown section.

**Lima, Alessandro Luís Lopes de and Marta Heloísa Leuba Salum**

2017  
Notes the potential of the African ethnology collections of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of São Paulo, Brazil, in the study of glass beads found in Brazilian archaeological contexts.

**Lima, Tania Andrade, Marcos André Torres de Souza, and Glaucia Malerba Sene**

2014  
Slaves brought to Brazil used beads, cowries, and other objects to protect themselves against all kinds of misfortunes. Combined with scarification and tattoos, these objects produced a second skin, highly social in nature, as shown by the abundant iconography depicting Rio’s urban slaves during the 19th century.

**Littman, Sherri L. and William F. Keegan**

1993  
A Shell Bead Manufacturing Center on Grand Turk, T.C.I. In Proceedings of the Fourteenth Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology, edited by A. Cummins and P. King, pp. 147-156.

**Liu, Robert K.**

1985  
Precolumbian stone pendants of bat-like shape from Colombia and Panama.

2005  
The brightly colored shells of the thorny *Spondylus* oyster have featured in much of the jewelry of the Americas, mostly as inlays and in mosaics, but also beads.

**López, Mariel Alejandra**  
2011  *Estado de conservación y caracterización tecnológica de las cuentas de vidrio de Pintosayoc 1, Quebrada de Humahuaca, Jujuy, Argentina.* Conserva 16.  
Concerns the condition, technological characterization, and archaeometric analysis of glass beads excavated at a rockshelter in northwestern Argentina with a long sequence of occupation. The beads, however, date to the 16th-17th centuries.

**López Luján, Leonardo**  
The offerings, deposited between 1325 and 1521, include beads of greenstone, rock crystal, and gold. Mexico.

**López Mestas Camberos, Lorenza**  
2007  *Las piedras verdes en el centro de Jalisco.* Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies.  
Discusses the green stone (amazonite, jadeite, and turquoise) beads and pendants recovered from Late Preclassic to Late Classic sites in Jalisco, Mexico.

**López Mestas Camberos, Martha Lorenza, Jasinto Robles Camacho, and Ricardo Sánchez Hernández**  
Analyzes the role played by artifacts (such as beads and pendants) crafted in the interval that comprises the Late Preclassic to Late Classic periods (ca. 400 BC - AD 800), with the aim of establishing patterns of use, exchange, and ritual significance among the groups that participated in the Teuchitlán and El Grillo cultural complexes.

**Lowe, Lynneth S.**  
Presents the archaeological evidence for amber in the Maya area; its uses and distribution. Beads and pendants are mentioned.

2004  *El ámbar de Chiapas y su distribución en Mesoamérica.* Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.
On the amber of Chiapas, Mexico, its uses (including ornaments such as beads and pendants), and its distribution in Mesoamerica.


**Lundberg, Emily R.**
A pendant fragment and several stone beads were found at this preceramic site on the island of St. Thomas.

**Lunniss, Richard M.**
Excavations at this Late Formative site produced a variety of stone and shell beads, the latter primarily of *Spondylus*, as well as beads of black coral and pearls.

**Mallouf, Robert J.**
Blue glass spherical trade beads linked to Spanish *entradas* are found in association with base camps of the Cielo Complex, a Late Prehistoric to Contact period (AD 1300-1700) hunter-gatherer culture of the Texas Big Bend and northeastern Chihuahua, Mexico.

**Manrique-Ortega, M.D., P. Claes, E. Casanova-González, J. L. Ruvalcaba-Sil, Ma. A. García-Bucio1, and L. Lowe**
2014  Non-Invasive Analysis of Green Stone Pieces from Tomb 1 of Chiapa de Corzo, Chiapas.
Characterizes and identifies the minerals that compose the various green stone ornaments found with two elite burials at this site in Mexico and attempts to determine their source.

**Martinic Bersos, M. and Alfredo Prieto**
Provides descriptions of the glass beads recovered from archaeological excavations conducted in the Dinamarquero region of southern Chile. The material appears to date to the second half of the 19th century.
The cemetery at the site of El Chorro de Maíta in northeast Cuba produced grave goods consisting primarily of beads made of coral, shell, resin, stone, and metal. The beads are unequally distributed among the burials, with some containing a wealth of different materials and others yielding no grave goods at all.

Discusses the beads and small metal objects excavated at the cemetery of El Chorro de Maíta, which comprises some of the richest funerary deposits so far recovered in Cuba, and the nearby site of Alcalá. Study reveals that members of the social elite of the indigenous Taíno peoples were buried with beads made of placer gold exploited locally, gold-copper-silver pendants brought from continental South America and, above all, tubular brass lacetags from European clothing that were perceived as sacred metals.

Explores the significance of particular red beads used in love magic in New Spain during the 17th and 18th centuries, and the link to Spain.

On the symbolic significance of glass beads in New Spain based on the archaeological material from Convento de la Encarnación in Mexico City. Concentrates on the role of material culture in constructing the social body of a particular group of women who lived there from the 16th century until the beginning of 19th century. The beads include gilded-molded varieties. In Spanish.

Os colares de vidro de Quiatoni (México): suas agências e simetrias na prática museológica e antropológica. Etnográfica 22(1).
About the necklaces that incorporate Quiatoni glass pendants.


2020   Las cuentas de vidrio de la iglesia de San Gabriel Tacuba (México): un puente entre dos mundos [Glass Beads from the San Gabriel Tacuba Church (Mexico): A Bridge between Two Worlds]. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi. Ciências Humanas* 15(1); http://editora.museu-goeldi.br/bh/artigos/chv15n1_2020/cuentas(torres).pdf. This work reflects on beads in relationships between Europeans, Africans, and American natives during the conquest and colonization of the New World, most notably the specific impact on the local communities of the Mexico Valley which had not seen glass before, and investigates its meaning as an incorporation of the “European exotic” in the Americas.

**Mas, Elodie**

**Masucci, Maria A.**
1995 Marine Shell Bead Production and the Role of Domestic Craft Activities in the Economy of the Guangala Phase, Southwest Ecuador. *Latin American Antiquity* 6(1):70-84. Examines evidence from small inland sites of the Regional Developmental Period-Guangala Phase in southwest Ecuador to understand the role of shell working as a craft activity within the local socioeconomic system. It is shown that this activity, which involves interaction between littoral and inland dwellers, played an important role in subsistence adaptations to the semi-arid southwest coast of Ecuador.

**Masur, Lindi Jaclyn**
2012 Peanuts and Prestige on the Peruvian North Coast: The Archaeology of Peanuts at Huaca Gallinazo (V-59) and Huaca Santa Clara (V-67). M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Explores the symbolic importance of the peanut, as well as other special properties that may have contributed to the peanuts’ luxury status in the pre-Hispanic north coast of South America. Mention is made of gold and silver beads/pendants in the form of peanuts.
Mayo Torné, Julia

Reports on prehistoric marine-shell bead manufacture at the Cerro Juan Díaz site, Panama. Items include zoomorphic specimens.


On marine-shell beads of the Isthmus of Panama.

McCafferty, Geoffrey

Briefly mentions the ornaments recovered from precolumbian sites, including beads made of ceramics and bone, as well as pendants formed from human and shark teeth. One large bead was engraved with the face of the Mesoamerican rain god, Tlaloc.

2010  *Ten Years of Nicaraguan Archaeology*. Paper presented at the 2010 Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento, CA.

Summarizes the beads and pendants found in excavations at Santa Isabel, Tepetate, and El Rayo in Nicaragua. Longer version of the above but without images.

McCafferty, Geoffrey G. and Sharisse D. McCafferty

Discusses the beads and pendants of ceramic, shell, bone, greenstone, and other semiprecious stones excavated at Santa Isabel in Pacific Nicaragua.


Discusses the beads and pendants found in excavations at Santa Isabel, Tepetate, and El Rayo in Pacific Nicaragua. The material include greenstone, bone, shell, and ceramic. Evidence for the production of jade ornaments was also uncovered.

Costume evidence is presented relating to precolombian social identities from Pacific Nicaragua, involving both decorated figurines and archaeological objects of adornment such as ear spools, beads, and pendants.

**Menaker, Alexander**  
Examines pre-Hispanic and European beads from a variety of early Spanish colonial archaeological sites throughout the Peruvian Andes and illustrates how the contemporaneous use of European and pre-Hispanic beads in forms of exchange, dress, and burial practices contributed to Andean and European beliefs and practices acquiring distinct meanings.

**Mester, Ann M.**  
At the time of the Spanish conquest, a complex system of maritime trade in sumptuary goods linked the Inca Empire with coastal Ecuador. The primary role of the thorny oyster (*Spondylus*) in this trade is relatively well understood. This paper employs archaeological and ethnohistorical data to establish that the eastern Pacific pearl oysters, *Pteria sterna* and *Pinctada mazatlantica*, were also vital commodities in the long-distance trade and occupied a place of equal importance.

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.**  
Discusses some misconceptions and points of confusion that have arisen about this particular bead type over the years.

**Moholy-Nagy, Hattula**  
Describes some of the attributes of a collection of over 2,700 formed shell beads recovered from Tikal that appear to have social significance, including the materials of which they were made, the spatial distribution of bead attributes in different types of structure groups, the contexts in which beads occurred, and the changes in these variables during the occupation of Tikal (ca. 700 BC - ca. AD 950).  
Emphasizes the importance of trade in marine shell for making ornaments, including beads and pendants, for elite groups and for use in burial rituals.

Moholy-Nagy, H. and J.M. Ladd  
Among the items discussed are carved, tubular obsidian beads. Mexico.

Moore, Jerry D. and Carolina Vilchez  
Presents new archaeological data for the Inka state’s organization of *Spondylus* craft production at Taller Conchales which illuminate the different *châines opératoires* involved in producing *Spondylus* objects such as beads and pendants – production that reflects political decisions, ritual practice, and the techné of artisans.

Mora-Marín, David F.  
Presents and analyzes a set of data pertinent to understanding the shift from jade to gold as the preferred medium for the manufacture of prestige goods in ancient Costa Rica, a process that took place between AD 600-800 or AD 700-900. Beads and pendants are included in the discussion.

Mountjoy, Joseph B.  
2006  Excavation of Two Middle Formative Cemeteries in the Mascota Valley of Jalisco, México;  
Descriptions are absent but color images of a number of beads and pendants of amazonite, jadeite, clear quartz, bone, and perforated feline teeth are provided.

2016  Iron Pyrite Ornaments from Middle Formative Contexts in the Mascota Valley of Jalisco, Mexico: Description, Mesoamerican Relationships, and Probable Symbolic Significance.  
https://www.academia.edu/28806852/.  
The items are mainly pendants of various forms. Beads and pendants made of other minerals and stones are also discussed.
Murphy, Arthur R.
Excavation uncovered a small quantity of shell beads, pendants, and tinklers.

Several sites yielded a variety of stone and shell beads, pendants, and amulets, as well as evidence for the local production of some of these items.

Murphy, A.R., A.J. Hozjan, C.N. de Mille, and A.A. Levinson
Describes two sites on Antigua which seem to have had flourishing lapidary industries ca. AD 250-500 (Saladoid Period). Objects include beads, pendants, and zemis, chiefly from members of the quartz family and shell.

Niemeyer F., Hans, Arturo Rodríguez O., and Ramón Morales N.
Describes the glass beads, including chevron and Nueva Cadiz varieties attributed to the 16th century, recovered from a site in Chile.

Oland, Maxine
2009  Long-Term Indigenous History on a Colonial Frontier: Archaeology at a 15th-17th Century Maya Village, Progresso Lagoon, Belize. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.
Describes and discusses the various locally produced beads and pendants of marine shell, animal bone and teeth, human teeth, stone, jade, hematite, and ceramic, as well as four Nueva Cadiz glass beads of Spanish origin.

Provides a brief discussion of the four Nueva Cadiz glass beads recovered from a Maya community in northern Belize occupied during the 15th-17th centuries.

Olguín, Enriqueta and Oscar J. Polaco
1993  Concha labrada del complejo Loma Alta. In Arqueología de las lomas en la cuenca lacustre de Zacapu, Michoacán, México, edited by Charlotte Arnauld, Patricia Carot, and
Marie-France Fauvet-Berthelot. Centro de Estudios Mexicanos y Centroamericanos, México, D.F.
Discusses the shell beads and pendants recovered from a site in Mexico occupied from 100 BC to AD 550.

Oliva, Fernando and Maria Laura Lisboa
Present an overview of the stone, shell, metal, and glass beads recovered from different archaeological contexts in the Ventania region of northeastern Argentina.

Ortiz Kreis, Roxzanda
This Maya site produced a significant quantity of shell material, the study of which has revealed interesting aspects in the areas of trade, subsistence, art, and symbolism. This work addresses the origins of the recovered shell, as well as its use, function, and how it was processed by the inhabitants of San Barolo within its cultural and chronological context.

Ostapkowicz, Joanna
Discusses a rare 16th-century Taíno cotton belt from Hispaniola (today’s Dominican Republic/Haiti) which incorporates shell beads as well as European objects such as jet beads, mirrors, and brass pins. It is radiocarbon dated to AD 1475-1635.

Two Taino cotton objects – a belt and a composite sculpture – offer a glimpse into how Old World exotics were reinterpreted and integrated into indigenous value systems during a period of cultural transition and change.

Provides an introduction to the use of beads – both indigenous and European – in surviving examples of body ornaments of the early colonial Caribbean: two ornate belts and a cache of beads in a wooden vessel.
Research at the Late Postclassic city-state of Otumba, Mexico, has identified a wide variety of craft-production specializations, especially jewelry production. It has revealed much of the process for the production of such jewelry, including beads, along with some possible secondary products, such as sequins and disks, all primarily made from obsidian. The tools used have also been recovered.

Paz Bautista, Clara


Pendergast, David M.

Explores the significance of jade in Maya belief, political economy, and personal ornamentation. Mexico, Belize.


Descriptions are lacking but a color photograph (p. 20) shows several of the shell beads recovered from Saladoid archaeological contexts.

Powell, E.A.

Gives an account of the material and argues that mines in the Southwest were the source of most of the beads, etc., found in central Mexico, where the Aztecs and others prized turquoise as an imported prestige material.
Powis, Terry G.

Prümers, Heiko and Carla Jaimes Betancourt
Burial 720 (attributed to the 4th-6th centuries) at the Jasiaquiri site in Bolivia was accompanied by a necklace composed of perforated animal teeth and bone disc beads.

Queffelec, Alain, Pierrick Fouéré, Céline Paris, Christian Stouvenot, and Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet
Presents an integrated study of the mineralogy and typo-technology of the ornaments which date to 250-400 cal. AD. The materials used include serpentine, amethyst, turquoise, sudoite, rock crystal, calcite, feldspar, diorite, jasper, aventurine, chlorite, paragonite, and nephrite. Production waste represents several stages of the chaîne opératoire.

Rakita, Gordon
Table 4.3 provides an inventory of the beads, pendants, and other ornaments found in ritual troves, caches, altars, and sacred spaces at the site.

Rees, Ch.
On the development, distribution, and consumption of beads of malachite and chrysocolla during the Formative Period on the Turi Plains, northern Chile.
Righter, Elizabeth  
Located in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, the site produced a variety of shell and stone beads as well as a seal-tooth pendant and a perforated fish tooth. The specimens date to cal. AD 15-885.

Rochette, Erick T.  
Examines the production of jade beads in the Motagua Valley, a primary source of jade and jadeite in Mesoamerica.

Rodet, M.J., D. Duarte-Talim, and C.G. Falci  
The production of stone beads in the Amazon at Serra dos Carajás, Pará, Brazil, from the theoretical and methodological perspective of the classical French School.


Rodríguez Ramos, Reniel  
Includes a discussion of beads and pendants made from stone, as well as shell and bone.

Presents much the same information about beads and pendants as the previous work.

Rodríguez Tápanes, Boris and Odlanyer Hernández de Lara  
Essentially the same as the 2006 article but lacks a photo of the beads.
2006  Cueva “El Grillete”: Arqueología Histórica en un refugio de cimarrones. Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de La Habana, Boletín del Gabinete de Arqueología 5(5):66-74. Discusses the beads recovered from a cave in Limonar, Matanzas Province, Cuba, which was apparently used as a shelter by runaway slaves during the 19th century. The glass beads include drawn faceted varieties. Illustrated.

**Rouse, Benjamin Irving and Ricardo E. Alegria**
1990  *Excavations at Maria de la Cruz Cave and Hacienda Grande Village Site, Loiza, Puerto Rico*. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 80.

Stone beads.

**Ruiz, Karim**

Includes a discussion of shell ornaments, including beads and pendants.

**Rusek, Magdalena H.**

Discusses 196 greenstone artifacts including beads (tubular, spherical, and semi spherical). Mostly from ritual contexts, the items are compared with similar ornaments from other Maya sites.

**Samson, Alice V.M.**

The excavations at El Cabo uncovered beads of shell, stone, and bone (p. 279), as well as five glass beads of the Nueva Cadiz type (p. 284). Incised and perforated dog’s teeth were also encountered at the site and its vicinity (p. 104).

**Scaramelli, Franz and Kay Tarble (de Scaramelli)**

Illustrates and briefly discusses the Colonial Period glass beads recovered from sites in the Orinoco region of Venezuela.

Focuses on the exchange relations and the forms of incorporation of Western objects and practices into Native cultures in the region. Includes a brief survey of the stone and glass beads utilized from the pre-Hispanic period to around 1920.

**Sells, Molly**

Describes a few of the *Olivella* beads found in a late Holocene rock shelter in Baja California Sur, Mexico. See also Henrickson (2013).

**Serrand, Nathalie**

Concentrates on beads and pendants specifically made from *Strombus gigas* shells and presents the complete manufacturing sequence. The material dates to ca. AD 1000-1500.

**Sharer, Robert James and David W. Sedat**

Ornaments recovered from excavations at several Preclassic Maya sites include beads of stone, bone, shell, and ceramic.

**Sharpe, Ashley E.**

Provides a chronological overview (1000 BC - AD 1200) of shell trade and use at an inland Maya site. Beads and pendants enter into the discussion.

**Shimada, Izumi**

Discusses the beads uncovered from tombs at Huaca Loro, Peru. Included is an illustration of a cluster of sodalite, shell, amber, and quartz beads in their original strung position.

**Shimada, Izumi, Ken B. Anderson, Herbert Haas, and Jean H. Langenheim**

Hundreds of large, shaped, and perforated amber beads excavated from two Middle Sicán elite shaft tombs at Huaca Loro on the northern coast of Peru represent the first scientifically documented case of amber use in prehispanic South America.
Beads and pendants (mostly from the 16th century) associated with burials at a site in Canindé de São Francisco, Sergipe state, Brazil, included those made of bone, animal teeth, shell, stone, and glass. Compositional data are provided for the glass specimens.

Discusses the indigenous and European ornaments recovered from graves at the Justino site in south-eastern Brazil. Descriptions are provided in Appendix A and compositional data appear in Appendix B.

The site yielded many clay and ceramic beads, a few of shell and bone, and a single Nueva Cadiz twisted glass bead attributed to the period ca. 1500-1550.

These two collections of the excavated beads of glass and jet offer an initial glimpse of one aspect of European impact on native culture.

Appendix VI describes the various wound blue-glass beads recovered from 18th-century domestic contexts in Lower Town, Oranjestad. Images are on p. 37.

Analysis of the shell beads and pendants recovered from a site occupied during the 10th-15th centuries in northwestern Costa Rica has permitted the reconstruction of the chaîne opératoire for the different forms.

Soto Rodriguez, Catalina

2006  Cuentas de collar en la quebrada de Tulan, características y diferencias entre los Periodos Arcaico y Formativo. Práctica Profesional. Departamento de Antropología, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Chile, Chile.

On the characteristics and differences between necklace beads of the Archaic and Formative periods in the Tulan ravine, Chile.

2009  Desde el Mar y la Selva: Usos simbólicos de los restos malacológicos en la fase Tilocalar, quebrada Tulan (3500-2500 AP). Tesis. Departamento de antropología, Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chile.

A discourse on the shell necklace beads of the Archaic-Formative transition period and their symbolism at Tulan, Chile. Anexo 4 illustrates some of the beads and provides burial contexts.


Presents a typology for necklace beads in the quebrada of Tulan, Chile, a new line of evidence for the Archaic-Formative transition.

2015  Distribución y significado de los restos malacológicos en la fase Tilocalar (3130-2380 ap), quebrada Tulan (salar de Atacama, norte de Chile). Estudios Atacameños 51:53-75.

Analyzes the taxonomy, technology, and distribution of the shells and shell beads and pendants found at three Tulan sites of the Tilocalar phase in order to access their function and meanings in ritual contexts, as well as their uses as exchange goods.


Among the objects discussed are beads and pendants of shell, stone, and seeds, as well as examples of beadwork.

Soto Rodriguez, Catalina, Ivira Latorre Blanco, and Bárbara Olguín

Reports on the various ornaments held by the Regional Museum of Rancagua, considering variables such as raw materials, manufacturing processes, associated context, and history of each archaeological site or collection studied. The items include beads and pendants of shell, stone, and monochrome glass.

**Soto Rodriguez, Catalina, Ximena Power, and Benjamín Ballester**

The perforated objects recovered from four archaeological sites on the Atacama Desert coast and highlands of northern Chile were primarily made from the shells of Pacific Ocean mollusks.

**Spenard, Jon, Teresa Wagner, and Terry G. Powis**

Discusses the role that body ornaments and their production played in forming identity at the ancient Maya site of Pacbitun during the Middle Preclassic period. It is argued that Pacbitun was one of several egalitarian villages that may have been collectively considered the shell bead production area for the Southern Maya Lowlands at this early time.

**Standen, Vivien G.**

Grave goods dating to 5,400-3,700 BP include necklaces and loose beads of shell, bone, stone, and seeds.

**Stelten, Ruud**

Several pages (pp. 75-79) are devoted to the furnace-wound, five-sided blue beads that have been found at underwater and terrestrial sites on St. Eustatius.
Burials uncovered in the Pyramid of the Moon at Teotihuacán, Mexico, were accompanied by many offerings including necklaces of greenstone and shell beads. The *catalogo* at the end of the volume illustrates and briefly describes the finds.

**Suhler, Charles**

Chapter 4, Excavations at Structure 6F-4, describes the grave goods associated with the various excavated burials. These include beads and pendants of stone and shell. Among the latter are Oliva shells carved into goggle-eye faces.

**Tapía, Alicia H.**

Includes a discussion of the glass beads recovered from the Cementerio Indígena, Baradero, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

**Tapía, Alicia H. and Virginia Pineau**

Presents the results of morphologic, functional, micro-structural, and chemical analysis of glass beads excavated at the “Cementerio Indígena” site which is connected with the Franciscan mission of Santiago del Baradero founded in 1615 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In Spanish with English abstract.


Describes the 29 types of European glass beads found with burials at the Cementerio Indígena, Baradero, Argentina. They are attributed to the period from the end of 16th century to the first half of the 17th century. The results of MEB-EDX analysis of 14 of the bead types are also presented.
Taschek, Jennifer T.  

Teeter, Wendy G.  
Osseous ornaments include dog-canine pendants, and beads fashioned from dog premolars found with a female burial of the Late Preclassic period.

Tiballi, Anne  
The burials of elite Inka women were accompanied by beads and pendants of shell and stone, many strung together and possibly comprising *tupu* (pin) components (pp. 149-157 and 452).

Turpin, Jehanne  
2015  Proposition de typologie des objets de parure précolombiens de l’archipel guadeloupéen (de la Grande-Terre à l’île de Marie-Galante). Faculté des Arts, Lettres, Langues et Sciences humaines, Aix Marseille Université, Marseille.  
Proposes a typology for precolumbian beads, pendants, and other ornaments found on the Guadeloupe archipelago. Materials include shell, coral, bone, stone, and animal teeth.

Valcárcel Rojas, R. and C.A. Rodríguez Arce  
This site has produced the largest quantity of quartzite beads in Cuba. Many are in the production stage, indicating they were made locally. Beads and pendants of brass and gold/silver alloy are also present.

Valdez, Lidio M.  
Reports on a bird-bone necklace from Amato, an Early Intermediate Period site located in the Acari Valley of Peru. Found in association with an ca. 60-year-old adult male, the necklace was composed of about 200 carpometacarpus bones of a small unidentified bird species.
Valdes Herrera, Alejandro
Reports on the shell, stone, and bone beads recovered from a precolumbian site in Mexico, including the chemical composition of the stone beads and their production techniques.

Valenzuela Ramírez, Jimena Rocío
2015  El material malacológico y el complejo cultural Pica-Tarapacá: Uso social y simbolismo de las conchas en la prehistoria Tardía del Norte de Chile (fase Camiña 1.200 – 1.450 D.C.) [Malacological Material and the Pica-Tarapacá Cultural Complex: Social Use and Symbolism of Shells in the Late Prehistory of Northern Chile (Camiña Phase, 1200-1450 A.D.)]. Tesis. Departamento de antropología, Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chile.
Discusses the shell beads and pendants recovered from sites in the study area.

Valladares Villacorta, Ricardo Antonio
Provides a survey of the shell beads and pendants of the Huaxteca Culture of the Gulf Coast of Mexico and their symbolism. Includes anthropomorphic examples.

Velázquez Castro, Adrián
1999  Tipología de los objetos de concha del Templo Mayor de Tenochtitlan. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, México.
Presents a typology for the shell objects (including beads and pendants) recovered from the Great Temple of Tenochtitlan, Mexico City.

Velázquez Castro, Adrián, Pedro Jiménez Lara, Belem Zúñiga Arellano, and Norma Valentín Maldonado

Velázquez-Castro, Adrián, Patricia Ochoa-Castillo, Norma Valentín-Maldonado, and Belem Zúñiga-Arellano
Presents the analysis of a shell pendant depicting two lizards excavated in southern Mexico that dates to the Early Formative period. Includes information regarding manufacturing techniques.
Versteeg, Aad H. and Stéphen Rostain (eds.)
The site produced shell beads, as well as some of stone and bone.

Walker, Debra S.
Discusses the beads of jade and shell recovered from a coastal Mayan village that recent $^{14}$C dates attribute to between 150 BCE and 150 CE.

Watters, David R. and Richard Scaglion
Analysis of the recovered material suggests that the site was a prehistoric lithic bead manufacturing center specializing in carnelian beads. Well illustrated in color and b&w.

Wild, Kenneth S.
Present a synopsis of the chronological sequence of artifacts recovered from prehistoric sites at Cinnamon Bay and Trunk Bay on St. John, US Virgin Islands. Beads and pendants of stone and shell are included in the discussion.

Woodward, Robyn P.
The site yielded 15 glass beads including tubular Nueva Cadiz forms and faceted chevrons.

Zanotto, Hannah H.
Tomb H1 yielded several beads and pendants of jade, one drilled marine-shell bead, and a necklace composed of 481 dog and deer teeth (premolars and molars).

Zilio, Leandro and Heidi Hammond
2017  El sitio Aguada del Barril: cambio en las prácticas mortuorias de cazadores recolectores y evidencias de interacción entre indígenas y europeos en la costa norte de Santa Cruz, Patagonia argentina / Aguada Barril Site: Change in Mortuary Practices of Hunter-
Gatherers and Evidence of Interaction between Indigenous Peoples and Europeans on the North Coast of Santa Cruz, Argentinean Patagonia. *Intersecciones en Antropología* 18:305-316.

An indigenous burial found in a cave in southern Argentina was accompanied by glass and stone beads, as well as a loop earring bearing eight brass beads. All are of European origin.

**Zarlinka, Jaroslaw and Wieslaw Koszkul**


A Late Classic royal tomb (7th-8th centuries) contained 450 greenstone and shell beads of different shapes that comprised a number of necklaces, some of which may have been heirloom pieces.


Almost 460 jade and shell beads comprising necklaces were found in Late Classic Period contexts (ca. AD 600-800).

**Zarlinka, Jaroslaw, Wieslaw Koszkul, Bernard Hermes, and Simon Martin**


Two royal burials along with many attendant offerings (including shell and jade beads, some of the latter comprising elaborate earrings) were found in a pyramid located in the Acropolis complex at the Maya site of Nakum in northeastern Guatemala.

**Zarlinka, Jaroslaw, Wieslaw Koszkul, Simon Martin, and Bernard Hermes**


The upper part of Burial 1 was covered with a large quantity of jade beads and a large engraved jade pectoral. The latter has an eventful biography, having started out as an Olmec heirloom 1000 years before.

**Zubimendi, Miguel Á.**


Summarizes the prehistoric shell beads recovered from sites in the Patagonia region of Argentina over the past hundred years.
Zubimendi, Miguel Á., Alicia Castro, Pablo Ambrústolo, and Carolina Contreras
A fossil shark tooth grooved at the root found in a late-Holocene context in Argentina may have served as a pendant, probably as a corporal adornment.

Zubimendi, Miguel Á. and Julián Eduardo Moreno
Discusses several shell beads recovered from sites in central Argentina.