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 ornaments recovered from a Moche Period site in Peru.

**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.

**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**  
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.
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.

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  
2010  *Cuentas de collar verdes: materias primas, contextos y significacion en un cementerio de cazadores-recolectores de La Pampa (Argentina)*. In *El jade y otras piedras verdes: perspectivas*

Reports on the raw materials, contexts, and significance of green stone necklace beads from a hunter-gatherer cemetery in Argentina. Compositional analysis is included.

**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**


Faunual 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 llama necklace of hammered gold beads averaging 5.4 cm which may represent caymans (the Illama 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
1991 Laboratory Studies of Some European Artifacts Excavated on San Salvador Island. In Proceedings of the First San Salvador Conference: Columbus and his World, edited by Donald C. Gerace, pp. 247-292. College of the Finger Lakes, Bahamian Field Station, Fort Lauderdale. 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
1985 Some Glass Beads Excavated on San Salvador Island in the Bahamas. In Annales du 10e congrès de l’Association internationale pour l’histoire du verre, Madrid-Segovia 1985, pp. 373-398. Amsterdam. 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.

Brown, Shayna L.
2003 An Analysis of a Protoclassic Female Costume from the Site of Caracol, Belize. M.A. thesis. Department of Liberal Studies, University of Central Florida, Orlando. 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.
1987 Los tallares de cristal de roca en Pirincay, provincia del Azuay. Miscelánea Antropológica Ecuatoriana 7:91-100. 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
1990 Excavations at Pirincay in the Paute Valley of Southern Ecuador, 1985-1988. Antiquity 64:221-233. Beads of stone and spondylus shell are illustrated (p. 231, fig. 11). The site had a very important rock-crystal bead industry.

Buttles, Palma J.
2002 Material and Meaning: A Contextual Examination of Select Portable Material Culture from Colha, Belize. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas at Austin. 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.
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.

Cabada, Juan José
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
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.

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
2009  
A Diachronic Perspective of Marine Shell Use from Structure B1 at Blackman Eddy, Belize.

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
2002  

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.

Cooke, Richard, Ilean Isaza, John Griggs, Benoit Desjardins, and Luis Alberto Sánchez
2003  

Mention is made of gold and shell beads throughout the article.

Cooke, Richard, Luis Alberto Sánchez Herrera, Ilean Isela Aizpurúa, and Aguilardo Pérez Yancky
1998  
Rasgos mortuorios y artefactos inusitados de Cerro Juan Díaz, una aldea precolumbina del Gran Cocle (Panamá central). Separata de la Revista La Antigua 53:127-196.

Excavations at a pre-Columbian 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, Josu´e Caama˜no-Dones, Caroline Cartwright, Patricia N. Kambesis, and Laura del Olmo Frese
2016  

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
1998  

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.

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
Antigua.

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
Reconstructs an upper-torso garment adorned with ca. 1,600 shell objects, primarily shell disk beads, found in a Late Classic period tomb.
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!

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.

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.

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

On organic seed beads in Peru.

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

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

Provides microwear analysis and production sequences for beads and pendants – including zoomorphic and anthropomorphic forms – of shell, stone, and ceramic utilized by the Valencoid culture.

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

A microscopic study of 38 composite ornaments from lowland South America housed at the Musée du quai Branly (Paris) reveals how individual beads develop characteristic use-wear in relation to one another and to the strings. Includes necklaces composed of shell, bone, teeth, nuts, seeds, wood, porcelain, and glass beads.

Falci, Catarina Guzzo and Maria Jacqueline Rodet

Site MMA-02, in the state of Pará, Brazil, and associated with the Amazonian variant of the Tupiguarani tradition, was a specialized place for the production of body adornments from stone known as silicified kaolinite.

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.
Far nsworth, 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.

1995 Household Craft Specialization and Shell Ornament Manufacture in Ejutla, Mexico. Expedition
Discusses the production of pre-Hispanic marine-shell beads.

2000 High-Intensity Household-Scale Production in Ancient Mesoamerica: A Perspective from Ejutla,
Oaxaca. In Cultural Evolution: Contemporary Viewpoints, edited by Gary M. Feinman and Linda
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.

Feinzig, Kristi May
2017 Tracing Sixteenth Century Beads in South America to Understand their Impact on Indigenous
University, Cambridge.
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
2007 hallazgos especiales del sitio Casa de Piedra de Ortega, Provincia de Río Negro. Anales de
Arqueología y Etnología 61-62:147-164.
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 asynchronous 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
2018 Adornos, contas e pingentes na foz do rio Amazonas: Estudo de caso do sítio Curiauí Mirim I / Ornaments, Beads and Pendants at the Mouth of the Amazon River: Case Study of Curiauí Mirim I Site. Amazónica : Revista de Antropologia (Online) 10(2):638-673.
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 Llampos 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.

Gassón, Rafael A.
2000 Quirípas and Mostacillas: The Evolution of Shell Beads as a Medium of Exchange in Northern
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
2009 Blue Beads, Afro-Caribbeanwares, and Tumblers: International Trade by Enslaved Africans. In
*Freeports of the Caribbean - Curacao and Statia in the 18th Century*. National Archaeological
Anthropological Memory Management (NAAM), Curacao, N.A.

2013 The Archaeology of New World Slave Societies: A Comparative Analysis with Particular
Reference to St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles. Ph.D. thesis. Institute of Archaeology,
University College London.
Glass beads were recovered from the Duikerk House outhouse (ca. 1740-1800) and the Pleasures Estate
(ca. 1750-1820s).

Gómez-Gastélum, Luis
2007 Los colores de las conchas marinas en el antiguo occidente de México. El caso del Posclásico.
Revista mexicana de biodiversidad 78.
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.

Good, Mary Elizabeth
*Bead Researchers* 1:98-100.

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.

**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.

**Guzzo Falci, Catarina**  
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.

**Guzzo Falci, Catarina and Maria Jacqueline Rodet**  
Site MMA-02 in the Serra dos Carajás region of Brazil, associated with the Amazonian variant of the Tupiguaran 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.

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

**Hajduk, Adám**  
On the glass beads from Caepe Mala I, Argentina, as temporal indicators.
Hall, Jerome L.
1996 A Seventeenth-Century Northern European Merchant Shipwreck in Monte Cristi Bay, Dominican Republic. Ph.D. dissertation. Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. The wreck site yielded a concretion of 700 black glass seed beads.

Haller, Mikael John

Hammond, Norman

Handler, Jerome S.
1997 An African-Type Healer/Diviner and His Grave Goods: A Burial from a Plantation Slave Cemetery in Barbados, West Indies. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 1(2):91-130. 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.
2003 Birds, Beasts, and Botanicals: Organic Beads and Pendants from the Amazon Basin. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 15:53-64. 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.
2007 *Archeological Investigations at Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands*. Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee. 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.
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.

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.

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.

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.
Excerpts from the document:

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 middle contexts provides strong evidence of localized shell working and trading connections with the Caribbean.

Jansen, Richard

Jones, G.D., R.R. Kautz, and Elizabeth Graham

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.


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).
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.

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.

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.

Prehistoric shell-beadmaking workshop on Grand Turk and its products.

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.

Beads and pendants of shell and stone from various archaeological sites around the Caribbean are mentioned throughout the book (see the index for specifics).

Discussion centers on the Taino 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 pre-Columbian 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.

**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).

**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.

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**  
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.
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 Ancient Andes. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*;
https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/1600/8d081ac16d128aaab41718185186c2aaceda.pdf
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.
Discusses stone polishing tools used to grind/finish stone beads and other ornaments. Belize and Guatemala.

Laporte, Luc and Catherine Dupont
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).

Leonardt, Sabrina
2013 *Artefactos malacológicos en el bosque y ecotono bosque – estepa del Noroeste de Patagonia. Tesis de licenciatura.* Departamento de ciencias antropológicas, Universidad de Buenos Aires.
Concentrates on shell beads recovered from archaeological sites in northwestern Patagonia, Argentina. Includes an investigation of bead production techniques.

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.

Lima, Alessandro Luís Lopes de
Discusses the Nueva Cadiz beads found in colonial (15th-16th centuries) archaeological contexts in Brazil.

Lima, Alessandro Luís Lopes de and Marta Heloísa Leuba Salum

Lima, Tania Andrade, Marcos André Torres de Souza, and Glaucia Malerba Sene
2014 Weaving the Second Skin: Protection Against Evil among the Valongo Slaves in Nineteenth-century Rio de Janeiro. Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage 3(2):103-136. 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

Liu, Robert K.

2005 Spondylus in PreColumbian, Historic and Contemporary Southwest Jewelry. Ornament 28(3):60-66. 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 Pintoscayoc 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
1994 The Offerings of the Templo Mayor of Tenochtitlán. University Press of Colorado, Niwot. 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.

Lowe, Lynneth S.
Prepresents 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.

Prepresents a brief overview of amber and its uses in prehispanic Mexico.

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.

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.
Martinón-Torres, Marcos, Jago Cooper, Roberto Valcárcel Rojas, and Thilo Rehren

The cemetery at the site of El Chorro de Maita 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.

Martinón-Torres, Marcos, Roberto Valcárcel Rojas, Jago Cooper, and Thilo Rehren

Discusses the beads and small metal objects excavated at the cemetery of El Chorro de Maita, 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.

Martins Torres, Andreia

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.

Masucci, Maria A.

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.
Mayo Torné, Julia  

On marine-shell beads of the Isthmus of Panama.

McCafferty, Geoffrey  
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.

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.

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.**  
1995  

2018  
On Nueva Cadiz Beads. Paper presented at the 75th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Augusta, Georgia, November 16. Discusses some misconceptions and points of confusion that have arisen about this particular bead type over the years.

**Moholy-Nagy, Hattula**  
1989  
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).

1995  
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**  
1992  
Among the items discussed are carved, tubular obsidian beads. Mexico.

**Moore, Jerry D. and Carolina Vilchez**  
2016  
Prepares 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.
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.

Murphy, Arthur R.
1999 The Prehistory of Antigua, Ceramic Age: Subsistence, Settlement, Culture and Adaptation Within an Insular Environment. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary. 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**


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 Taino 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.

**Otis Charlton, Cynthia L.**

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.

**Perdikaris, Sophia, Thomas McGovern, Matthew Brown, Cory Look, Daniel McGovern, A. Pálsdóttir, and Konrad Smiarowski**

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.**

Excavations at a Middle Preclassic (900-300 BC) Maya site in Belize produced various shell beads as well as production byproducts and chert drills.
Queffelec, Alain, Pierrick Fouéré, Céline Paris, Christian Stouvenot, and Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet
2018  Local Production and Long-Distance Procurement of Beads and Pendants with High
Mineralogical Diversity in an Early Saladoid Settlement of Guadeloupe (French West Indies).

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.

Rees, Ch.
1999  Elaboración, distribución y consumo de cuentas de malaquita y crisocola durante el periodo
Formativo en la vega de Turi y sus inmediaciones, subregión del río Salado, norte de Chile. In
Los Tres Reinos: Prácticas de Recolección en el Cono Sur de América, edited by C. Aschero, A.
Korstanje, and P. Vuoto, pp. 85-98. Instituto de Arqueología y Museo, Universidad Nacional de
Tucumán.

On the development, distribution, and consumption of beads of malachite and chrysocolla during the
Formative Period on the Turi Plains, northern Chile.

Righter, Elizabeth
2002  The Tutu Archaeological Village Site: A Multi-disciplinary Case Study in Human Adaptation.
Routledge, London.

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.
2013  Jade in Full: Prehispanic Domestic Production of Wealth Goods in the Middle Motagua Valley,
Guatemala. In Housework: Craft Production and Domestic Economy in Ancient Mesoamerica,
Association 19.

Examines the production of jade beads in the Motague Valley, a primary source of jade and jadeite in
Mesoamerica.

Rodet, M.J., D. Duarte-Talim, and C.G. Falci
2014  A produção de contas líticas na Amazônia a partir da perspectiva teórico-metodológica da Escola
Francesa clássica (exemplo da Serra dos Carajás, Pará). In Indústrias Líticas na América do Sul:
Abordagens teóricas e metodológicas, edited by A. Lourdeau, S. Viana, and M.J. Rodet. Editora
da UFPE, Recife, Brazil.

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.

2014  The Production of Beads and Lithic Pendants in the Salobo River Basin, Pará, Brazil. In
Traceology Today: Methodological Issues in the Old World and the Americas, edited by M.E.
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.

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 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.

Silva, Jaciara Andrade, Olivia Alexandre de Carvalho, and Albérico Nogueira de Queiroz

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.

Simmons, Scott E.

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.

Smith, Marvin T., E. Graham, and D. Pendergast

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

Soffers, P.J.J.F. and Pardis Zahedi
2013 Archaeological Excavations at Old Gin House. St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research, Oranjestad.

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

Solís del Vecchio, Felipe and Anayensy Herrera Villalobos

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, 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.

Soto, 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.

Sugiyama, Saburo, Rubén Cabrera Castro, and Leonardo López Lújan

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.

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

2011  
**Diversidad de las cuentas vitreas. Los hallazgos de la misión de Santiago del Baradero (siglo XVII)/Vitreous Beads Diversity. Mission of Santiago del Baradero Findings (XVII Century).**  
*Arqueología* 17:1-18.  

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.

2011  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.  

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.**  
1994  
*Artifacts of Dzibilchaltun, Yucatan, Mexico: Shell, Polished Stone, Bone, Wood, and Ceramics.*  
Middle American Research Institute Publication 50.

**Teeter, Wendy G.**  
2004  
UCLA Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Monograph 51.  

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

**Valcárcel Rojas, R. and C.A. Rodríguez Arce**  
2005  

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.**  
2005  

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.
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 14C 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.

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.

Zralka, Jaroslav 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).

Zralka, Jaroslav, 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.
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 A.
Summarizes the prehistoric shell beads recovered from sites in the Patagonia region of Argentina over the past hundred years.