

RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

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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

2015 Producción y uso de ornamentos en las tierras bajas de Sudamérica: el caso de las poblaciones humanas prehispánicas del extremo meridional de la cuenca del Plata (Argentina) / The Production and Use of Ornaments in the Lowlands of South America: The Case of Pre-Hispanic Human Populations of the Southern End of the La Plata Basin (Argentina). *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 66:09-325.

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.

1997 Of Royal Mantles and Blue Turquoise: The Meaning of the Mexica Emperor's Mantle. *Latin American Antiquity* 8(1):3-16.

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

2008 Four-Thousand-Year-Old Gold Artifacts from the Lake Titicaca Basin, Southern Peru. *Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences of the USA* 105(13):5002-5005; <https://www.academia.edu/152446/>.

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

1994 Historic Carib Site Discovered! *University of Manitoba St. Vincent Archaeological Project Newsletter* 1:1-3.

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

1988 Discovering the New World's Richest Unlooted Tomb. *National Geographic* 174(4):510-549 (October).

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.

1990 The Moche of Ancient Peru: New Tomb of Royal Splendor. *National Geographic* 177(6):2-15.

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

1993 *Royal Tombs of Sipán*. Fowler Museum of Cultural History, Los Angeles.

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

2014 The Values of Classic Maya Jade: A Reanalysis of Cancuen's Jade Workshop. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 25:141-164.

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

2019 Vibrant Pasts in Museum Drawers: Advances in the Study of Late Precolonial (AD 800-1500) Materials Collected from North-Central Venezuela. *Museum History Journal* 12(1):52-74; <https://www.academia.edu/39123388/>.

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.

1990 *The Old Village and the Great House: An Archaeological and Historical Examination of Drax Hall Plantation, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

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

Arnauld, Charlotte

1993 Cuentas de piedra verde pulida del complejo Jaracuaro. 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.

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

2019 Exotics for the Lords and Gods: Lowland Maya Consumption of European Goods along a Spanish Colonial Frontier. In *Material Encounters and Indigenous Transformations in the Early Colonial Americas*, edited by Corinne Hofman and Floris Keehnen, pp. 238-262. *The Early Americas: History and Culture* 9.
<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 Lynne S. Lowe

2012 Chiapa de Corzo's Mound 11 Tomb and the Middle Formative Olmec. In *Arqueología Reciente de Chiapas: Contribuciones del Encuentro Celebrado en el 60º Aniversario de la Fundación Arqueológica Nuevo Mundo*, edited by Lynne S. Lowe and Mary E. Pye, pp. 45-68. *New World Archaeological Foundation Papers* 72.
<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

1987 Gifts of the Amazon: "Green Stone" Pendants and Beads as Items of Ceremonial Exchange in Amazonia and the Caribbean. *Antropológica* 67:33-54.

Barton, Amanda Marie

2012 An Archaeological and Historical Investigation of a 19th Century Leprosarium at Hassel Island, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. M.A. thesis. University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 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

2016 Surveying a Long-Term Settlement on Potato Hill, Montserrat. In *Archaeologies of Slavery and Freedom in the Caribbean: Exploring the Spaces in between*, edited by Lynsey A. Bates, John M. Chenoweth, and James A. Delle, pp. 152-180. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

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

2015 Archaeological Investigations between Cayenne Island and the Maroni River: A Cultural Sequence of Western Coastal French Guiana from 5000 BP to Present. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Leiden.

Glass and shell beads were recovered from several sites in the study area.

Bernier, H el ene

1999 Cuentas Geometricas: Caracteristicas Morfol gicas y Tecnol gicas en el Sitio Moche. *Revista Arqueol gica Sian* 4(8):24-27.

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

2010 Craft Specialists at Moche: Organization, Affiliations, and Identities. *Latin American Antiquity* 21(1):22-43.

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.

Ber n, M nica 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 interdisciplinarios e interculturales*, edited by W. Wiesheu and G. Guzzy, pp. 197-226. Instituto Nacional de Antropolog a e Historia, Mexico DF; <https://www.academia.edu/3626194/>.

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

2018 Artefactos malacológicos. Diferentes contextos de uso en sitios arqueológicos de la provincia de La Pampa (Argentina) [Malacological Artifacts. Different Use Contexts in Archaeological Sites of La Pampa Province (Argentina)]. *Comechingonia. Revista de Arqueología* 23(1):53-85; <https://www.academia.edu/40747148/>.

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

2010 Lucayan Beads from San Salvador, Bahamas (ca. A.D. 900-1500). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 22:27-40.

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.

1987 Gifts of the Amazon: "Green Stone" Pendants and Beads as Items of Ceremonial Exchange in Amazonia and the Caribbean. *Antropológica* 67:33-54.

Borrero, Luis Alberto

2003 Taphonomy of the Tres Arroyos 1 Rockshelter, Tierra del Fuego, Chile. *Quaternary International* 109-110:87-93.

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.

1993 Marine Shell Exchange in Northwest Mexico. In *The American Southwest and Mesoamerica: Systems of Prehistoric Exchange*, edited by Jonathon E. Ericson and Timothy G. Baugh, pp. 121-145. Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology. Springer, New York.

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

2005-2006 Calima: Land of Gold and Shamans. *Current World Archaeology* 14:10-19. 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

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 10^e 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.

1999 Shell. In *Archaeological Investigations on St. Martin (Lesser Antilles)*, edited by Corinne L. Hofman and Menno L.P. Hoogland, pp. 105-110. Archaeological Studies Leiden University 4.

Discusses the *Oliva* and *Conus* shell beads and shell pendants recovered from the Anse des Pères site.

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.

Buc, Natacha, Alejandro Acosta, and Daniel Loponte

2019 Cuentas y tembetás malacológicos de los grupos cazadores-recolectores prehispanicos del humedal del Paraná inferior [Shell Beads and Tembetás from Prehispanic Hunter-Gatherers of Low Paraná Wetland]. *Comechingonia: Revista de Arqueología* 23(1):87-113.

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

2019 De blue beads van Sint Eustatius. Een historisch onderzoek op het snijvlak van archeologie en geschiedenis. M.A. thesis. Department of History, Leiden University; <https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/77211>.

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.

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.

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 Pacífico 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. Rodríguez
and R. Alegría, pp. 97-109. Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe,
San Juan.

See above.

1999 First Contact: The Coralie Site, Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.
More on the prehistoric beadmaking workshop at the Governor's Beach site (GT-2).

Carroll, Norine Grace

1997 A Conservation Assessment of 17th Century Dutch Glass Trade Beads from the Monte Cristi Shipwreck Project, Dominican Republic. M.A. thesis. Fashion Institute of Technology, Program in Museum Studies, New York.

Carter, Benjamin

2008 Technology, Society and Change: Shell Artifact Production among the Manteño (AD 800-1532) of Coastal Ecuador. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri.

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 Península; and Late Guangala/Early Manteño (ca. AD 700-1300) and Late Manteño (ca. AD 1200-post 1532).

2011 *Spondylus* in South American Prehistory. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 63-89. British Archaeological Reports 2216.

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

2015 Elite Dress and Regional Identity: Chimú-Inka Perforated Ornaments from Samanco, Nepeña Valley, Coastal Peru. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:46-74.

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

2011 Shell Artefacts from the Gold Museum in Colombia: A View from the Intermediate Area. In *Archaeomalacology Revisited: Non-Dietary Use of Molluscs in Archaeological Settings*, edited by Canan Çakırlar, pp. 19-29. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

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

2015 *Material Culture Matters: A Methodological Approach to the Study of Shell Artifacts from the Southern Maya Lowlands*. Ph.D. dissertation. The University of Texas, Austin. Proposes a classification system for shell “small finds” based on material from eight archaeological sites. Beads and pendants of various forms predominate.

Cheetham, David

1998 *Interregional Interaction, Symbol Emulation, and the Emergence of Socio-Political Inequality in the Central Maya Lowlands*. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. 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

2004 ¡Cuántas cuentas...! Elementos de adorno del sitio Chenque I, Parque Nacional Lihué Calel, provincia de La Pampa. In *Aproximaciones contemporáneas a la Arqueología Pampeana. Perspectivas teóricas, metodológicas, analíticas y casos de estudio*, edited by G. Martinez, M. Gutiérrez, R. Curtoni, M. Berón, and P. Madrid, pp. 259-273. UNICEN, Olavarría.

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*. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas at Arlington. 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 Rich, Poor, Shaman, Child: Animals, Rank, and Status in the 'Gran Cocle' Culture Area of Pre-Columbian Panama. In *Behaviour Behind Bones: The Zooarchaeology of Ritual, Religion, Status and Identity*, edited by S. O'Day, W. Van Neer, and A. Ervynck, pp. 271-284. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

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 Luís Alberto Sánchez
2003 Who Crafted, Exchanged, and Displayed Gold in Pre-Columbian Panama? In *Gold and Power in Ancient Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia*, edited by Jeffrey Quilter and John W. Hoopes, pp. 91-158. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

Excavations at a precolumbian 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 Caamaño-Dones, Caroline Cartwright, Patricia N. Kambesis, and Laura del Olmo Frese

2016 'The Mona Chronicle': The Archaeology of Early Religious Encounter in the New World. *Antiquity* 90(352):1054-1071.

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 Archaeology of Trants, Montserrat. Part 4: Flaked Stone and Stone Bead Industries. *Annals of Carnegie Museum* 67(3):197-224.

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.

1995 Archaeology, Ethnohistory and Exchange along the Coast of Ecuador. *Antiquity* 69:511-526.

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

1995 *Prehistory of the Southern Manabí Coast, Ecuador. López Viejo*. BAR International Series 618.

Shell beads are among the finds.

Davis, Allison Renee

2010 Excavations at Yuthu. A Community Study of an Early Village in Cusco, Peru (400-100 BC) . Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The site yielded a small collection of shell, bone, and stone beads.

Deagan, Kathleen

1987 *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800. Vol. I: Ceramics, Glassware, and Beads.* Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

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

2002 *Archaeology at La Isabela: America's First European Town.* Yale University Press, New Haven.

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

De Grandis, Nélica

2012 Cuentas de vidrio e indios reducidos en San Bartolomé de los Chaná (Monje, Provienciade Santa Fe). In *Estudios de Arqueología Histórica. Investigaciones argentinas pluridisciplinarias*, edited by Alicia H. Tapia, Mariano Ramos, and Carlos Baldassarre, pp. 225-236. Museo Municipal de la Ciudad de Río Grande – Ediciones Bimce, Río Grande/Buenos Aires.

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

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

2003 A Preliminary Investigation of Saladoid Stone Bead Manufacturing. In *Proceedings of the XIX International Congress for Caribbean Archaeology, Aruba, 2001*, II:43-53.

Antigua.

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

2008 Saladoid Lapidary Technology: New Methods for Investigating Stone Bead Drilling Techniques. In *Crossing the Borders: New Methods and Techniques in the Study of Material Culture in the Caribbean*, edited by C.L. Hofman, M.L.P. Hoogland, and A. Gijn, pp. 78-89.

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

2010 The Maya Nacreous Shell Garment of Oxtankah (Quintana Roo, México). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 226-235. Munibe Suplemento 31. Reconstructs an upper-torso garment adorned with ca. 1,600 shell objects, primarily shell disk beads, found in a Late Classic period tomb.

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

2005 Collar Beads from the Tafi Culture, Tucumán (Argentina) (1 Millennium AD): Raw Materials Characterization and Provenance. In *Proceedings of the 33rd International Symposium on Archaeometry, 22-26 April 2002, Amsterdam*, edited by H. Kars and E. Burke. Geoarchaeological and Bioarchaeological Studies 3.

Discusses the composition of stone beads from sites in northwestern Argentina and their probable source.

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

1997 Moche Burials at Pacatnamú. In *The Pacatnamu Papers, Volume 2: The Moche Occupation*, edited by Christopher B. Donnan and Guillermo Cock, pp. 17-188. Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles.

Donnan, Christopher B. and Jill Siltan

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.

2012 Appendix 5. Colonial Period Beads. In *Chotuna and Chornancap: Excavating an Ancient Peruvian Legend*, by Christopher B. Donnan, pp. 215-232. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, Los Angeles.

Describes the 16th-century beads recovered from two sites in northern Peru.

Dyrdahl, Eric

2017 Interregional Interaction and Craft Production at Las Orquídeas, Imbabura, Ecuador, during the Late Formative (800 - 400 cal BC). Ph.D. Dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The Pennsylvania State University, State College.

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

2019 Early Monumentality in the Belize River Valley: Excavations of a Middle Preclassic E-Group Assemblage at Cahal Pech, Belize. In *The Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project: A Report of the 2018 Field Season*, edited by Claire E. Ebert, John P. Walden, Julie A. Hoggarth, and Jaime J. Awe, pp. 1-23. Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff; Institute of Archaeology, Baylor University, Waco.

Finished and unfinished marine shell beads, as well as chert microdrills, were recovered from several loci.

Eeckhout, Peter

2006 Semillas sagradas: El Ishpingo (*Nectandra sp.*) en Pachacamac, costa central del Perú. In *Change in the Andes: Origins of Social Complexity, Pastoralism and Agriculture*, edited by Hugo D. Yacobaccio and Daniel E. Olivera, pp. 183-190. Archaeopress, Oxford.

On organic seed beads in Peru.

Emery, K. and K. Aoyama

2007 Bone, Shell, and Lithic Evidence for Crafting in Elite Maya Households at Aguateca, Guatemala. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 18:69-89.

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. Havisser. 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

2017 Recontextualizing Bodily Ornaments from North-Central Venezuela (AD 900-1500): The Alfredo Jahn Collection at the Ethnologisches Museum Berlin. *Baessler-Archiv* 64:87-112; <https://www.academia.edu/36009673/>.

The collection contains beads and pendants of shell, stone, and ceramic that relate to the Valencioid culture. The pendants include zoo- and anthropomorphic forms. Information is provided regarding manufacturing techniques and use-wear.

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

2019 New Insights into Use-Wear Development in Bodily Ornaments through the Study of Ethnographic Collections. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 26:755-805; <https://www.academia.edu/37355793/>.

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, stone, teeth, nuts, seeds, wood, porcelain, and glass beads.

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

2020 The Biographies of Bodily Ornaments from Indigenous Settlements of the Dominican Republic (AD 800-1600). *Latin American Antiquity* 31(1):180-201; <https://www.academia.edu/41995312/>.

Reports on the production sequence and use life of beads and pendants recovered from five sites. Materials include stone, shell, bone, teeth, coral, and ceramic.

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

Perspective]. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi. Ciências Humanas* 11(2):481-503.
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

2017 Challenges for Microwear Analysis of Figurative Shell Ornaments from pre-Colonial Venezuela. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 11:115-130;
<https://www.academia.edu/30221017/>.

Microwear analysis is used to assess production technologies and use-wear of figurative shell beads and pendants from north-central Venezuela.

Farnsworth, Paul

1996 The Influence of Trade on Bahamian Slave Culture. *Historical Archaeology* 30(4):1-23.
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.

1989 Copan: A Royal Maya Tomb Discovered. *National Geographic* 176(4):480-487
(October).

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

1993 Shell-Ornament Production in Ejutla. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 4(1):103-119;
<https://www.academia.edu/434835/>.

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 37(2):14-25.

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 Manzanilla, pp. 119-142. Springer, New York.

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

2018 Bone Tools and Ornaments in the Classic Period Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico. *Americae* (on line); <http://www.mae.parisnanterre.fr/articles-articles/bone-tools-and-ornaments-in-the-classic-period-valley-of-oaxaca-mexico/>.

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

2017 Tracing Sixteenth Century Beads in South America to Understand their Impact on Indigenous Ritual Practices and Material Culture at the Time of the Spanish Conquest. M.A. thesis. Harvard 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

2011 Art in Time. Diachronic Rates of Change in the Decoration of Bone Artefacts from the Beagle Channel Region (Tierra del Fuego, Southern South America). *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 30(4):484-501.

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.

Flensburg, G. and C. Wagner

2015 Cuentas vítreas asociadas a entierros humanos en el curso inferior del río Colorado (transición pampeano-patagónica oriental) (Glass Beads Associated with Human Burials in the Lower Course of the Colorado River, Eastern Pampa-Patagonian Transition). *Intersecciones en Antropología* 16:481-489.

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.

1985 Jade Beads and the Conquest of Mexico. *Lapidary Journal* 38(10):1328-1331.

1997 Ancient Mexican Burials. *Ornament* 20(3):80-81.

Discusses two bead groups at the Regional Museum of Anthropology, Puebla. One, from Zinacatepec 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

2012 Daring Trade: An Archaeology of the Slave Trade in Late-Seventeenth Century Panama (1663-1674). Ph.D. dissertation. Columbia University, New York.

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 Curiaú Mirim I / Ornaments, Beads and Pendants at the Mouth of the Amazon River: Case Study of Curiaú Mirim I Site. *Amazônica : Revista de Antropologia* (Online) 10(2):638-673; <https://www.academia.edu/38023296/>.

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.

Gascue, Fabrizio Scarabino, Noelia Bortolotto, Cristhian Clavijo, and Irina Capdepont

2019 El rol de los moluscos en las poblaciones prehispánicas de Uruguay [The Role of Molluscs in Pre-Hispanic Populations of Uruguay]. *Comechingonia. Revista de Arqueología* 23(1):115-152.

Discusses shell beads and pendants from late Holocene contexts.

Gassón, Rafael A.

2000 Quiripas and Mostacillas: The Evolution of Shell Beads as a Medium of Exchange in Northern South America. *Ethnohistory* 47(3-4):581-609.

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.

González Hodgson, Kevin

2018 Creatividad y legado: adornos corporales en el sitio arqueológico Nejapa, Nicaragua / Creativity and Legacy: Body Adornments at the Archaeological Site of Nejapa, Nicaragua. *Revista Nicaragüense de Antropología* 2(3):43-51.

Beads of clay and stone were recovered from two contexts dating to AD 800-1550.

Good, Mary Elizabeth

1989 Review of *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800. Vol. I: Ceramics, Glassware, and Beads*, by Kathleen Deagan (1987). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 1:98-100.

Grossman, Joel W.

2013 The Waywaka Gold: New Chronometric Evidence. *Andean Past* 11:123-138.
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

2006 Un sistema de producción artesanal de cuentas de concha en un contexto doméstico manteño: Japoto (provincia de Manabí, Ecuador). *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Études Andines* 35(3):299-312.

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

2011 Artesanía doméstica de cuentas de concha en el Ecuador prehispánico: el montículo J4 de Japoto. *Estudios del hombre* 29:307-332.

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

Hajduk, Adám

1991 Las cuentas vitreas del sitio arqueológico Caepe Mala I (departamento Chos Malal, Neuquén) como indicadores temporales. In *Cuadernos de Investigación. Arqueología y etnohistoria de la Patagonia septentrional*, edited by María T. Boschín, pp. 36-48. IEHS, Tandil.

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

2004 The Emergence and Development of Chiefly Societies in the Río Parita Valley, Panama. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Pittsburgh.

Contains an overview of shell beads and beadmaking at various prehispanic sites in Panama.

Hammond, Norman

1991 Ceramic, Bone, Shell, and Ground Stone Artifacts. In *Cuello: An Early Maya Community in Belize*, edited by N. Hammond, pp. 176-191. Cambridge University Press.

The material includes bone beads and beads and pendants of shell.

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.

2008 Saladoid Economy and Complexity on the Arawakan Frontier. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

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.

1990 Perforated Prehistoric Ornaments of Curacao and Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:85-92.

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

2009 Intermittent Domestic Lapidary Production during the Late Formative Period at Nativitas, Tlaxcala, Mexico. In *Housework: Craft Production and Domestic Economy in Ancient Mesoamerica*, edited by K.G. Hirth, pp. 157-173. Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association 19. <https://www.academia.edu/7125859/>.

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

2012 Caribbean Encounters: Rescue Excavations at the Early Colonial Island Carib Site of Argyle, St. Vincent. In *The End of our Fifth Decade*, edited by Corrie Bakels and Hans Kamermans, pp. 63-76. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 43/44.

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.

1987 Archaeological Investigations at the Long Bay Site, San Salvador, Bahamas. In *Proceedings of the First San Salvador Conference: Columbus and his World*, edited by Donald T. Gerace, pp. 237-245. College Center of the Finger Lakes, Bahamian Field Station, Fort Lauderdale; <http://www.geraceresearchcentre.com/1stColumbus.html>

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

2014 Moche Colonial Identity in the Santa Valley, Peru. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge.
<https://www.academia.edu/27169193/>.

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

2016 Material vítreo clasificado como lítico en colecciones arqueológicas del Museo de La Plata, Argentina. *Antilha: Revista Latinoamericana de Historia, Arte y Literatura* 5(14):9-25.

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

2014 Bone and Shell Artifacts. In *Life and Politics at the Royal Court of Aguateca: Artifacts, Analytical Data, and Synthesis*, edited by T. Inomata and D. Triadan, pp. 127-157. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. <https://www.academia.edu/15690907/>.

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

1999 Adornment and Identity: Shell Ornaments from Formative K'axob. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 10:117-127.

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

1999 Shell. In *Archaeological Investigations on St. Martin (Lesser Antilles)*, edited by Corinne L. Hofman and Menno L.P. Hoogland, pp. 215-228. Archaeological Studies Leiden University 4.

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

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

1986 Tipu: A Maya Town on the Spanish Colonial Frontier. *Archaeology* 39(1):40-47.

Discusses beads of spondylus shell and European glass beads, late 16th - early 17th centuries, Belize.

Karklins, Karlis

1991 Beads from the Mid 18th-century Manilla Wreck, Bermuda. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* 19(4):33-42.

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.

1998 Beads. In *Montpelier, Jamaica: A Plantation Community in Slavery and Freedom, 1739-1912*, by B.W. Higman, pp. 323-327. The Press University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

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

2012 Guide to the Description and Classification of Glass Beads found in the Americas. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:62-90.

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.

2018 Les perles en verre. In *Guadeloupe, Capesterre-Belle-Eau, Parking de Roseau: Sainte-Marie avant l'arrivée de Christophe Colomb*, edited by Martijn van den Bel, pp. 189-190. Inrap Grand Sud-Ouest, Bègles, France. <https://www.academia.edu/36931240/>

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

1989 The Beads of St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 1:55-80.

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

1993 Resultados de las excavaciones en Kuntur Wasi, Cajamarca. In *El Mundo Ceremonial Andino*, edited by L. Millones and Y. Onuki, pp. 203-228. Museo Nacional de Etnología, Osaka.

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.

1995 History Begins on Grand Turk. *Times of the Islands: The International Magazine of the Turks and Caicos* (summer).

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.

n.d. Precolumbian Archaeology of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Caribbean Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville.

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/caribarch/TClarchaeology.htm>, accessed 23 Nov. 2013.

Presents the same information as Keegan (1995).

Keegan, William F. and Betsy Carlson

2008/2009 Blessed are the Beadmakers. *Times of the Islands* (winter 2008/2009).

<http://www.timespub.tc/2009/01/blessed-are-the-beadmakers/>, accessed 5 Dec. 2014.

Discusses a prehistoric shell-beadmaking workshop on Grand Turk and its products.

Keegan, William F., Betsy Carlson, Kelly M. Delancy, and David Hayes

2018 A Crab-Shell Dichotomy Encore: Visualizing Saladoid Shell Tools. *Journal of Caribbean Archaeology* 18:1-33.

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

2017 *The Caribbean before Columbus*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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

1992 *Trade Beads and the Conquest of Mexico*. Rolston-Bain, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

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

1986 Ecuadorian Beads, Ancient to Modern. *Ornament* 10(2):48-52.

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

1988 Beads of Ancient Panama. *Ornament* 11(4):20-24.

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

2017 Postclassic and Early Colonial Mortuary Practices in the Nejapa Region of Oaxaca, Southern Mexico. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 13:773-782.

Glass and jet beads were found in association with burials and likely comprised necklaces, bracelets, or rosaries.

Knippenberg, Sebastiaan

2006 Stone Artefact Production and Exchange among the Northern Lesser Antilles. Ph.D. dissertation. Universiteit Leiden.

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

2020 Conexiones globales y locales en entierros coloniales en Nejapa, Oaxaca [Global and Local Connections in Colonial Burials in Nejapa, Oaxaca]. *Anales de Antropología* 54(1):105-116; <https://www.academia.edu/41716769/>.

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

2011 The Organization of Jade Production at Cancuen, Guatemala. In *The Technology of Maya Civilization: Political Economy and Beyond in Lithic Studies*, edited by Zachary X. Hruby, Geoffrey E. Braswell, and Oswaldo Chinchilla Mazariegos, pp. 149-161.

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/>.

Analyzes 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

1994 Amber and Jet from Tipu, Belize. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 5:55-60.

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.

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.

2019 An Inka Offering at Yayno (North Highlands, Peru): Objects, Subjects and Gifts in the Ancient Andes. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 29(1):159-179.

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

2013 *Artefactos malacológicos en el bosque y ecotono bosque – estepa del Noroeste de Patagonia. Tesis de licenciatura.* B.A. thesis. 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.

2014 Producción local de cuentas de valva en el bosque del noroeste de Patagonia una aproximación desde la arqueología experimental. *Relaciones de la Sociedad Argentina de Antropología* XXXIX (2):463-482; [www.saantropologia.com.ar > uploads > 2015/06 > 07-Leonardt](http://www.saantropologia.com.ar/uploads/2015/06/07-Leonardt).

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.

2016 Variabilidad temporal en la producción de artefactos de adorno personal en Patagonia continental: Análisis a partir del sitio Población Anticura (Provincia de Río Negro, Argentina). *Magallania* (Chile) 44(1):229-247.

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.

2017 Producción y distribución de cuentas de valva en el holoceno tardío de Patagonia continental Argentina. Ph.D. thesis. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires; <http://repositorio.filo.uba.ar/handle/filodigital/10774>.

On the production and distribution of shell beads in the late Holocene of continental Patagonia, Argentina.

Lima, Alessandro Luís Lopes de

2017 Através do Atlântico: a presença de contas de vidro venezianas “nueva cadiz” em contextos arqueológicos coloniais (séc. XV-XVI). Paper presented at the 5th Archaeology Week of the Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia / USP, São Paulo. Discusses the Nueva Cadiz beads found in colonial (15th-16th centuries) archaeological contexts in Brazil.

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 As contas de vidro em contextos arqueológicos e a importância das coleções de etnologia Africana e afro-Brasileira do MAE/USP para estes estudos. *Revista de Arqueologia Pública* 11(1):3-17.

<https://periodicos.sbu.unicamp.br/ojs/index.php/rap/article/view/8646297/16254>

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 Glauca 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

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 Identification: Broadwing Pendants. *Ornament* 9(2):26.

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

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.

López Mestas Camberos, Martha Lorenza, Jasinto Robles Camacho, and Ricardo Sánchez Hernández

2019 Green Stone Industry in Central Jalisco, Mexico. In *A Taste for Green: A Global Perspective on Ancient Jade, Turquoise and Variscite Exchange*, edited by Carlos Rodríguez-Rellán, Ben A. Nelson, and Ramón Fábregas Valcarce, pp. 31-58. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

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.

2001 Evidencias arqueológicas del ámbar en el área Maya: Usos y distribución. In *XIV Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala, 2000*, edited by J.P. Laporte, A.C. Suasnávar, and B. Arroyo, pp.772-785. Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Guatemala. <https://www.academia.edu/28606031/>

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.

2005 Amber From Chiapas: A Gem With History. *Voices of Mexico* 72:49-53.
Presents a brief overview of amber and its uses in prehispanic Mexico.

Lundberg, Emily R.

1989 Preceramic Procurement Patterns at Krum Bay, Virgin Islands. Ph.D. dissertation.
University of Illinois, Urbana.

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

Lunniss, Richard M.

2001 Archaeology at Salango, Ecuador: An Engoroy Ceremonial Site on the South Coast of Manabi. Ph.D. dissertation. University College London.

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.

1999 Comments on the Prehistory of Far Northeastern Chihuahua, the La Junta District, and the Cielo Complex. *Journal of Big Bend Studies* 11:49-92.

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. In *Symposium 8A – Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Issues in Materials Science*, edited by J.L.R. Sil, J.R. Trujeque, A.V. Castro, and M.E. Pesqueira, pp. 17-29. Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings 1618. <https://www.academia.edu/28984601/>.

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.

Martínic Bersos, M. and Alfredo Prieto

1985-1986 Dinamarquero, encrucijada de rutas indígenas. *Apartado Anales del Instituto de la Patagonia, Serie Ciencias Sociales* 16:53-83.

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

2008 Diversifying the Picture: Indigenous Responses to European Arrival in Cuba.

Archaeology International 10:37-40. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/ai.1008>.

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.

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

2007 Metals, Microanalysis and Meaning: A Study of Metal Objects Excavated from the

Indigenous Cemetery of El Chorro de Maíta, Cuba. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34(2):194-204.

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.

2007 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]. *Anais de História de Além-Mar* VIII:81-237; <https://www.academia.edu/5353065/>.

Martins Torres, Andreia

2017 Cuentas rojas y magia de amor. Intercambios culturales entre España y Nueva España en Edad Moderna. *Hispania Sacra* 70(14):567-578.

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.

2018 As mulheres novo-hispanas do Convento da Encarnação (Cidade do México) por meio das suas contas de vidro [Women of New Spain from the Convento de la Encarnación (México City) through their Glass Beads]. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi. Ciências Humanas* 13(1):37-68.

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.

2018 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.

2019 Lo que cuenta un abalorio: reflejos de unas cuentas de vidrio en la Nueva España. Ph.D. thesis. Facultad de Geografía e Historia, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Investigates glassmaking in New Spain (Mexico) with emphasis on glass beads. Includes material on beadmaking centers in Europe.

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](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

2018 *La parure en coquille à Sayula, Occident du Mexique: Approche techno-stylistique et rôle dans la dynamique socioculturelle entre 450 et 1000 apr. J.-C.* British Archaeological Reports, International Series S2900.

Detailed study of the marine-shell ornaments found at sites dating between AD 450 and 1000 in the Sayula Basin of western Mexico. Much data on production techniques.

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

2004 *La Industria Prehispánica de Conchas Marinas de “Gran Coclé”, Panamá*. Ph.D. dissertation. Departamento de Historia de América II, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

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

2011 Virtuosismo y materia. Cuentas de conchas marinas del Istmo de Panamá. *Estudios del hombre* 29:283-306.

On marine-shell beads of the Isthmus of Panama.

McCafferty, Geoffrey

2010 Diez Años de Arqueología en Nicaragua. *Mi Museo y Vos* 4(14):2-15; <http://www.granadacollection.org/Revistas.htm>.

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

2009 Crafting the Body Beautiful: Performing Social Identity at Santa Isabel, Nicaragua. In *Mesoamerican Figurines: Small-Scale Indices of Large-Scale Social Phenomena*, edited by Christina T. Halperin, Katherine A. Faust, Rhonda Taube, and Aurore Giguet, pp. 183-204. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

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

2011 Bling Things: Ornamentation and Identity in Pacific Nicaragua. In *Identity Crisis: Archaeological Perspectives on Social Identity*, edited by Lindsay Amundsen-Meyer, Nicole Engel, and Sean Pickering, pp. 243-252. Proceedings of the 42nd (2010) Annual Chacmool Archaeology Conference, University of Calgary, Calgary.

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.

2017 Costume and Identity in Pacific Nicaragua. Paper presented at the 82nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver. <https://www.academia.edu/32296683/2017>.

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

Menaker, Alexander

2016 Las cuentas durante el colonialismo español en los Andes peruanos. *Boletín de arqueología PUCP* 21:85-97; <https://www.academia.edu/35293243/>.

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.

1989 Marine Shell Symbolism in Andean Culture. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 157-167. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

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 mazatlanica*, were also vital commodities in the long-distance trade and occupied a place of equal importance.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.

1995 Review of *Trade Beads and the Conquest of Mexico*, by Isabel Kelly (1992). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:97-98.

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 Formed Shell Beads from Tikal, Guatemala. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 139-156. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

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 Shells and Society at Tikal, Guatemala. *Expedition* 37(2):3-13.

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 Objects of Stone, Shell, and Bone. In *Artifacts from the Cenote of Sacrifice, Chichén Itzá, Yucatán*, edited by C.C. Coggins, pp. 99-152. *Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology* 10(3).

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

Moore, Jerry D. and Carolina Vilchez

2016 *Spondylus* and the Inka Empire on the Far North Coast of Peru: Recent Excavations at the Taller Conchales, Cabeza de Vaca, Tumbes. In *Making Value, Making Meaning: Techné in the Pre-Columbian World*, edited by Cathy Costin, pp. 221-251. Dumbarton Oaks, Washington.

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.

2005 The Jade-to-Gold Shift in Ancient Costa Rica: A World Systems Perspective. http://www.ibrarian.net/navon/paper/The_Jade_to_gold_Shift_in_Ancient_Costa_Rica_.pdf?paperid=17430110, accessed 3 May 2016.

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; <http://www.famsi.org/reports/03009/03009Mountjoy01.pdf>, accessed 20 February 2016.

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. In *Manufactured Light: Mirrors in the Mesoamerican Realm*, edited by Emiliano Gallaga M. and Marc G. Blainey, pp. 143-159. University Press of Colorado, Boulder. <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.

1995 Archaeological Investigations at Muddy Bay (PH-14), Antigua, West Indies: A Post-Saladoid Settlement. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Trent University Peterborough, Ontario.

Excavation uncovered a small quantity of shell beads, pendants, and tinklers.

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

2000 Pre-Columbian Gems and Ornamental Materials from Antigua, West Indies. *Gems & Gemology* 36(3):234-245.

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.

1992 Excavaciones arqueológicas en el sitio Loncomilla. Comuna de villa Alegre, VII región del Maule. *Universum* 1:107-138.

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, Progreso 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.

2014 "With the Gifts and Good Treatment That He Gave Them:" Elite Maya Adoption of Spanish Material Culture at Progreso Lagoon, Belize. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 18(4):643-667. DOI: 10.1007/s10761-014-0274-1.

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

2006 El estudio de cuentas en diferentes contextos arqueológicos del Sistema de Ventania y su llanura adyacente (Área Ecotonal Húmedo Seca Pampeana). *Revista de la Escuela de Antropología* XII:135-148.

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

2008 Los artefactos y especímenes de concha del Proyecto San Bartolo. In *XXI Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala, 2007*, edited by J.P. Laporte, B. Arroyo, and H. Mejía, pp. 924-938. Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Guatemala.

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

2013 ‘Made ... With Admirable Artistry’: The Context, Manufacture and History of a Taíno Belt. *The Antiquaries Journal* 93:287-317.

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.

2018 New Wealth from the Old World: Glass, Jet and Mirrors in the Late Fifteenth to Early Sixteenth Century Indigenous Caribbean. In *Gifts, Goods and Money: Comparing Currency and Circulation Systems in Past Societies*, edited by Dirk Brandherm, Elon Heymans, and Daniela Hofmann, pp. 153-193. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

Two Taíno 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.

2018 To Produce “a Pleasing Effect:” Taíno Shell and Stone *Cibas* and Spanish *Cuentas* in the Early Colonial Caribbean. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:3-15.

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.

1993 Obsidian as Jewelry: Lapidary Production in Aztec Otumba, Mexico. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 4(2):231-243; <https://www.academia.edu/4329751/>.

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

2011 Adorning the Dead: Shell Embroidery from the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, Teotihuacan, México. In *Archaeomalacology Revisited: Non-Dietary Use of Molluscs in Archaeological Settings*, edited by Canan Çakırlar, pp. 64-76. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

2014 Estudio de los ornamentos de concha del Templo de Quetzalcoatl de Teotihuacan. La producción de las indumentarias ceremoniales teotihuacanas. M.A. thesis. Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico, DF. <https://www.academia.edu/11644514/>.

Presents a taxonomic, typological, and technological study of the shell ornaments that constitute the ceremonial garments of the individuals sacrificed at the consecration of the Temple of the Feathered Serpent.

Pendergast, David M.

1998-1999 Dressed to Kill: Jade Beads and Pendants in the Maya Lowlands. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:3-12.

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

2008 Field Report: Barbuda Historical Ecology Project 2008. Brooklyn College CUNY, Initial Field Report. <http://www.nabohome.org/publications/barbuda/InitialReportCUNYBarbuda08.pdf>, accessed 11 June 2015.

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

Powell, E.A.

2005 The Turquoise Trail. *Archaeology* 58(1):24-29.

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.

2009 Pacbitun Preclassic Project: Report on the 2008 Field Season. Report submitted to the Institute of Archaeology, National Institute of Culture and History, Belmopan, Belize. Excavations at a Middle Preclassic (900-300 BC) Maya site in Belize produced various shell beads as well as production byproducts and chert drills.

Prümers, Heiko and Carla Jaimes Betancourt

2017 Die Phase Equijebe in Jasiaquiri und Urnengräber am Guaporé. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen* 7:357-372; <https://www.academia.edu/35065070/>.

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

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). *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 21:275-288.

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

2008 Mortuary and Non-Mortuary Ritual Practices at the Pre-Hispanic Site of Paquimé (Casas Grandes), Chihuahua, Mexico. In *Reanalysis and Reinterpretation in Southwestern Bioarchaeology*, edited by Ann L. Stodder, pp. 55-79. Arizona State University, Anthropological Research Papers 59. <https://www.academia.edu/312783/>.

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.

1999 Elaboración, distribución y consumo de cuentas de malaquita y crisocola durante el período 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 chrysocola 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*, edited by K.G. Hirth, pp. 205-224. Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological 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.

Rodet, M.J., D. Duarte-Talim, M.I. da Silveira, E.R. de Oliveira, and M.L. da Costa

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. Mansur, M.A Lima, and Y. Maigrots, pp. 61-68. BAR International Series 2643.

Rodríguez Ramos, Reniel

2007 Puerto Rican Precolonial History Etched in Stone. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Florida, Gainesville.

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

2010 *Rethinking Puerto Rican Precolonial History*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Presents much the same information about beads and pendants as the previous work.

Rodríguez Tápanes, Boris and Odlanyer Hernández de Lara

2004 Cueva “El Grillete”: Estudio arqueológico de un refugio de cimarrones. Comité Espeleológico de Matanzas, *1861 Revista de Espeleología y Arqueología* 5(2):15-29. 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

2008 La tumba M-U1411: Un entierro Mochica Medio de elite en el cementerio de San José de Moro. In *Arqueología Mochica: Nuevos Enfoques*, edited by Luis Jaime Castillo, Hélène Bernier, Gregory Lockard, and Julio Rucabado, pp. 381-396. Fondo Editorial, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima.

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

Rusek, Magdalena H.

2014 Greenstone Artefacts from the Maya Site of Nakum, Peten, Guatemala. *Contributions in New World Archaeology* 6:135-166; <https://www.academia.edu/42847828/>.

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.

2007 *Renewing the House: Trajectories of Social Life in the Yucayeque (Community) of El Cabo, Higüey, Dominican Republic, AD 800 to 1504*. Sidestone Press, Leiden.

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)

2005 Fundación y desarrollo de la Frontera Colonial en el Orinoco Medio (1400-1930). *Antropologica* 103:87-118; <https://www.academia.edu/382442/>.

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

2005 The Roles of Material Culture in the Colonization of the Orinoco, Venezuela. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 5(1):135-168; <https://www.academia.edu/354309/>.

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

2013 *Olivella* Shell Beads at Cueva Santa Rita. <http://studylib.net/doc/6834338/file---olivella-shell-beads>

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

1995 *Strombus Gigas*: Parts and their Utilization for Artefacts Manufacture: A Case Study from the Tanki Flip Site, Aruba. *Proceedings of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology* 16:229-240.

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

1987 *Archaeological Investigations of the Northern Maya Highlands, Guatemala: Interaction and Development of Maya Civilization*. University of Pennsylvania, The University Museum, Philadelphia.

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

Sharpe, Ashley E.

2019 The Ancient Shell Collectors: Two Millennia of Marine Shell Exchange at Ceibal, Guatemala. *Ancient Mesoamerica*; <https://www.academia.edu/39523021/>.

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

1996 Sican Metallurgy and its Cross-Craft Relationships. *Boletín Museo del Oro* 41:27-61. 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

1996 *Amber from 1000-Year Old Prehispanic Tombs in Northern Peru*. MRS Proceedings 462. 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
2014 A cultura material associada a sepultamentos no Brasil: Arqueologia dos adornos. *Clio Arqueológica* 29(1):45-82.

<https://www3.ufpe.br/cliuarq/images/documentos/.../artigo05.pdf>

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.

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

2020 *Ambientes Funerários: Adornos em Sepulturas Humanas do Sítio Justino/SE, Evidência do Contato Nativo Americano/Europeu*. Editora UFS, São Cristóvão, SE, Brazil.

<https://www.academia.edu/43625079/>.

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.

Simmons, Scott E.

2006 *Preliminary Report of the 2006 Field Season at Lamanai, Belize: The Maya Archaeometallurgy Project*. University of North Carolina Wilmington Anthropological Papers 7, Papers of the Maya Archaeometallurgy Project 4.

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

1994 European Beads from Spanish-Colonial Lamanai and Tipu, Belize. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:21-47.

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

2015 Herramientas y adornos de concha en el sitio Jícaro: Un acercamiento a las cadenas operativas, Bahía de Culebra, noroeste de Costa Rica. *Vínculos* 35(2012):67-106;
<https://www.academia.edu/20035828/>.

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 Períodos 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.

2010 Tipología de cuentas de collar en la quebrada de Tulán (Salar de Atacama): Nueva línea de evidencia para la transición Arcaico-Formativo. *Actas del XVII Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Chilena*, tomo II, pp. 1123-1134. Valdivia.

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.

2019 “Objetos perforados”, asociaciones simbólicas y redes de circulación: reflexiones sobre las formas de intercambio en el periodo formativo (1500 AC-500 DC) del Desierto de Atacama, norte de Chile [“Perforated Objects”, Symbolic Associations and Circulation Networks: Reflections on the Forms of Exchange in the Formative Period (1500 BC-500 AD) of the Atacama Desert, Northern Chile]. *Chungara Revista de Antropología Chilena*; <https://www.academia.edu/39710877/>.

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

2019 «Chiches» olvidados: Caracterización y puesta en valor de la colección de adornos del Museo Regional de Rancagua. *Bajo la Lupa*, Subdirección de Investigación, Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural; <https://www.academia.edu/40908096/>.

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

2018 Circulación de objetos perforados de concha: Aportes para la interpretación de su rol en las relaciones sociales del desierto de Atacama entre los 6000-3500 AP [Circulation of Perforated Shell Objects: Further Considerations for Interpreting Their Role in Social Relations in the Atacama Desert from 6000-3500 BP]. *Boletín del Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino* 23(1):51-69.

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

2013 Of Shells, Soda Straws, Caves, and Kings: Crafting, Body Practices, and Identity Making among the Ancient Maya of Pacbitun, Belize. In *Archaeological Investigations in the Eastern Maya Lowlands: Papers of the 2012 Belize Archaeology Symposium*, edited by John Morris, Jaime Awe, George Thompson, and Melissa Badillo, pp. 147-156. Research Reports in Belizean Archaeology 10.

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.

2003 Bienes funerarios del cementerio Chinchorro Morro 1: Descripción, análisis e interpretación / Funerary Goods from Chinchorro Morro 1 Cemetery: Description, Analysis and Interpretation. *Chungara, Revista de Antropología Chilena* 35(2):175-207.

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

Stelten, Ruud

2019 *From Golden Rock to Historic Gem: A Historical Archaeological Analysis of the Maritime Cultural Landscape of St. Eustatius, Dutch Caribbean*. Sidestone Press, Leiden. <https://www.sidestone.com/books/from-golden-rock-to-historic-gem>.

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.

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

2004 Los entierros en la Pirámide de la Luna. In *Viaje al centro de la Pirámide de la Luna: Recientes descubrimientos en Teotihuacán*, edited by S. Sugiyama, pp. 20-30.

INAH/Arizona State University, Tempe. www.mesoweb.com/about/articles/Luna.pdf

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

1996 Excavations at the North Acropolis, Yaxund, Yucatan, Mexico. Ph.D. dissertation.

Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas;

<https://www.academia.edu/6998815/>.

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.

Tapia, Alicia H.

2014 Cambio cultural y persistencia de las identidades nativas en la sociedad colonial de Baradero (siglos XVII y XVIII). *Revista Teoría y Práctica de la Arqueología Histórica Latinoamericana* 3:43-59; <https://www.academia.edu/37465012/>.

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

Tapia, Alicia H. and Virginia Pineau

2011 Diversidad de las cuentas vítreas. 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 Tipología, manufactura y procedencia de las cuentas de Santiago del Baradero. In *Libro de resúmenes del I° Congreso Internacional de Arqueología de la Cuenca del Plata*, pp. 111-112. Buenos Aires, Argentina. <https://www.academia.edu/18753034/>.

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 Animal Utilization in a Growing City: Vertebrate Exploitation at Caracol, Belize. In *Maya Zooarchaeology: New Directions in Method and Theory*, edited by Kitty F. Emery, pp. 177-191. 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.

Tiballi, Anne

2010 Imperial Subjectivities: The Archaeological Materials from the Cemetery of the Sacrificed Women, Pachacamac, Peru. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Binghamton University, Binghamton. <https://www.academia.edu/242507/>.

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

2005 El Chorro de Maíta: Social Inequality and Mortuary Space. In *Dialogues in Cuban Archaeology*, edited by L.A. Curet, S.L. Dawdy, and G. La Rosa Corzo, pp. 125-146. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL.

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 A Bird Bone Necklace from Amato, Acari Valley, Peru. *Canadian Zooarchaeology/Zooarchéologie Canadienne* 23:4-9.

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

2018 Elementos marinos y piedras verde-azules como ajuar funerario en la Tumba II de Tingambato, Michoacán. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico City. <https://www.academia.edu/37601923/>.

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

2015 Materiales etnomalacológicos de la Huasteca. La cosmovisión de la concha y simbolismo en la Cultura Huasteca de la Costa del Golfo de México. *La Linde* 5:307-332.

Provides a survey of the shell beads and pendants of the Huasteca 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

2011 The Oliva Shell Necklace from Tlacojalpan, Veracruz, México. In *Archaeomalacology Revisited: Non-Dietary Use of Molluscs in Archaeological Settings*, edited by Canan Çakırlar, pp. 87-95. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Velázquez-Castro, Adrián, Patricia Ochoa-Castillo, Norma Valentín-Maldonado, and Belem Zúñiga-Arellano

2017 A Mother-of-Pearl Shell Pendant from Nexpa, Morelos. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 129-135. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

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.)

1997 *The Archaeology of Aruba: the Tanki Flip Site*. Archaeological Museum Aruba, Oranjestad.

The site produced shell beads, as well as some of stone and bone.

Walker, Debra S.

2012 New Artifacts Reported from Cerros, Belize. Florida Museum of Natural History, *CROC Newsletter* fall:1-9.

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 Scaglione

1994 Beads and Pendants from Trants, Montserrat: Implications for the Prehistoric Lapidary Industry of the Caribbean. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum* 63(3):215-237.

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.

2013 A Timeline of Taíno Development in the Virgin Islands. Paper presented at the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology 25th Congress, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

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.

2006 Medieval Legacies: The Industrial Archaeology of an Early Sixteenth-century Sugar Mill at Sevilla la Nueva, Jamaica. Ph.D. dissertation. Archaeology Department, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC; summit.sfu.ca/system/files/iritems1/6863/etd2647.pdf

The site yielded 15 glass beads including tubular Nueva Cadiz forms and faceted chevrons.

Zanotto, Hannah H.

2017 Ideological Continuities and Discontinuities in the Maya Lowlands: Terminal Classic Maya Burials at Cahal Pech, Belize. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff; <https://www.academia.edu/40785285/>.

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.

Żrałka, Jarosław and Wiesław Koszkul

2007 The Nakum Archaeological Project: Investigations on the Banks of the Holmul River, Guatemala. Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies. <http://www.famsi.org/reports/06022/>, accessed 12 July 2014.

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.

2010 New Discoveries about the Ancient Maya: Excavations at Nakum, Guatemala. *Expedition* 52(2):21-32.

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

Żrałka, Jarosław, Wiesław Koszkul, Bernard Hermes, and Simon Martin

2012 Excavations of Nakum Structure 15: Discovery of Royal Burials and Accompanying Offerings. *The PARI Journal* XII(3):1-20.

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.

Żrałka, Jarosław, Wiesław Koszkul, Simon Martin, and Bernard Hermes

2011 In the Path of the Maize God: A Royal Tomb at Nakum, Petén, Guatemala. *Antiquity* 85(329):890-908.

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.

2010 Malacological Artifacts in Argentine Patagonia. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 262-270. Munibe Suplemento 31.

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
2019 Un diente de tiburón fósil usado como objeto adorno-colgante en la localidad Arqueológica Punta Medanosa (costa norte de Santa Cruz). *Revista del Museo de Antropología* 12(1):95-100.

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

2014 La presencia de artefactos arqueomalacológicos en la localidad arqueológica Delta del arroyo Vulcana (lago Musters, provincia del Chubut). *Intersecciones en Antropología* 15:71-87.

Discusses several shell beads recovered from sites in central Argentina.