

ARTICLE

# Mesoamerican Tri-lobed Jade “Spoon” Pendants: Questioning the Idea of Origins

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## Abstract

Jade has been long recognized by archaeologists as an important trade item among ancient Mesoamerican cultures, particularly for ancient Olmec and Maya cultures. Unfortunately, the precocious development of Olmec society led many early archaeologists to overemphasize Olmec influence on the Maya during the Formative period (ca. 1000–400 BC). This is particularly noteworthy in the attribution of tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants to the Olmec despite the lack of archaeological evidence. Using a recently discovered tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendant from the site of Ka’kabish, Belize, and dated to the Middle Formative period (ca. 800–600 BC), this article argues that such pieces should not be unquestionably attributed to the Olmec. This argument is supported by correlation with similar objects from other secure archaeological contexts at Maya sites dating to the Middle Formative period. This article contends that using the ethnonym Olmec to describe these objects creates an a priori assumption that these objects originated in the Olmec region and were merely repurposed by the Maya and argues for a reinterpretation of the origin and meaning for these objects.

## Resumen

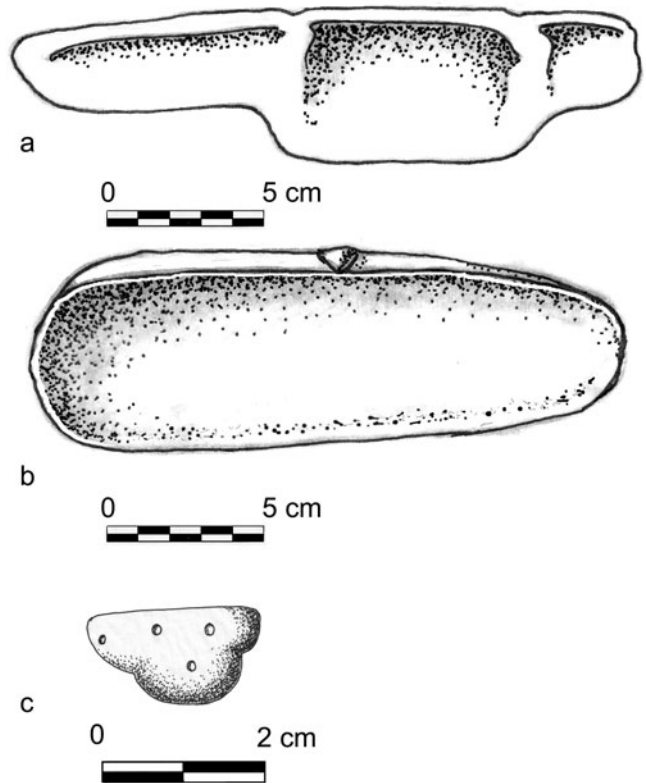
El jade ha sido reconocido durante mucho tiempo por los arqueólogos como un artículo comercial importante entre las antiguas culturas mesoamericanas, particularmente para las antiguas culturas olmeca y maya. Desafortunadamente, el desarrollo precoz de la sociedad olmeca llevó a muchos de los primeros arqueólogos a enfatizar demasiado la influencia olmeca sobre los mayas durante el Período Formativo (ca. 1000–400 aC). Esto es particularmente notable en la atribución de “cucharas” de jade de tres lóbulos a los olmecas, a pesar de la falta de evidencia arqueológica. Usando una cuchara de jade trilobulada descubierta recientemente en el sitio de Ka’kabish y fechada en el período Formativo Medio (ca. 800–600 aC), este artículo argumenta que estas piezas no deben atribuirse incuestionablemente a los olmecas. Este argumento se sustenta mediante la correlación con objetos similares de otros contextos arqueológicos seguros en sitios mayas que datan del período Formativo Medio. Este artículo sostiene que el uso del etnónimo olmeca para describir estos objetos crea una suposición a priori de que se originaron en la región olmeca y simplemente fueron reutilizados por los mayas, y aboga por una reinterpretación del origen y el significado de estos objetos.

**Keywords:** Maya; Olmecs; adornments; jade; jade spoons

**Palabras claves:** Mayas; Olmecas; adornos; jade; cucharas de jade

Jade has been long recognized by archaeologists as an important trade item among ancient Mesoamerican cultures. This is particularly true for ancient Olmec and Maya cultures where it is seen as an indicator of social status. Among the most unusual objects documented in Mesoamerica are jade “spoons.” These objects take one of two forms: a single oval piece or a tri-lobed shape (Figure 1). Along with debates as to the actual function of these objects, there is an issue regarding their origins, although both forms are commonly referred to in the literature as Olmec jade spoons (see Benson and de la Fuente 1996:255–256; Covarrubias 1946:172; Graham 1998; Snarskis 2003).

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**Figure 1.** (a) Illustration of tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendant from Uxbenka (from photo by author); (b) illustration of “clamshell” jade spoon from La Venta (from photo Drucker 1952:Plate 53); (c) illustration of “spangle” from La Venta (from photo Drucker 1952:Plate 58). Illustrations by author.

While the first form of the object, the single oval piece often referred to as a “clamshell spoon,” was found at La Venta (Stirling 1943:323, see also Plate IV), no physical examples of the second type of tri-lobed “spoon” were found at La Venta or other sites within the Olmec cultural “heartland.” However, numerous examples of the latter form have been recovered from several sites throughout the Maya region. The ascribing of tri-lobed “spoon” pendants to the Olmec appears to be due to a conflation of two artifacts from La Venta: the “clamshell spoons” and tri-lobed “spangles” (Drucker 1952:170–171). The tri-lobed “spangles” found at La Venta, while similar in possessing a T-shape, differ from the tri-lobed “spoon” pendants found in the Maya area in several significant ways, including their size; the former being significantly smaller than the Maya objects and convex in cross-section with holes drilled straight through the objects (Drucker 1952:Plate 58; Drucker et al. 1959). This shape is the opposite of the Maya objects that are characterized by a distinctive depression (Figure 1), and with the placement of the holes in the Maya objects indicating that they were meant to be suspended as pendants.

Despite the long-standing attribution in the literature of both “spoon” forms as “a specific type of Olmec artifact” (Pohorilenko 2006:17; see also Coe 1965; Turner 2022:263), it is this author’s view that the continued reference to the tri-lobed pendant as Olmec is inaccurate and misleading. Reviewing the artifacts and evidence presented in the literature, I argue that the attribution of the tri-lobed “spoon” pendants to the Olmec is based on superficial visual attributes and ingrained concepts of primacy as opposed to archaeological evidence. As the use of a cultural descriptor for objects can have repercussions on interpretations (see Brady and Coltman 2016), it is important to revisit our assumptions, particularly when there is a lack of clear evidence for the association or when it is contrary to new evidence. It is the position of this author that recent discoveries from the Maya Lowlands suggest that the origin of these tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants may lie in Maya culture. As such, the continued use of the term “Olmec” to describe these objects may not only discredit the works of Maya lapidary artisans but also obscure what may be a unique Maya expression of a wider Middle Formative Mesoamerican behavior or practice.

## Jade “Spoon” Pendants

The term “spoon” is loosely applied to a variety of objects, with the term initially used by Stirling in 1943 in his *National Geographic Magazine* article announcing the finds at La Venta (Stirling 1943:323). However, the photo that accompanied Stirling’s original article (Stirling 1943:Plate IV) shows items identical to one later described by Drucker in his reexamination of the objects found in the Mound A-2 tomb as a “clamshell-shaped jade pendant” (Drucker 1952:Plate 53). This piece was described as having a concave face with a “realistically shown” hinge (Drucker 1952:163, see also Plate 54a). The slightly asymmetrical oval shape with concave face and clear hinge corresponds with other objects also described as clamshell pendants (Andrews 1986:27, 29–30; Gann 1918:91, Plate 16a; Graham 1998:48; Hammond et al. 1992:Figure 5; Snarskis 1979; Zralka et al. 2011).

While these concave clamshell-shaped objects can be connected directly to the Olmec through their discovery at La Venta, the same cannot be claimed for tri-lobed variants. An examination of the photographs and descriptions of La Venta artifacts (see Drucker 1952:170–171, and Plate 58; Drucker et al. 1959) show that while the objects from La Venta are the same general shape as the tri-lobed objects under discussion, they differ in several significant ways. In fact, in his reexamination and cataloguing of artifacts from La Venta Drucker clearly distinguishes the clamshell from the tri-lobed objects, referring to the first as pendants and the latter as spangles (Drucker 1952:170–171). First, the La Venta spangles are much smaller, averaging 1–2 cm in length and less than 1 cm in thickness, in comparison to the tri-lobed “spoon” pendants that range in size from 7 to 18.5 cm in length. Second, although the tri-lobed “spoon” pendants and spangles may share a similar general T-shaped form, the three parts of the tri-lobed pendants vary in proportions with one side being longer, and in some cases tapering toward the tip (Figure 1). Third, the La Venta objects have multiple perforations drilled directly through the faces of the objects. The configuration of the holes in the “spangles” suggest they were “intended for attachment on some article of clothing” (Drucker et al. 1959:149) and likely sewn directly on clothing as depicted on Monument 5 at Loma del Zapote (Figure 2). The tri-lobed objects from the Maya area all have L-shaped holes at the top and were clearly intended to be suspended like a pendant, making them more akin to the clamshell-shaped pendants than the spangles. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, in his description Drucker describes the spangles as “an ellipse, or half ellipse, with a tab, usually rounded, on one side” (Drucker 1952:171), indicating that they lack the depression that characterizes the pendant pieces.

The tri-lobed “spoon” pendants have at least one concavity, either in one of the lobes or encompassing all three lobes; variations on this theme are noted with some objects possessing three separate concavities (one on each lobe). The presence of a depression that may have served as a receptacle was a key component in classifying these objects as “spoons,” and this characteristic makes them closer in form, and possibly function, to their clamshell-shaped counterparts. Although the term “tri-lobed pendant” is probably more accurate for artifacts, the use of the term spoon to describe these objects is well-embedded in the literature.

## Presumed Functions and Meaning

A variety of functions have been suggested for the tri-lobed “spoon” pendants, ranging from esoteric to quotidian. Pohorilenko (1981, 1996) refers to the objects as “tadpoles,” creatures that could serve as symbols of the watery underworld and sea of creation. Tate and Bendersky extend this watery, amorphous creature view of the objects and argue that they represent human fetuses at roughly 26 days of gestation (Tate 2012:43; Tate and Bendersky 1999) and are part of a larger corpus of carved imagery dealing with gestation, birth, and creation (Tate 2012).

Alternatively, it is suggested that tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants share an ideological meaning with *ik’*-shaped pendants (Hammond 1999; Hammond et al. 1992:Figure 5) and pendants with *ik’* symbols carved on them (Prager and Braswell 2016; Taube 2005). This symbol, which appears widely in Classic Maya art, is seen carved on celts and as discrete objects such as pendants where it has been linked to ideas of breath, air, wind, life, and the soul (Houston and Taube 2000:267; Fitzsimmons 2009:29; Taube 2005:32). Turner (2022:268) draws parallels between the *ik’* form and shells, noting “cross-sectioned conch shells” symbolized wind in other parts of Mesoamerica. In this regard, tri-lobed

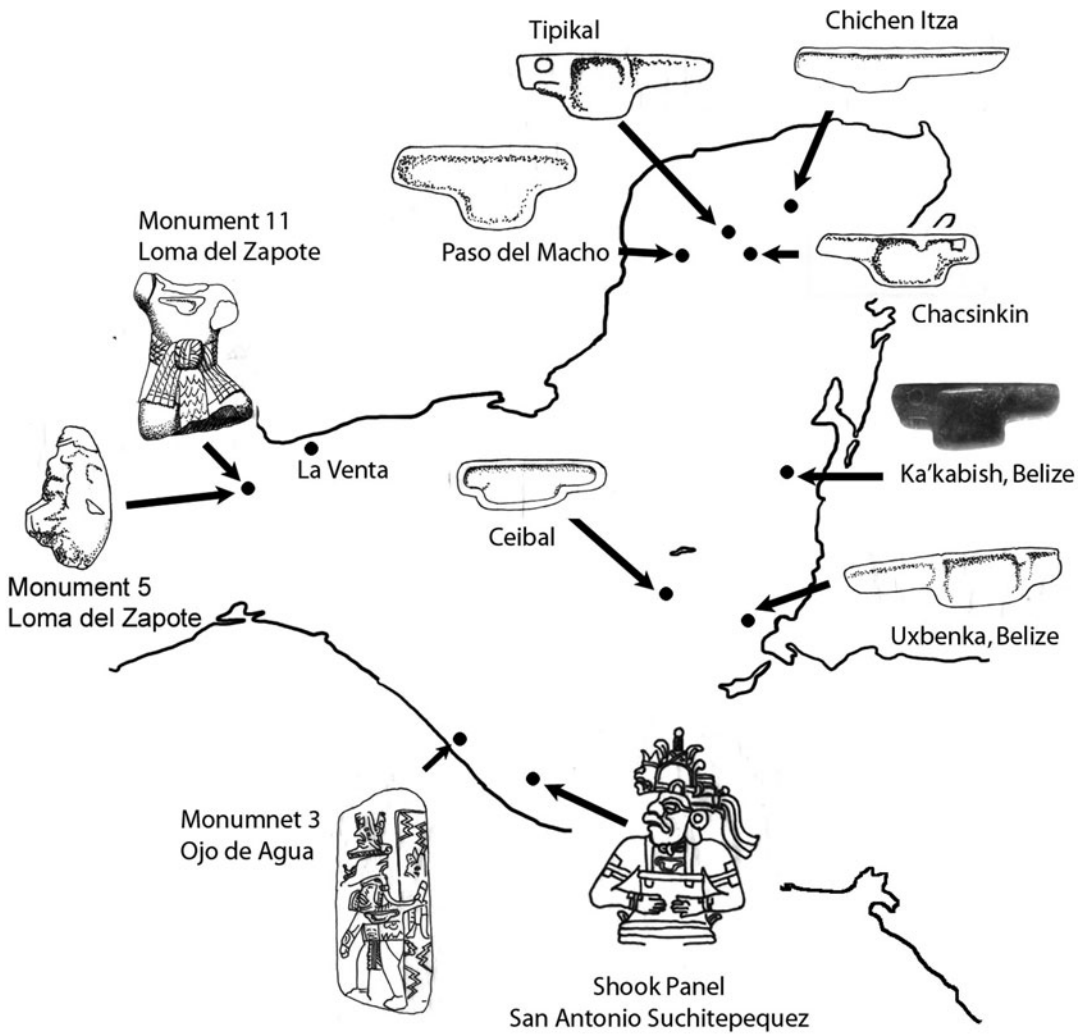


Figure 2. Map showing locations of statues and spoons (illustrations by author and not to scale; adapted from Andrews 1986: Figure 1a; Cyphers 2004:172; Castillo and Inomata 2011; Healy and Awe 2001:Figure 2; Hodgson et al. 2010:Figure 2; Proskouriakoff 1974; Shook and Heizer 1976; Zorich 2020).

pendants may encode a shared Mesoamerican ideological meaning, if not form or function, to the La Venta spangles.

Follensbee (2008) argues that the objects served a practical purpose, that of being weaving tools. However, this argument fails to address the lack of use-wear reported on the objects, although it is possible that these were symbolic, nonfunctioning weaving implements. More significant is that while textiles are known to have been considered a high-status trade good during other periods of Mesoamerican history, their production is ascribed to women (Chase et al. 2008; Halperin 2008; Hendon 2006; Stark et al. 1998). While it is possible that particularly high-status individuals who wished to display their weaving skills wore these jade tools, there is no evidence to link these pieces with women.

More recently, Turner (2022) makes the convincing argument that these pieces are jade skeuomorphs meant to represent marine bivalves, specifically those in the genus *Pteria*, and suggests using the term “wing oyster pendant” in place of the more common “spoon” or “spoon pendant” (Turner 2022:266). He notes that the presence of tri-lobed “spoon” pendants in imagery on monuments outside the Maya area, but the lack of physical objects may be due to the pendants in these

areas being made from a less durable material (e.g., shells from *Pteria* sp.; Turner 2022:264). While Turner's idea regarding the skeuomorphic origin of the shape has merit, he follows in the footsteps of other researchers and assumes that these objects, including the jade forms, are Olmec, speculating that the "spoon" pendants found at Chichen Itza and Uxbenka were possibly "collected by Classic-period Maya from Middle Formative deposits, or were perhaps kept as heirlooms" (Turner 2022:263). As noted earlier, that the pendants' shape may have been part of widely shared Mesoamerica symbolic imagery and encoded similar meaning is not in question; however, the origin of the jade forms of these objects warrants reconsideration. Turner's observation regarding the lack of physical pendants in areas outside of the Maya region merely reinforces the idea that tri-lobed jade "spoon" pendants are a particular Maya expression associated with what is undoubtedly a larger shared Mesoamerican practice.

Spanning both the practical and abstract spheres is the idea that the objects, both tri-lobed and clamshell, were used in ritual activities to hold substances such as hallucinogens for inhalation or to catch blood drawn in bloodletting rituals (Furst 1974:5–6; Griffin 1981:219; Snarskis 2003:7–8). Their use as a means of ingesting hallucinogens is also speculated upon by Furst, who notes the presence of similar concavities in objects found in Brazil that are believed to have been used as receptacles for snuff (Furst 1968:162; see also Wassén 1967). If the T-shaped objects did share a ritual purpose akin to the clamshell "spoon" pendants, which have been recovered from archaeological context throughout Mesoamerica (Andrews 1986:27, 29–30; Gann 1918:91, Plate 16a; Graham 1998:48; Hammond et al. 1992:Figure 5; Snarskis 1979; Zralka et al. 2011), it again raises the likelihood that the jade forms are idiosyncratic Maya expressions of items that belong to a large assemblage of objects with shared function and meaning.

### *Distribution of Tri-lobed "Spoon" Pendants and Related Imagery*

It is clear these pieces, like other early jade items, played an "important role in ancient ceremonial life" and were likely "used by high-status personages as insignia and worn as pectoral ornaments" (Benson and de La Fuente 1996:255–256). Middle Formative carved jade objects, such as "clamshell pectorals," have been interpreted as important parts of early regalia symbolizing divine rulership and the evolution of kingship (Clark and Colman 2014:15, 22; Graham 1998). Moreover, discussion of a jade pectoral from Nim li Punit, Belize, shows that these items were important parts of Maya royal insignia through the Classic period (Prager and Braswell 2016).

Three sculptures depicting rulers wearing this type of tri-lobed "spoon" pendant exist: the Shook Panel reportedly from San Antonio Suchitepéquez, Guatemala (Shook and Heizer 1976); Monument LZ-11 from Loma del Zapote, Veracruz (Cyphers 2004:256, Figure 172); and Monument 3 from Ojo de Agua, Chiapas (Hodgson et al. 2010). The most securely dated of these pieces is Monument 3 from Ojo de Agua, which, based on associated ceramics, is dated to the Jocotal phase of the Early Formative (Hodgson et al. 2010:139), which Clark (1991:Figure 2) places between 1000 BC and 900 BC. Monument LZ-11 from Loma del Zapote, like many other pieces from that site (Cyphers 2004:29), regrettably has "no context" (Cyphers 1999:168). Although the origin of the Shook Panel is cited as San Antonio Suchitepéquez, Guatemala, "the site from which it was recovered is not known" (Shook and Heizer 1976:1), and as such it lacks "any archaeological context which might give us any hint of its age" (Shook and Heizer 1976:4). Based on its artistic style, Parsons (1986:12) places the Shook Panel in the Late Olmec period (ca. 900–700 BC), while Taube, using chronological terms derived from the Maya area, refers to this piece as Middle Formative using the same artistic basis (Taube 1976:74).

Taube's use of the term "Middle Formative" to describe the monument from San Antonio Suchitepéquez highlights the fact that these monuments are either contemporaneous with or only slightly earlier than the physical pendants excavated in the Maya area, all which date to the Middle Formative period. The jade pendant from Cache 145 at Ceibal dates to the Real 2 phase (ca. 850–800 BC; Inomata and Triadan 2015:79), while the pendant excavated from Ka'kabish dates slightly later (800–600 BC). Dates from Paso del Macho for the Tzimin jades place the cache between 900 BC and 350 BC (Parker et al. 2020).

The monuments vary in form with the Loma del Zapote Monument LZ-11 being the torso of a human figure (Cyphers 2004:256), the San Antonio Suchitepéquez monument being a “nearly round flattened stream boulder” (Shook and Heizer 1976:1), and Monument 3 from Ojo de Agua being “a rectangular, flat slab (Hodgson et al. 2010:139). Both the San Antonio Suchitepéquez monument and Monument 3 are low bas relief carvings and therefore quite different from the Loma del Zapote statue, which was carved in the round. However, all three monuments clearly portray an individual wearing a T-shaped pendant with a slightly distended end (Cyphers 2004: Figure 172; Hodgson et al. 2010:Figure 3; Shook and Heizer 1976:Figure 1). The way the objects are depicted suggests that they were suspended around the wearer’s neck as a pendant, as opposed to sewn on clothing. This suggestion is supported by the location and types of holes found in many of the tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants, perforations that are located along the long edge and exit through the back, creating an L-shape that leaves the front surface unmarked. Additional evidence that these objects were suspended on necklaces comes from a burial at Ka’kabish, Belize, where a tri-lobed “spoon” pendant was found in association with the remnants of a shell necklace (Haines 2012).

It is significant that while *images* of people wearing tri-lobed pendants are found in the Central Isthmian and Pacific Coast area, no tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants have been recovered in this area. In addition, they have not been found in the Olmec heartland, nor at “any other major site with monumental carvings in the Olmec style” (Pohorilenko 2006:17). Rather all these objects to which archaeological context can, even loosely, be ascribed come from the Maya area (Figure 2): Chichen Itza (Proskouriakoff 1974), Chacsinkin (Andrews 1986, 1987), Uxbenka (Healy and Awe 2001), Tipikal (Peraza Lope et al. 2002:Foto 17), Ceibal (Castillo and Inomata 2011), Ka’kabish (Haines 2012; Haines et al. 2014; Lockett-Harris 2016), and Paso del Macho (Parker et al. 2020).

### **Ka’kabish and Its Tri-lobed Jade “Spoon” Pendant**

Ka’kabish is located on a ridge in north-central Belize approximately 10 km to the northwest of the New River Lagoon (Figure 3), and 25 km east of the Rio Bravo Escarpment (Lohse 2004:121). This topographic feature is considered to represent a cultural, as well as physical, divide between the occupants of the Three Rivers Region (part of the Central Petén cultural sphere) and the Belizean coastal groups. The location of Ka’kabish on this ridge was likely strategic as well as practical. It not only placed the original settlement well above the rich dark alluvial soil that surrounds the site, and is known to suffer inundations during heavy rains, but it also provided a vantage point from where the occupants could watch the surrounding area. The site is clearly visible from both the Rio Bravo Escarpment and the top of the High Temple at Lamanai, as well as several other points across the region.

The site core consists of 32 structures arranged around two large plazas: Group D and Group F. The site is surrounded by several courtyard groups as well as several smaller residential clusters (Figure 4). Investigations in these areas revealed that Ka’kabish had a long history of occupation starting in the Middle Formative period ca. 800 BC and lasting until the contact period in the sixteenth century (Haines et al. 2020). Material evidence from the site indicates that through its long history, its inhabitants participated in far reaching trade networks (Haines and Shugar 2017).

Excavations into the southeast plaza area of Group D revealed a wealth of items, including numerous pieces of jade associated with pits carved into the bedrock that date to the latter part of the Middle Formative period (ca. 800–400 BC). While the diameter of most of these pits was quite small (i.e., less than 30 cm; Lockett-Harris 2016), two large round pits at either end of a long, north-south oriented depression were discovered (Figure 5). The central cavity contained the bundled remains of an individual while the two pits at either end, as well as the area immediately around the remains, contained many long-distance trade goods, leading us to surmise that these three interconnected pits contained a founder burial and accompanying mortuary offerings (Haines 2012).

Mortuary offerings recovered from these three pits included a small Consejo Red-Striated bowl (Haines et al. 2014; Sagebiel and Haines 2017), more than 515 marine shell beads of various sizes, likely manufactured from Strombidae species (Stanchly 2013), and 17 jade objects (Haines 2012; Lockett-Harris 2016). The jade used ranged in color from deep greens to greenish-white flecked

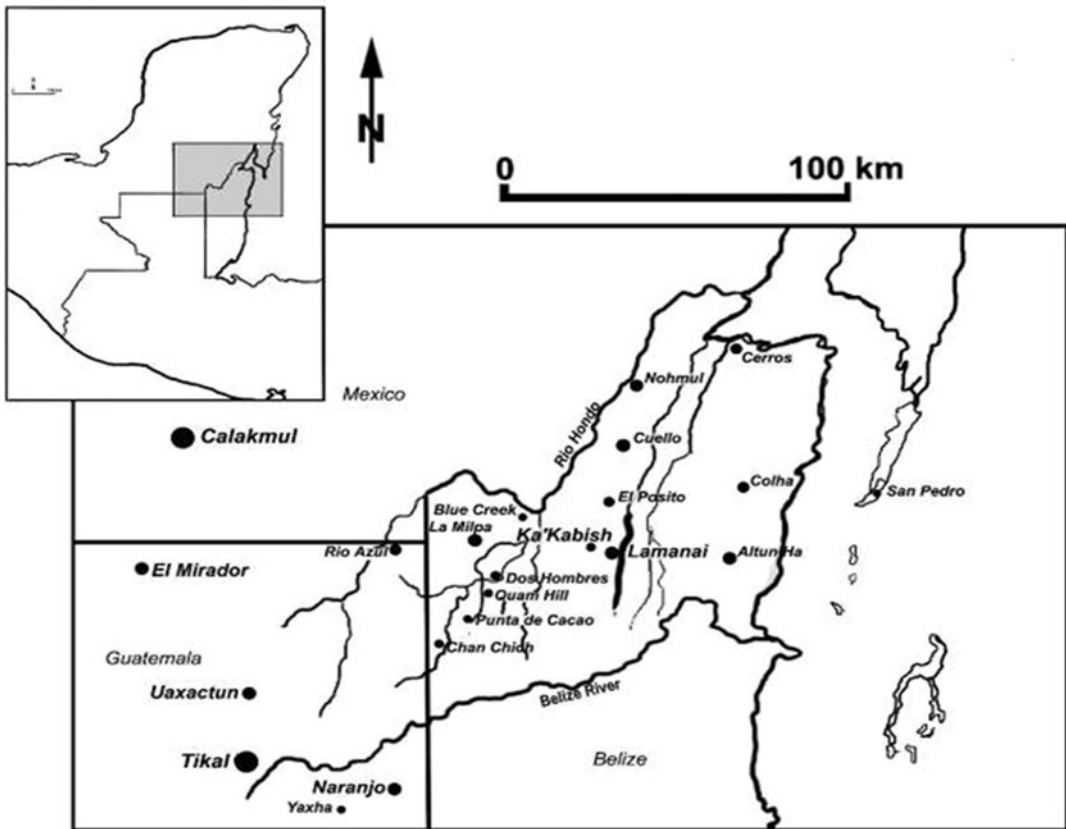


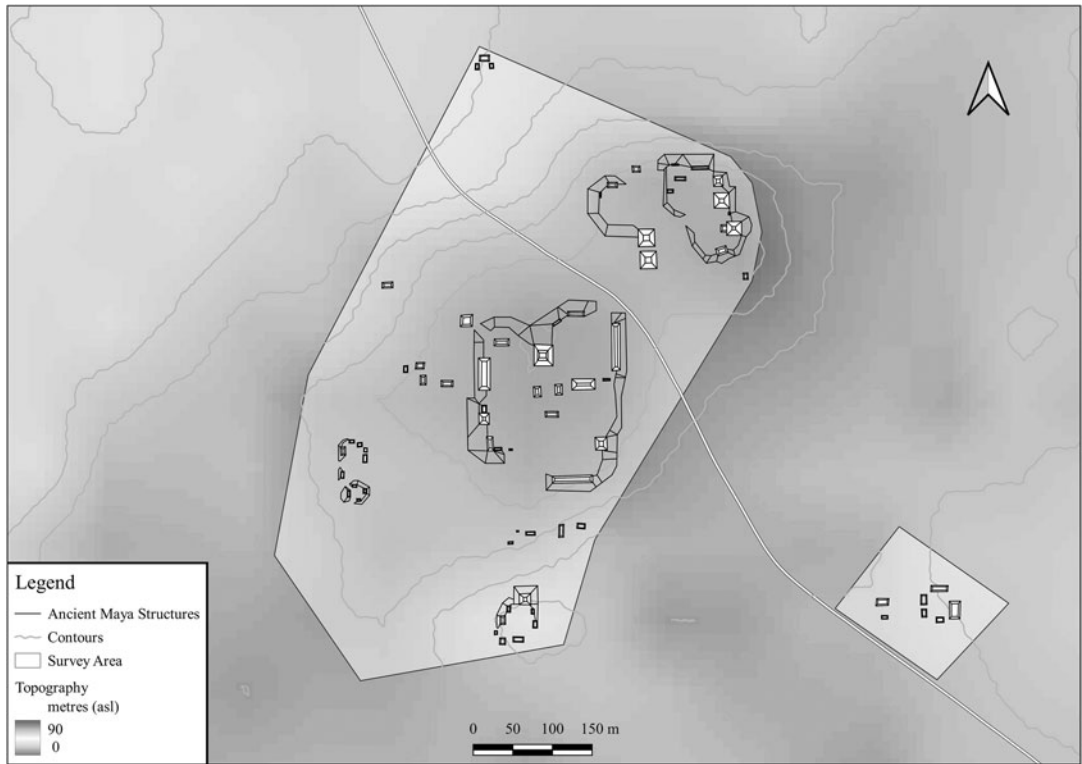
Figure 3. Map showing location of Ka'kabish, Belize.

stone. Although these items are referred to as being jade, many may not be true jade but rather any one of a wide range of rocks of mineralogical compositions and quality. Hammond and colleagues have argued that the variety in the material used by the Maya to produce objects suggests that it was the color green rather than the material that made these sources significant and consequently they are perhaps better described as social jade (*sensu* Hammond et al. 1977:61; see also Kovacevich and Callaghan 2019). Jade items recovered in association with the burial not only varied in terms of color and potential quality of material but also in type of object. The assemblage included one small tubular bead, two small round beads, three pendants, two plaques, eight chunks or semiworked pieces, and one tri-lobed “spoon” pendant (Locket-Harris 2016).

The jade “spoon” pendant found at Ka'kabish measures roughly  $7.5 \times 3$  cm and is 0.7 cm thick. It is asymmetrical in form, with the right lobe being longer and narrower than the left lobe. The latter lobe is incised with a circle and line, giving it the impression of a bird (Figure 6). The object has two discrete depressions, the first in the larger central lobe and the second on the right lobe. The abrupt termination of the right depression at the end of the lobe suggests that the object may have originally been longer. Two L-shaped holes are carved in the piece running from the top edge to the back of the pendant. Recovered from the southern pit, the “spoon” pendant was found in clear association with a cluster of 150 marine shell beads. The arrangement of the “spoon” pendant in conjunction with the shell beads indicates that when deposited they likely were part of a single offering: a shell necklace with a suspended “spoon” pendant.

### An Overview of Other Identified Tri-lobed “Spoon” Pendants

A total of 41 objects identified as jade “spoon” pendants were identified during this study (Table 1). All pendants correspond to the general description in that they are manufactured of jade and tri-lobed



**Figure 4.** Map of Ka'kabish showing core and immediately adjacent courtyard groups.

with at least one depression, although this may in some cases encompass all three lobes of the objects in a single depression. Nineteen of the “spoon” pendants identified for this study are currently in museum collections; 16 of these are in the United States and three are in the Jade Museum, Costa Rica (Basler 1974:20; see Table 1). Of the artifacts held in American institutions, 14 are identified as Olmec, despite the fact that they possess no secure provenance; all but one of the pieces are listed as either being purchased directly by the museum or donated, and as such likely were purchased through the art market prior to being given to the museums by patrons. The means of acquisition for the three pieces in the Museo de Jade in Costa Rica are not specified (Basler 1974:20; Graham 1998), although these pieces also are attributed to being Olmec. Additionally, three tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants may be found in the FAMSI Kerr Collection (K8274, K6112, and K4115), where, despite the lack of provenance, they, too, are described as Olmec.

Of the remaining 19 tri-lobed “spoon” pendants identified, nine could be categorized as having come from insecure archaeological contexts; that is, while their reporters were informed as to the original location of items, the objects were not recovered in situ during archaeological investigations. One of these was found on the backfill from a looters’ trench at Uxbenka by the site caretaker (Healy and Awe 2001). Another tri-lobed “spoon” pendant that falls into a similar gray area was discovered between 1904 and 1912 as part of the formal investigations by Edward H. Thompson at Chichen Itza. While the object can be securely documented to Chichen Itza, it was dredged from the Sacred Cenote, rendering it impossible to ascertain an exact date for the piece (Proskouriakoff 1974:ix). Seven tri-lobed “spoon” pendants came from a collection originating at Chacsinkin (Andrews 1986, 1987). Their existence was noticed when pieces from the collection went for sale on the New Orleans art market. An investigation by Andrews tracked the objects back to the site of Chacsinkin where the locals reported having found them in a trench in one of the buildings (Andrews 1986, 1987). Despite being found at Maya sites, all eight objects originally were reported as being Olmec (Andrews 1986), “Olmec in design” (Proskouriakoff 1974:36), or “most likely of Olmec origin”



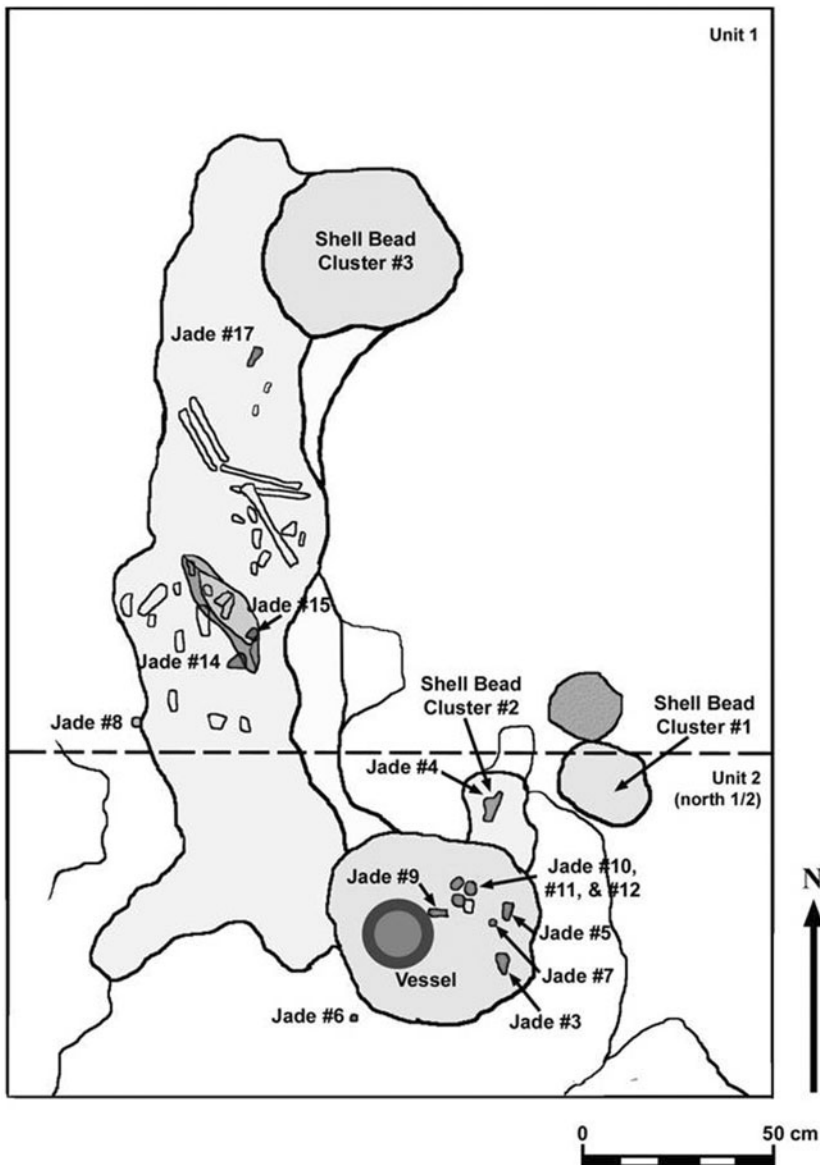


Figure 5. Map of Ka'kabish burial pit (spoon is Jade #4).

(Healy and Awe 2001:61). While Andrews, in a subsequent article (Andrews 1987) revises his opinion and clearly states that the pieces were “not from the Olmec Gulf Coast,” he does not state directly where the tri-lobed “spoon” pendants originate. Rather, Andrews ambiguously describes the artifacts as reflecting a “diversity of regional styles” (1987:79).

In the past two decades, 10 tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants were recovered from secure archaeological investigations. One of these from Ka'kabish, has already been discussed (see Haines 2012; Haines et al. 2014; Lockett-Harris 2016). The remaining pieces include two from Ceibal, Guatemala (Castillo and Inomata 2011; Inomata et al. 2017:211, 219, 225, Figure 31; Inomata and Triadan 2015:79–80; Ortiz et al. 2012), one from Tipikal (Peraza Lope et al. 2002:265, Photo 17), and most recently six from Paso del Macho (Parker et al. 2020). What is of significance here is that all 10 “spoon” pendants from securely excavated contexts, as well as all eight objects from unsecure archaeological contexts, were recovered from sites in the Maya area (Figure 2).



Figure 6. Photo of Ka'kabish jade spoon.

### The Issue with Origins

It is not the intention of this article to resolve the issue of function for these objects, nor is it to cast into question the acquisitions practices of museums; rather, it is to argue that the origin of the tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendant form should not be assumed to be Olmec. A subsequent and interrelated intention stemming from this argument is to highlight the automatic and unquestioning attribution of all jade “spoon” pendants to the Olmec, either directly in terms of implying where and by whom they were manufactured or through the more nebulous use of the term “Olmec-style.”

The first tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendant was reported on by Covarrubias who called it a “cucharita” (1946:172, Figure 24). Covarrubias was, according to Pohorilenko (2006:17–18), not only a friend of Stirling who likely knew about the contents of the stone cache but also “a great connoisseur and enthusiast of Olmec art.” It is highly probable that he adopted Stirling’s term for the objects. While the Guerrero object described by Covarrubias does fit the overall description of tri-lobed “spoon” pendants, its lack of provenance is troublesome. Although the item is described as coming from Las Balsas, Guerrero, it was in a private collection when Covarrubias inspected the object, and as such it did not have clear context (Covarrubias 1946). While the basin of the “spoon” pendant and tail are crudely carved with Olmec-like imagery, the insecure nature and unclear history of the piece make the automatic and unquestioning assumption of an Olmec origin problematic.

While the presumed and widely cited Olmec origin of tri-lobed “spoon” pendants is tenuously supported by several examples with Olmec imagery, it should be stressed that none of these carved objects are from secure archaeological contexts. Consequently, it is unclear if the imagery is original to the objects or added recently to enhance the value of genuine artifacts. Kelker and Bruhns (2010:167–168) document two examples where Mesoamerican jades were recarved before appearing on the art market. This practice of enhancing genuine objects to increase their value is not limited to jade objects or even Mesoamerica (Brent 2001; MacLaren Walsh 2005; Sease 2007:156; Taylor 1982:109). The apparently widespread nature of faking objects in general, coupled with the general lack of provenience overall for the clear majority of these “spoon” pendants, calls into question the aftermarket provenance attached to these objects and the financial implications for providing a provenance (see Marrone and Betrametti 2020).

Perhaps nowhere is the assumption of an Olmec origin for these objects in the face of contrary evidence more apparent than in the assessment of a tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendant in the Instituto Nacional de Seguros, San José, Costa Rica. Despite the presence of Maya writing on the reverse, Graham (1998:52, Plate 28) considered this piece to be Olmec in origin, claiming that the piece was “appropriated by a Maya ruler of the late Formative period (100 BC–AD 100)” and that once carved, the “Olmec spoon, newly inscribed, entered the regalia set of the ruler.” Snarskis (2003) also suggests that “the Maya inherited, appropriated, or looted some older Olmec jades and modified them” rather than considering a possible non-Olmec origin for these objects (Snarskis 2003:164–165; see also Ortiz et al. 2012:913).

**Table 1.** Summary of Tri-lobed Jade “Spoon” Pendants.

Origin	Site of Discovery or Current Location	No.	Ascribed Geographic Area	Ascribed Culture	Date Known (*) or Ascribed (†)	Length
Excavated (secure)	Ceibal	2	Petén, Guatemala	Maya	900–800 BC*	
Excavated (dredged)	Chichen Itza	1	Yucatan, Mexico	Olmec	None given	
Excavated (secure)	Ka’kabish	1	Orange Walk District, Belize	Maya	800–600 BC*	7.3 cm
Excavated (secure)	Paso del Macho	6	Yucatan, Mexico	None	900–350 BC*	n/a
Excavated (secure)	Tipikal	1	Yucatan, Mexico	None		n/a
Reported by looters	Chacsinkin	7	Yucatan, Mexico	Olmec	Middle Preclassic*	7.1–11.3 cm
Reported (disturbed context)	Uxbenkha	1	Toledo District, Belize	Olmec	900–350 BC <sup>+</sup>	18.5 cm
Museum Donation – 1915	AMNH – 30.0/3024	1	Yucatan, Mexico	Olmec	1500 BC–AD 1 <sup>+</sup>	10.0 cm
Museum Donation – 1988	AMNH – 30.3/2260	1	Mexico	None	1500 BC–AD 1 <sup>+</sup>	17.5 cm
Museum Donation	Brooklyn Museum–L73 15–1 (aka. K4847 Kerr collection)	1	Veracruz, Mexico	Olmec	800–500 BC <sup>+</sup>	12.7 cm
Museum Donation	Dallas Museum of Arts	1	Not Given	Olmec	900–500 BCE	10.16 cm
Museum Donation – 1993	MMOA 1994.35.534	1	Mexico	Olmec	Pre-sixteenth c. <sup>+</sup>	n/a
Museum Donation – 1993	MMOA 1994.35.533	1	Mexico	Olmec	Pre-sixteenth c. <sup>+</sup>	n/a
Museum Donation – 1993	MMOA 1994.35.532	1	Mexico	Olmec	Pre-sixteenth c. A <sup>+</sup>	n/a
Museum Donation – 1993	MMOA 1994.35.531	1	Mexico	Olmec	Pre-sixteenth c. A <sup>+</sup>	n/a
Museum Donation – 1979	MMOA 1979.206.1145	1	Mexico	Olmec	Tenth–Fourth c. BC A <sup>+</sup>	16.8 cm
Museum Donation – 1886	Smithsonian – A98891	1	Mexico	Not specified	None given	9 cm
Museum Donation – 1887	Smithsonian – A133386–0	1	Veracruz, Mexico	Olmec	None given	16.1 cm
Museum Gift	Snite Museum of Art	1	Mexico/Guatemala	Olmec	1500–400 BC <sup>+</sup>	10.8 cm
Museum – Purchased	Princeton Art Musuem	1	Guerrero, Mexico	Olmec	900–500 BC <sup>+</sup>	14.4 cm
Foundation – Purchased	Vilcek Foundation	1	Precolumbian	Olmec	1100–500 BC <sup>+</sup>	12.4 cm
Foundation – Purchased	Vilcek Foundation	1	Precolumbian	Olmec	1000–800 BC <sup>+</sup>	25.7 cm
Not specified	Del Hutsneil Museum	1	Mexico	Olmec	900–500 BC <sup>+</sup>	n/a

(Continued)

**Table 1.** Summary of Tri-lobed Jade “Spoon” Pendants. (*Continued*)

Origin	Site of Discovery or Current Location	No.	Ascribed Geographic Area	Ascribed Culture	Date Known (*) or Ascribed (*)	Length
Not specified	Jade Museum, Costa Rica	2	Bagaces, Costa Rica	Olmecoid	None given	n/a
Not specified	Jade Museum, Costa Rica	1	Guanacaste, Costa Rica	Olmec	100 BC–AD 100 <sup>+</sup>	18.5 cm
Not specified	Kerr Collection K4115	1	Yucatan, Mexico	Olmec	None given	12 cm
Not specified	Kerr Collection K6112	1	Not Given	Olmec	None given	9.7 cm
Not specified	Kerr Collection K8274	1	Not Given	Olmec	None given	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>				

More recently, Zralka and colleagues (2012) fell into the same line of thought with a recently discovered clamshell pendant at Nakum. Although the piece was found at a site located in the Central Petén and decorated with Early Classic Maya imagery and hieroglyphs, they assumed that, as the form was similar to pieces found at La Venta, the “pectoral is an Olmec piece that was subsequently reused by the Maya” (Zralka et al. 2012:5). Their explanation of the history of this object has it crafted by the Olmec and transported to the Central Petén during the Early Classic where it is incised before being deposited in the early Late Classic burial. While the interment of heirloom artifacts is documented at Maya sites, the argument that the Nakum piece originated in the Middle Preclassic with the Olmec hinges solely on its form being “analogous to several Olmec spoons or clamshell pendants” (Zralka et al. 2012:5).

It should be reiterated that while jade clamshell-shaped “spoon” pendants can be documented to the Olmec area, jade tri-lobed forms cannot. Moreover, while the two forms may have served a similar function, the physical expression of the object used—single ovate dish versus tri-lobed form with variable depressions—are clearly regionally distinct. The conflation of the two objects and the uncritical attributing of any jade “spoon” to a non-Maya point of origin highlight Estrada-Belli’s criticism (2016:225) that scholars have “a preference for searching for cultural innovation outside of the Maya Region.” Moreover, the historic and enduring use of the term Olmec in reference to these objects has perpetuated a long-standing problem of creating “implications of ‘source’ and ‘influence’” for objects where none may actually have existed (Grove 1989:14).

Arguments that rely on the portability of these jade pendants and the two pieces of imagery from Loma del Zapote and the Pacific coast to support the idea that tri-lobed “spoon” pendants owe their genesis to or were manufactured by the Olmec and exported into the Maya area can be countered using a similar argument. Dress and adornment have been long recognized as a way to encode identity (Aizpurúa and McAnany 1999; Kerr 2003; McCafferty and McCafferty 2012; McCafferty and McCafferty 2021; Roach-Higgins and Eicher 1992; Schevill 1986; see also Barnes and Eicher 1992; Carter et al. 2020; Orr and Looper 2014). Building on this theme, Mollenhauer (2014:17) argued that the clothing and adornments seen on Olmec monuments could represent “dynastic, religious, and/or political affiliations or even the territories they governed.” Given the idea that the regalia conveyed cultural affiliation, coupled with the lack of physical tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants and limited appearance of imagery showing individuals wearing these pendants, it can be argued that the sculptures depicted individuals of nonlocal origin (i.e., people from the Maya region). Moreover, as the imagery depicting tri-lobed pendants are largely contemporaneous with the physical examples of tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants found in the Maya region, it can be argued that the objects, or the knowledge of them, could just as easily have been imported into the Olmec area as outward from it. Grove, in his early assessment of Olmec artistic canons, cautioned that regarding some elements “one must consider the probability that Olmec style first appeared in Pacific Guatemala” before being transferred to the Olmec heartland (Grove 1981:238–239), a caveat that appears warranted in considerations of tri-lobed “spoon” pendants.

It is the opinion of this author that the attribution of these items to the Olmec, whether to them directly or to their influence as denoted by the use of the term “Olmec-style,” derives from a misunderstanding of what Stirling originally identified as a “spoon” (1943:Plate IV), and that his term was conflated with what he termed “spangles.” As such, the continued misattribution of these tri-lobed items as Olmec, or even Olmec-style, particularly where there is no extant evidence to do so or more problematically where the archaeological and epigraphic evidence places them firmly within the context of Maya culture, not only precludes a more in-depth examination of the origin of these items but diminishes our understanding of the early development of rulership and the items used to manifest it among the ancient Maya.

## Conclusions

Regardless of whether the idea of a Maya origin for tri-lobed jade “spoon” pendants withstands the test of time, clearly to continue uncritically using the term “Olmec” in describing these objects is at best misleading and at worst inaccurate. The application of this ethnonym not only perpetuates the idea

that they are of Olmec origin, but it leads to an a priori belief regarding the physical source of the objects that affects their interpretation, as demonstrated by the analyses by Graham (1998), Snarskis (2003), and more recently Zralka and colleagues (2012). While it is indisputable that T-shaped objects were used by Olmecs as a form of adornment, it is equally clear that the functional use of these items was very different. The morphological similarity in shape and material between the small spangles from La Venta and larger tri-lobed jade “spoons” pendants found at Maya sites, coupled with the use of the term “spoon” in the literature to describe both the tri-lobed and clamshell objects, complicated the issue of origin and led to the fusing of these object types. This fusing led to the idea of an Olmec origin for all “spoon” pendants, clamshell and tri-lobed, becoming entrenched in both the literature and the psyche of Mesoamerican archaeology.

Considering the new evidence emerging from sites in the Maya region, I argue that it is time for a reconsideration of the origin of these tri-lobed “spoon” pendants. To continue to ascribe them to the Olmec in any manner—whether directly as Olmec or as Olmec-style—may not only mask their genuine origin but also obscure their meaning. The inaccuracy in describing tri-lobed “spoon” pendants draws attention to the practice of, and problems inherent in, automatically assuming a cultural association when describing an object, particularly when there is little evidence to support the connection. While future research may or may not produce new ideas that change our interpretations of the meaning of these jade “spoon” pendants, the first step in reinterpreting these objects lies in reevaluating our current ideas regarding how we attribute origin to them. More broadly, our tendency to use long-established labels or ethnonyms without reviewing their validity in light of more recent finds warrants greater attention.

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