

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GLASS TRADE BEADS IN NORTH AMERICA

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Originally published in 1980, and long out of print, this bibliography is reproduced here as it continues to be a valuable research tool for the archaeologist, material culture researcher, museologist, and serious collector. Although some of the references are out-of-date, the majority contain information that is still very useful to those seeking comparative archaeological data on trade beads. The bibliography contains 455 annotated entries that deal primarily with glass beads recovered from archaeological contexts in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. A number of works that deal with bead manufacturing techniques, bead classification systems, and other related topics are also included. An index arranged by political unit, temporal range, and other categories adds to the usefulness of the bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

Since a thorough review of pertinent literature is prerequisite to the meaningful study of a specific artifact category, this bibliography is offered as an aid to those who are carrying out research on glass trade beads found in the continental United States, Canada, and Mexico. The references in this bibliography are primarily those which will be useful in dating bead collections, establishing bead chronologies, and compiling distribution charts of individual bead types. However, references dealing with bead manufacturing techniques, beadwork, bead classification systems, and the historical uses and values of trade beads have also been listed. Some sources dealing with beads from areas outside North America have been included because they have a definite bearing on the study of glass beads in North America. Papers presented at conferences have been listed when copies of the text are known to be available from the author.

While every effort has been made to make this bibliography as complete and as comprehensive as possible, reports that only vaguely mention beads have been excluded. Also omitted are works which deal solely with prehistoric beads (for these, *see* Buehler and Kidd 1962), non-glass trade beads, and Indian-made glass beads and pendants.

We wish to thank those who so kindly sent reference citations and pertinent reports for annotation in response to our first effort (Karklins and Sprague 1972). We also request that errors and omissions in this bibliography be brought to our attention. A supplement will be published when it is warranted.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ackerman, Robert E.

1968 The Archeology of the Glacier Bay Region, Southeastern Alaska. *Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations*. No. 44. Pullman.

Seven wound and drawn bead types recovered from two Tlingit village sites, Grouse Fort (ca. 1820-ca. 1850) and Listi (late 1800s), are described very briefly on pp. 32 and 94-96.

2. Adams, William H.

1972 Component I at Wawawai (45WT39): The Ethnographic Period Occupation. Unpublished Master's thesis. Washington State University, Pullman.

A conical lodge on the Snake River in Whitman County, Washington, produced drawn, faceted; drawn, tumbled; and wound spherical beads which date to 1840-1860. Descriptions are provided in Appendix 1.

3. Anonymous

1825 On the Manufacture of Glass Beads. *American Mechanics' Magazine*, Vol. 2, No. 34, p. 120. New York.

A brief but informative article on the manufacture of drawn beads in Murano, Italy.

4. Anonymous

1835 Miscellaneous Communications from an American Naval Officer, Travelling in Europe; Forwarded from the Mediterranean, May 1834. *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Vo. 27, No. 1, pp. 74-84. New Haven.

The process of manufacturing drawn beads is briefly described.

5. Anonymous

1900 Glass Bead Manufacture at Venice. *Scientific American Supplement*, Vol. 49, No. 1273 (May 26), p. 20400. New York.

This three-paragraph article presents a very concise description of the manufacture of drawn glass beads in contemporary Venice.

6. Anonymous

1919 Bead-Making at Murano and Venice. *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, August 8, pp. 605-609. London.

This article, a slightly condensed version of Carroll (1917), discusses the production of cane and mosaic beads during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

7. Anonymous

1922 Indian Graves Unearthed at Charlestown. *Rhode Island Historical Society Collections*, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 18-19. Providence.

Among the artifacts listed is “a tube of blue glass which evidently was the material from which beads were to be cut.”

8. Anonymous

1953 A Study of Indian Beadwork of the North Central Plains. *Indian Leaflets of the Science Museum, St. Paul, Minnesota*, Nos. 5-7. St. Paul.

A sophisticated attempt at deriving statistical data from a sample of North Central Plains beaded artifacts based on bead types and beading techniques.

9. Anonymous

1970 The Eskimo Trade Ninety Years Ago, Source Material. *Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly*, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 6-11. Chadron, NE.

Brief mention is made of the use of glass beads in earrings, bracelets, and hair decoration by the natives of northwestern Alaska in 1884. Three earrings and one beaded nose ornament are illustrated. This material was extracted from Cantwell (1889).

10. Ascher, Robert and Charles H. Fairbanks

1971 Excavation of a Slave Cabin: Georgia, U.S.A. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 5, pp. 3-17. Lansing. Date: ca. 1834-1865. One drawn, blue and white, cornerless hexagonal bead was recovered from the site. One B&W figure.

11. Bailey, L.R.

1971 *Adze to Vermillion*. SocioTechnical Publications, Pasadena.

This bibliography of historical archaeology lists some of the basic bead works.

12. Baldwin, Stuart J.

1979 The Elk Point Burial. *Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Occasional Paper*, No. 11 (cover date: 1978). Edmonton.

Describes two wound beads (6-7 mm x 7.5 mm, transparent dark blue with heavy winding projections—description by Sprague) dated by Wayne Davis at 1750-1825 and by Sprague at 1780-1810. One good B&W photo.

13. Barka, Norman F. and Anne Barka

1976 Archaeology and the Fur Trade: The Excavation of Sturgeon Fort, Saskatchewan. *History and Archaeology*, Vol. 7. Ottawa.

Date: 1774-1780. Contains detailed descriptions of 80 varieties of glass beads recovered from a proto-North West Company post. All of the bead varieties are illustrated in Fig. 81.

14. Barnes, Mark R.

1976 Non-Indian Material. In “Mission Guevavi: Excavations in the Convento,” by William J. Robinson, pp. 156-170. *Kiva*, Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 135-175. Tucson.

Date: 1751-1773. Describes and discusses the ten glass bead types excavated at a Jesuit mission site near Nogales, Arizona. One good B&W photograph.

15. Barnett, Roland E. and C. L. Paxton

1955 Notes on Glass and Shell Beads from 46-KA-9 (Marmet). *West Virginia Archeologist*, No. 7, pp. 31-33. Moundsville.

Date: probably seventeenth century. Discusses a necklace of shell and small, bluish-green glass beads associated with a decapitated burial. Two B&W photos.

16. Bass, George F., editor

1972 *A History of Seafaring based on Underwater Archaeology*. Walker and Company, New York. Some of the glass beads salvaged from the *Halifax*, a British-built snow which sank in Lake Ontario in the late eighteenth century, are illustrated in color on p. 301.

17. Bass, William M., David R. Evans, and Richard L. Jantz

1971 The Leavenworth Site Cemetery: Archaeology and Physical Anthropology. *University of Kansas, Publications in Anthropology*, No. 2. Lawrence.

Date: ca. 1802-1832. Presents detailed descriptions of numerous glass bead types recovered from an Arikara site in South Dakota. Drawn, wound, and molded beads of European manufacture, as well as

Arikara-made glass beads and pendants, are discussed. Presents a unique typology. Two excellent B&W photos.

18. Battles, Richard E., Mrs.

1969 One Foot in a Grave. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*. Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 35-38. University. This brief contribution by an amateur mentions that “hundreds of glass beads, blue and black colored,” accompanied an adult Indian burial in the Coosa River of Alabama. Judging from the one B&W photograph, they are mostly spherical, wound specimens.

19. Baugh, Timothy G.

1970 The Vandever-Haworth Site, Wg-16, Wagoner County, Oklahoma. *Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report*, No. 17. Norman.

Date: 1830-1850. The probable site of Colonel Hugh Love's trading post yielded 12 types of “necklace” beads which are concisely described, correlated to the Harris' (1967) bead chart types, and individually dated. Fuzzy photos of each type are provided. *See also* Wyckoff (1967).

20. Beck, Horace C.

1928 Classification and Nomenclature of Beads and Pendants. *Archaeologia*, Vol. 77, pp. 1-76. Oxford.

A valuable and comprehensive reference on beads of all materials, periods, and areas. It contains sections dealing with nomenclature, manufacturing techniques, decoration, and the classification of beads on the basis of shape. Numerous illustrations. Reprinted in 1973 by George Shumway, York, PA.

21. Beckmann, John

1846 *A History of Inventions, Discoveries, and Origins*, Vol. I. Henry G. Bohn, London.

The process by which imitation pearls (blown beads) were made in France is thoroughly described on pp. 264-268.

22. Benjamin, Park

1883 *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of Applied Mechanics: A Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanical Arts*. D. Appleton and Company, New York.

One of the better descriptions of the manufacture of glass beads in Italy is presented on pp. 50-51.

23. Bennett, Lee A.

1976 Historic Artifacts of 45JE16. *In* Archaeological Excavations at Site 45JE16, Indian Island, Jefferson County, Washington, by Astrida R. Blukis Onat, pp. B1-B30. *Project Report*, No. 30. Washington Archeological Research Center. Pullman.

Date: ca. 1830-present. Seven blue glass beads, three of which are faceted blue on white types, were recovered.

24. Bennett, Monte

1973 The Moot Site (Sullivans), OND 3-4. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 1-20. Norwich.

Date: ca. 1650-1677. This Oneida village site yielded 61 glass bead types which are briefly described and illustrated in simple line drawings. Size and manufacturing data are not provided.

25. Bennett, Monte

1979 The Blowers Site, OND 1-4: An Early Historic Oneida Settlement. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 18, No. 2. Norwich.

Date: ca. 1600-1630. Plates 12-14 present simple drawings and descriptions of 36 glass bead types. Some comparative information is also provided.

26. Bennett, Monte and Reginald Bigford

1968 The Cameron Site. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 2. New Berlin.

Date: 1570-1595. Also known as the Wayland-Smith site, this Oneida village produced 77 glass bead types, 29 of which are duplicated in Pratt (1961). Illustrations, as well as size data and information concerning manufacturing techniques, are lacking. *See also* Bennett and Clark (1978) and Cottrell (1968).

27. Bennett, Monte and Douglas Clark

1978 Recent Excavations on the Cameron Site (OND-8). *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 1-35. Norwich.

Plates 13-22 list the shape, color, diaphaneity, decoration, relative size, Kidd (1970) and Pratt (1961) number, and frequency of 109 glass bead types. Each type is illustrated in a simple line drawing.

28. Bennett, Monte and Richard Cole

1974 The Upper Hogan Site, OND 5-4. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 15, No. 2. Norwich.

Date: 1685-1700. Ninety glass bead types surface collected at an Oneida village site are described in tabular form. Line drawings illustrate the various types. *See also Clark and Owen (1976).*

29. Bennett, Monte and Richard Cole

1976 The Marshall Site, MSV 7-2. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 8-14. Norwich.

Date: 1637-1640. This Oneida village site produced 18 glass bead types which are described and illustrated in Appendix I.

30. Benson, Carl A.

1967 The Philip Mound: A Historic Site. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 20, Nos. 3-4, pp. 118-132. Tallahassee.

Date: 1600-1700, or slightly earlier. Describes and illustrates 66 glass bead types, as well as several metal and shell beads.

31. Black, Glenn A.

1967 *Angel Site: An Archaeological, Historical, and Ethnological Study*. Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis.

Date: ca. 1800. An intrusive adult male Indian burial uncovered at this Middle Mississippian site was attired in a cloth garment decorated with 3,942 blue and white “seed” beads. The latter were “sewn along the selvage edge of the fabric in four rows forming a chevron pattern.” Four B&W photos.

32. Bobalik, Sheila J.

1978 Archaeological Investigations at the Sallee G. Site (34-Pu-99), Pushmataha County, Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past*, No. 3. Norman.

Among the historical artifacts are eight opaque white “seed” beads 2.2-2.6 mm in diameter and 1.4-2.1 mm in length. They are attributed to the period between 1870 and 1900. One B&W photo.

33. Boyd, Mark F., H.G. Smith, and J.W. Griffin

1951 *Here They Once Stood: The Tragic End of the Apalachee Missions*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Date: 1690-1704. In addition to eight loose glass beads with monochrome and decorated bodies, San Luis, a Spanish mission settlement in northern Florida, produced a section of a rosary composed of blue,

ribbed, barrel-shaped beads on links of copper wire. The rosary and one of the decorated beads are illustrated in Plates 5 and 9, respectively.

34. Bradley, James W.

1976 Report on European Glass Beads from the Lot I g Site, 1650-1655. *William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1. Syracuse.

Fifty-six types of drawn glass beads surface collected from an Onondaga site are described in tabular form using Kidd and Kidd (1970). *See also* Tanner (1976 and 1978).

35. Bradley, James W.

1977 The Pompey Center Site: The Impact of European Trade Goods, 1600-1620. *William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 1-23. Syracuse.

The 86 drawn bead types recovered from this Onondaga site are described in tabular form using the classification system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970). The spectrographic evidence contained in Bradley and Wemple (1976) is also presented.

36. Bradley, James W. and Henry Wemple

1976 A Preliminary Report on European Glass Beads and their Manufacture. *William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Newsletter*, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 7-9. Syracuse.

This report briefly summarizes the temporal changes in Onondaga glass bead styles from the late fifteenth to the late eighteenth century. It also presents the results of a spectrographic analysis of five bead types from the Pompey Center site (1600-1620) which suggest a Venetian origin for the specimens.

37. Brain, Jeffrey P.

1975 Artifacts of the Adelantado. *Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*, Vol. 8, pp. 129-138. Columbia, SC.

Using historical accounts, the author demonstrates that little bells and beads formed the core of the gift kit used by the early Spanish explorers and conquistadores of the sixteenth century to dazzle, motivate, and sometimes, placate the natives of the Americas. Subsequently, it is proposed that certain types of these artifacts may be diagnostic of the DeSoto expedition of 1539-1543. Illustrated.

38. Brannon, Peter A.

1936 Glass Beads. *Arrow Points* (Journal of the Alabama Anthropological Society), Vol. 21, Nos. 5-6, pp. 51-52. Montgomery.

A brief introduction to Burke (1936).

39. Brent, John

1880 On Glass Beads with a Chevron Pattern. *Archaeologia*, Vol. 45, pp. 297-308. London.

Discusses chevron beads found in Europe, Egypt, and North America. One color plate and one engraving.

40. Brose, David S.

1966 The Valley Sweets Site, 20 SA 24, Saginaw County, Michigan. *Michigan Archaeologist*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 1-21. Ann Arbor.

Date: 1760-1775. One tubular, white, opaque bead was found associated with an Indian burial.

41. Brose, David S.

1970 Summer Island III: An Early Historic Site in the Upper Great Lakes. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 4, pp. 3-33. Bethlehem, PA.

Date: ca. 1650-1700. Describes and discusses 49 glass and 8 shell beads recovered from an Indian site in Michigan. One B&W photo.

42. Brown, Ian W.

1975a Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Portland and St. Pierre Sites in the Lower Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. Unpublished Master's thesis. Brown University, Providence.

Date: 1698-1706. The 20 bead varieties recovered from a presumed Tunica Indian site are well described and discussed on pp. 51-98. Four figures, two tables, and one color plate.

43. Brown, Ian W.

1975b Glass Beads from the Early 18th Century Portland Site, Mississippi. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence.

This report is a Xerox of the bead section in Brown's (1975a) unpublished Master's thesis. The beads are illustrated in a color slide which accompanies the report.

44. Brown, James A., editor

1961 The Zimmerman Site. *Illinois State Museum, Report of Investigations*, No. 9. Springfield.

Date: late seventeenth century. Four glass bead types are very briefly described. One B&W photo.

45. Brown, Lionel A.

1966 The Gillette Site (39ST23), Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota. *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 11, No. 34, pp. 239-289. Lincoln.

Date: ca. 1700-1800. The 23 monochrome beads recovered from the post-contact component of an Indian house site are very briefly described.

46. Brumley, John

1966 The Lost River Burial (24HL403). *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 1-14. Billings.

Date: very late nineteenth-early twentieth centuries. Presents good descriptions of the 14 glass and 3 brass bead types found with the burial of a Gros Ventre or Assiniboine child in northern Montana. Some of the beads were found on segments of cord or in matrices of decayed or corroded material; these are shown in Plate II.

47. Brumley, Laurie Milne

1978 The Saamis Site: A Late Prehistoric-Protohistoric Campsite in Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, No. 79. Ottawa.

The site produced one large black faceted bead and four embroidery beads in blue and white. The specimens are illustrated in plate 12.

48. Buehler, Alfred and Kenneth Kidd

1962 A Bibliography on Beads. Mimeographed manuscript. Corning Museum of Glass, Corning.

This bibliography is global in scope and deals with prehistoric and historic beads of all raw materials.

49. Burke, R.P.

1936 Glass Indian Trade Beads. *Arrow Points* (Journal of the Alabama Anthropological Society), Vol. 21, Nos. 5-6, pp. 53-63. Montgomery.

This paper is a check list of the glass bead types found in the Tallapoosa Valley of Alabama. It presents detailed descriptions of 167 bead varieties. Unfortunately, no dates or illustrations are provided.

50. Bushnell, David I., Jr.

1937 Indian Sites Below the Falls of the Rappahannock, Virginia. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Vol. 96, No. 4. Washington.

Thirteen types of glass and cut crystal beads from a site near Leedstown, Virginia, are described on pp. 27-35 and illustrated in a beautiful color plate. The beads are attributed to the latter half of the sixteenth century and are believed to be of Spanish manufacture.

51. Butler, B. Robert

1971 A Bison Jump in the Upper Salmon River Valley of Eastern Idaho. *Tebiwa*, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 432. Pocatello.

Date: ca. 1860-1880. The uppermost level contained white, blue, and Cornaline d'Aleppo seed beads. Analysis by R. Sprague.

52. Butler, Leonard R.

1954 An Analysis of the Artifacts from Fort Okanogan, 1952. In *Excavations at Two Fort Okanogan Sites*, 1952, by Louis R. Caywood, pp. 21-36. Unpublished manuscript. National Park Service, San Francisco.

Date: post-1821-1860. Presents a cursory analysis of the 92 glass bead types that were recovered from the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Okanogan in north-central Washington.

53. Cadzow, Donald A.

1936 Archaeological Studies of the Susquehannock Indians of Pennsylvania. *Publications of Pennsylvania Historical Commission*, Vol. 3. Harrisburg.

Presents a general discussion of the beads recovered from the Strickler site (1629-1675) and the Washington Borough burial site (ca. 1575-1640).

54. Calder, James M.

1977 The Majorville Cairn and Medicine Wheel Site, Alberta. *Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series*, No. 62. Ottawa.

Date: 1650-1885. An apparent ceremonial site in southeastern Alberta produced 17 glass bead types which are classified and dated using Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Davis (1972), respectively. Fig. 56 illustrates the various bead classes.

55. Camp, Helen B.

1975 *Archaeological Excavations at Pemaquid, Maine, 1965-1974*. Maine State Museum, Augusta.

Date: ca. 1625-ca. 1770. Although no descriptions are provided, several round and tubular beads (including a chevron bead) are illustrated in Fig. 38.

56. Cantwell, J. C.

1889 Exploration of the Kowak River, Alaska. Ethnological Notes. In *Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the Year 1884*, by Capt. M.A. Healy, pp. 75-98. Washington.

The original source of the information and illustrations presented in Anonymous (1970).

57. Carlson, Gayle F.

1973 Highway Archeological and Historical Salvage Investigations in Nebraska, 1965 to 1968. *Nebraska State Historical Society Publications in Anthropology*, No. 5, pp. 1-155. Lincoln. Contains descriptions of the drawn and wound beads recovered from the Linwood site (ca. 1725-1775), the Genoa site (ca. 1857-1875), and the Yutan site (date unknown). Two B&W photographs.

58. Carlson, Gayle F.

1979 Archeological Investigations at Fort Atkinson (25WN9), Washington County, Nebraska, 1956-1971. *Nebraska State Historical Society Publications in Anthropology*, No. 8. Lincoln. Date: 1820-1827. This military outpost produced six classes of glass beads: small and large doughnut-shaped, tubular, round, and faceted. Plate XLVa illustrates a representative sample.

59. Carlson, Roy L.

1965 Eighteenth Century Navajo Fortresses of the Gobernador District. *University of Colorado Studies. Series in Anthropology*. No. 10. Boulder.

Date: 1625-eighteenth century. Presents detailed descriptions of 17 bead types, with dates provided by Arthur Woodward. Types, sub-types, site occurrence, and frequency are presented in tabular form. Life-size drawings of all types and sizes are provided.

60. Carpenter, E.S., K.R. Pfirman, and H.L. Schoff

1949 The 28th Street Site. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*. Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 3-16. Philadelphia. Date: 1630-1645. Very briefly discusses the recovered beads. Three B&W illustrations.

61. Carroll, B. Harvey, Jr.

1917 Bead Making at Murano and Venice. Unpublished manuscript. General Records of the Department of State (RG-59), State Decimal File 1910-1929, File No. 165.184/3, National Archives, Washington.

A thorough, step by step discourse on the manufacture, sizing, sorting, stringing, and packing of drawn or cane beads at Murano and Venice during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The report also contains a brief history of beadmaking at Murano, as well as information concerning the production of portrait rods and mosaic beads. Essentially the same as Anonymous (1919).

62. Cartwright, Willena D.

1952 American Indian Beadwork Designs. *Proceedings of the 30th International Congress of Americanists*, pp. 127-135. Cambridge.

Contains lightly researched generalizations on the introduction of beads into the New World and the distribution of beadwork techniques and designs.

63. Casady, Richard and Dorothea Casady

1974 A Sample Book of Venetian Beads from 1704. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 19-21. Los Angeles.

A very brief discussion of an important reference collection in the Museum of Mankind, London, England. Some of the beads are described and illustrated in a line drawing. Unfortunately, the beads in the sample book date to the nineteenth and not the early eighteenth century (*see* Comment on a Sample Book of Beads, *Bead Journal*, 1976, Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 2).

64. Caywood, Louis R.

1951 Exploratory Excavations at Fort Spokane, 1950. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Monument, Vancouver, WA.

“Thirty-six beads of 10 different types were found.” No detailed descriptions or illustrations are presented. *See* Combes (1964) for descriptions and details of the beads from this site (date: 1811-1826).

65. Caywood, Louis R.

1954 Archeological Excavations at Fort Spokane, 1951, 1952, and 1953. Unpublished manuscript. National Park Service Report, Region 4, San Francisco.

The description of beads is adequate to correlate Caywood's types with the types and illustrations presented in Combes (1964) (date: 1811-1826). This work is especially significant because Caywood presents the first attempt at a bead typology in the Pacific Northwest.

66. Caywood, Louis R.

1955 Final Report: Fort Vancouver Excavations. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, W A.

Date: 1829-1860. Presents generalized descriptions of the beads recovered from the site of the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver during the period 1947-1952.

67. Chance, David H. and Jennifer V. Chance

1976 Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks 1974. *University of Washington, Reports in Highway Archaeology*, No. 3. Seattle.

Contains a detailed description of 646 beads, all but one of which date from the Hudson's Bay Company period at Kanaka Village (1829-1866). Included are drawn beads, drawn and ground beads, wound beads, mandrel pressed beads, molded beads with facets, and the so-called Prosser beads. The use of the term "cut beads" for drawn beads is unfortunate. Four good B&W photographs.

68. Chance, David H. and Jennifer V. Chance

1977 Kettle Falls: 1976, Salvage Archaeology in Lake Roosevelt. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series*, No. 39. Moscow.

The beads from three nineteenth-century sites in northeastern Washington are inventoried in Tables 14-17 and 31-32.

69. Chapman, Carl H.

1959 The Little Osage and Missouri Indian Village Sites ca. 1727-1777 A.D. *Missouri Archaeologist*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 1-67. Columbia. MO.

References to "a great variety of glass beads" are scattered about the report. Most of the specimens are small white embroidery beads. Three B&W illustrations.

70. Clark, Douglas and Allen Owen

1976 Excavations on the Cody Site (OND 5-4). *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 1-7. Norwich.

Date: 1685-1700. This report adds two new glass bead types to the assemblage reported for the site by Bennett and Cole (1974). Illustrated with line drawings.

71. Clark, Jane E. and William H. Clark

1969 Trade Beads from Eastern Oregon with Notes on a Gem Triangle Projectile Point. *Screenings*, Vol. 18, No. 11. Portland.

Six pony beads surface collected in Malheur County, Oregon, are described and discussed. One B&W photo.

72. Cleland, Charles E.

1972 The Matthews Site (20 CL 61), Clinton County, Michigan. *Michigan Archaeologist*, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 174-207. Ann Arbor.

Date: ca. 1820-1830. Six bead types were found in association with three Indian burials. The types are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two poor B&W photos.

73. Collins, Lloyd R.

1949 European Trade Materials of Site 45-BN-3 Berrian's Island, Washington. Unpublished manuscript. University of Oregon, Eugene.

A pioneering work on a large sample of Northwest trade beads. Collins experimented with bead description and also presented ethnohistorical sources to support his speculations on dates. This work was later combined with an analysis by Arthur Woodward and published in Osborne (1957). One photo.

74. Combes, John D.

1963 The Archaeology of Ford Island: Section I. A Report on the Excavation of a Late Indian Burial Site in the Ice Harbor Reservoir Region, Washington. *Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations*, No. 18, Section 1. Pullman.

Date: 1850-1870. Table 1 describes 45 "styles" of glass and brass beads.

75. Combes, John D.

1964 Excavations at Spokane House – Fort Spokane Historic Site, 1962-1963. *Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations*, No. 29. Pullman.

Date: 1811-1826. Descriptions of 28 bead types are presented primarily in tabular form. The site is a Pacific Fur Company and North West Company post. One B&W photo.

76. Combes, John D.

1968 Burial Practices as an Indicator of Culture Change in the Lower Snake River Region. Unpublished Master's thesis. Washington State University, Pullman.

Date: 1850-1890. Several tens of thousands of beads are enumerated by burial and in summary tables.

77. Conn, Richard G.

1972 The Pony Bead Period: A Cultural Problem of Western North America. *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*; Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 7-13. Ottawa.

A critical discussion and evaluation of the so-called "Pony Bead Period."

78. Cordry, Donald

1975 Pendant Glass Beads from San Pedro Quiatoni, Oaxaca, Mexico. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 10-12. Los Angeles.

Unique glass pendant beads collected in a village in the state of Oaxaca are briefly described and discussed. It is estimated that the beads are heirlooms that probably date back to the seventeenth or the eighteenth century. Two B&W photos and two line drawings. *See also S. Johnson (1975).*

79. Cordry, Donald and Dorothy Cordry

1968 *Mexican Indian Costumes*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Briefly discusses and illustrates some of the antique glass beads that were being worn by native Mexicans between 1935 and 1966. Some of the beads are thought to be heirlooms that date to the late seventeenth or the early eighteenth century.

80. Cottrell, Ronald R.

1968 The Cameron Site, An Oneida Village. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 3. New Berlin.

Colored drawings and brief descriptions of 16 glass bead types recovered from this late sixteenth century site are provided in plate XI. Other reports that deal with beads from the Cameron site include Bennett and Bigford (1968), Bennett and Clark (1978), and Pratt (1961).

81. Davis, Mary L. and Greta Pack

1963 *Mexican Jewelry*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Contains a very brief discussion of the trade beads that are encountered in Mexico, including the glass rod beads of San Pedro Quiatoni, Oaxaca, which are attributed to the sixteenth century. Several trade bead necklaces are illustrated in Plates 42, 45, and 46.

82. Davis, Wayne L.

1971 Analysis of Glass Trade Bead Material from Rocky Mountain House (FcPr-2). *National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report*, No. 159, pp. 123-131. Ottawa.

Date: 1865-1875. The 430 beads recovered from a Hudson's Bay Company post in Alberta are described and discussed. This report is available at the Public Archives of Canada and the Provincial Archives.

83. Davis, Wayne L.

1972 Glass Trade Beads of the Northern Plains – Upper Missouri Region. Unpublished Master's thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary.

Provides a comprehensive guide to the glass trade beads of the Northern Plains, with special attention to the region of the upper Missouri River and the states of North and South Dakota and Nebraska. The time period covered extends from ca. 1700 to 1885. Extensively illustrated, the original in color.

84. Davis, Wayne L.

1973 Time and Space Considerations for Diagnostic Northern Plains Glass Trade Bead Types. In *Historical Archaeology in Northwestern North America*. edited by Ronald M. Getty and Knut R. Fladmark, pp. 3-52. University of Calgary, Archaeological Association, Calgary.

This paper is essentially an abbreviated version of Davis (1972).

85. Davison, Claire c. and R. K. Harris

1974 Chemical Profile of Glass Trade Beads from Archeological Sites in Texas and Oklahoma. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 45, pp. 209-217. Austin.

The results of x-ray fluorescence analysis of 52 glass beads from five eighteenth and early nineteenth century sites are presented. A chemical profile that appears characteristic of the beads is discussed.

86. Deagan, Kathleen A.

1972 Fig Springs: The Mid-Seventeenth Century in North-Central Florida. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 6, pp. 23-46. Lansing.

Date: 1650-1725. Five glass bead types found in an Indian refuse dump are inadequately described. One poor B&W illustration.

87. Deagan, Kathleen A.

1974 Sex, Status and Role in the *Mestizaje* of Spanish Colonial Florida. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Florida, Gainesville.

A small collection of glass beads from an eighteenth century Spanish-Indian domestic site in St. Augustine is analyzed and illustrated.

88. DeJarnette, David L. and A.T. Hansen

1960 The Archeology of the Childersburg Site, Alabama. *Florida State University, Notes in Anthropology*, No. 4. Tallahassee.

Date: 1700-1825. Presents brief descriptions of 55 bead types with dates provided by Arthur Woodward. Good drawings of each type are provided.

89. DeJarnette, David L., E. B. Kurjack and Bennie C. Keel

1973 Archaeological Investigations of the Weiss Reservoir of the Coosa River in Alabama, Part II. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 101-201. University, AL.

Date: pre-1750–1830. Ten glass bead types recovered from three Creek and Cherokee sites in the Weiss Basin are cursorily described and discussed on pp. 182-184.

90. DeOrio, Robert N.

1978 A Preliminary Sequence of the Historic Cayuga Nation Within the Traditional Area, 1600-1740. *William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Newsletter*; Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 2-7. Syracuse.

The time range discussed in this report is divided into six periods, each of which has its diagnostic bead types identified. One table.

91. Dietz, Stephen A.

1976 Echa-Tamal: A Study of Coast Miwok Acculturation. Unpublished Master's thesis. San Francisco State University, San Francisco.

Date: 1817-ca. 1884. Thirty-three types of wound and drawn beads recovered from an "ethnographic village" site in north-central California are analyzed and correlated to Meighan's (n.d.) types. Concise descriptions of bead manufacturing techniques are also presented. Size data are provided in Appendix 5.

92. Doughty, Cecile

1949 Hobby in a Cotton Field. *Hobbies*, Vol. 54, No. 8, pp. 144-145. Chicago.

Date: sixteenth - eighteenth century. Illustrates and very briefly discusses several types of glass trade beads, including a small collection recovered from the site of Ft. Moore, South Carolina.

93. Douglas, Frederic H.

1936 Plains Beads and Beadwork Designs. *Denver Art Museum Leaflet*, Nos. 73-74. Denver.

A general survey of the types of beads, techniques, and designs that were utilized in Plains Indian beadwork. One B&W illustration.

94. Douglas, Frederic H.

1953 Main Types of Sewn Beadwork. *Denver Art Museum Leaflet*, Nos. 118-119. Denver.

A summary of the different types of North American Indian beadwork. Illustrated.

95. Douglas, R.W. and Susan Frank

1972 *A History of Glassmaking*. G.T. Foulis & Co., Oxfordshire.

A description of the development of automatic glass tube drawing in 1917 by Edward Danner. This process permitted the mechanization of drawn bead manufacture.

96. Duffield, Lathel F. and Edward B. Jelks

1961 The Pearson Site. *University of Texas, Archaeology Series*, No. 4. Austin.

Date: 1600-1775. Presents excellent descriptions of the recovered beads and makes a distinction between simple, compound, and complex specimens. Two illustrations.

97. Eels, Myron

1886 Relics in Eastern Oregon. *American Antiquarian*, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 165-166. Chicago.

Discusses glass beads found near Umatilla, Oregon, which Eels thought were made by Indians. He apparently had never seen sandblasted beads before.

98. Eisen, Gustavus A.

1916a The Character of Eye Beads from the Earliest Times to the Present. *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 127. Concord.

A classic study of the history of eye and other fancy beads. Nineteen figures and one color plate.

99. Eisen, Gustavus A.

1916b The Origin of Glass Blowing. *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 134-143. Concord.

One of the basic works on the history of glass bead manufacture from the time of the early Egyptians to the modern period.

100. Eisen, Gustavus A.

1927 *Glass*. William Edwin Rudge, New York.

A very brief discussion of chevron beads and glass vessels made of sections of such beads is presented on pp. 720-732. Illustrated.

101. Eisen, Gustavus A.

1930 Lotus and Melon-Beads. *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 20-43. Concord.

A detailed history and typology of complex-shaped glass beads in the tradition of Eisen's other works. Three plates.

102. Ewers, John C.

1945 Blackfeet Crafts. *Haskell Institute, Indian Handcrafts Pamphlet*, No. 9. Lawrence.

Contains a brief and generalized discussion of the glass beads used by the Blackfeet Indians. Several illustrations.

103. Ewers, John C.

1957 Hair Pipes in Plains Indian Adornment. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* 164, pp. 29-85. Washington.

One section of this report is devoted to seventeenth-century tubular glass beads. One B&W photo.

104. Fairbanks, Charles H.

1956 Archeology of the Funeral Mound, Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. *National Park Service, Archeological Research Series*, No. 3. Washington.

Date: 1685-1716. Very brief descriptions of the beads derived from the Creek Indian occupation of the mound are presented on pp. 35 and 86. One B&W photo of selected bead types.

105. Fairbanks, Charles H.

1962 Excavations at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 41-56. Tallahassee.

Date: 1777-1813. Four bead types recovered from a Historic Creek trash pit are very briefly described.

106. Fairbanks, Charles H.

1968 Early Spanish Colonial Beads. *Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*, Vol. 2, Part 1, pp. 3-21. Raleigh.

Date: sixteenth - early seventeenth century. A detailed study of Florida Cut Crystal, Nueva Cadiz Plain, and Nueva Cadiz Twisted beads. Two B&W illustrations.

107. Fenner, Gloria J.

1963 The Plum Island Site, La Salle County, Illinois. *Reports on Illinois Prehistory: I, Bulletin 4*, pp. 1-105. Urbana.

Date: pre-1680. One round, dark turquoise blue bead with 6(?) white stripes was recovered. One B&W photo.

108. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1937a Indian Glass Trade Beads. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 72-75. Philadelphia. A brief, general survey of trade beads which contains a small drawing of 145 bead types found in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

109. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1937b Indian Trade Bead Standards. *National Archaeological News*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 24-27. Lancaster, PA.

Of little comparative use, but interesting as an example of early attempts to describe all known bead types through the use of charts. Five drawings.

110. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1974a Susquehanna, Iroquois Colored Trade Bead Chart, 1575-1763. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 1. Lancaster, PA.

The 145 bead types recovered from four Indian sites in eastern Pennsylvania are described and illustrated in color in this eight-page pamphlet. Unfortunately, the type of manufacture of the various beads is not provided, thus lessening the value of this reference.

111. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1974b Early Susquehanna Iroquois Colored Trade Bead Chart, 1550. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 3. Lancaster, PA.

This four-page pamphlet describes and illustrates in color approximately 108 bead varieties found at a ca. 1550 site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Has the same drawbacks as Fenstermaker (1974a).

112. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1976a First Northwest Coast Colored Trade Bead Chart. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 6. Lancaster, PA.

This five page pamphlet briefly describes 59 glass and brass beads found at sites near the Columbia River in Washington. Unfortunately, none of the beads are dated, nor is the type of manufacture indicated. One very good color photo.

113. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1976b Mississippi Colored Trade Bead Chart. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 8. Lancaster, PA. Seventy-six glass beads from an Indian site in northeastern Mississippi are simply described in this four page pamphlet. The beads are attributed to “a very early time period.” One color photo.

114. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1976c Northwest Colored Trade Bead Chart No.2. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 9. Lancaster, PA.

Date: 1840-1910. A sample of beads from the Palus burial site on the Snake River in Washington is briefly described in this five-page pamphlet. One good color photo.

115. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1977 Pennsylvania Conoy Colored Trade Bead Chart. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 11. Lancaster, PA.

This five-page booklet describes and illustrates (in color) 21 plain and decorated wound bead types from an unidentified site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Attributed to the Conoy Indians, the specimens are diagnostic of the period from about 1670 to 1760.

116. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

1978 Tennessee Colored Bead Charts. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 13. Lancaster, PA.

Twelve pages of text and five color plates comprise this booklet which presents brief descriptions of numerous drawn and wound bead types found at the Conasoga or Hiwassee old town village site in Polk County, Tennessee. The beads are similar in date to those in the preceding reference.

117. Fenstermaker, G.B. and Alice T. Williams

1979 The Chinese Bead. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 15. Lancaster, PA.

Beads of all types of materials are considered. Information on glass beads is often hidden and difficult to extract but because of the unique nature of the subject matter it is well worth the effort. The very excellent 16 color plates make this the most valuable work on Chinese beads.

118. Ferguson, Alice L.L.

1940 An Ossuary near Piscataway Creek. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 4-18. Menasha.
Date: 1630-1680. Several bead types are very briefly described from this site in Maryland. Two B&W photos.

119. Fielder, George and Roderick Sprague

1974 Test Excavations at the Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cataldo, Idaho, 1973.
University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series, No. 13. Moscow.
Date: 1850-1877. The 25 recovered beads are fully described in Table 1.

120. Fitting, James E.

1975a A Late 17th Century Burial from St. Ignace, Michigan. *Michigan Archaeologist*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 97-103. Ann Arbor.
“A clear glass barrel bead .9 cm long and .9 cm in diameter with a hole .2 cm in diameter” was among the associated artifacts. One B&W photo.

121. Fitting, James E.

1975b A Middle Historic Period Burial from St. Ignace, Michigan. *Michigan Archaeologist*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 105-107. Ann Arbor.
Date: 1670-1760. Among the grave goods were several large dull red and red on blue beads, as well as eight varieties of "seed" beads.

122. Fitting, James E.

1976 Archaeological Excavations at the Marquette Mission Site, St. Ignace, Michigan, in 1972.
Michigan Archaeologist, Vol. 22, Nos. 2-3. Ann Arbor.
Date: 1671-170 I. The site produced 370 drawn beads of simple, compound, and complex construction. Generalized descriptions of these are presented on pp. 184-188. One B&W photograph.

123. Fladmark, Knut R.

1973 The Richardson Ranch Site: A 19th Century Haida House. In *Historical Archaeology in Northwestern North America*, edited by Ronald M. Getty and Knut R. Fladmark, pp. 53-95. University of Calgary, Archaeological Association, Calgary.

Date: 1810-1840. Five bead types are described from this British Columbia site using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. One B&W illustration.

124. Forma, Gary

1972 Michipicoten Archaeology 1971. Unpublished manuscript. Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto.

Date: 1821-1904. The 26 drawn, wound, and mold-pressed bead types recovered from a Hudson's Bay Company post in Ontario are described.

125. Foster, D.R.

1961 Post-Contact Goods from DhRt-2 (Musqueam Site). Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology/Sociology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Date: primarily post-1900. The 21 glass beads recovered from two sites on the Musqueam Indian Reserve in Vancouver, British Columbia, are described. One B&W photo.

126. Fox, Anne A.

1976 Archaeological Investigations at Fort Griffin State Historic Park, Shackelford County, Texas. *Center for Archaeological Research, the University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report*, No. 23. San Antonio.

Date: late nineteenth century. Eight bead types found in soil heaped up by burrowing rodents in a civilian cemetery near Fort Griffin are described on p. 29 and illustrated in Fig. 11.

127. Francis, Peter, Jr.

1979a The Czech Bead Story. *The World of Beads Monograph Series*, No. 2. Lake Placid.

The most complete historical and descriptive work thus far on the beads of Czechoslovakia (Bohemia).

Although filled with undocumented assertions, it is still far ahead of anything else available. Two excellent color plates.

128. Francis, Peter, Jr.

1979b Third World Beadmakers. *The World of Beads Monograph Series*, No. 3. Lake Placid.

Describes modern wound beadmaking in Turkey, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The techniques described are different from those often described for Murano and include winding on a mandrel in the molten glass in the furnace and on a mandrel outside of the furnace. Two B&W photos and 2 excellent color plates.

129. Francis, Peter, Jr.

1979c The Story of Venetian Beads. *The World of Beads Monograph Series*, No. 1. Lake Placid.

A short but well-done history of the Italian bead industry with a description of manufacturing techniques. Two excellent color plates.

130. Francis, Peter, Jr.

1979d A Short Dictionary of Bead Terms and Types. *The World of Beads Monograph Series*, No. 4. Lake Placid.

The most extensive dictionary of bead terminology compiled to date. European and African terms seem to be taken in preference to North American terminology. The attribution of terms to the first user is spotty and not always accurate but still a useful addition.

131. Freestone, James B.

1974 Trade Beads of the Northwest. *Desert Magazine*, Vol. 37, No. 3, March, pp. 12-15, 36-39. Palm Desert, CA.

An article for those who know little about trade beads in northwestern America. Eight color photographs.

132. French, Diana E.

1975 Description of Eight Glass Beads from the Nakina River, Northwestern B.C. Unpublished manuscript. Archaeological Sites Advisory Board of British Columbia, Victoria.

Date: 1870s-1890s. Presents thorough descriptions of the drawn and wound beads recovered from test excavations at T'latenkaxo, a stratified Inland Tlingit village. The beads are classified using the Kidds' (1970) system. One good B&W photo.

133. Funk, Robert E.

1963 Review of "Oneida Iroquois Glass Trade Bead Sequence, 1585-1745," by Peter P. Pratt. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 65, No. 2, p. 418. Menasha.

This review points out the flaws in Pratt's (1961) report. See also Witthoft (1963).

134. Futer, Arthur A.

1959 The Strickler Site. In *Susquehannock Miscellany*, edited by John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey, III, pp. 136-147. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Date: 1650-1675. A cursory discussion of the glass beads recovered from an Indian cemetery in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is presented on p. 139.

135. Gallagher, Orvoell R. and Louis H. Powell

1953 Time Perspective in Plains Indian Beaded Art. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 55, No. 4, pp. 609-613. Menasha.

A preliminary description of a method for determining the relative age and probable tribal origin of undocumented bead-decorated objects from the North Central Plains area.

136. Galloway, Gene

1978 A Pre-Civil War Catlinite Pipe and Associated Trade Material from Southeastern Wyoming. *Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly*, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 2-6. Chadron, NE.

A burial assemblage from Albany County, Wyoming, containing a "half cupful of glass beads [410]. Half the volume made up of 'pony beads'." Eleven varieties of drawn and wound beads dating ca. 1845. One B&W photo.

137. Garth, Thomas R.

1952 Archeological Excavations at Fort Walla Walla. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 27-50. Seattle.

Fort Walla Walla or Fort Nez Perce was occupied continuously from 1818 to the time of excavation. Most beads recovered were blue or white seed beads plus green, red, and black. Blue, white, and green faceted beads and round wound beads in blue and blue-green were also reported.

138. Gehr, Keith D.

1975 The Bay View Cannery - Skamokawa Village Site. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 121-138. Moscow.

Date: ca. 1795-1860. Two blown beads and approximately 50 drawn and wound beads were recovered from an aboriginal occupation site and associated burial in southwestern Washington. The majority of the specimens are described using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. One line drawing of the blown and faceted bead types.

139. Gibson, Robert O.

1975 A Preliminary Analysis of Beads from San Buenaventura Mission (VEN-87). In *3500 Years on One City Block*, edited by Roberta S. Greenwood, pp. 43-81. Redevelopment Agency, City of San Buenaventura, CA.

Date: 2000 B.C. - post A.D. 1870. This report presents detailed descriptions of the 91 glass, 1 metal (lead), 2 stone, and 17 shell bead types that were recovered from the mission in 1974. A preliminary chronology for the beads has been worked out and they are assigned to one or more of the seven periods into which the total date range is divided. Two tables and three figures, one of which depicts the southern California historic bead sequence.

140. Gibson, Robert O.

1976 A Study of Beads and Ornaments from the San Buenaventura Mission Site (VEN-87). In *The Changing Faces of Main Street*, edited by Roberta S. Greenwood, pp. 77-166. Redevelopment Agency, City of San Buenaventura, CA.

A revised and expanded version of Gibson (1975) which incorporates the beads that were recovered from the site in 1975. Eight line drawings, six tables, one graph, and one diagram.

141. Gibson, Stanford

1973 An Unusual Blue Star Bead. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 11-12. New Berlin.

Date: 1637-1640. A fragment of an exceptionally large (4.0 cm long by 2.67 cm diameter) chevron bead from the Marshall site is described, illustrated, and compared to the “standard” size chevrons from several other Oneida Iroquois sites in central New York state. The ends of the bead exhibit ground facets; the color scheme (from outside to inside) is blue/white/red/white/blue/clear.

142. Gil, Carol A. Bowdoin

1977 Native North American Seed Beading Techniques: Pt. I, Woven Items. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 42-51. Los Angeles.

Presents a concise overview of the various techniques used in making woven bead work. Profusely illustrated in color and B&W. *See also* Lessard (1978).

143. Gill, George W.

1976 Two Mummies from the Pitchfork Rock Shelter in Northwestern Wyoming. *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 21, No. 74, pp. 301-310. Lincoln.

Two protohistoric burials produced blue, white, and purple necklace beads and numerous embroidery beads in several colors. Some of the necklace beads are illustrated.

144. Gilmore, Kathleen K.

1969 The San Xavier Missions: A Study in Historical Site Identification. *Texas State Building Commission, Archeological Program Report*, No. 16. Austin.

Date: 1746-1755. Twelve glass bead “styles” recovered from several burials associated with one of the San Xavier missions are well described on pp. 96-100. Fig. 9 shows eight of the bead styles magnified six times.

145. Gilmore, Kathleen K.

1973 The Keeran Site: The Probable Site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis in Texas. *Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist Reports*, No. 24. Austin.

Date: 1684-1726. Two drawn bead types were recovered from the site of a French colony (1684-1690) and a Spanish presidio (1722-1726). The beads are described on p. 44 and illustrated in Fig. 25.

146. Goggin, John M.

n.d. Spanish Trade Beads and Pendants. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

This paper, represented only by the introduction and first chapter, discusses Nueva Cadiz Plain, Nueva Cadiz Twisted, and Florida Cut Crystal beads. Unfortunately, the data are sadly out of date. *See* Fairbanks (1968).

147. Good, Mary Elizabeth

1972 Guebert Site: An 18th Century, Historic Kaskaskia Indian Village in Randolph County, Illinois. *Central States Archaeological Societies, Memoir No.2*. Wood River, IL.

This is one of the most complete and detailed reports on beads in print. The 38 pages of text dealing with beads contain general comments, manufacturing techniques, comparative collection sources, terminology, and detailed descriptions of 174 types, plus four excellent color plates. Each bead description includes the type number, number of specimens, Munsell color designation, shape, technique of manufacture, diaphaneity, and comparative sites. In spite of the title, the beads date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

148. Good, Mary Elizabeth

1976 Glass Beads from the First Hermitage. In "An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the First Hermitage," edited by Samuel D. Smith. *Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Research Series*, No. 2, pp. 237-48. Nashville.

Date: 1804-1856. The site of Andrew Jackson's early farm produced 23 glass bead types (12 drawn and 11 wound) which, despite the lack of any measurements, are well described. One fair B&W photograph.

149. Grabert, Garland F.

1968 The Astor Fort Okanogan. *University of Washington, Reports in Archaeology*, No. 2. Seattle.

Date: 1811-ca. 1831. Describes and discusses 25 bead types. One B&W photo.

150. Graham, Robert and Charles F. Wray

1961 The Percentage of Recovery in Salvaging Beads from Disturbed Burials. *New York State Archaeological Association Bulletin* 23, pp. 13-16. Perry.

Discusses an experiment to increase the artifact yield of burials by screening the fill of graves after careful excavation. Also provides a brief list of the beads recovered from a pre-1687 Seneca Indian grave.

151. Grand Rapids Public Museum

1977 Beads: Their Use by Upper Great Lakes Indians. *Grand Rapids Public Museum Publication*, No. 3. Grand Rapids.

Of the four articles contained in this handsomely produced publication, two are pertinent to the study of glass trade beads. "Beads in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in Acculturation" by David A. Armour is an excellent historical study of the ethnographic use of beads in the investigation area. Adding to the article's usefulness are maps, appropriate photographs, and drawings of beading techniques. The other article, "Glass Bead Manufacturing Techniques" by Mary Elizabeth Good, is a concise summary of the state of our knowledge on the subject in 1977. The text is accompanied by abundant photographs and drawings.

152. Granger, Joseph

1976 The Orchid Site, Area B, Fort Erie, Ontario. *New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, No. 67, pp. 1-39. Ann Arbor.

Date: 1590-1675. Red and blue beads of five types were found with two Indian burials. Some of the blue specimens were inset in a shell gorget.

153. Greenman, Emerson F.

1951 Old Birch Island Cemetery and the Early Historic Trade Route, Georgian Bay, Ontario.
Occasional Contributions from the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan, No. 11. Ann Arbor.

Date: ca. 1670-1800. A large collection of beads is discussed on pp. 47-55. Five B&W figures and one color plate.

154. Greenwood, Roberta S. and Robert O. Browne

1969 A Coastal Chumash Village: Excavation of Shisholop, Ventura County, California. *Memoirs of the Southern California Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 8. Los Angeles.

Date: ca. 1782-1805, and modern. The 172 trade beads recovered from the site in 1965 and 1967 are “grouped primarily by color, with some description of size and shape.”

155. Greer, John W.

1967 A Description of the Stratigraphy, Features and Artifacts from an Archeological Excavation at the Alamo. *Texas State Building Commission, Archeological Program Report*, No. 3. Austin.

Date: ca. 1740-1813. Five glass bead types are well described on pp. 54-55 using the classification system developed by Harris and others (1965). One B&W photo.

156. Gregory, Hiram A. and Clarence H. Webb

1965 European Trade Beads from Six Sites in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 18, No. 3, Part 2, pp. 15-44. Gainesville.

Date: 1714-1820. This important reference contains detailed descriptions of numerous bead types recovered from six Indian village sites in northwestern Louisiana. Drawings of all types are provided.

157. Griffin, John W. and Hale G. Smith

1948 The Goodnow Mound, Highlands County, Florida. *Florida Park Service, Contributions to the Archeology of Florida*, No. 1. Tallahassee.

Date: 1530-1700. Presents a good discussion of the glass, metal, and amber beads found at the site. Two B&W photos.

158. Grimm, Jacob L.

1970 Archaeological Investigation of Fort Ligonier, 1960-1965. *Annals of Carnegie Museum*, Vol. 42. Pittsburgh.

Date: 1758-1766. The site of this British fort in western Pennsylvania produced 11 bead types which are briefly described on pp. 49-50. One B&W photo.

159. Griswold, Gillett

1970 Aboriginal Patterns of Trade Between the Columbia Basin and the Northern Plains. *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 11, Nos. 2-3, pp. 196. Missoula.

Presents ethnohistorical material pertaining to the beads that were traded across the Rocky Mountains. Limited to the observations of Lewis and Clark and Maximilian. One B&W photo of some early-nineteenth-century Northwest trade beads.

160. Grosso, Gerald H.

1977 Trade Beads from Ozette Village Site (45CA24B70): Preliminary Analysis. Paper presented at the 30th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Victoria.

Date: late eighteenth - early twentieth centuries. This paper describes and discusses the ca. 1,600 glass beads that were recovered from a Makah village site on the northwest coast of Washington. The specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970).

161. Grosso, Gerald H.

1978 European Goods on the Northwest Coast ca. A.D. 900: Why Not? Paper presented at the 31st Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Pullman.

The author speculates that a chevron bead found at the Ozette Village site on the Pacific coast of Washington was in the hands of the “village residents some 500 years ago, arriving from Europe as part of a longstanding transpacific movement of goods (and people).”

162. Haldeman, S.S.

1878 On a Polychrome Bead from Florida. *Smithsonian Institution Annual Report for 1877*. pp. 302-305. Washington.

Briefly discusses chevron beads found in North America and elsewhere, as well as Cornaline d'Aleppo beads and their distribution. Two cuts of chevron beads.

163. Haldeman, S.S.

1879 Beads. *Report upon United States Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian*, Vol. 7, pp. 263-271. Washington.

Describes and discusses 20 types of glass beads and 17 types of copper, stone, and shell beads recovered from Dos Pueblos, and La Patera, two sites located near Santa Barbara, California. Two plates.

164. Hammesfahr, James E. and Clair L. Strong

1968 *Creative Glass Blowing*. W.H. Freeman, San Francisco.

A contemporary method of making wound beads is described and illustrated on pp. 64-65.

165. Hanson, Lee H., Jr. and Dick Ping Hsu

1975 Casemates and Cannonballs. National Park Service, *Publications in Archeology*, No. 14. Washington.

Date: 1758-1781. The excavations at Fort Stanwix in Rome, New York, produced 318 glass beads which are well described using Stone's (1971) classification system. Several beads are illustrated in Fig. 52.

166. Harper, Loyd et al.

1967 Ornaments. In "The Gilbert Site," edited by Edward B. Jelks, pp. 87-104. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 37. Dallas.

Date: 1740-1770. Provides detailed descriptions of 51 glass bead types excavated at an Indian village site in Rains County, Texas. One photo of selected bead types.

167. Harrington, John P.

1928 Exploration of the Burton Mound at Santa Barbara, California. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Annual Report*, No. 44, pp. 23-168. Washington.

Date: pre-1820. Descriptions of the glass trade beads recovered from the Burton burial mound are presented on pp. 167-168.

168. Harris, Elizabeth J. and Robert K. Liu

1979 Identification: Mold-made (?) Glass Beads from Ecuador/Peru. *Ornament*, Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 60. Los Angeles.

A suggestion of how a specific type of mold-made bead is manufactured and the results of experiments to duplicate the suggested process.

169. Harris, R. King and Inus M. Harris

1967 Trade Beads, Projectile Points, and Knives. In *A Pilot Study of Wichita Indian Archeology and Ethnohistory*, edited by Robert E. Bell et al., pp. 129-158. Southern Methodist University, Anthropology Research Center, Dallas.

Date: 1700-1850. This is a very valuable reference which describes in detail 184 glass bead types from 23 archaeological sites in Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. A chronology for the majority of the types has been worked out and they are assigned to one or more of five periods into which the entire 1700-1850 range is divided. Every bead type is illustrated in Figs. 52-53.

170. Harris, R. King and Inus M. Harris

1974 Glass Beads. In "Mission Rosario: Archeological Investigations 1973," by Kathleen Gilmore, pp. 69-71. *Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Historic Sites and Restoration Branch, Archeological Report*, No. 14, Part 1. Austin.

Date: 1754-1808. Fourteen drawn glass bead types, as well as several coral and jet beads, are described. One B&W photo.

171. Harris, R. King et al.

1965 A Preliminary Archeological and Documentary Study of the Womack Site, Lamar County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 36, pp. 287-363. Austin.

Date: ca. 1700-1740. Fifty-six bead types recovered from an Indian village are well described. Each type is illustrated.

172. Harrison, A. M.

1878 Colored Bead Dug from a Mound at the Extreme North End of Black Hammock, Three Miles West of Mosquito Inlet, Eastern Coast of Florida. *Smithsonian Institution Annual Report for 1877*, p. 305. Washington.

A very brief article on a chevron bead found in a burial mound.

173. Harrison, William M.

1965 Mikiw: A Coastal Chumash Village. *University of California, Archaeological Survey Annual Report*, Vol. 7, pp. 91-178. Los Angeles.

Date: 1542-ca. 1840. This report presents cursory descriptions of five glass bead types of several varieties, as well as numerous types of shell, bone, and stone beads. Illustrated.

174. Hartley, Florence

1861 *The Ladies' Hand Book of Fancy and Ornamental Work*. J.W. Bradley, Philadelphia.
Contains a descriptive list of items that were being made from glass beads during the mid-nineteenth century. Several editions and publishers.

175. Hartley, John D.

1975 Kaw Reservoir - The Northern Section. *Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report*, No. 30. Norman.

The Bryson site, a large protohistoric Wichita village, yielded eight types of necklace and “garter” beads which are classified using Harris and Harris (1967). Plate 7 illustrates the various types. *See also* Hartley and Miller (1977).

176. Hartley, John D. and A.F. Miller

1977 Archaeological Investigations at the Bryson-Paddock Site: An Early Contact Period Site on the Southern Plains. *Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report*, No. 32. Norman.

Date: 1660-1760. Eight necklace and eight “garter” bead types were uncovered at a village site attributed to the Wichita Indians. Each type is illustrated in Fig. 12. *See also* Hartley (1975).

177. Hayes, Charles F., III

1965 The Orringh Stone Tavern and Three Seneca Sites of the Late Historic Period. *Research Records of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences*, No. 12. Rochester.

Attributed to the late eighteenth century, the four sites produced 12 glass bead types all but three of which are of sizes and shapes such as were commonly used in embroidery. The specimens are briefly described and discussed in the burial descriptions, the glass artifact section, and Table 1. Plate 10 illustrates some of the specimens.

178. Heisey, Henry W. and J. Paul Witmer

1962 Of Historic Susquehannock Cemeteries. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 32, Nos. 3-4, pp. 99-130. Harrisburg.

This report describes the beads recovered from the Blue Rock cemetery (1575-1595) and the Strickler site (1640-1675) in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, the reader must consult Kinsey (1960) for the descriptions of several types mentioned in this report. One line drawing of several distinctive types is provided.

179. Heldman, Donald P.

1973 Archaeological Investigations of Fort Toulouse: 1972-73. Unpublished manuscript. Alabama Historical Commission / National Park Service, Washington.

Date: 1717-1763. Among the excavated French trade goods were four glass bead types. One B&W photograph.

180. Heldman, Donald P.

1977 Excavations at Fort Michilimackinac, 1976: The Southeast and South Southeast Row Houses. *Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Archaeological Completion Report Series, No. 1.* Mackinac Island.

Date: ca. 1730-1781. Twenty-nine varieties of necklace beads and 32 varieties of seed beads are identified using Stone (1974). A section of a beaded rosary chain is illustrated.

181. Heldman, Donald P.

1978 Excavations at Fort Michilimackinac, 1977: House One of the South Southeast Row Houses. *Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Archaeological Completion Report Series, No.2.* Mackinac Island.

Date: ca. 1730-1781. The excavations produced nine varieties of necklace beads, 22 varieties of seed beads (including wampum), and one type of rosary bead. The specimens are identified using Stone's (1974) classification system.

182. Hendron, J.W.

1941 Beads from Old Fort Laramie. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Fort Laramie, WY.

Date: 1840-1890. Describes 35 types in tabular form. The analysis is derived in part from comments by Arthur Woodward.

183. Herrick, Ruth

1958 A Report on the Ada Site, Kent County, Michigan. *Michigan Archaeologist*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 127. Ann Arbor.

Date: 1800-1850. Twenty varieties of glass and shell beads found associated with Indian burials are described. Two B&W photos.

184. Herskovitz, Robert M.

1978 Fort Bowie Material Culture. *Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona*. No. 31. Tucson.

Date: 1862-1894. The 13 monochrome beads recovered from an United States Army post in Apache Pass, Arizona, are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). The majority are of sizes and shapes such as were commonly used in embroidery.

185. Hesse, Franklin J.

1975 The Egli and Lord Sites: The Historic Component - "Unadilla" 1753-1778. *New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, No. 63, pp. 14-31. Ann Arbor.

Round opalescent; round white with red on blue stripes; round, translucent red; faceted blue; white tubular; and white seed beads were salvaged from the Indian village of Unadilla (1753-1778) in Sidney, New York. One B&W photo.

186. Heye, George G. and George H. Pepper

1915 Exploration of a Munsee Cemetery near Montague, New Jersey. *Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, Vol. 2, No.1. New York.

Date: pre-1750. Presents very poor descriptions of the "corn kernel" beads which were recovered from the site. One drawing.

187. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1972 Fort Vancouver Excavations - I, 1845 Bakery and Wash House. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: 1841-1860. The 21 recovered bead types are described in Table 6. Unfortunately, specific bead shapes are not indicated. Detailed measurements of the beads are presented in Appendix II. One decorated bead is illustrated in Fig. 20.

188. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1973a Fort Vancouver Excavations - III, 1845 Harness Shop. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: 1845-1860. Descriptions of the 28 recovered glass bead types are presented in Tables 9 and 10. Again, specific bead shapes are not indicated. The measurements of the specimens are listed in Appendix II. Two faceted bead types are shown in Fig. 7.

187. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1973b Fort Vancouver Excavations - IV, Chief Factor's House and Kitchen. Unpublished manuscript.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, W A.

Date: 1837-1860. Table 17 presents descriptions of the 610 recovered beads. Once again, shape designations are lacking. Detailed bead measurement are provided in Appendix II.

190. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1974a Fort Vancouver Excavations - VI, Sales Shop and Powder Magazine. Unpublished manuscript.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, W A.

Date: ca. 1830-1860. Approximately 64 glass bead types are described in tabular form.

191. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1974b Fort Vancouver Excavations - VIII, Fur Store. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: ca. 1834-1843/44. The 54,330 recovered glass beads are thoroughly described on pp. 56-120 using the "FOVA bead variety" classification system. The bead section also contains a lengthy discussion of postulated bead size populations, an illustrated survey of bead manufacturing techniques, and a critical evaluation of Kidd and Kidd (1970). Eight tables and 44 figures (primarily graphs).

192. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1975 Fort Vancouver Excavations - IX, Indian Trade Store. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: 1843/44-1853. A total of 15,172 glass beads was recovered from the store site. These are thoroughly described on pp. 57-77. One decorated bead is illustrated in Fig. 11.

193. Hofman, Jack L.

1974a The Hodge Site, Cu-40: A Late Prehistoric Site on the Southern Plains. In "Reports of the Arkla Salvage Project." *Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Contract Archaeology Series*, No. 1, pp. 22-68. Norman.

Among the historical material recovered from the site is a "translucent ruby-red, faceted glass bead." It is attributed to the late nineteenth - early twentieth century. One poor B&W photograph.

194. Hofman, Jack L.

1974b Native Made Ceramics and Historic Artifacts from Tucker's Knob. In "Reports of the Arkla Salvage Project." *Oklahoma Archaeological Survey. Contract Archaeology Series*. No. 1, pp. 237-243. Norman.

Date: 1830-1900. A translucent blue, multi-faceted, barrel-shaped bead was among the artifacts excavated at the Tucker's Knob site in eastern Oklahoma. One poor B&W illustration.

195. Holland, C.G.

1974 A Mid-Eighteenth Century Indian Village on the Chattahoochee River. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 31-46. Gainesville.

Date: 1735-1750. Contains poor descriptions of the five recovered beads. One B&W illustration.

196. Howard, Donald M.

1972a Archaeological Investigation at Mission Nuestra Senora de La Soledad, MNT-233 - Monterey County, California. *Monterey County Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 1, No.3, pp. 1-10. Carmel.

Date: 1820-1840. Chart 1 inadequately describes nine wound and drawn bead types.

197. Howard, Donald M.

1972b Excavations at Tes-haya: The Indian Rancheria at Mission San Antonio de Padua (Mnt-100). *Monterey County Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 1-11. Carmel.

Date: 1780-1845. Fifteen beads of drawn and wound manufacture include seed, pony, round, faceted, and oval varieties. Detailed analysis by R. Sprague. One good B&W photograph.

198. Howard, Donald M.

1973 The Archaeology of the Uriah Ray Rockshelter No. 1. (Mnt-483). *Monterey County Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 1-11. Carmel.

Three Cornaline d'Aleppo seed beads described by R. Sprague are interpreted by the author as resulting from the Don Gaspar de Portola expedition of 1769-1770.

199. Howard, James H.

1968 Archeological Investigations at the Spawn Mound, 39LK201, Lake County, South Dakota. *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 13, No. 40, pp. 132-145. Lincoln.

Date: 1800-1850. A black necklace bead decorated with a white, ribbon like design was found in association with two Dakota bundle burials. One B&W photo.

200. Howard, James H. and Robert D. Gant

1966 Report of the Archeological Salvage Investigations in the Gavin's Point Reservoir Area, Lewis and Clark Lake, Nebraska and South Dakota, 1963 and 1964. *Archeological Studies Circular*, No. 11. South Dakota Museum, Vermillion.

Date: pre-1850. The glass beads found with several historic Ponca burials at the Niobrara Railroad Bridge site (25KX207) are superficially described on pp. 25-26 and illustrated in Plate 26.

201. Hsu, Dick Ping

1969 The Arthur Patterson Site: A Mid-Nineteenth Century Site, San Jacinto County, Texas. *Texas State Building Commission, Archeological Survey Report*, No. 5. Austin.

Date: ca. 1840-1870. Ten bead types of 72 varieties are described in detail. Bead manufacturing techniques are also discussed. One poor color photo.

202. Hunt, W. Ben and J.F. Burshears

1951 *American Indian Beadwork*. Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

This book describes beadwork methodology. Profusely illustrated in color and B&W.

203. Hurt, Wesley R., Jr.

1959 Report of the Investigations of the Rosa Site, 39PO3, Potter County, South Dakota, 1957. *Archaeological Studies Circular*, No. 9. South Dakota Archaeological Commission, Pierre.

Five beads were analyzed by Kenneth Kidd as dating in the East from 1625 to 1875. The occupation of the site is dated by Hurt as "perhaps after A.D. 1740."

204. Hurt, Wesley R., Jr. et al.

1962 Report of the Investigations of the Four Bear Site, 39DW2, Dewey County, South Dakota. *W.H. Over Museum, State University of South Dakota, Archaeological Studies Circular*, No. 10. Vermillion.

Date: late eighteenth - early nineteenth century. Nine bead types recovered from an Arikara village are poorly described on pp. 81-84. One poor B&W photo.

205. Jaffee, Howard

1976 Preliminary Report on a Midden Mound and Burial Mound of the Boynton Mound Complex (8/PB56). *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 145-152. Gainesville.

Date: ca. sixteenth century. A superficial discussion of the glass and silver beads excavated from an Indian site near Boynton Beach, Florida, is presented on p. 151. Illustrated.

206. Jeancon, Jean Allard and Frederic H. Douglas

1930 North American Plains Indians Hide Dressing and Bead Sewing Techniques. *Denver Art Museum Leaflet*, No. 2. Denver.

The uses of several bead categories in Plains Indian beadwork are enumerated. Illustrated.

207. Jelks, Edward B.

1973 Archaeological Explorations at Signal Hill, Newfoundland, 1965/1966. *Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History*, No.7. Ottawa.

Date: early nineteenth century. A wrist rosary of eye beads and two loose beads from a military site are described on p. 86.

208. Jenkins, Michael

1975 Glass Trade Beads in Alaska. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 23-26. Los Angeles.

A profusely illustrated but rather elementary overview of the beads that were traded to the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska.

209. Jennings, Jesse D.

1941 Chickasaw and Earlier Indian Cultures of Northeast Mississippi. *Journal of Mississippi History*, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 155-226. Jackson.

Date: pre-1725. Briefly describes and discusses several bead types recovered from various sites in northeastern Mississippi. Comparisons are made with the beads mentioned in Bushnell (1937). One poor B&W photo.

210. Jensen, Harald P., Jr.

1968 Coral Snake Mound (X16SA48). *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 39, pp. 9-44. Dallas.

Date: ca. 1740. Two small, tubular, translucent, dark blue beads with rounded ends were found in a Marksville culture burial mound in Sabine Parish, Louisiana. One B&W photo.

211. Johnson, Edward E.

1975 Notes from a Bead Buying Trip to Europe. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 30. Los Angeles.

This article contains a brief but informative description of how contemporary “mosaic” beads are made in Italy.

212. Johnson, Jerald J.

1967 The Archeology of the Camanche Reservoir Locality, California. *Sacramento Anthropological Society Paper*, No. 6. Sacramento.

Of the 17 sites that were investigated, 7 produced glass beads. Only color and size data are provided.

213. Johnson, Judi

1977a The Frost Trade Bead Collection. *Living Museum*, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 434-436. Springfield.

A more thorough discussion of the important Dan Frost Bead Collection at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, than that presented in Ridgely (1958). Three B&W photos.

214. Johnson, Judi

1977b The Manufacture of Glass Beads. *Living Museum*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 448-450. Springfield.

Presents skimpy descriptions of some of the methods utilized in the manufacture of glass beads. Some of the drawings and suggested techniques (which are presented as fact rather than theory) are taken without acknowledgement from several sources, especially Ross (1974).

215. Johnson, Judi

1978-79 Beads: Upper Great Lakes Indians. *Living Museum*, Vol. 41, No.1, pp. 11-12. Springfield.

This article presents a brief commentary on the exhibit “Beads: Their Use by Upper Great Lakes Indians” which was prepared by the Grand Rapids Public Museum (1977) and the Cranbrook Academy of Art/Museum.

216. Johnson, Stephen C.

1975 The Intriguing Mystery of the Quiatoni Beads. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 13-16. Los Angeles.

This article presents a good, concise discussion of the distinctive glass pendant beads encountered in the village of San Pedro Quiatoni in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. The beads are believed to be of sixteenth-century origin. Six B&W photos. *See also* Cordry (1975).

217. J.P.B.

1856 Venetian Glass – How They Made Beads. *Scientific American*, Vol. 11, No. 40, p. 315. New York.

Presents a very concise description of contemporary glass beadmaking in Venice.

218. Jury, Wilfred and Elsie M. Jury

1955 St. Louis: Huron Village and Jesuit Mission Site. *University of Western Ontario, Museum of Indian Archeology, Bulletin 10*. London, Ontario.

Date: ca. 1600-1650. Brief descriptions of 45 glass beads are provided on pp. 37-38.

219. Kardas, Susan

1970 1969 Excavations at the Kanaka Village Site, Fort Vancouver, Washington. Unpublished manuscript. Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

Date: ca. 1825-1860. The beads recovered from a village occupied by employees of the Hudson's Bay Company are briefly described on pp. 28, 46-47, and 77. Two B&W photos (pp. 59 and 71).

220. Karklins, Karlis

1967 European Trade Beads in Florida. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 20, Nos. 3-4, pp. 164-169. Tallahassee.

Contains a collection of brief historical narratives which mention glass trade beads in Florida during the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries.

221. Karklins, Karlis

1971a An Analysis of the Beads Recovered from Five National Historic Sites. *National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report Series*, No. 37. Ottawa.

Presents detailed descriptions of the beads recovered from Yuquot, British Columbia (ca. 1760-1890); Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick (1751-1780); Peter Pond National Historic Site, Saskatchewan (1776-1780); Coteau du Lac, Quebec (ca. 1625-1880); and Fort Lennox, Quebec (nineteenth - twentieth century). Six B&W illustrations. This report is available at the Public Archives of Canada and the Provincial Archives.

222. Karklins, Karlis

1971b Munsell/Color Harmony Manual Equivalent Table. *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 7. Ottawa.

Provides the equivalent Munsell Color Company codes for the Color Harmony Manual colors used by the Kidds (1970) in their bead classification system.

223. Karklins, Karlis

1973 The Beads from Fort William, 1968-1973. Unpublished manuscript. Old Fort William Historical Park, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Date: 1803-1878. The site produced one ceramic bead and 34 types of wound, drawn, and mold-pressed glass beads which are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970).

224. Karklins, Karlis

1974a Additional Notes on the Philip Mound, Polk County, Florida. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 1-8. Gainesville.

Date: ca. 1600-1700. This report provides detailed descriptions of 15 glass bead types. It supplements Benson (1967). One B&W illustration.

225. Karklins, Karlis

1974b Seventeenth Century Dutch Beads. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 8, pp. 64-82. Columbia, SC. Presents a brief but comprehensive history of the Dutch bead industry, followed by a thorough analysis of the 226 glass and four non-glass bead types recovered from ten sites in The Netherlands by the late W.G.N. van der Sleen. The text is accompanied by a map of The Netherlands which shows the locations of sites producing seventeenth-century beads and the factories that may have made them.

226. Karklins, Karlis

1977 Beads from the Fort at Coteau-du-Lac, Quebec. *History and Archaeology*, Vol. 15, pp. 65-87. Ottawa.

Describes and discusses nine types of glass necklace beads, one plastic bead, and a lesser rosary. The beads span the period from the seventeenth century to the twentieth century.

227. Karklins, Karlis

1978 The Beads from Fort Lennox, Quebec. *History and Archaeology*, Vol. 20, pp. 199-210. Ottawa. The site, a British military installation, produced four wound bead types, one wooden bead, and a nearly complete beaded garniture. Dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two B&W photographs.

228. Karklins, Karlis

1979 Nottingham House: The Hudson's Bay Company in Athabasca, 1802-1806. Unpublished Master's thesis. University of Idaho, Moscow.

The site of a fur trade post In northeastern Alberta produced 34 types of drawn and wound beads which are thoroughly analyzed, and illustrated in two B&W photographs. Historical size groups for most of the beads are postulated in the discussion and conclusions section.

229. Karklins, Karlis and Roderick Sprague

1972 Glass Trade Beads in North America: An Annotated Bibliography. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 6, pp. 87-101. Lansing.

The basis for the present bibliography.

230. Kay, Marvin

1968 Two Historic Indian Burials from an Open Site, 23AD95, Adair County, Missouri. *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 13, No. 40, pp. 103-115. Lincoln.

Date: ca. 1785-1809. "White porcelain seed beads and faceted brown glass seed beads" were associated with one of the burials. One crude line drawing.

231. Keel, Bennie C.

1976 *Cherokee Archaeology: A Study of the Appalachian Summit*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

At the Tuckasegee site, Jackson County, North Carolina, 26 glass beads of 7 types were found on the floor of a burned Cherokee structure dating to the seventeenth or the eighteenth century.

232. Kehoe, Alice B.

1978 Francois' House: An Early Fur Trade Post on the Saskatchewan River. *Pastlog*, No.2. Regina. Wound and drawn beads of various types were recovered from Francois' House (independent; 1768-1773) and the probable site of Fort Nipawi (H.B.Co.; 1793-1795). The specimens are classified using the system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two B&W photos.

233. Kent, Barry C.

1970 An Unusual Cache from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 185-193. Salt Lake City.

Date: 1700-1760. Approximately 5,000 glass beads representing 7 types were found in a leather pouch cache. One illustration.

234. Kenyon, Walter A.

1965 The "Old House" at Albany. *The Beaver*, Outfit 296, Autumn, pp. 48-52. Winnipeg.

Date: 1679-1721. Although no descriptions are provided, some of the beads found at this site in Ontario are illustrated.

235. Kidd, Kenneth E.

1949 *The Excavation of Ste Marie I*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Date: 1639-1649. Presents brief descriptions of 93 glass and bone beads from this Ontario site. One line drawing.

236. Kidd, Kenneth E.

1953 The Excavation and Historical Identification of a Huron Ossuary. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 359-379. Salt Lake City.

Date: 1636. Contains brief descriptions of the beads recovered from an ossuary in Ontario. One B&W photo.

237. Kidd, Kenneth E.

1954 Glass Trade Beads from Dutch Hollow. In "Dutch Hollow, an Early Historic Period Seneca Site in Livingston County, New York," edited by William A. Ritchie, pp. 38-43. *Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association*, Vol. 13, No. 1. Albany. Also issued as *Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Research Records*, No. 10.

Date: 1590-1615. Provides descriptions of several distinctive bead types recovered from a Seneca cemetery. Four poor B&W photos.

238. Kidd, Kenneth E.

1979 Glass Bead-Making from the Middle Ages to the Early 19th Century. *History and Archaeology*, No. 30. Ottawa.

A description of beadmaking in general and specifically in Venice and Murano plus the history of the industry in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, the Low Countries, Czechoslovakia, England, Sweden, and "America." Also has sections on nomenclature, terminology, and a list of important dates. Eight historic B&W illustrations.

239. Kidd, Kenneth E. and Martha A. Kidd

1970 A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists. *Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History*, No.1, pp. 45-89. Ottawa.

A classification system for drawn and wound beads. Bead types are designated using a number and letter code, the use of which could greatly facilitate future inter-site comparisons of bead assemblages. Each recorded type is illustrated in color. For some criticisms, see Sprague (1971).

240. Kidd, Robert S.

1965 The Alderdale Archaeological Project. Unpublished manuscript. Washington State Highway Commission/University of Washington, Seattle.

Discusses a collection of beads (practically all of which are seed beads) from a site in south-central Washington.

241. Kidd, Robert S.

1970 Fort George and the Early Fur Trade in Alberta. *Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, Publication No. 2*. Edmonton.

Date: 1792-ca. 1800. Provides detailed descriptions of the glass beads recovered from this North West Company post. Two B&W photos.

242. Kinietz, W. Vernon

1940 The Indians of the Western Great Lakes: 1615-1760. *Occasional Contributions from the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan*, No. 10. Ann Arbor.

Contains several scattered and very brief references concerning the use of beads as ornaments, trade items, grave goods, etc.

243. Kinsey, W. Fred, III

1960 Additional Notes on the Albert Ibaugh Site. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 30, Nos. 3-4, pp. 81-105. Gettysburg.

Date: 1600-1625. Twelve bead types are described. One B&W photo.

244. Knight, Edward H.

1876 *American Mechanical Dictionary*, Vol. 1. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston.

A brief, general discussion of beads and glass bead manufacturing techniques is presented under the headings "Bead" and "Bead-furnace."

245. Krause, Richard A.

1972 The Leavenworth Site: Archaeology of an Historic Arikara Community. *University of Kansas, Publications in Anthropology*, No. 3. Lawrence.

Date: ca. 1804-1832. The 41 recovered beads are described in a rather confusing manner on p. 81. Furthermore, although several specimens are referred to as "Corline de Allepo" (sic) beads, their descriptions do not support such an identification. One poor line drawing illustrates several of the beads.

246. De Laguna, Frederica

1947 The Prehistory of Northern North America as seen from the Yukon. *Memoirs of the Society for American Archaeology*, No.3. Menasha.

This monograph contains several vague references to beads recovered from archaeological sites in the Yukon. Two bead types, "Cook" and "Glacier Island," are defined. One poor B&W photograph.

247. De Laguna, Frederica

1956 Chugach Prehistory: The Archaeology of Prince William Sound, Alaska. *University of Washington Publications in Anthropology*, Vol. 13. Seattle.

Presents a further discussion of the so-called "Cook" and "Glacier Island" bead types. Both types were derived from burials and would date from the protohistoric to the historic period. Two fair photographs.

248. De Laguna, Frederica

1960 The Story of a Tlingit Community: A Problem in the Relationship Between Archaeological, Ethnological, and Historical Methods. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 172*. Washington.

A blue faceted bead described as a Hudson's Bay Company type from the last century was recovered from a cache pit at Whitewater Bay, Alaska.

249. Lancaster, Samuel Christopher

1926 *The Columbia: America's Great Highway through the Cascade Mountains to the Sea*, 3rd edition. J.K. Gill, Portland.

Contains two color plates illustrating a beaded tobacco pouch and tomahawk-pipe (p. 134), and a collection of fancy necklace beads found near The Dalles, Oregon (p. 137).

250. Lardner, Dionysius

1972 *The Manufacture of Porcelain and Glass*. Noyes Press, Park Ridge, NJ.

Chapter 9 of this treatise, originally published in 1832, contains a concise description of the manufacture of drawn beads in Murano and Venice, as well as the production of imitation pearls in France. Based on Anonymous (1825).

251. Latta, Martha A.

1971 Archaeology of the Penetang Peninsula. In "Palaeoecology and Ontario Prehistory," W.M. Hurley and C.E. Heidenrich, editors, pp. 116-136. *University of Toronto, Department of Anthropology, Research Report*, No. 2. Toronto.

Date: ca. 1620-1640. The glass beads recovered from a Huron village site are identified in Table 25 using the Kidds' (1970) classification system.

252. Lawson, Publius V.

1908 The Trade Beads of Wisconsin. *Wisconsin Archeologist*, OS Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 116-118. Milwaukee.

Presents a short discussion of the value of glass trade beads and the uses of wampum belts.

253. Laxson, D.D.

1954 An Historic Seminole Burial in a Hialeah Midden. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 111-118. Gainesville.

A single spherical black bead and over 50 faceted blue, white, and green specimens were found in association with a mid-nineteenth-century burial in Dade County, Florida. Some of the beads are illustrated.

254. Lazarus, Yulee W. et al.

1967 The Navy Liveoak Reservation Cemetery Site, 8Sa36. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 20, Nos. 3-4, pp. 103-117. Tallahassee.

Date: 1650-1735. Several bead types are briefly described and dated. One B&W photo.

255. Lee, Thomas A., Jr.

1972 Jmetic Lubton: Some Modern and Pre-Hispanic Maya Ceremonial Customs in the Highlands of Chiapas, Mexico. *Papers of the New World Archaeological Foundation*, No. 29. Provo.

Date: eighteenth-nineteenth century. A small collection of glass beads was recovered from Jmetic Lubton, a Mayan site in the western portion of the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The collection contains green and blue faceted types, red on white embroidery beads, and one round green bead. One B&W photo.

256. Leechman, J.D. and M.R. Harrington

1921 String Records of the Northwest. *Indian Notes and Monographs, Heye Foundation*, Vol. 16. New York.

Describes string records and mentions the use of beads therein. Several illustrations.

257. Lehmer, Donald J. and David T. Jones

1968 Arikara Archeology: The Bad River Phase. *Publications in Salvage Archeology*, No.7. Lincoln.

Contains brief descriptions of the glass beads recovered from three sites in South Dakota: Buffalo Pasture (ca. 1750), Leavitt (post1675), and Indian Creek (nineteenth century). Two B&W photos.

258. Lessard, F. Dennis

1978 Criticism: Native North American Seed Beading Techniques: Pt. 1. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4, pp. 71-72. Los Angeles.

This "letter to the editor" criticizes Gil (1977) and is followed by a rejoinder from the latter.

259. Lewis, Lynne G.

1978 *Drayton Hall: Preliminary Archaeological Investigation at a Low Country Plantation*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington.

A representative sample of the 32 faceted and unfaceted beads that were recovered from the site is illustrated in Fig. 45. The specimens date from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century.

Lewis, Thomas M. N. and Madeline Kneberg

1946 *Hiwassee Island: An Archaeological Account of Four Tennessee Indian Peoples*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Date: ca. 1720-1760. The beads from an Indian village in southeastern Tennessee are very briefly described on p. 133 and illustrated in Plates 86-88.

261. Lindsay, Charles S.

1975 A Preliminary Report on the 1974 Excavations of Norse Buildings D and E at L'Anse aux Meadows. *National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report*, No. 156. Ottawa.

Date: Viking period. A "clear-glass bead" about 10 mm in diameter was found under a collapsed wall in house D at the L'Anse aux Meadows site in northern Newfoundland. Fig. 18 illustrates the bead which is also described in Schonback (1974).

262. Liu, Robert K.

1974 Glass Trade Beads from an Early Eastern North American Site. *Bead Journal*. Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 2326. Los Angeles.

This article points out the value of archaeological data in dating bead collections. Beads recovered from Susquehannock Indian sites in Pennsylvania of the 1550-1575 period are illustrated in a good B&W photograph.

263. Liu, Robert K.

1975a Chinese Glass Beads and Ornaments. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 13-28. Los Angeles. Discusses the presence of Chinese-made beads in North America after 1800. Profusely illustrated.

264. Liu, Robert K.

1975b Early 20th Century Bead Catalogs. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 31-32. Los Angeles.

Two American bead catalogs are very briefly discussed, and three of their pages are reproduced. This article also contains a concise description of how wound beads were made at the turn of the century.

265. Liu, Robert K.

1978 Identification. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4, p. 77. Los Angeles.

A brief article presenting some observations on the distinctive Nueva Cadiz Plain and Twisted beads. Two excellent B&W photographs.

266. Lock, Charles G. Warnford, editor

1881 *Spons' Encyclopaedia of the Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Commercial Products*, Division III. E. & F.N. Spon, London

The process of manufacturing monochrome and variegated tubes and canes of glass is described in detail on pp. 1072-1074. Illustrated with three line drawings of the production sequence.

267. Losey, Timothy C., editor

1973 An Interdisciplinary Investigation of Fort Enterprise, Northwest Territories, 1970. *Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, Occasional Publication*, No. 9. Edmonton.

Date: 1820-1821. This wintering post produced one red-on-white Cornaline d'Aleppo and 62 blue embroidery beads. One B&W photograph.

268. Lyford, Carrie A.

1940 Quill and Beadwork of the Western Sioux. *Haskell Institute, Indian Handcrafts Pamphlet*, No. 1. Lawrence.

Presents a general discussion of Western Sioux beadwork during the period from 1800-1900, including the kinds of beads used and their chronology.

269. MacCord, Howard A., Sr.

1970 The John Green Site, Greensville County, Virginia. *Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia*, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 97-138. Richmond.

Date: ca. 1710-1730. Five bead types associated with an Indian burial are described using the classification system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970). One B&W photo.

270. MacCord, Howard A., Sr.

1977 Trade Goods from the Trigg Site, Radford, Virginia. *Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*, Vol. 10, pp. 60-68. Columbia, SC.

Date: ca. 1600-1625. Nineteen glass bead types recovered from a palisaded Indian village in western Virginia are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Six fuzzy B&W macrophotographs.

271. MacSwiggan, Amelia E.

1955 Of Beads, Beadwork and Beaded Bags. *Hobbies*, Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 36-37, 41. Chicago.

Presents a brief summary of the history of glass beads and their manufacture, as well as a useful list of popular terms used by collectors.

272. Van der Made, Herman

1978 Seventeenth Century Beads from Holland. *Archaeological Research Booklet*, No. 14. Lancaster, PA.

Containing ten pages of text and two plates of color drawings, this reference presents a very brief and incomplete account of the Dutch bead industry, followed by concise descriptions of the seventeenth-century wound and drawn beads collected by the author in and around Amsterdam. The classification is based on Kidd and Kidd (1970).

273. Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.

1979 Indian Social Dynamics in the Period of European Contact, Fletcher Site Cemetery, Bay County, Michigan. Michigan State University, *Anthropological Series*, Vol. 1, No. 4. East Lansing.

Date: 1740-1765. Over 54,000 beads, mostly seed beads, are grouped into several classes, types, and varieties based on Stone (1974). The use of the term cone for cane several times would indicate that it is not a typographical error.

274. Martinez, Carlos and Steven Ruple

1972 Thirty-five Beads from Colonial to Recent St. Augustine, Florida. Unpublished manuscript.
Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Date: post-1715. The beads (2 stone and 33 glass) are classified using Beck (1928) and Kidd and Kidd (1970). Unfortunately, several beads (Fig. I, nos. 5, 6, 9, and 10) are assigned to incorrect categories in the Kidds' system. Two B&W photographs.

275. Maxwell, Moreau S. and Lewis H. Binford

1961 Excavation at Fort Michilimackinac, Mackinac City, Michigan, 1959 Season. *Publications of the Museum, Michigan State University, Cultural Series*, Vol. 1, No. 1. Lansing.

Date: 1720-1781. Contains a preliminary discussion of the 671 recovered beads. One illustration.

276. Mayer-Oakes, William J.

1970 Archeological Investigations in the Grand Rapids, Manitoba, Reservoir, 1961-1962. *Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Occasional Papers*, No. 3. Winnipeg.

Date: post-1650. The 175 glass beads recovered from the Tailrace Bay site are briefly described on pp. 251 and 256.

277. McCary, Ben C.

1950 The Rappahannock Indians. *Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia*, Vol. 5, No. 1. Richmond.

Date: 1608-ca. 1650. Several paragraphs are devoted to the shell and glass beads (including chevron beads) uncovered at an Indian burial site in Richmond County, Virginia.

278. McCary, Ben C.

1956 Glass Beads from the Suffolk Site. *Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia*, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 11-13. Ann Arbor.

Date: ca. 1790-1850. This report describes the beads surface collected at the Suffolk site and refutes the existence of a glass bead factory there. One B&W photo.

279. McGhee, Robert

1974 Beluga Hunters: An Archaeological Reconstruction of the History and Culture of the Mackenzie Delta Kittigaryumiut. *Memorial University of Newfoundland, Newfoundland Social and Economic Studies*, No. 13. St. John's.

Date: 1840-1902. The village of Kittigazuit, N.W.T., yielded six classes of glass beads, one of which is illustrated in Plate 1.

280. McWilliams, K. Richard and William K. Jones

1976 The Poafpybitty Site: A Late Nineteenth Century Kiowa Burial from Southwestern Oklahoma. *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 21, No. 71, pp. 13-28. Lincoln.

Date: ca. 1875. Two probable Kiowa burials near Fort Sill produced numerous historic artifacts, including an uncounted number of seed beads. White, turquoise, and dark blue specimens were the most common.

281. Meighan, Clement W.

n.d. Glass Trade Beads in California. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Frequently quoted by California researchers but unfortunately this report was unavailable for annotation.

282. Meighan, Clement W.

1955 Excavation of Isabella Meadows Cave, Monterey County, California. *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports*, Vol. 29, No. 30, pp. 1-30. Los Angeles.

Date: ca. 1830. Ten glass trade beads were found associated with the partially mummified body of a small child interred in a cave. They are described as translucent pink-red to rose colored tubular beads with irregular facets. Two unassociated beads are also discussed.

283. Metcalf, George

1974 Notes on Two Paiute Burials and Associated Artifacts. *Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly*, Vol. 10, Nos. 1-2, pp. 2-22. Chadron, NE.

Date: 1861-1872. The necklace and embroidery beads associated with two Utah burials are discussed in detail. One B&W photograph.

284. Mikelson, Gary E.

1973 Notes on French Medals. *Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly*. Vol. 9, No.3, pp. 2-7. Chadron, NE.

Date: ca. 1825. Describes a coronation medal of Charles X suspended from a necklace of Cornaline d'Aleppo, brass, and decorated tubular beads. Two good B&W photographs.

285. Mille, Polly

1975 An Historical Explanation of Alaskan Trade Beads. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 20-24. Los Angeles.

A good, well-written overview of the Alaskan fur and tourist trade which explains how and when glass beads got to this remote area. Several of the more common bead types that occur in Alaska are discussed and illustrated.

286. Miller, Carl F.

1960 The Excavation and Investigation of Fort Lookout Trading Post II (39LM57) in the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176*, pp. 49-82. Washington.

Date: 1820-1850. Briefly discusses the 659 recovered beads. Two line drawings.

287. Miroir, M.P. et al.

1973 Benard de la Harpe and the Nassonite Post. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 44, pp. 113-167. Austin.

Date: 1719-1778. Two shell and 75 glass bead types were recovered from the probable site of La Harpe's trading post (Ft. St. Louis de Kodohadacho) in northeastern Texas. The beads are classified using the system developed by Harris and Harris (1967). Three B&W photos.

288. Montana Historical Society

1940 The Fort Benton Journal, 1854-1856, and the Fort Sarpy Journal, 1855-1856. *Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana*, Vol. 10. Helena.

Inventories of the stock (including bead types) on hand at Fort Union, Fort Benton, and Fort Alexander in 1851 are presented in the appendices section.

289. Moore, Jackson W., Jr.

1973 *Bent's Old Fort: An Archeological Study*. State Historical Society of Colorado and the Pruett Publishing Company, Boulder.

Date: 1833-1849. A large collection of beads excavated at a fur trade post in Colorado is described. Two B&W photographs.

290. Morgan, Lael

1973 Trade Beads: Alaska's Native Heirlooms. *Alaska Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 217-225. Anchorage. A profusely illustrated, informative article which discusses the role of glass and dentalia beads in the Alaskan fur trade. It also describes a number of beadwork heirlooms.

291. Morlan, Richard E.

1972a The Cadzow Lake Site (MjViI): A Multi-Component Historic Kutchin Camp. *Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series*, No. 3. Ottawa.

A small stratified camp in northern Yukon Territory produced 118 drawn and wound beads, as well as a beaded moccasin. The site is estimated to have been occupied on three different occasions: ca. 1850, 1880, and 1933. The moccasin is illustrated.

292. Morlan, Richard E.

1972b NbVk-1: An Historic Fishing Camp in Old Crow Flats, Northern Yukon Territory.

Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, No. 5. Ottawa.

Date: ca. 1930. Presents a generalized discussion of the 100 glass beads unearthed at a Vunta Kutchin summer camp.

293. Morlan, Richard E.

1973 The Later Prehistory of the Middle Porcupine Drainage, Northern Yukon Territory.

Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, No. 11. Ottawa.

Date: late nineteenth century. Klokut, a large Vunta Kutchin village site, yielded 41 glass beads which are inadequately described in Table 58.

294. Morlot, A.

1862 On the Date of the Copper Age in the United States. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 9, Article 68, pp. 111-114. Philadelphia.

A fascinating article which concludes that the glass beads recovered from an ossuary in "Canada West" by Schoolcraft (1853-57) "are anterior to the Christian era, and that America appears to have been visited already at that remote period by Europeans, most likely by those skillful navigators, the Phoenicians." One engraving of the beads that are discussed.

295. Morrell, L. Ross

1964 Two Historic Island Sites in the Coosa River. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 75-76. Gainesville.

Date: ca. 1540. A Nueva Cadiz Plain bead was found on the floor of an Indian dwelling at the Ogeltree Island site in northeastern Alabama.

296. Morrell, L. Ross

1965 The Woods Island Site in Southeastern Acculturation, 1625-1800. *Florida State University, Notes in Anthropology*, Vol. 11. Tallahassee.

Provides brief descriptions of 37 bead types found associated with Creek Indian burials in St. Clair County, Alabama.

297. Motykova, Karla

1969 Seventeenth Century Huron Glass Beads. In "Palaeoecology and Ontario Prehistory," W.M. Hurley and C.E. Heidenreich, editors, pp. 88-104. *University of Toronto, Department of Anthropology, Research Report*, No. 1. Toronto.

Date: ca. 1615-1650. Describes 30 bead types recovered from three Indian sites in Ontario.

298. Motz, Lee and Peter D. Schulz

1979 European "Trade" Beads from Old Sacramento. Unpublished manuscript. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Date: 1849-1900. This report presents a thorough analysis of the 57 recovered types of drawn, wound, mold-pressed, and blown beads, as well as a summary of bead manufacturing techniques. Three B&W figures, two of which depict 15 of the types in magnified drawings of exceptional quality.

299. Mueller, Oscar O.

n.d. Rare Beads Found in Central Montana. Unpublished manuscript, No. 970.644/M88r. Montana State Historical Society, Helena.

A four-page report on the seed and fancy necklace beads apparently produced by a tree burial near the Judith River. Included are excerpts from correspondence with several authorities, most of whom identify the beads as being of Chinese origin.

300. Murray, Robert A.

1964 Glass Trade Beads at Fort Laramie. *Wyoming Archeologist*, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 13-19; reprinted in Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 27-33 (1968). Cheyenne.

Date: 1834-1875. Discusses a collection of over 25,000 drawn, wound, pressed, and blown beads. Also presents a concise description of the manufacture of drawn and wound beads. Numerous illustrations.

301. Neill, Wilfred T.

1955 An Historic Indian Burial from Columbia County, Georgia. *Southern Indian Studies*, Vol. 7, pp. 3-9. Chapel Hill.

Date: early eighteenth century. Light blue seed beads and larger beads with red glass over a black (dark green?) core were recovered. Illustrated.

302. Neitzel, Robert S.

1965 Archeology of the Fatherland Site: The Grand Village of the Natchez. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. 51, Part 1. New York.

Date: 1682-1730. The glass beads recovered from a Natchez village site in Mississippi are briefly described on p. 51 and illustrated in Plate 15.

303. Nelson, Edward W.

1899 The Eskimo About Bering Strait. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Eighteenth Annual Report*, 1896-1897, Part 1. Washington.

This report contains various references to the use of glass beads by the Western Eskimo to adorn themselves, as well as to decorate other items. Illustrated.

304. Nern, Craig F. and Charles E. Cleland

1974 The Gros Cap Cemetery Site, St. Ignace, Michigan: A Reconsideration of the Greenlees Collection. *Michigan Archaeologist*, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 1-58. Ann Arbor.

Date: ca. 1675-1700. The collection contains 39 glass bead varieties which are classified using Stone (1970). The beads are compared to those from seven other sites in Table 1. Two B&W photographs.

305. Newman, Robert D.

1977 An Analysis of the European Artifacts from Chota-Tanasee, an Eighteenth Century Overhill Cherokee Town. Unpublished Master's thesis. University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

A total of 61,780 drawn and wound beads are described in tabular form. The classification is based on Kidd and Kidd (1970).

306. Newman, T. Stell

1959 Toleak Point - An Archaeological Site on the North Central Washington Coast. *Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations*, No. 4. Pullman.

Date: early nineteenth century. Four, faceted, blue "O.P." beads are described. Identification by Arthur Woodward. One B&W illustration.

307. Nicks, Gertrude C.

1969 The Archaeology of Two Hudson's Bay Company Posts: Buckingham House (1792-1800) and Edmonton House III (1810-1813). Unpublished Master's thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Presents detailed descriptions of the 33 bead types recovered from these two sites in Alberta. Three B&W illustrations.

308. Nicks, Gertrude C.

1970 Toward a Trait List for the North Saskatchewan River in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries. *Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 35-53. Edmonton.

Date: 1786 - 1813. Briefly discusses and compares the beads recovered from five fur trade posts in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

309. Noble, William C.

1973 The Excavation and Historical Identification of Rocky Mountain House. *Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History*, No. 6, pp. 55-163. Ottawa.

Date: 1799-1834. The 10,832 glass beads recovered from a fur trading post in Alberta are thoroughly discussed. One line drawing of the various bead shapes.

310. Noël Hume, Ivor

1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

One short section presents a superficial survey of glass trade beads.

311. Norquist, Carla L.

1967 An Historic Indian Burial in Southwestern Renville County (21 RN 14). *Minnesota Archeologist*, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 18-19. Minneapolis.

Date: 1834-1863. Grave goods included amethyst faceted beads 7 mm by 9 mm, light red faceted beads 3-6 mm in diameter, and black tubular beads 15 mm long and 3 mm in diameter.

312. Nystuen, David W. and Carla G. Lindeman

1969 The Excavation of Fort Renville. *Minnesota Historical Archaeology Series*, No. 2. St. Paul.

Date: 1826-1846. The 115 beads recovered from this fur trade post are described in tabular form. One poor B&W photo.

313. Orchard, William C.

1929 Beads and Beadwork of the American Indians. *Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, Vol. 11. New York.

An invaluable, comprehensive work on the beads, both of native and European origin, utilized by the American Indians. Numerous illustrations. Reprinted in 1975 by the Heye Foundation.

314. Osborne, Douglas

1957 Excavations in the McNary Reservoir Basin near Umatilla, Oregon. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 166*. Washington.

Date: ca. 1790-1830. Contains a very brief discussion of the glass beads recovered from an Indian site in Washington state. One poor B&W photo.

315. Oswalt, Wendell H. and James W. VanStone

1967 The Ethnoarcheology of Crow Village, Alaska. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 199*. Washington.

Date: late nineteenth century. A collection of 416 beads is discussed on pp. 57-61.

316. Palumbo, Patti J.

1967 The Archeology of Amador 23. *Sacramento Anthropological Society Paper*, No. 6. Sacramento. Eight glass bead types described as to shape, color, and size were excavated at an open habitation site in north-central California.

317. Parsons, Mark L.

1967 Archeological Investigations in Crosby and Dickens Counties, Texas, During the Winter, 1966-1967. *State Building Commission, Archeological Program Report*, No. 7. Austin.

Date: ca. 1790-ca. 1830. White, blue, and green “seed” beads were found in association with a Comanche niche burial in Crosby County. Analysis by R.K. Harris (pp. 87-90).

318. Payne, June

1971 Beads. In “Archaeological Investigation of the Royal Presidio of Monterey,” by Donald M. Howard, pp. 8-9. *Monterey County Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 1-12. Carmel.

Date: seventeenth - eighteenth centuries. Eleven glass and five shell and metal beads are briefly described. One B&W photograph.

319. Pellatt, Apsley

1849 *Curiosities of Glass Making*. David Bogue, London.

A fairly detailed description of the state of art of beadmaking in Italy in the mid-nineteenth century. Several of the drawings are copied from earlier works but some are also apparently new.

320. Perry, B. Dale and W. Dean Clark

1971 Fort Providence, N.W.T. *MuskOx*, No. 8, pp. 1-13. Saskatoon.

Date: 1786-1823. Although no descriptions are provided, six glass bead types are illustrated in a line drawing.

321. Phebus, George E.

1978 The Smithsonian Institution 1934 Bonneville Reservoir Salvage Archaeology Project. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 113-177. Moscow.

Slightly over 130,000 glass beads were unearthed at two sites in Oregon and Washington during the project. The specimens, the bulk of which date ca. 1775-1875, are discussed in the text but their descriptions appear in an appendix by Robert Elder.

322. Pilling, Arnold R.

1974 Eight Historic Artifacts from 4-Mnt-12. *Monterey County Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 1-11; No. 2, pp. 1-5. Carmel.

A tumbled, tubular, translucent, canary yellow bead was found at the site of a sailors' or whalers' drinking spot dating from about 1846 to 1860. One B&W photo.

323. Polhemus, Richard R.

1970 Historical Material. In "Archaeological Investigations in the Tellico Reservoir, Interim Report, 1969," Paul Gleeson, editor, pp. 81-99. *University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations*, No. 8. Knoxville.

Date: ca. 1730-ca. 1800. Presents a preliminary classification of the wound and drawn beads unearthed at the Cherokee town of Chota. One table and one B&W photo.

324. Polhemus, Richard R.

1972 John's Island Burial (38CH68). *University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Notebook*, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 79-80. Columbia, SC.

Date: 1725-1750. The 1,127 glass beads found with four Indian burials near Charleston, South Carolina, are well described in tabular form.

325. Pratt, Peter P.

1961 *Oneida Iroquois Glass Trade Bead Sequence, 1585-1745*. Fort Stanwix Museum, Rome, NY.

This booklet describes and dates 120 glass bead types from various sites in New York state. All types are illustrated in color. See Funk (1963) and Witthoft (1963) for reviews of this work.

326. Pratt, Peter P.

1976 Archaeology of the Oneida Iroquois. Vol. 1. *Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology*, No. 1. George's Mills, NH.

Date: 1550-1650. A list of 67 glass bead types recovered from six sites in New York state is presented on pp. 284-287. The type numbers employed correspond to those in Pratt (1961).

327. Pullan, Matilda

1859 *The Lady's Manual of Fancy-Work*. Dick and Fitzgerald, New York.

Briefly defines and discusses Bohemian (O.P.), pound, seed, fancy, bugle, and metal beads on pp. 163-166, and lists their uses in needlework on pp. 19-23.

328. Pullen, Myrick W., III

1970 Numerical Analysis of a Palus Burial Site. Unpublished Master's thesis. Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Date: 1840-1910. Presents a very sophisticated analysis of the 193 bead types found at this site in east-central Washington. This study utilizes numerical analysis as derived largely from zoological taxonomy.

329. Quimby, George I.

1942 Indian Trade Objects in Michigan and Louisiana. *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters*, Vol. 27, pp. 543-551. Ann Arbor.

Date: 1700-1760. This report compares the beads from a site in Michigan with those from three sites in the lower Mississippi Valley. One B&W photo.

330. Quimby, George I.

1957 The Bayou Goula Site, Iberville Parish, Louisiana. *Fieldiana: Anthropology*, Vol. 47, No. 2. Chicago.

Date: 1680-1750. The beads recovered from the historical level of an Indian village site near Baton Rouge are illustrated in Fig. 46.

331. Quimby, George I.

1963 The Gros Cap Cemetery Site in Mackinac County, Mich. *Michigan Archaeologist*, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 50-59. Ann Arbor.

Date: ca. 1675-1700. Brief descriptions of the recovered beads are presented on pp. 51-52, 55-56. For a more thorough study of the specimens, see Nern and Cleland (1974).

332. Quimby, George I.

1964 European Trade Objects as Chronological Indicators. In *Diving into the Past*, June D. Holmquist and A.H. Wheeler, editors, pp. 48-52. The Minnesota Historical Society and the Council of Underwater Archaeology, St. Paul.

Contains a short survey of the bead types diagnostic of each of Quimby's three historic periods: Early (1600-1670), Middle (1670-1760), and Late (1760-1820 or slightly later). One B&W photo.

333. Quimby, George I.

1966 *Indian Culture and European Trade Goods*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.

Chapter 6 of this book presents an expanded list of the glass bead types that are good chronological indicators. Appendices 1 to 5 enumerate the bead types recovered from five dated sites. Illustrated.

334. Quimby, George I.

1978a Review of "A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists," by Kenneth E. and Martha A. Kidd. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, No. 2, p. 169. Ottawa.

Points out the usefulness of the Kidds' (1970) bead classification system. Some criticisms appear in Ross (1976) and Sprague (1971).

335. Quimby, George I.

1978b Trade Beads and Sunken Ships. In *Archaeological Essays in Honor of Irving B. Rouse*, Robert C. Dunnell and Edwin S. Hall, Jr., editors, pp. 231-246. Mouton Publishers, The Hague.

A brief survey of glass trade beads in the fur trade of the Northwest Coast with suggestions for developing a better chronology of the area.

336. Raff, Katherine

1971 Trade Beads, Colorful Link with the Past. *Pacific Search*, Vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 6-7, 24. Seattle.

A wide range of West Coast bead types is illustrated in a B&W photo and an excellent color plate.

337. Ray, Cyrus N. and Edward B. Jelks

1964 The W.H. Watson Site: A Historic Indian Burial in Fisher County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 35, pp. 127-141. Austin.

Date: probably 1820-1840. Approximately 19,900 beads, only 83 of which are not seed beads, were found. Two B&W illustrations.

338. Reid, C. S. Paddy

1977 Mansion in the Wilderness: The Archaeology of the Ermatinger House. *Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Research Report 10*. Toronto.

Date: 1814-1904. Table 15 describes the 14 glass bead types that were recovered from a small structure situated behind the extant Ermatinger House in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Analysis by K. Karklins.

339. Riddell, Francis A.

1950 The Archaeology of Site Ker-74. *Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey*, No. 10, pp. 1-28. Berkeley.

Date: ca. 1810-1860. A Yokuts cemetery in Kern County, California, produced 59 glass bead types. The majority of these are not described but have simply been assigned Meighan (n.d.) type numbers; consequently, it is impossible to make any observations on the collection.

340. Riddell, Harry S.

1951 The Archaeology of a Paiute Village Site in Owens Valley. *Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey*, No. 12, pp. 14-30. Berkeley.

Date: ca. 1650-1850. A Paiute winter camp in central California yielded 60 shell, 145 steatite, and 9 glass beads. The latter are identified using Meighan's (n.d.) type numbers.

341. Ridgely, Frances S.

1958 The Dan Frost Collection of Trade Beads at Illinois State Museum. *Midwest Museums Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 74-75. Detroit.

Date: ca. 1850-1900. Although of little use in itself, this article does point out the existence of a valuable collection of beads mounted on sample cards.

342. Roberson, Wayne R.

1974 The Carrington-Covert House: Archeological Investigation of a 19th-Century Residence in Austin, Texas. *Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist Reports*, No. 25. Austin.

Date: post-1890-ca. 1945. Six bead types recovered from the house are briefly described on p. 47 and illustrated in Figs. 60 and 61.

343. Rodeffer, Michael J.

1973 The Nez Perce Grave Removal Project 1972. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series*, No. 8. Moscow.

Date: ca. 1840-ca. 1877. The beads recovered from three pits at the Tamootsin burial site (45-AS-82) in southeastern Washington are well described in tabular form.

344. Rodeffer, Michael J., Stephanie Holschlag Rodeffer, and Roderick Sprague

1972 Nez Perce Grave Removal Project: A Preliminary Report. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series*, No. 5. Moscow.

Date: ca. 1800-ca. 1880. The beads found in association with 25 burials at two Nez Perce sites in southeastern Washington are well described in tabular form. One B&W photo.

345. Rogers, E.S., Donald Webster, and James Anderson

1972 A Cree Burial, Moose Factory, Ontario. *Arctic Anthropology*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 27-34. Madison.

Date: early eighteenth century. The glass beads found in association with the burial are briefly described. One B&W photo.

346. Rohrbaugh, Charles L.

1972 Hugo Reservoir II. *Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report*, No. 23. Norman.
Date: ca. 1835. Two beads of simple construction were excavated at the Hill site: a clear multi-faceted specimen, and a round red one. Both specimens are illustrated in B&W.

347. Roll, Thomas E.

1971 Archaeological Salvage of the Alpowa Creek Burial Site (45 AS 8). Unpublished manuscript.
Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
Thirteen late-nineteenth-century Nez Perce burials contained in coffins produced three burials with abundant beads mostly of the seed bead variety. Two B&W photographs of seed bead patterns.

348. Ross, Lester A.

1973 Blown Glass Beads – A Unique Bead Type in the Pacific Northwest. *Screenings*, Vol. 22, No. 9,
p. 1. Portland.
Date: ca. 1822-1860. Discusses a reddish purple blown bead found in the state of Washington. Two B&W illustrations.

349. Ross, Lester A.

1974 Hudson's Bay Company Glass Trade Beads: Manufacturing Types Imported to Fort Vancouver (1829-1860). *Bead Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 15-22. Los Angeles.
Contains generalized hypothetical descriptions of the manufacture of drawn, wound, mold-pressed, blown, and "Prosser-molded" glass beads. Schematic drawings illustrate the various processes.

350. Ross, Lester A.

1976 Fort Vancouver, 1829-1860: A Historical Archeological Investigation of the Goods Imported and Manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, W A.

This treatise on the material culture of Fort Vancouver presents a thorough, 102-page-long analysis of all the glass beads recovered from the site to date. In addition to describing the 150 recorded bead varieties, the report discusses bead color frequencies, size populations, manufacturing techniques, and H.B.Co. bead suppliers. An evaluation of the Kidds' (1970) bead classification system is also provided. Three tables and 39 figures.

351. Ross, Lester A. and Caroline D. Carley

1976 Fort Vancouver Excavations - XI, Bachelors' Quarters Privies. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: ca. 1841-1860. The 5,688 glass beads recovered from two privies are briefly described in Tables 10, 12, 15, and 18.

352. Ross, Lester A. et al.

1975 Fort Vancouver Excavations - X, Southeastern Fort Area. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

The glass beads recovered from the blacksmith shop area (1834/36-1860), Indian trade store privy/trash pit (1843/44-1853), iron store area (ca. 1841-1860), and southeast bastion area (1848) are well described in Tables 17, 33, 44, and 55, respectively.

353. Saastamo, Susan A.

1971 The Application of a Functional Typology in the Analysis of Artifacts from the Excavation of Old Fort Colville, Spring, 1970. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series*, No. 3. Moscow.

Date: 1826-1871. Briefly describes 950 drawn, wound, and pressed glass beads in tabular form. One B&W photo.

354. Sauter, John and Bruce Johnson

1974 *Tillamook Indians of the Oregon Coast*. Binfords and Mort, Portland.

Contains a short, general survey of the glass beads used by the Tillamook. Three B&W photos.

355. Sauzay, Alexander

1870 *Wonders of Glass-Making in All Ages*. Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

Presents a detailed description of the manufacture of false pearls (blown beads) on pp. 245-256. The process for making drawn beads is very briefly explained on pp. 205-206.

356. Schlessor, Norman D.

1975 Hudson's Bay Company Fort Umpqua, 1836-1852. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 70-86. Moscow.

Date: 1836-1852. The glass beads recovered from a trash deposit at the presumed site of Fort Umpqua in western Oregon are described in Table 3.

357. Schneider, Fred

1967 Eight Archaeological Sites in the Webber's Falls Lock and Dam Area, Oklahoma. *Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report*, No. 7. Norman.

Date: 1830-1850. Tests at the Vandever-Haworth site, the purported Love Trading Post, brought to light two types of blue, tubular cornerless-hexagonal beads. One B&W photo. *See also* Baugh (1970).

358. Schneider, Richard C.

1972 *Crafts of the North American Indians: A Craftsman's Manual*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.

The "Beadwork" chapter contains sections dealing with the manufacture of drawn and wound beads, as well as embroidery bead sizes as they relate to beadworking.

359. Schonback, Bengt

1974 Progress Report on Archaeological Fieldwork at L'Anse-aux-Meadows, June to September, 1974. *Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Research Bulletin*, No. 20. Ottawa.

Date: Viking period. A "spherical, clear white glass" bead was found "stratigraphically well associated with the Norse settlement" at L'Anse aux Meadows in northern Newfoundland. The bead is approximately 10 mm in diameter. One B&W photograph. A description of this bead also appears in Lindsay (1975).

360. Schoolcraft, Henry R.

1853-57 *Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*. Lippincot, Grambo, and Company, Philadelphia.

Describes the beads recovered from an ossuary at Beverly, 12 miles from Dundas, "Canada West." Schoolcraft assigns this site to the period between the arrival of the French (1608) and the date of discovery (1837). Illustrated in color and B&W.

361. Schuetz, Mardith K.

1969 The History and Archeology of Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Texas. *Texas State Building Commission, Archeological Program Report*, No. 11, Vol. 2. Austin.

Date: 1731-1836. One jet and 20 glass bead types are well described on pp. 58-62. Several rosaries with glass, lignite, and wooden beads are also described (p. 46), as is a copper cross decorated with inset, faceted, cobalt blue glass beads (p. 45). The rosaries and cross are illustrated in Fig. 21.

362. Schwarz, Heinrich

1886 Bohemian Glass. *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. 29, No. 111, pp. 346-352. New York.

One of the few sources in English on the “Bohemian” glass industry. While not mentioning beads specifically, this article does describe the process for molding small glass items.

363. Scott, Douglas D.

1976 Ethnic Identification of an Historic Sac Burial from Northeastern Kansas. *Plains Anthropologist*, Vol. 21, No. 72, pp. 131-139. Lincoln.

Date: 1840-1860. The associated trade material included several glass bead types: multifaceted blue, light blue spheroid, opaque white pony, and elongated with a mottled copper-colored outer layer on a white core. One small B&W photograph.

364. Seeman, Mark F. and Janet Bush

1979 The Enderle Site: An Historic Burial Locality in Erie Country, Ohio. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 1-12. Ann Arbor.

Date: 1760-1780. The embroidery beads associated with two female Wyandot or Delaware burials comprise two of the best preserved examples of historical beaded garment decorations recovered from archaeological contexts in the Midwest. Some of the beads are illustrated in B&W.

365. Shiner, Joel L.

1961 The McNary Reservoir: A Study in Plateau Archeology. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* 179, pp. 149-266, *River Basin Surveys Paper*, No. 23. Washington.

Beads are reported from two sites: 45-WW-6 (Wallula) and 45-BN-6 in the state of Washington; however, the descriptions are so inadequate that no evaluation is possible. One extremely poor B&W photograph may conceivably include these beads.

366. Shumate, Maynard

1973 Fort McKenzie (1832-1843): Historic Site Salvage Archaeology. *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 20-43. Bozeman.

This American Fur Company post on the Missouri River produced a variegated collection of necklace and embroidery beads. Although the beads are not described in depth, they are illustrated in a line drawing which shows the various shapes and design motifs that were encountered.

367. Shumway, George

1974 Trade Beads Today. *Spinning Wheel*, Vol. 30, No. 9, pp. 8-12. Hanover, PA.

A lightly researched article about the antique trade beads that are currently being imported from Africa. Well illustrated.

368. Simmons, William S.

1970 *Cautantowwit's House*. Brown University Press, Providence.

References to mid-seventeenth-century bead types are scattered throughout the burial descriptions from this site in Rhode Island.

369. Simonsen, Bjorn O.

1973 Archaeological Investigations in the Hecate Strait - Milbanke Sound Area of British Columbia. *Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series*, No. 13. Ottawa.

Date: ca. 1770-1865. Two beads from the historical component at the Grant Anchorage site, an Indian settlement, are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970); types Ia9 and IIa39 are represented.

370. Van der Sleen, W.G.N.

1963 A Bead Factory in Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century. *Man*, Vol. 63, Article 219, pp. 172-174. London.

This article discusses a bead factory that operated in Amsterdam from 1608 to ca. 1680. It also mentions the purported chemical differences between the beads made in Amsterdam and those made in Venice.

Three B&W photos illustrate some of the beads produced at the factory.

371. Van der Sleen, W.G.N.

1967 *A Handbook on Beads*. Musee du Verre, Liege.

A good, general reference on bead manufacturing techniques, nomenclature, classification, and distribution. Beads from all parts of the world and all temporal periods are discussed. Profusely illustrated in B&W and color. The book was reprinted in 1973 by Librairie Halbart-Wahle and Co., Liege. A cheaper version which lacks color plates was published by Liberty Cap Books, York, PA.

372. Sleight, Frederick W.

1949 Notes Concerning an Historic Site of Central Florida. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2, pp. 26-30. Gainesville.

Date: probably seventeenth century or slightly earlier. Presents a list of the seed beads recovered from a burial mound in Lake County. Two diagnostic beads are more fully described.

373. Smith, G. Hubert

1953 Trade Beads from Fort Berthold, N.D. *Central Texas Archeologist*, No. 6, pp. 41-56. Waco.

Date: 1845-1890. The large collection of glass beads from this site is well described. Four, good B&W photos.

374. Smith, G. Hubert

1960 Fort Pierre II (39ST217), a Historic Trading Post in the Oahe Dam Area, South Dakota. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176*, pp. 83-158. Washington.

Date: ca. 1858-1863. Provides brief descriptions of numerous bead types. One B&W figure.

375. Smith, G. Hubert

1972 Like-A-Fishhook Village and Fort Berthold, Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota. *National Park Service, Anthropological Papers*, No. 2. Washington.

Describes and discusses the beads recovered from Fort Berthold I (1845-1862), Fort Berthold II (1862-1886), and the adjacent Indian village (1845-1886). Two B&W photographs.

376. Smith, Hale G.

1956 The European and the Indian. *Florida Anthropological Society Publications*, No. 4. Gainesville.

Date: 1500-1800. Very brief descriptions of the beads recovered from various sites in northern Florida are scattered throughout this report.

377. Smith, Hale G.

1965 Archaeological Excavations at Santa Rosa Pensacola. *Florida State University, Notes in Anthropology*, Vol. 10. Tallahassee.

Date: 1722-1752. One porcelain and seven glass bead types recovered from a Spanish town site near Pensacola, Florida, are very briefly described. One B&W macrophotograph.

378. Smith, Janice C.

1974 Pomo and *Promyshlenniki*: Time and Trade Goods at Fort Ross. Unpublished Master's thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Date: 1812-1841. The 37 glass beads from Fort Ross, a Russian American Company post, are described in tabular form. Analysis by Lester A. Ross. Five B&W photos.

379. Smith, Marvin T.

1973 Analysis of Glass Trade Beads, Little Egypt Site, 9 Mu 102, Excavation Unit Five. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Date: 1700-1750. Seventeen drawn bead types recovered from an aboriginal structure in Georgia are described and compared to those from ten other sites in the eastern United States. One photograph.

380. Smith, Marvin T.

1974 Glass Beads from the Chieftains Site, 9 Fl 1. Unpublished manuscript. Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

Date: ca. 1800-1837. Ten drawn bead types from an Indian site in Georgia are described and discussed.

381. Smith, Marvin T.

1976a Additional Notes on "Alta Verapaz Eye Beads." *Bead Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 37-38. Los Angeles.

Wound beads decorated with red on white and blue on white "eyes" are attributed to the first half of the nineteenth century in this very brief article. Three B&W photos.

382. Smith, Marvin T.

1976b An Analysis of Glass Trade Beads from the Nuyaka Site, Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama. *In* Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama, by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., pp. 251-257. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta.

Date: 1777-1813. Presents detailed descriptions of the 11 drawn bead types that were excavated at the Creek town of Nuyaka. The beads are illustrated on p. 228 of the main report.

383. Smith, Marvin T.

1977a The Chevron Trade Bead in North America. *Bead Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 15-17. Los Angeles. A general discourse on chevron beads found at North American archaeological sites dating to the period from about 1540 to 1860. Five B&W macrophotographs.

384. Smith, Marvin T.

1977b The Early Historic Period (1540-1670) on the Upper Coosa River Drainage of Alabama and Georgia. *Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*, Vol. 11, pp. 151-167. Columbia, SC. This paper characterizes the 1540-1670 period along the upper Coosa, stressing key European artifact types (including beads) and discussing the processes of culture change. In addition, several appendices describe the beads recovered from three early historic period sites in Alabama. Illustrated.

385. Smith, P., Sr.

1941 The White Rock Mound. *Primitive Man*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 5-6, 19. Lancaster, CA. Twenty glass bead types recovered from a Maidu burial mound are well described. Each bead type is illustrated in a line drawing.

386. Sorensen, Cloyd, Jr.

1971 The Enduring Intrigue of the Glass Trade Bead. *Arizona Highways*, Vol. 47, No. 7, pp. 10-37. Phoenix.

This is the most lavishly illustrated article on beads to date. The text provides some material on Southwest beads, but the 17 spectacular color plates are the most obvious contribution. Color slides of the plates are available from the publisher.

387. Sorensen, Cloyd, Jr. and C. Richard Le Roy

1968 Trade Beads: The Powerful Companion of the Explorer. San Diego Corral of the Westerners *Brand Book*, No. 1, pp. 35-48. San Diego.

A very well written and informative article on trade beads. It contains a history of the use of beads as trade items, a description of bead manufacturing techniques, and a discussion of several common bead types. Two large color plates illustrate various beads which are well described and usually dated.

388. Spector, Janet D.

1976 The Interpretive Potential of Glass Trade Beads in Historic Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology*, vol. 10, pp. 17-27. Winnipeg.

A very well written article which overstates the obvious and reveals nothing new about the subject matter.

389. Sprague, Roderick

1959 A Comparative Cultural Analysis of an Indian Burial Site in Southeast Washington. Unpublished Master's thesis. Washington State University, Pullman.

Date: mid-nineteenth century, per Woodward (1959). Describes 39 bead types in tabular form. Illustrations include 43 macroscopic views of the beads, plus examples of the beadwork found.

390. Sprague, Roderick

1964 Glass Beads. *In* Highway Salvage Archaeology, Lava Beds National Monument, by Benjamin K. Swartz, Jr., pp. 90-91. Unpublished manuscript. National Park Service, San Francisco.

Date: mid to late nineteenth century. Eleven types of pony and seed beads are described from this northern California site.

391. Sprague, Roderick

1966 Toward a Chronology of Glass Trade Beads. Paper presented at the 19th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Banff.

Outlines the type of information which is necessary for a thorough and meaningful analysis of glass beads.

392. Sprague, Roderick

1969 A Suggested Standardized System for the Identification of Glass Bead Color and Size. Paper presented at the Second Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson.

Discusses the benefits of using the Munsell Book of Color to designate bead colors and the knitting needle gauge to determine bead size. The latter has since been repudiated.

393. Sprague, Roderick

1971 Review of "Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 1." *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 5, pp. 128-129. Lansing.

This review points out some of the shortcomings of the Kidds' (1970) bead classification system.

394. Sprague, Roderick and Walter H. Birkby

1970 Miscellaneous Columbia Plateau Burials. *Tebiwa*, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 1-32. Pocatello.

Date: 1800-1860. Contains very brief descriptions of the glass and brass beads recovered from three Indian burial sites in Washington and Idaho.

395. Steele, Harvey W., Lester A. Ross and Charles H. Hibbs

1975 Fort Vancouver Excavations - XII, OAS Sale Shop Excavation. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: 1829-1860. The 18,691 glass beads recovered from the first retail store in the Oregon Territory are well described in tabular form. A detailed, well illustrated survey of bead manufacturing techniques is also presented.

396. Steer, Donald N.

1973 History and Archaeology of the Historic Site of La Loche House. *Musk-Ox*, No. 12, pp. 13-31. Saskatoon.

Date: ca. 1789-1791. Thirteen bead types recovered from a North West Company post in Saskatchewan are very briefly described. One B&W illustration.

397. Steer, Donald N.

1977 The History and Archaeology of a North West Company Trading Post and a Hudson's Bay Company Transport Depot, Lac La Loche, Saskatchewan. *National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report* No. 280. Ottawa.

The N.W. Co. post (ca. 1787-1791) produced 12 types of drawn and wound beads, while the H.B.Co. depot (ca. 1874-1886) yielded 4 types of drawn embroidery beads. The specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two B&W photos.

398. Stone, Lyle M.

1971 Rosary and Glass Beads. In "The Lasanen Site," Charles E. Cleland, editor, pp. 74-85. *Publications of the Museum, Michigan State University, Anthropological Series*, Vol. 1, No. 1. East Lansing.

Date: 1670-1705. Presents a detailed analysis of 18 bead types from a burial site in Mackinac County, Michigan. Two illustrations, two tables, and an excellent summary are also provided.

399. Stone, Lyle M.

1972 Archaeological Investigation of the Marquette Mission Site, St. Ignace, Michigan, 1971: A Preliminary Report. Mackinac Island State Park Commission, *Reports in Mackinac History and Archaeology*, No. 1. Mackinac Island.

Date: 1670-1720. Two tubular shaped beads, one brown and the other purple with nine white stripes, were found.

400. Stone, Lyle M.

1974 Fort Michilimackinac, 1715-1781: An Archaeological Perspective on the Revolutionary Frontier. *Publications of the Museum, Michigan State University, Anthropological Series*, Vol. 2. Lansing. This work presents a detailed analysis of the collection of embroidery, necklace, and rosary beads recovered from a French (1715-1755) and English (1755-1781) fort in Michigan. It is a very useful reference well illustrated with one B&W and four color photographs.

401. Story, C.E.

1939 Trade Beads. *Hobbies*, Vol. 44, No. 7, pp. 100-102. Chicago.

Date: 1680-1750. Provides quite precise descriptions of "275 different sorts" of beads from Fort Moore, South Carolina. One illustration.

402. Strong, Emory

1959 *Stone Age on the Columbia*. Binford and Mort, Portland.

Contains a good summary of amateur bead terminology as used in the Pacific Northwest. Three illustrations.

403. Strong, Emory

1965 Columbia River Trade Beads. In "Indian Trade Goods," by Arthur Woodward, pp. 33-36. *Oregon Archaeological Society, Publication No. 2*. Portland.

Illustrates and very briefly describes 32 glass bead types from the Columbia River area of Oregon and Washington.

404. Sudbury, Byron

1976 Ka-3, the Deer Creek Site: An Eighteenth Century French Contact Site in Kay County, Oklahoma. *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society*, Vol. 24. Oklahoma City.

Date: 1700-1850. The glass bead sample from this site is comprised of 75 types which are not only thoroughly described but well illustrated. Furthermore, a chronology for the various types has been worked out through a comparison with the beads from 18 other sites in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana.

405. Suhm, Dee Ann

1961 The White Site: An Historic Indian Burial in Yoakum County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 32, pp. 85-119. Austin.

Date: 1860-1875. The 11,425 “seed” and tubular beads found with the burial of a young Comanche or Kiowa child are well described on pp. 94-95. Also described is a fragment of a deer-skin garment decorated with a strip of white, blue, and red beads. Illustrated.

406. Swanton, John R.

1911 Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43*. Washington.

Date: 1752-1758. A brief historical description of the glass beads that were used by the Natchez Indians to make necklaces is presented on p. 56, while very brief accounts of the use of beads in hair decoration and as ear ornaments are given on pp. 51 and 55-56, respectively. This information also appears in Neitzel (1965: 88).

407. Tanner, Tyree

1976 The Lot 18 Site. *William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Newsletter*, Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 5-7. Syracuse.

Date: 1650-1655. Surface collections made in 1976 at an Onondaga site in Pompey produced 49 types of drawn glass beads. These are described in tabular form using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. See also Bradley (1976) and Tanner (1978).

408. Tanner, Tyree

1978 The Lot 18 Site. *William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 1-10. Syracuse.

Supplementing Bradley (1976) and supplanting Tanner (1976), this report presents tabular descriptions of 77 types of drawn and wound beads.

409. Taylor, Dee C.

1973 Archaeological Investigations in the Libby Reservoir Area, Northwestern Montana. *University of Montana, Contributions to Anthropology*, No. 3. Missoula.

Date: 1800-ca. 1880. Three blue glass beads of unspecified manufacture were recovered from the protohistoric components of two Indian sites on the Kootenai River. One B&W photo.

410. Troubetzkoy, Ulrich

1959 Beads, Bottles and Bull's Eyes. *Virginia Cavalcade*, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 10-17. Richmond.

This article presents a history of Virginia's glass industry which discusses, among other things, the intention to manufacture glass beads at Jamestown, something which apparently never occurred.

411. Tuck, James A.

1971 *Onondaga Iroquois Prehistory: A Study in Settlement Archaeology*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.

The glass beads recovered from four Onondaga Iroquois sites occupied during the mid to late seventeenth century are briefly described on pp. 177, 185, 187, and 191.

412. Tunnell, Curtis D. and Richard Ambler

1967 *Archeological Excavations at Presidio San Agustin de Ahumada. Texas State Building Commission, Archeological Program Report, No. 6*. Austin.

Date: 1766-1771. Seventeen types of drawn beads are well described, and compared to the beads recovered from five other sites in Texas and Louisiana. Fig. 9 illustrates the various bead types.

413. Tunnell, Curtis D. and W.W. Newcomb, Jr.

1969 *A Lipan Apache Mission, Part I. Bulletin of the Texas Memorial Museum, No. 14*. Austin.

Date: 1762-1771. Provides detailed descriptions of seven glass bead types. Beads made of amber, alabaster, red coral, and pearls are also discussed. One B&W photo.

414. Tuohy, Donald R.

1970 *Notes on a Collection of Californian Shell Beads from the Humboldt Sink, Nevada. Nevada Archeological Survey Reporter, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 4-9*. Reno.

Date: ca. 1800-1850. Three glass beads, two of which are Cornaline d'Aleppo types, are mentioned and illustrated.

415. Ure, Andrew

1835 *A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*. D. Appleton and Company, New York.

A very concise description of beadmaking in contemporary Murano is given on p. 601 of the 1835 and 1849 editions and on p. 923 of Vol. 1 of the 1866 edition.

416. VanStone, James W.

1968 *Tikchik Village: A Nineteenth Century Riverine Community in Southwestern Alaska. Fieldiana: Anthropology, Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 210-368*. Chicago.

Date: nineteenth century. A rather elementary analysis of the 407 glass beads recovered from an Eskimo village site is presented on pp. 293-295. Two illustrations.

417. VanStone, James W.

1970 Akulivikchuk: A Nineteenth Century Eskimo Village on the Nushagak River, Alaska. *Fieldiana: Anthropology*, Vol. 60. Chicago.

The 537 recovered beads are briefly described on pp. 83-85. One line drawing depicts the various bead shapes.

418. VanStone, James W.

1972 Nushagak: An Historic Trading Center in Southwestern Alaska. *Fieldiana: Anthropology*, Vol. 62. Chicago.

Date: nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Provides brief descriptions of 465 glass beads (predominately “seed” beads), as well as several ethnographic pieces which have beads incorporated into their fabric.

419. VanStone, James W. and Joan B. Townsend

1970 Kijik: An Historic Tanaina Indian Settlement. *Fieldiana: Anthropology*, Vol. 59. Chicago.

Date: ca. 1800-1906. The 1,229 glass beads unearthed at an Indian village site in southwestern Alaska are described on pp. 92-97. One line drawing of the various bead shapes.

420. Walker, Edwin F.

1963 *Excavation of a Yokuts Indian Cemetery*. The Kern County Historical Society, Bakersfield.

Date: late eighteenth century - 1860; primarily centers around 1806-1824. This report, first published in 1947, illustrates and discusses “more than 25 different kinds” of glass beads. Analysis by Arthur Woodward.

421. Watt, Frank H.

1937 Descriptive Analysis of Glass Indian Trade Beads Found in Central Texas. *Central Texas Archeologist*, No. 3, pp. 59-67. Waco.

This is a descriptive check list of 153 bead types found in central Texas. Unfortunately, no dates are provided. One line drawing illustrates 38 bead types.

422. Watt, Frank H. and W.P. Meroney

1937 Glass Indian Trade Beads in Central Texas. *Central Texas Archeologist*, No. 3, pp. 52-58. Waco. This paper serves as an introduction to Watt (1937). It presents a general discussion of trade beads in central Texas and gives generalized dates for bugle and faceted beads.

423. Webb, C.H.

1945 A Second Historic Caddo Site at Natchitoches, Louisiana. *Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society, Bulletin* 16, pp. 52-83. Abilene.

Provides very brief descriptions of the 36 beads recovered from the Lawton site. One line drawing.

424. Wedel, Mildred Mott

1959 Oneota Sites on the Upper Iowa River. *Missouri Archaeologist*, Vol. 21, Nos. 2-4. Columbia, MO. Date: late seventeenth century. Very brief mention is made of 15 glass beads found in association with three burials at the O'Regan site. One B&W photo.

425. Wedel, Waldo R.

1955 Archeological Materials from the Vicinity of Mobridge, South Dakota. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* 157, pp. 69-188. Washington.

Date: 1750- 1800. Various bead types are described on pp. 149-152. One illustration.

426. Wheeler, Robert C. et al.

1975 Voices from the Rapids: An Underwater Search for Fur Trade Artifacts, 1960-73. *Minnesota Historical Archaeology Series*, No. 3. St. Paul.

The glass beads recovered from three sites in Minnesota and one site in Ontario are briefly described on pp. 64, 76, 78, 83-84, and 87-88, as well as in Appendix 2. The beads from one of the sites (Fort Charlotte) are attributed to the post-1760 period. One B&W photo.

427. White, Marian E.

1967 An Early Historic Niagara Frontier Iroquois Cemetery in Erie County, New York. *Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association*, Vol. 16, No. 1. Rochester.

Date: 1625-1640. Discusses the 607 glass and stone beads that were recovered from the site. Three B&W photos illustrate the beads found associated with a medicine bundle and canoe.

428. Whiteley, Philip W.

1951 Trade Beads Among the American Indians. *Denver Westerners Brandbook*, Vol. 7, No. 8. Denver.

Presents a general survey of the value and uses of trade beads, and describes and dates several common bead types.

429. Whitney, Theodore

1964 Thurston, Onneyuttehage? MSV 1. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin*, Vol. 6, No. 1. New Berlin.

Date: 1625-1640. The probable site of the Oneida village of Onneyuttehage produced 24 glass bead types which are very briefly described and correlated to those in Pratt (1961).

430. Wildschut, William

1960 Crow Indian Medicine Bundles, edited by John C. Ewers. *Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, Vol. 17. New York.

This monograph describes and illustrates several medicine bundles which have been decorated with glass beads.

431. Wildschut, William and John C. Ewers

1959 Crow Indian Beadwork: A Descriptive and Historical Study. *Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, Vol. 16. New York.

A comprehensive study of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Crow beadwork. Three color plates and 44 B&W figures.

432. Wilford, Lloyd A. and John W. Brink

1974 Hogback: A Proto-historic Oneota Burial Site. *Minnesota Archaeologist*, Vol. 33, Nos. 1-2. St. Paul.

Date: ca. 1650-1700. Presents descriptions of the glass, brass, and shell beads excavated at an Iowa Indian cemetery in southeastern Minnesota. One poor B&W photo.

433. Wilson, Mike L.

1968 Two Historic Burials in the Three Forks Locale. *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society*, Vol. 17, pp. 75-86. Oklahoma City.

Date: ca. 1830-1840. Provides brief descriptions of nine bead types (mostly faceted) found associated with two Indian burials in eastern Oklahoma. One B&W illustration.

434. Witthoft, John

1963 Review of "Oneida Iroquois Glass Trade Bead Sequence, 15851745," by Peter P. Pratt.
Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. 33, Nos. 1-2, p. 23. Aliquippa.

This review presents a critical evaluation of Pratt's (1961) booklet. *See also* Funk (1963).

435. Witthoft, John

1966a Archaeology as a Key to the Colonial Fur Trade. *Minnesota History*, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 203-209.
St. Paul.

Presents a general discussion of trade beads and their value to the archaeologist as temporal indicators. A few bead types are dated.

436. Witthoft, John

1966b A.T. Hill Site, 25 Wt. 1. Unpublished manuscript. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.
Date: ca. 1770-1840. The manuscript consists of a two-page inventory of the glass beads unearthed at a Republican Pawnee site near Red Cloud, Nebraska.

437. Witthoft, John

1966c Glass Beads from the Clarks Site. Unpublished manuscript. Nebraska State Historical Society,
Lincoln.

Date: ca. 1820-ca. 1845. The beads from an Indian village and associated cemeteries in Polk County, Nebraska, are inventoried and briefly discussed in this four-page paper.

438. Witthoft, John

1966d Glass Beads from the Linwood Site, 25 Bu 1, Butler County, Nebraska. Unpublished manuscript.
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.

Date: ca. 1770-ca. 1860. The beads and other items recovered from a Grand Pawnee village are inventoried and discussed in this seven-page paper.

439. Witthoft, John

1972 Glass Beads. In "Surface Archeology of Southwestern Washoe County, Nevada," by C. Melvin Aikens. *Desert Research Institute Publications in the Social Sciences*, No. 9, pp. 9-12. Reno and Las Vegas.

Date: 1820-1870. Describes and discusses 24 glass bead types surface collected from 10 sites in the vicinity of Reno.

440. Witthoft, John, W. Fred Kinsey III, and C.H. Holzinger

1959 A Susquehannock Cemetery, The Ibaugh Site. In *Susquehannock Miscellany*, edited by John Witthoft and W. Fred Kinsey III, pp. 99-119. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Date: 1600-1625. A cursory discussion of the recovered beads is presented on pp. 111-112.

441. Wittry, Warren L.

1963 The Bell Site, Wn9, an Early Historic Fox Village. *Wisconsin Archeologist*, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 157. Lake Mills.

Date: 1680-1730. Provides brief descriptions of about 15 bead types. One B&W photo.

442. Wood, W. Raymond

1971a A Protohistoric Mandan or Hidatsa Bundle. *Archaeology in Montana*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 1-10. Missoula.

Date: ca. 1780-ca. 1804. Provides descriptions of the glass beads and other items found in a discarded, personal medicine bundle at the Mahhaha site in Oliver County, North Dakota. The beads are shown in Fig. 2.

443. Wood, W. Raymond

1971b Biesterfeldt: A Post-Contact Coalescent Site on the Northeastern Plains. *Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology*, No. 15. Washington.

Date: 1750-1800. Only blue and white seed beads were encountered and most of these were set into pot rims as decoration.

444. Woodward, Arthur

1957 Report on Trade Goods. In "Excavations in the McNary Reservoir Basin near Umatilla, Oregon," by Douglas Osborne, pp. 225-226. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* 166. Washington.

Date: ca. 1790-1830. Very briefly discusses several bead types. One poor B&W photo.

445. Woodward, Arthur

1959 Analysis of Trade Goods. In *A Comparative Cultural Analysis of an Indian Burial Site in Southeast Washington*, by Roderick Sprague. Unpublished Master's thesis. Washington State University, Pullman.

The basis for the conclusions found in Sprague (1959).

446. Woodward, Arthur

1965 Indian Trade Goods. *Oregon Archaeological Society, Publication No.2*. Portland.

A useful, general discussion of trade beads and other trade items. Several bead types are described and dated. Illustrated.

447. Woodward, Arthur

1970 *The Denominators of the Fur Trade*. Socio-Technical Publications, Pasadena.

Chapter 3, a good, general discussion of trade beads, was excerpted from Woodward (1965). Numerous illustrations.

448. Woolfenden, Wallace B.

1969 A Study of 4-Glenn-10: The Brownell Indian Cemetery. *San Francisco State College Anthropology Museum, Occasional Papers, No. 2, Part 2*. San Francisco.

Date: ca. 1830-1870s. The beads recovered from an Indian cemetery in the Black Butte Reservoir region of northern California are described on pp. 9-12. One line drawing.

449. Woolworth, Alan R. and Raymond Wood

1960 The Archeology of a Small Trading Post (Kipp's Post, 32MN1) in the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176*, pp. 239-305. Washington.

Date: ca. 1826-1830. A collection of approximately 6,700 beads is well described and illustrated.

450. Word, James H. and Anne Fox

1975 The Cogdell Burial in Floyd County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, Vol. 46, pp. 1-63. Austin.

Date: 1850-1860. Presents a thorough analysis of the beads and beaded leather garment fragments that were found with a Comanche niche burial. The 15 recovered bead types are classified using the Harris' (1967) system. Two B&W photos of the garment fragments.

451. Workman, William B.

1978 Prehistory of the Aishihik-Kluane Area, Southwest Yukon Territory. *Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, No. 74*. Ottawa.

Two sites attributable to the early mid and late nineteenth century, respectively, produced 51 varieties of glass beads which are “classified on the basis of size, shape and color.” Two of the varieties are illustrated.

452. Wray, Charles F.

1973 *Manual for Seneca Iroquois Archeology*. Cultures Primitive, Honeoye Falls, NY.

Describes and discusses the beads that are diagnostic of the Early Colonial Period (1550-1625), Mid Colonial Period (1625-1675), and Late Colonial Period (1675-1800) in western New York state. The manual is accompanied by 60 color slides which illustrate the beads.

453. Wray, Charles F. and Harry L. Schoff

1953 A Preliminary Report on the Seneca Sequence in Western New York, 1550-1687. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 53-63. Milton.

The temporal range involved is divided into seven periods and a brief discussion of the beads typifying each period is presented.

454. Wright, J.V.

1967 The Pic River Site. *National Museum of Canada. Contributions to Anthropology 5, Bulletin 206*, pp. 54-99. Ottawa.

Date: 1700-1750. Presents brief descriptions of 19 glass bead types recovered from a stratified site on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario. One B&W photo.

455. Wyckoff, Don G.

1967 The E. Johnson Site and Prehistory in Southeast Oklahoma. *Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report*, No. 6. Norman.

Date: ca. 1860. White and opaque maroon spherical beads are shown in Fig. 42.

INDEX

No attempt has been made to compile a complete index based on the content of all listed works. The index rather has been developed out of the annotations and our memories of the complete works. A location for each site has been determined and chronological placement has been made when the source provided such data. An attempt to use ethnic or cultural categories proved impossible not because of the level of annotation but because of the tenuous nature of ethnic (tribal?) identification in archaeological sites. Some categories also proved to be so large as to be of no value to a researcher. Examples of these

might be drawn beads or wound beads. We did include blown beads and also the type known as chevron or star because these stand out in the literature.

Of interest are those states and provinces that had no reported bead sites. In several cases we are aware of sites and samples from these areas that have not been published. Only one state in Mexico (Chiapas) has archaeologically derived beads reported. In Canada only one report from New Brunswick represents the Maritime provinces. Those states in the United States not represented include: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Another eleven states are represented by only one entry.

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We have spent the six years since *A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America* rolled off the presses searching for additional references. We were able to locate many previously elusive reports and searched entire runs of a number of relevant periodicals to fill gaps in our initial coverage. In addition, we monitored new publications in historical archaeology and material culture research. The 588 references compiled and annotated here comprise this first supplement to the 1980 bibliography.