A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GLASS TRADE BEADS

IN NORTH AMERICA

—First Supplement—

by

Karlis Karklins and Roderick Sprague
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bibliography</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

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.

Like its predecessor, this bibliography will be most useful to those seeking comparative data for the preparation of bead chronologies and distribution charts, as well as for the dating of bead collections derived from sites in the continental United States, Canada and Mexico. However, several references concerned with bead manufacturing techniques, beadwork, and the historical values and uses of glass beads have also been included. A few sources dealing with beads from areas outside North America are listed because they have a definite bearing on the study of glass beads in the New World. Excluded are reports that deal entirely with non-glass beads, Indian-made glass beads, and prehistoric beads (for these, see Buehler and Kidd 1972). Papers presented at conferences have been listed when copies of the text are known to be available from the author.

Our thanks go to all those who so kindly sent reference citations and reports for annotation. We request that errors and omissions in this new bibliography be brought to our attention. A second supplement will be published when sufficient references have been accumulated.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

456. ACKERMAN, ROBERT E.
Date: 19th century. Briefly describes the drawn bead varieties recovered from the Homeshore Lineage House and Grouse Fort Village sites. Two B&W photographs.

457. ADAMS, GARY
Date: 19th century. Site Ef0p-324, an Indian summer camp, produced several large beads of purple and blue glass, as well as blue and white "seed" beads. One B&W photograph.

458. ADAMS, GARY, MICHAEL R.A. FORSMAN and SHEILA J. MINNI

459. ALLAIRE, LOUIS, GEORGE F. MACDONALD and RICHARD I. INGLIS
Date: ca. 1830-1880. Among the beads excavated at a fortified Kit-selas site in British Columbia were several faceted specimens and a translucent red bead decorated with black, yellow and blue dots.

460. ALLEN, JAMEY D.
Defines four major cane types as well as several subtypes or "hybrids"
and describes their manufacture. Fifty-six mosaic cane patterns observed on beads of ancient to modern origin are classified and illustrated in color.


Contains a condensed version of the previous article, followed by a detailed description of the manufacture of rosetta beads. Well illustrated with numerous drawings.


Presents a detailed study of chevron-star-rosetta beads with emphasis on their manufacture and classification. Numerous B&W and color photographs and drawings.


Date: ca. 1890s. Two varieties of beads, IIa11 and IIa58 in the Kidds' (1970) system, were found at a non-native cabin site in the Nahanni Butte area, southwestern N.W.T.


This article presents a concise yet extremely detailed description of the manufacture of both drawn and wound beads in contemporary Venice and Murano. It also provides Italian terms for several categories of beads, as well as for those involved in their production.


Provides summary descriptions of the production of drawn, wound and mold-pressed beads in Venice, Bohemia and Bavaria.

466. 1890 How Beads are Made. Pottery Gazette, March 1:238-240.

Succinctly describes the manufacture of drawn beads in Venice and blown artificial pearls in France and Germany (Saxony). Sketches illustrate each production stage for the former category. A few short paragraphs discuss the nature of the world bead market in the late 19th century.


Date: ca. 1865-1890. The Bombardier Channel site (NdTs-1) produced a single sky-blue glass bead of unspecified manufacture that is 6 mm long and 8 mm in diameter.


Rescue excavations at a multi-component site on the Pic River east of Marathon, Ontario, uncovered "two white glass trade beads."


The surface of the Nazoteka Point site in northwestern Ontario yielded a "Jesuit" ring of the late 17th century, as well as 13 glass "seed" or embroidery beads, five small cylindrical beads, three white barrel or football-shaped beads, a large spherical bead, and a long cylindrical bead of translucent blue glass.


Date: 18th century. Two midden
sites (41CH110 and 41LB4) in the Galveston Bay area produced four glass beads that are typed using Harris and Harris (1967). One B&W photo.

471. BADERTSCHER, PATRICIA M.

Date: late 17th-early 18th centuries. Area 11 produced "one small blue seed bead" which is illustrated in Plate 25.

472. BAKER, EMERSON W.

Appendix 4 reveals that only two glass beads were found at the site: one black and one colorless.

473. BAKER, HENRY A.

Date: 1836-1842. The few artifacts recovered from an American Army post built during the Second Seminole War included a faceted blue glass bead (Kidd type If) that measured 7 mm by 8 mm. One pen and ink drawing.

474. BARBER, EDWIN A.

Date: 17th century. Illustrates and briefly describes two varieties of drawn glass beads washed from the river near the site of the glass house at Jamestown, Virginia. One variety is transparent with white stripes ("gooseberry"); the other is a deep blue color.

475. BARSALOU, VICTORIA and MARCELLA GAMBLE

Date: 1670-1800. Describes and interprets (often inadequately or erroneously) 49 varieties of drawn and wound beads recovered from several sites on the Fort Alexander Reserve, Manitoba. Four B&W photos.

476. BARTON, GEORGE H.

Date: early 17th century. Artifacts uncovered at the Abenaki village of Norridgewock include globular beads of dark blue, light green, and amber glass. One pen and ink drawing.

477. BAULU, ANN

Date: ca. 1670-1760. Two varieties of drawn tubular beads were surface collected at site DaFb-1 near the south end of Lac des Commissaires, Quebec. One is monochrome opaque white (Kidd variety 1a5) while the other is opaque white decorated with three sets of three spiral blue stripes (variety Ib2). Illustrated in B&W.

478. BEAUDRY, MARY C.
1979 Excavations at Fort Christianna, Brunswick County, Virginia.
1979 Season. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

Date: 1714-ca. 1740. The site of a Virginia Indian Company post yielded three large to very large beads of glass which are described as being ovoid blue, oblate clear, and corroded yellow (?). One B&W macro-photograph.

480. BELL, W.D.

Date: 1600-1620. "White glass oval shaped 'seed' beads" predominated at this Huron site. Also present were the same beads in blue glass, as well as some "very small tubular dark glass beads." See also Noble (1971).

481. 1953 The MacMurchy Site: A Petun Site in Grey County, Ontario. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Date: ca. 1615. According to page 67, "only two glass beads are known to have come from this site, one from the excavated sample, the other is in the MacMurchy family collection. Both of these are cylindrical, one half by three-sixteenths inches of white glass."

482. BENNETT, MONTE

Date: 1570-1595. Describes the 132 drawn glass bead varieties found at the site over a decade. Pratt (1961) and Kidd (1970) numbers are provided where possible. Line drawings illustrate an unusual faceted blue chevron bead and four styles of "flush eye" bead insets. See also Bennett and Bigford (1968), Bennett and Clark (1978) and Cottrell (1968).


Date: 1720-1750. Located in Oneida County, New York, the site produced 23 varieties of drawn and wound beads that are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Pratt (1961). The beads found at the contemporaneous Pahaquarra site in northwestern New Jersey are also discussed. Illustrated with line drawings.


Date: 1570-1750. Describes the most common bead varieties found at ten Oneida Iroquois sites in the Munsville-Stockbridge area of New York state. Varieties are designated using Kidd and Kidd (1970).


The glass beads that apparently comprised the necklace of a child buried at the Thurston site (1625-1637) are itemized. A color photograph illustrates an unusual striped bead (like Kidd variety IVbb10) from the site, as well as the only chevron bead found at the not too distant Cameron site (1570-1595).


Sixty-eight varieties of drawn glass beads are described in tabular form and illustrated in line drawings. Kidd (1970) variety numbers are provided where possible.

487. BENTÉ, VANCE G.
Date: 19th century. Describes ten beads of drawn, wound, mould-pressed, and blown manufacture. Where possible, the specimens are correlated with types defined by Bone (1973), R.O. Gibson (1976) and Meighan (n.d.).

488. BERRY, BREWTON and CARL CHAPMAN
Date: late 17th-early 18th centuries. Globular or ellipsoidal beads of blue glass were among the artifacts encountered at the Utz site. One of the specimens is depicted in Fig. 39:10. See also Bray (1978).

489. BERRY, BREWTON, CARL CHAPMAN and JOHN MACK
Date: 18th-early 19th centuries. Five village sites in west-central Missouri produced glass beads of "various shapes, sizes, and colors." Descriptions are lacking but some of the specimens are shown in Plate III.

490. BILLINGS, KATHERINE
In addition to describing and illustrating 46 types of drawn beads, this report synopsizes the two most common methods of making beads, correlates the specimens to Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Pratt (1961), dates the more diagnostic examples, presents chemical analyses for two beads and speculates on their origin. Three B&W illustrations, one of which shows a piece of beadwork.

491. BIRMINGHAM, ROBERT A.

Date: post-1839. Excavation of a house site in Winnebago County, Illinois, revealed a mould-pressed bead of light blue glass whose surface exhibited a raised "corncob" decoration. A B&W photo illustrates the 11 mm by 5 mm specimen.

Date: late 19th-early 20th centuries. Test excavation of two Chippewa settlements in Burnett County, Wisconsin, produced 14 varieties of drawn beads, primarily of "seed" bead size. These are classified using a confusing variation of the Kidd and Kidd (1970) system wherein the type designator (e.g., IIa) corresponds to Kidd and Kidd usage, but the variety number does not.

493. BLANCHETTE, JEAN-FRANCOIS
Date: 17th century. An Indian campsite in Chicoutimi, Quebec, yielded ten categories of glass beads.

494. BONE, KENNETH J.
1975 A Preliminary Analysis of Beads from Mission Santa Clara de Assis, Santa Clara County, California, SCI-30, the "Third Mission Site" Corner of Franklin and Campbell Streets, and the "Fifth Mission Site" - Present Site of the Mission Church. Unpublished manuscript. De Saisset Art Gallery and Museum, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California.
Date: 1784-present. Provides a thorough analysis of the drawn, wound, faceted, pressed, and blown beads recovered from the three mission sites. Line drawings illustrate the different bead forms.
495. 1978 SCL-128 Glass Trade Bead Classification and Analysis. In Archeological Investigations at CA-SCL-128, the Holiday Inn Site, edited by Joseph C. Winter, pp. 149-162. Unpublished manuscript. Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose, San Jose, California.

Date: post-1769. Seventeen types of drawn, wound, and faceted beads found in bulldozed backdirt at a site in Santa Clara County, California, are described in tabular form. Each type is assigned to one of six periods into which the post-1769 period is divided. Macro-photographs illustrate eight of the bead types.


Date: 17th century. The section on "Beads" deals primarily with stone specimens but also illustrates a tubular, square-sectioned bead of blue glass from the Township of Beverly, Ontario.


Date: 17th century. Glass beads collected from various localities in southeastern Ontario are listed under the heading "Case A."


Date: 1630-1650. An assortment of beads recovered from the Walker farm, site of a Neutral Indian town in Brant County, Ontario, is described under accession numbers 25,621-25,639. See also Wright (1981).


Lists the beads found at an Indian site on Lot 1, Con. 6, Orillia Township, Simcoe County, Ontario (see accession nos. 26,966-26,974).


Date: pre-1817. The glass beads dealt with in Schoolcraft (1819) are mentioned on p. 24.


Summarizes the bead data from 36 archaeological sites in New England which are grouped into three periods: Early Contact (1500-1575), Late Contact (1575-1620) and Plantation (1620-1675). The European sources of the beads are also discussed.


Provides a descriptive inventory of the beads recovered from the Shurtleff site (20 varieties; 1630-1640) and the Carley site (41 varieties; 1640-1650). The specimens are classified using the system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970).


Date: 1630-1696. The beads diagnostic of seven Onondaga Iroquois sites in central New York are des-
cribed in each site's European artifact summary.

505. BRAIN, JEFFREY P.
1979 Tunica Treasure. Harvard University, Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 71.
Date: 1731-1764. Presents detailed descriptions of 47 drawn and 49 wound bead varieties obtained from a Tunica Indian village site in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Information concerning the temporal and spatial distribution of most of the varieties in eastern North America is also provided. Four superb color plates illustrate the recorded varie-

506. BRAUNER, DAVID R.
Date: 1850-1890. Two Indian village sites near Clarkston, Washington, produced 33 varieties of drawn, wound, and mould-pressed beads. These are described in the appendix.

507. BRAY, ROBERT T.
Date: 1656-1703. Blue and green glass beads were found with two burials. Two B&W photos.

508. 1978 European Trade Goods from the Utz Site and the Search for Fort Orleans. Missouri Archaeologist 39.
Date: 1683-1712. The 16 varieties of drawn glass beads found at an Oneota village site in Saline County, Missouri, are described in detail and compared with the beads from 19 other sites in the eastern and central United States. Most of the Utz varieties are depicted in pen and ink drawings. See also Berry and Chapman (1942).

Date: 19th-20th centuries. Excavations conducted on two Mormon newspaper printing offices at Nauvoo, Illinois, produced four blue and two green faceted beads.

510. BRINK, JACK
Date: probably 19th century. Fifteen small "seed" beads in blue, white, brown, and red were uncovered adjacent to glyph panels 6-7 at site DgOv-2. One B&W photo.

511. BRIZINSKI, MORRIS
Date: 1600-1620. Ten varieties of plain and decorated drawn beads from the Frank Bay site in north-eastern Ontario are described in tabular form using the Kidds' (1970) taxonomic system. An accompanying table presents date ranges for each variety based on Kenyon (1969) and Pratt (1961).

512. BROOKS, MARVIN J., Jr.
Date: ca. 1750-ca. 1850. A small black-dirt midden produced seven glass beads, all of which are faceted, some crudely. Two are dull green, the remainder blue. They range from 3/16 in. to 1/4 in. in diameter.

513. BROWN, CALVIN S.
Date: ca. 1670-1760. Originally published in 1926 by the Mississippi Geological Survey, this report mentions trade beads found in the north-eastern portion of the state. Fig. 346 illustrates a string of beads from Natchez.
514. BROWN, DONALD A.
This French site in Toronto produced three varieties of white glass beads that are attributed to the historical occupation (1750-1759). A green specimen is believed to be of 19th-century origin. One B&W photo.

515. BROWN, IAN W.
Table 8 in chapter 9 lists the eight wound and 21 drawn bead varieties excavated from five sites in midwestern Mississippi: Portland, St. Pierre, Lonely Frenchman, Lockguard and Anglo. Detailed descriptions appear in Appendix 2c. The use of beads as items of personal adornment by the local Indian population is discussed in chapter 12. Plate 118 illustrates 20 of the recorded bead varieties.

516. BROWN, MARGARET K.
Date: 1673-1691. The bead inventory consists primarily of "seed" beads which are identified in tabular form using Stone's (1974) codes. See also Brown (1961).

517. BUCHNER, A.P.
Date: 19th century. "Tubular and spherical coloured glass beads" were among the few historical artifacts excavated at site LM-8, an Indian camp site on Little Manigotagan Lake, Manitoba.

518. BULLEN, RIPLEY P.
1952 Eleven Archaeological Sites in Hillsborough County, Florida. Florida Geological Survey, Report of Investi-
523. CALVERT, GAY
Date: late 19th-early 20th centuries. A midden near the mouth of the Fraser River, British Columbia, produced "one opaque blue bead."

524. CARLEY, CAROLINE D.
Date: post-1836. Table 31 inventories the bead varieties (mostly moulded) that were found in test excavations at Spalding, Idaho.

Date: ca. 1825-1866. The investigation of the Hudson's Bay Company Riverside Complex at Fort Vancouver, Washington, produced 73 well-described varieties of drawn, drawn and ground, wound, mandrel-pressed, Prosser, and wound-pressed beads. Four good B&W photos illustrate some of the varieties. See also Chance and Chance (1976), Kardas (1970), Storm (1982), and Thomas and Hibbs (1984).

526. CARR, ROBERT S.
Date: 1871-1900. Excavation of the Brickell store in Miami produced a large quantity of glass "seed" beads (not described) and 30 types of larger drawn, wound and mould-pressed beads. Each type is identified using the Kidds' (1970) taxonomic system and illustrated in large line drawings. Most of the types are also shown in a B&W photo.

527. CARRUTHERS, PETER J.
Date: 1649-1651. Describes the six types of red and blue glass beads found at this Jesuit mission site.

528. CAYWOOD, LOUIS R.
Excavations conducted at the principal Malecite Indian settlement on the Saint John River during the late 17th and early 18th centuries uncovered 20 wound and drawn beads, each of which is individually described. Analysis by Kenneth Kidd.

529. CHAFE, ANNE, RON HANCOCK and IAN T. KENYON
Discusses the significance of temporal and spatial differences in the chemical composition of beads from Huron and Neutral sites in Ontario and Seneca sites in New York.

530. CHANCE, DAVID H. and JENNIFER V. CHANCE
The beads unearthed at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Colville (1825-1871) and the South Dune site (pre-1835), northeastern Washington, are described in tabular form.

Date: 19th-early 20th centuries. Four classes of glass beads (drawn, cut and ground, wound, and molded with facets) recovered from four sites in northeastern Washington are inventoried in Table 6.

Date: 19th century. Dominated by
"molded-with-facets" and "Prosser molded" varieties, the beads excavated at Spalding, Idaho, in 1978-79 are categorized in Table 23. See also Carley (1981).

533. CHAPMAN, JEFFERSON
Date: 18th (?) century. Two barrel-shaped beads of black glass were found in the plow zone at an Indian village site on the Little Tennessee River, Monroe County. The specimens are 12.5 mm long, 9 mm in diameter and 6 mm in the bore.

534. CHARLES, TOMMY C.
Date: probably late 18th or early 19th century. Glass beads of several varieties found with a historic Catawba burial near Van Wyck, South Carolina, are illustrated on p. 72.

535. CHARTKOFF, JOSEPH L.
Date: 19th century. Screening midden fill through a series of graduated screens produced a number of small artifacts including a green glass bead measuring 2.0 mm by 1.5 mm. Illustrated. See also Ruby (1966).

536. CHRISTENSEN, OLE A.
Date: post-1750. An undescribed site (EjPx-6) in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta yielded seven large, round, opaque blue beads of wound manufacture. The specimens are illustrated in a macro photograph.

537. CHRISTIANSON, DAVID J.
Date: 1685-1690. The inventory of trade goods includes an oval, medium blue specimen 13 mm long and 7 mm in diameter, as well as 19 white "seed" beads between 2.5 mm and 3.5 mm in diameter.

538. CLARK, DONALD W.
Date: 19th and possibly early 20th centuries. Glass beads of several types were obtained from the Koniag Eskimo villages of Old and New Karluk. The specimens that may date to the present century were sewn to the blanket shroud of a coffin burial. One B&W photograph.

This report illustrates the bead described in the following publication.

Date: probably 19th century. A large, spherical, blue glass bead was surface-collected at the Cabin Creek site (MhRs-1) in the Colville Lake region of the Northwest Territories. One B&W photo; the bead is also illustrated in Clark (1974b).

541. 1985 Archaeological Test at the Russian Three Saints Bay Colony, Alaska. Historical Archaeology
Date: 1784-ca. 1850. Test excavations at the site of the first substantial Russian settlement in Alaska resulted in the recovery of 121 drawn and 8 wound glass beads. Colors include white, dark purple, light and dark blue, and red on green (Cornaline d'Alexppo).

542. COLLIER, DONALD, ALFRED E. HUDSON and ARLO FORD

Date: 19th century. Briefly discusses the beads uncovered at five Indian sites in eastern Washington. All the specimens appear to have been strung in necklaces.

543. COMER, DOUGLAS C.

Date: 1833-1849. Describes, discusses and illustrates 15 "styles" of drawn and wound beads found outside the fort walls. Beads from the fort interior are dealt with in Moore (1973).

544. CONNERS, Mrs. R.S., Mr. AND Mrs. REX ALLISON and FRANK A. RUNKLES

Date: ca. 1870. More than 30,000 "seed" beads ranging from 1 mm to 3 mm in length and 2 mm to 4 mm in diameter formed part of the rich assortment of goods that accompanied what appears to have been a young Comanche woman. "There are eight different colors and five different sizes. There are five sizes of opaque white, four sizes of blue, three sizes of red, two sizes of turquoise color, two sizes of translucent green, one size of translucent aquamarine, and size (sic) of amber, and one single black bead. More than half of the beads are of the glass translucent variety." Some of the specimens were lazy stitched to a dressed deer (?) skin.

545. CONNORS, DENNIS J., GORDON C. DeANGELO and PETER P. PRATT

Several varieties of red, white and blue beads in tubular, oval and round forms were uncovered at or near the probable site of Ste. Marie de Gannentaha (1656-1658) in Onondaga County, New York. The specimens are described, dated and correlated to Pratt (1961). One crude line drawing.

546. CONWAY, THOR A.
1977 A Late 19th Century Midden from the La Cloche Fur Post Site. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box 309.

Date: 18th or 19th century. Located on the north channel of Lake Huron, the site produced a small, white, barrel-shaped bead (Kidd variety Wlcl).

547. CORNETT, KENNETH B.

Date: 18th century. Glass beads were found with 19 of 165 burials. The inventory includes blue, clear, and white "seed" beads, as well as larger specimens in blue and white that ranged from round to oval in shape. Some of the white "seed" beads comprised a bracelet. Four B&W photos.

548. COTTER, JOHN L.

Date: 1607-1699. The 17 recovered beads (mostly "seed" and tubular
varieties) are itemized in the text and accompanying artifact tables. Plate 3 illustrates the same specimens that appear in Cotter and Hudson (1957).


Date: 1604-1605. Provides cursory descriptions of four drawn glass beads recovered from the site of Pierre Du Gua de Monts' short-lived colony on St. Croix Island, Maine. More detailed descriptions, including Kidd (1970) variety numbers, are provided in Bradley (1983: Table 1).

COTTER, JOHN L. and JOHN M. CORBETT

Date: 1820-1840. Seven Chickasaw burials excavated at a mound complex and village site near Houston, Mississippi, were accompanied by glass beads, including several faceted varieties. Many of the beads were located in the neck and chest regions of the interments, suggesting their use in necklaces. Descriptions are generally lacking but the beads from six of the burials are shown in Plate 6.

CROSS, DOROTHY
1941 Archaeology of New Jersey I. Archaeological Society of New Jersey and New Jersey State Museum, Trenton.

Date: 19th (?) century. The Ghost Point site, a Cree-Ojibwa village, yielded 101 very small glass beads of five colors.

DAWSON, KENNETH C.A.

Date: ca. 1790-1921. Attributed to the North West and Hudson's Bay companies, the excavated structures yielded 228 "small seed beads" and 10 "medium beads," one of which may be a mould-pressed specimen.

555. CROUCH, DANIEL T.

Date: 1869-1882. Located at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the site yielded three wound black glass beads with "sizes" ranging from 7.2 mm to 9.2 mm.

DAVIS, EMMA L.

Date: post-1850. Rockshelter Mno-455 produced blue, and brown on white beads. Blue beads were also found at site Mno-475.
Glass beads were uncovered at the Sutherland site (ca. 1684-1821), Virgin Channel site (ca. 1763-1821) and Ombabika site (ca. 1763-1890) in northwestern Ontario.

Date: ca. 1670-1820. Occupied by several successive groups of Indians, this Ontario site produced 187 glass beads, the bulk of which are very small monochrome specimens.

Date: ca. 1750-1850. Beads found at site DeJj-8 on Dog Lake in northern Ontario included tubular examples and a wound, ovate specimen adorned with dots and floral appliques. No descriptions are provided but the beads are illustrated in crude line drawings.

Date: 1735-1810. The artifact assemblage includes both blue and white wound beads with oval and faceted bodies. Two B&W photos.

Date: 1650-1675. Located in North Middleboro, Massachusetts, the Fort Hill Indian settlement yielded one small tubular glass bead. Also mentioned in Taylor (1976).

Date: 1793-1945. A Carrier Indian
settlement in the central interior of British Columbia produced 92 glass beads. Included are "seed" beads and a few faceted blue specimens. One of the latter is illustrated.


Date: 1750-1815. Three blue beads, one of which was found in association with a bison skull shrine in House 1, were uncovered at the Burkett village site. Beads from the Hill site near Red Cloud (see Witthoft 1966b) are also discussed. Analysis by A. Woodward.


Date: ca. 1860-1914 or later. Of two beads, one is a mould-pressed red specimen with a geometric design while the other is a blue spheroid. The former is 15 mm long and 7 mm in diameter; the latter has a diameter of 5.5 mm.


Date: ca. 1860-ca. 1886. Two cabin sites in a Hivernant settlement in southeastern Alberta yielded a number of monochrome and polychrome beads of drawn and wound manufacture. One B&W photograph.


Date: 1796-1829. Fig. 105 illustrates four types of wound (nos. 10 and 11) and drawn (nos. 12 and 13) glass beads recovered from a British military installation near Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.


Date: pre-1850. Of the four glass bead types that are described, two are "Cornaline d'Alep" styles.


Presents several references to "pigeon egg" beads found in fur trade documents of the 19th century. Ten life-size line drawings illustrate specimens from several North American sites.


Date: early 18th century. The glass beads from the site are enigmatically described as including "both black and white stripes and a blue badly decayed type." The black specimens are identified as being spherical.


Date: 1813-ca. 1850. "A single pale blue glass bead of the faceted type" was recovered from a slave cabin on the Kingsley Plantation.

575. FAUBERT, DENIS, PIERRE NADON and JEAN-PAUL SALAUN 1984 Archeologie des Sites du Musee de I'Homme et de la Galerie nationale. Les Recherches ARKHSIS, Quebec City.

Date: 19th century. A "Russian" bead (Kidd type III) of blue-on-white-on-blue glass was found at the site of the Museum of Man, Parc Laurier, Hull, Quebec. Two B&W macro-photographs.

576. FENENGA, FRANKLIN 1932 The Archaeology of the Slick Rock Village, Tulare County, Cali-
Date: post-1830. Of three glass beads recovered from a probable Wukchumni Yokuts village, two are short, bright blue, hexagonal tubes; the remaining specimen is a very large, deep green, oblate spheroid.


Date: 16th-17th centuries. This booklet illustrates four varieties of striped and chevron beads from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which are purported to be of Spanish origin. However, there is no archaeological evidence to support such a claim.


Approximately 11 kinds of glass beads (including some mould-pressed, multi-faceted varieties) that purportedly came "from the stock of a post in Southwestern Florida, circa 1839" are illustrated in a color photograph. An accompanying B&W plate depicts an unprovenienced necklace of "Hubbell Beads - circa 1920's" and small bivalve shells.


Date: 19th century. The guardhouse/barracks at Gibbet Hill, St. John's, Newfoundland, produced both spherical and tubular beads of blue glass. Two B&W photos.


Date: ca. 1790. The site of an Ojibwa community in southwestern Ontario produced nine monochrome varieties of drawn and wound beads. These are identified in Table 4 using the Kidd (1970) classification system.


Dates: ca. 1860-1870. The crevice burial of an adult male Ute was accompanied by a strand of wound beads, and several beaded items including a vest, leggings, moccasins, and a horse's headstall. Nine color photographs illustrate the beadwork and the individual bead varieties.


Date: late 16th-early 17th centuries. A brief survey of contact period sites in the mid-Hudson Valley is followed by an analysis of six types of drawn beads of simple, compound, complex and composite construction. The specimens are not only described but correlated to Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Pratt (1961), and compared to those from other sites in New York state.


Date: first half of the 19th century. The ruins of a log cabin at the Riviere au Vase site, Macomb County, yielded four drawn hexagonal beads of blue glass, as well as a rosary of round white, amber, and blue beads of wound manufacture. Some of the specimens are illustrated in B&W.

Date: 17th century. The only early historic artifact is a heavily patinated blue glass bead of drawn manufacture. It is 7 mm in diameter and 4.5 mm in length with a 2 mm bore.

585. FITTING, JAMES E. and MARK J. LYNOTT

Date: 17th century. Artifacts associated with a contact period camp site in St. Ignace, Michigan, include a medium-sized barrel bead of blue glass and a "seed" bead of light blue glass. Both specimens are illustrated.

586. FITZGERALD, WILLIAM R.

Date: ca. 1640-1641. Tubular and round beads of red, white, black, and burgundy were found with three infant burials uncovered near Freeland, Ontario.


Date: ca. 1615. Located in southwestern Ontario, the Christianson village site produced nine varieties of drawn beads, including three chevron varieties. The beads are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970), and compared to those from the nearby Shaver Hill ossuary. Macro-photographs illustrate five of the recovered bead varieties.


 Presents historical and archaeological evidence for changing the dates for the Shaver Hill and Christianson sites to ca. 1615-1632, and the Dwyer and Robertson sites to ca. 1632-1651. Table 2 summarizes the Kidd (1970) bead varieties found on three of the sites. The dissimilarity of the bead assemblages from the two site groups is attributed to a change in Old World bead suppliers. See also Fitzgerald (1982a).


Date: ca. 1580-1650. Attempts to refine the dates of the three glass bead periods defined in Kenyon and Kenyon (1983) by attributing the change in the trade beads representative of each period to changes in New and Old World suppliers.


591. FITZUGH, WILLIAM W.

Appendix C classifies, discusses and tentatively dates 228 beads recovered from the two historical components at the site: Talking Crow phase (ca. 1725-1750) and Historic Dakota (1865-1950). Classified using the system developed by the Kidds (1970), the specimens are of drawn, wound, and mould-pressed manufacture. Three tables present data relating to bead color and size.

592. FIX, NANCY J.

Appendix C classifies, discusses and tentatively dates 228 beads recovered from the two historical components at the site: Talking Crow phase (ca. 1725-1750) and Historic Dakota (1865-1950). Classified using the system developed by the Kidds (1970), the specimens are of drawn, wound, and mould-pressed manufacture. Three tables present data relating to bead color and size.

593. FLASKERD, GEORGE
1944. Minnesota Trade Material from

Date: post-1856. Trade goods recovered from Indian coffin burials in Scott County, Minnesota, included tubular beads of cream-colored glass, and cream-colored, dark red, and amber "seed" beads.

594. FORBIS, RICHARD G.

Date: 1700-1750. Two globular glass beads, one transparent dark blue and the other opaque white, were found at the Grassy Lake cairn in southeastern Alberta. The specimens are 7 mm and 3 mm in diameter and 4 mm and 2 mm in length, respectively. One B&W photograph.

595. FORD, JAMES A.
1936 Analysis of Indian Village Site Collections from Louisiana and Mississippi. Louisiana Geological Survey, Anthropological Study 2/Louisiana State University Study 31.

Date: 1682-1820. Blue glass beads were noted in the collections from five Choctaw and Natchez complex sites (Chickachae, Coosa, Nick Plantation; Natchez Fort, Fatherland mound C). The latter also contained white and striped specimens.


Date: late 17th century. Among the few artifacts of European origin found at this Arkansas site are two blue and three green "seed" beads.

597. FORSMAN, MICHAEL R.A.

Date: 1835-1915. The cellars of three dismantled Riel House out-buildings yielded 13 glass beads of drawn, wound and mould-pressed manufacture.


Date: late 18th-early 19th centuries. An unidentified trading post in central Alberta yielded six white beads, including an oval specimen of wound manufacture. One B&W photo.


Excavations conducted in 1977 and 1978 at this Hudson's Bay Company post in east-central Alberta uncovered nine drawn and six wound beads. These are illustrated in Fig. 49 and described in Table 7 using Kidd and Kidd (1970). A listing of the recovered bead varieties by archaeological feature is provided in the appendices. See also Losey (1977a-b).

600. FOWKE, GERARD

Date: early 17th century. Glass beads, including "some of the Venetian polychrome variety," were found at several large Indian village sites near Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia.

601. FOWLER, WILLIAM S.

Date: 1620-1650. The Taylor Farm site interments were accompanied by "a great many small sized colored glass beads."


Date: late 17th century. Three
striped drawn bead types were collected at the Mohawk village of Tionondogue in the Mohawk Valley of New York state. While not described, the specimens are illustrated in a line drawing.

603. FOX, WILLIAM A.
Date: ca. 1620-1650. Fig. 1 of this essay on "red stone beads" illustrates a strand of stone, shell and glass beads from the Petun Campbell-Kelly village in the Blue Mountain area of southwestern Ontario.

604. FRANCIS, PETER, Jr.
Points out the need for a standardized system of nomenclature for beads.

This paper defines three levels of bead-making (small-scale, industrial, and mechanized), and discusses how a thorough knowledge of bead manufacturing techniques on a world-wide basis may help to resolve the problem of bead origins.


Part 1 deals with native-made beads. Part 2 examines the role of beads in the early exploration of the Americas from the time of the Vikings to the late 1600s. Part 3 discusses the European and Asian manufacturers of trade beads, as well as the nature of the bead trade in the New World. Numerous color photographs.

608. 1986 Beads and the Discovery of the New World. Occasional Papers of the Center for Bead Research 3.
This is an expanded and drastically reworked version of the preceding item. Twelve B&W figures, three maps and an extensive references section.

609. FRANK, JOSEPH V., III
Date: 1682-1730. Six drawn bead types — all but one of which are "seed" beads — are briefly described.

610. FRATT, LEE
Date: post-1800. Excavations conducted at a Franciscan mission revealed eight varieties of drawn, wound and, possibly, mould-pressed beads.

611. FREIBERG, TIMOTHY
Date: post-1875. Seed beads of five colors were encountered during the excavation of a rock cairn/earth mound feature in the southeastern corner of Alberta.

612. FRIERMAN, JAY D.
Date: ca. 1769-1830. Excavations conducted at the site in 1981 uncovered 22 drawn glass beads that are described in tabular form.
613. **FULLER, RICHARD S.**
Date: 16th century. Mentions the presence of "faceted seven-layer chevron beads" and "dark blue glass beads" at the Pine Log Creek site.

614. **FUNK, ROBERT E.**
Infrequent beads of glass were unearthed at the Tiorati rockshelter (ca. 1680-1700), the Rip Van Winkle site (ca. 1630-1660) and an undated campsite in southeastern New York state.

615. **FUREY, JOHN F., Jr.**
Date: ca. 1750-1830. A late burial at the Boca Weir site, Palm Beach County, was accompanied by "a single green, faceted glass bead." One B&W illustration.

616. **GALL, PATRICIA L.**
Date: 1789-1890. Five types of round and cylindrical beads were found on the surface of this fur trade post near Marathon.

617. **GALLOWAY, GENE**
Following a very brief discussion of the embroidery beads found at Fort Platte (1841-1843), the Gratiot Houses (1849-ca. 1868), and Ward and Guerrier's Deer Creek Post (1857-ca. 1860), the author outlines the problems inherent in trying to date the "common" beads from archaeological sites in eastern Wyoming.

618. **GANNON, BRIAN L.**
Date: ca. 1615. "A single glass bead, possibly wire-wound, exhibiting a blue paste glaze" was found in association with 15 bone beads of native manufacture below the "Datum Rock." One line drawing.

619. **GARDNER, A. DUDLEY and WILLIAM R. SNELL**
Date: 19th century. Located in southwestern Wyoming, the site produced 17 "seed" beads, mostly blue and white, and three hexagonal-sectioned "Russian" beads of like colors. Three macro-photographs illustrate the faceted specimens, and a drawing depicts bead and perforation shapes.

620. **GARRAD, CHARLES**
Date: ca. 1610-1650. Sixty-two glass bead varieties recovered from 17 Petun Indian sites in southwestern Ontario are identified using the Kidd and Kidd (1970) classification system.

621. **GEIER, CLARENCE R.**
Date: 1842-1877. A hexagonal "Russian" bead either black or very dark red in color came from the Sieffker farmhouse site. One fuzzy B&W photo.
622. GEIST, OTTO W. and FROELICH G. RAINEY
Date: pre-1880. "Several hundred small round glass and porcelain beads" came from several structures at an Eskimo village site. Three specimens are illustrated in Plate 40.

623. GEO-RECON INTERNATIONAL
Date: 19th-early 20th centuries. The beads recovered from sites 35GM88 and 35GM91 are described in appendices D-7 and D-13, respectively.

624. GEORGE, RICHARD L.
Date: 18th century. A blue glass "seed" bead and four large wound specimens, two black and two white, were found near the surface of this site in southwestern Pennsylvania.

625. GETTYS, MARSHALL
Date: 1830-1860. A Choctaw Indian site in east-central Oklahoma yielded 14 types of drawn and wound beads. These are identified using the type numbers in Good (1972). One B&W photo.

626. GIBBON, GUY
1976 The Old Shakopee Bridge Site: A Late Woodland Ricing Site on Shakopee Lake, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. Minnesota Archaeologist 35(2):2-56.
Date: probably 20th century. "Many small blue beads" came from the upper levels of the site.

627. GIFFORD, E.W. and W. EGBERT SCHENCK
Date: late 18th or 19th century. "Glass beads, globular and tubular, and of various colors," were collected from sites on the north shore of Kern Lake. A specimen from the Alpaugh region is illustrated in Plate 16AD.

628. GIL, CAROL A. BOWDOIN
Complementing Gil (1977), this article deals with beadwork which is done on a foundation other than the fibers that hold the beads in place. Well illustrated in color and B&W.

629. GILMAN, CAROLYN
Color and B&W photographs depict various drawn and wound glass beads found at several locations including Halton County, Ontario, and eastern Pennsylvania (early 1600s), Grand Portage (late 1700s) and St. Paul (mid-1800s), Minnesota, and the Basswood River, Minnesota/Ontario (undated).

630. GLASSOW, M.A.
Date: pre-1800. The only European trade items encountered at the site were two globular, translucent dark blue beads measuring 4 mm in diameter and 2 mm in length.
631. GLUCKMAN, STEPHEN J. and CHRISTOPHER S. PEEBLES
Date: late 18th century. The land portion of this Seminole site produced a large number of both black and white "barleycorn" beads, as well as a chevron bead.

632. GOGGIN, JOHN M.
Date: probably 16th century. Uncovered at a burial site in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, Wakulla County, cult materials characteristic of southern Florida were associated with several types of glass beads. These include chevron beads 5 mm - 10 mm in diameter, small blue "seed" forms, and 10 mm-long black oval specimens decorated with spiral white inlays.

Date: ca. 1750-ca. 1850. Among the few artifacts from the Cane Patch Midden site was a faceted, transparent dark blue bead 10 mm in length and 11 mm in diameter. It is illustrated in Fig. 79h.

Date: 1720-1740. The site of Fort San Francisco de Pupo in Clay County, Florida, yielded what appear to be two wound beads: one is black and globular (Kidd type Wb); the other is a faceted "five sided" specimen (Kidd type Wl3c) in blue. Line drawings illustrate the beads.

Date: ca. 1550-1706. Ichtucknee types and variants, large black specimens, and "seed" beads were among the beads recovered from six Timucua sites in northern Florida.

636. GOOD, MARY ELIZABETH
Date: mid-19th century. Describes 25 varieties of drawn, wound and Prosser moulded beads common to Upper Creek sites in McIntosh County, Oklahoma, and Alabama and Georgia. Drawings illustrate the major bead forms. Accompanying material provides comparative data from other sites in the Southeast and Plains area, as well as background information on the Oklahoma Creeks and their sites.

637. GOODYEAR, ALBERT C.
1968 Pinellas Point: A Possible Site of Continuous Indian Habitation. Florida Anthropologist 21(2-3):74-82.
Date: 18th or 19th century. An ovoid blue glass bead was surface-collected at a shell midden on the southern tip of Pinellas County. One B&W photograph.

638. GRAFFAM, GRAY
This domestic site in Cambridge, Massachusetts, produced two tubular beads of aqua glass (Kidd variety l13).

639. GRAMLY, RICHARD M.
The artifacts from this American fort in Bolivar, Ohio, include a white "seed" bead and two tubular specimens of red on colorless glass. One poor B&W photo.

640. GRANGE, ROGER T., Jr.
1971 Excavations at Castle Hill. 7 vols. Parks Canada, National His-
toric Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 46(2).

Date: 20th century. Identified as an "opaque, round, dark green glass" specimen, the sole bead from this military site in southeastern Newfoundland is, in fact, made of plastic.

641. GRAVELY, R.P., Jr.

Date: late 17th century. A Sura Indian burial ground in south-central Virginia generated over 25,000 beads of many varieties, sizes and colors, including polychrome. Two beadwork remnants were also encountered.

642. GREENGO, ROBERT E.

Date: 19th-early 20th centuries. A wide assortment of drawn, wound, and mould-pressed beads recovered from six sites in the study area is described in tabular form using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. Three B&W photographs.

643. GREENMAN, EMERSON F.

Date: ca. 1650. Spheroidal beads of opaque black and opaque white glass were salvaged from a mass Indian grave in northern Michigan.

644. GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. and ROBERT O. BROWNE

Date: ca. 1825-1900. Two glass beads were found in an aboriginal context: 1) tubular, hexagonal, transparent red, 3 mm in length by 2 mm in diameter, and 2) barrel-shaped, opaque medium blue, 3 mm by 3 mm.

645. GRIFFIN, JAMES B.

Date: pre-1700. Globular blue glass beads were found with a burial and in ash pits at the Madisonville Village site near Cincinnati, Ohio. This information also appears in Willoughby (1920: 73).

646. GROSSMAN, JOEL

Date: mid-17th - 19th centuries. Eleven glass bead varieties recovered from the 100 Broad Street site in lower Manhattan are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two of the specimens are misidentified: varieties IIb1* and WIlc* should be designated IIbb* and If2, respectively.

647. GRYBA, EUGENE M.

Date: 1850-1870. Artifacts attributed to a mid-19th century Assiniboine occupation of the site include seven beads of three varieties: two round wound (Kidd type Wib) and one drawn faceted (type If). The latter variety is illustrated.

648. GUNKEL, ALEXANDER

Date: ca. 1850-1860. A white globular bead with a spiral inlay was the only item of white origin found in the study area. One B&W photo.

649. HADLOCK, WENDELL S.

Date: late 16th - early 17th centur-
ies. Burials uncovered in Marblehead and Revere, Massachusetts, were accompanied by small globular and ovoid monochrome beads of white and blue glass. Several strands of beads are illustrated.

650. HAHN, Mrs. RICHARD N.
Date: probably 16th century. Among the historic period artifacts found in and around Pensacola is a chevron bead about 9 mm in diameter. One B&W photo.

651. HALL, ROBERT L.
Date: pre-1832. Excavations conducted at an Indian village in south-central Wisconsin revealed a number of European articles, among them a single doughnut-shaped bead of white glass. Measuring 12 mm in diameter and 4.5 mm in length, the specimen appears to be of wound manufacture. It is illustrated in Plate 19 (Vol. 2).

652. HAMALAINEN, PETER
Date: late 19th century. A faceted blue glass bead (Kidd variety IIIf2) was an isolated find (no. 1) in Seneca Township, southwestern Ontario. One very dark B&W photo.

Date: 17th century. A flattened, striped bead (Kidd variety IIb2) was surface-collected at the Smith site (AHa-6) in Ancaster Township, southwestern Ontario. One B&W photo.

654. HAMELL, GEORGE R.
Date: 16th-early 17th centuries. This paper attempts to explain the metaphysical significance of glass trade beads among the Northeastern Woodland Indians during the protohistoric period. Two excellent drawings illustrate the native use of glass beads as eyes in zoo- and anthropomorphic representations.

655. HAMILTON, SCOTT
1979 Pine Fort: A Socio-Economic Analysis on the Basis of the Spatial Distribution of Activity-Specific Artifacts. Unpublished Bachelor of Arts honors thesis. Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba.
Date: 1785-1794. The quantification tables presented in Appendix III indicate that the artifact inventory of this North West Company post in southwestern Manitoba includes "seed," oval and tubular beads, with the former predominating. Plate 1 illustrates some of the specimens. See also Mackie (1972) and Tottle (1981).

656. HARPER, J. RUSSELL
Describes the beads found at the site of Fort La Tour (1631 to possibly as late as 1770), St. John, New Brunswick, as well as those accompanying a 17th-century Micmac burial at Pictou, Nova Scotia. The La Tour beads are illustrated.

Located at Pictou, Nova Scotia, the inhumations were accompanied by five types of blue, green, purple, and white-striped purple beads. Some of the specimens were strung
on a very fibrous two-ply thread. See also Whitehead (1982).

658. HARRINGTON, M.R.
Date: pre-1818. Four varieties of globular monochrome beads, and tubular red specimens with four white stripes were found at Indian sites on Bussell's Island and on Hiwassee Island. An adult burial on Bussell's Island wore a necklace of blue glass beads.

659. HARRIS, ELIZABETH J.
Date: 19th century. This booklet surveys the beads traded in the Pacific Northwest, with emphasis on the so-called "Russian" bead, a distinctive tubular type with a hexagonal to octagonal body whose corners have been ground down. Two color plates illustrate a wide variety of "Russian" and associated beads.

660. HEITZMANN, RODERICK J.
Date: ca. 1881-1905. Excavation of the manager's residence and a bunkhouse at this southern Alberta ranch led to the recovery of 89 glass beads of 14 types which are described in Table 6.1. All the specimens are described as being of wound manufacture, including the "seed" beads; this may be a misidentification as "seed" beads are typically of drawn manufacture.

661. HELDMAN, DONALD P.
Date: 1717-1763. A generalized, three-paragraph discussion of the glass trade beads found at Fort Toulouse and surrounding Creek town sites concludes that the most common specimens are drawn, monochromatic spheroids and elongate spheroids, as well as egg-shaped examples of wound manufacture in light blue, dark blue, and white. Descriptions of the individual types appear in Waselkov, Wood and Herbert (1982).

Date: ca. 1761-1781. A British colonial farm site (20EM57) in Emmet County produced one round necklace bead of translucent blue glass. It is equivalent to Stone (1974) type CI, SA, T3, Ve.

663. HELDMAN, DONALD P. and ROGER T. GRANGE, Jr.
Date: 1730s-1781. Presents a detailed discussion of 33 necklace bead types and 37 "seed" bead types which are identified using Stone's (1974) taxonomic system. Four tables.

664. HESTER, THOMAS R.
Date: 19th century. An Indian ledge burial on the Henderson Ranch was accompanied by over 100 "tubular" beads measuring about 7 mm in diameter and 6 mm in length. Most are dark blue, though light blue and white specimens are also present.

665. HEYE, GEORGE G.
1919 Certain Aboriginal Pottery from Southern California. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs 7 (1).
Date: post-1780. Diegueno mortuary jars discovered in caves and rockshelters in San Diego County contained many glass beads, mostly small and fused together. Of three larger specimens, two were oblate
spheroids (one blue and the other opalescent), while the third was faceted.

666. 1921 Certain Artifacts from San Miguel Island, California. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs 7(9).

Date: 18th or 19th century. A Chumash Indian grave on one of the Channel Islands contained 51 small beads of light blue, dark blue, yellow, white, and red glass, as well as a larger, dark blue, barrel-shaped specimen.


Date: pre-1819. The glass beads recovered from a burial mound in northeastern Georgia are briefly described. Some of the specimens composed necklaces and breast ornaments, mostly in conjunction with shell beads.

668. HICKS, FREDERIC 1958 Archaeological Investigations in the Yucaipa Valley. San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly 6(1).

Date: mid-19th century. A Serrano Indian site in southern California yielded three varieties of tubular blue glass beads. These are illustrated in line drawings.


Date: ca. 1670-1687. Numerous Seneca burials excavated between 1953 and 1963 were accompanied by several types of monochrome and polychrome beads. See also Wood (1964).


Date: 1769-1781. A fragmentary wound bead overlaid with irregular spirals of gold, black and white was found in the cellar of the colonial jail at Ninety Six, South Carolina.


Date: 1600-1610. Thirty-seven varieties of drawn beads are described, correlated to Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Pratt (1961), and compared to those recovered from two other Oneida sites. Analysis by J.K. Grzibowski.


Date: 17th (?) century. Blue glass beads accompanied a child burial (no. 41) and two blue beads were found at the neck of burial 54, an adult.


Mentions the glass beads found during the initial investigation of the Marsh (1630-1670), Dann (1635-1675) and Victor or Boughton Hill (1670-1687) sites in western New York state. An updated synthesis of the beads from these sites is provided in Wray (1983).


Date: late 19th century. A Plains Ojibwa burial uncovered near the site of Fort Union, northwestern
North Dakota, was apparently interred wearing a costume elaborately embroidered with glass "seed" beads. Some of these were of the Cornaline d'Alleppey style.

675. HRDLICKA, ALES

Date: 19th century. Large, faceted, blue "Russian" trade beads were found in the graves of three individuals at the Bonasila site on the Yukon River near Anvik, western Alaska. Similar specimens were also found at "random specimen sites" elsewhere on the river.

676. HUEY, PAUL R.

Presents a thorough analysis of the 80 Kidd (1970) bead varieties excavated at this Dutch trading establishment. In addition to describing the varieties in tabular form, the report compares the Fort Orange beads to those from 44 other sites in the Netherlands and the American Northeast. Five tables, four figures and one plate.

677. HUEY, PAUL R., LOIS M. FEISTER and JOSEPH E. McEVOY

Date: 1625-1650. Apparently of Indian origin, pit 12 contained a tubular, 1-1/8 in. long, burned glass bead which originally probably had a green or black core and a dark red outer layer decorated with three thin white stripes. Illustrated in B&W.

678. HUNTER, JAMES R.

The three to five most common glass bead varieties from each of 15 Huron sites in northeastern Ontario are identified using the Kidds' (1970) taxonomic system.

679. HURLEY, WILLIAM M. and others

Date: 17th-18th centuries. Tubular and ovoid beads of white glass were found at BkGp-12 (Trout Lake), B1Gp-17 (Sunfish Lake) and B1Gp-23 (North Tea Lake) in southeastern Ontario.

680. HURT, WESLEY R., Jr.

Date: late 18th - early 19th centuries. Briefly describes two types of glass beads ("a minute globular shape" and "a cylindrical form") from the Spider Rock hogans in northeastern Arizona. Analysis by Arthur Woodward.

681. JACOBSEN, JOHAN A.

Date: late 18th-early 19th century. Excavations conducted by Adrian Woldt in 1883 at Soonroodna, a deserted Indian settlement in the vicinity at Kachemak Bay, Kenai Peninsula, southeastern Alaska, revealed a single blue glass bead.

682. JAMES, CHARLES D., III, editor

Glass beads were recovered from six Navajo sites in Canyon de Chelly National Monument: one pre-1800 (NA11,367), another 1800-1863 (NA11,374), and four post-1900 (NA11,366A, 369, 371, 373). The majority of the specimens from the
latter sites were glass imitations of turquoise and coral beads.

683. JENKINS, MICHAEL R.  
Date: 1786-1867. This article presents a brief history of glass trade beads in Alaska based on historical narratives. It is handsomely illustrated with numerous color photographs of West Coast beads, necklaces and beadwork. Despite the similarity in titles, this is not the same article as Jenkins (1975).

684. JOHNS, VERLAN R. and others  
Date: 1820-ca. 1824. The probable site of Jean Baptiste Faribault's trading post yielded one pale blue and two white "seed" beads.

685. JOLLY, FLETCHER, III and B. KENNETH CORNETT  
Date: probably late 17th century. Two varieties of chevron beads with faceted ends and hexagonal cross-sections surface-collected at Great Tellico suggest that the Cherokee intrusion into eastern Tennessee did not occur until relatively late in the 17th century. Illustrated with several B&W photos and line drawings.

686. JONES, B. CALVIN  
Date: ca. 1633-1703. A "seed" bead of opaque sky blue glass was recovered from this Spanish site.

687. JONES, CHARLES C., Jr.  
Date: 18th or 19th century. Provides brief descriptions of the glass beads plowed up in the vicinity of stone graves in the Nacoochee Valley of Georgia.

688. JORDAN, RICHARD H.  
Eighteenth century artifacts from Eskimo Island, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, include a number of multicolored "seed" beads. Two lots are illustrated.

689. JOYES, DENNIS C.  
Date: early 19th century. Two of the three artifacts found at this site in central Montana were barrel-shaped beads of opaque white glass that measured 12.7 mm in length and 5.1 mm in diameter.

690. JURY, WILFRID  
Date: 1792-1813. The 1946 field season at the Moravian village of Fairfield, Kent County, Ontario, produced "26 very small white beads, European made."

691. KAIN, SAMUEL W. and CHARLES F.B. ROWE  
Date: 16th or 17th century. This article briefly discusses the colored beads of glass and porcelain that were unearthed at four different localities. An unusual specimen is equivalent to Beck's (1928) "long octagonal barrel." Unpretentious line
drawings illustrate the various forms.


Date: 18th century. Four white glass beads were found near House 4 at Okak 1 (HJcl-1), the largest sod-house village in Labrador.

693. KARKLINS, KARLIS


Occupied by French (1751-1753) and British (1755-1833) forces, this military installation produced 18 drawn, 5 wound and 2 mould-pressed bead varieties. Classification is based on Kidd and Kidd (1970). The more diagnostic specimens are illustrated in a large B&W photo.


Date: late 18th - 19th centuries. Provides detailed descriptions of 17 drawn and wound glass bead varieties excavated from a Nootkan Indian village at Friendly Cove, Vancouver Island. Five B&W macro-photographs.


Date: 1776-1780. A "free-trader" post near Prince Albert yielded 17 drawn and 4 wound bead varieties which are classified using the Kids' (1970) system. One large B&W photo. See also Barka (1976).


This paper presents a brief history of glass bead-making in the Netherlands, followed by a discussion of the importation of Dutch beads into North America, and the physical and chemical attributes of Dutch beads. Chemical profiles for a large sample of glass beads from sundry Dutch and North American sites are provided. A composite photograph illustrates a selection of 17th-18th century beads from Amsterdam.


This fur trade post in northeastern Alberta yielded 34 varieties of drawn and wound beads that 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. Replaces Karklins (1979).


Briefly describes a sample book and two two-panel samplers of wound glass beads produced by the firm of Fratelli Giacomuzzi fu Angelo, Venice.


Presents the archaeological evidence for a late 16th - early 17th-century glass bead industry in the capital of the Netherlands, and des-
cribes and illustrates (in color) a variety of the beads that were made there. The presence of similar beads at Indian sites in eastern North America is also dealt with.


This guide is partly based on and intended to be used with Kidd and Kidd (1970). Material presented includes a critical evaluation of several bead classification schemes, an overview of bead-manufacturing techniques, a descriptive listing of the various classes and types of beads that have been recorded to date, an explanation of the physical attributes of a bead, and some interpretative material. Illustrated.


Presents detailed descriptions of the 126 varieties of drawn, wound and mould-pressed beads that are represented in two similar bead collections assembled between 1851 and 1869 by Moses Lewin Levin, a London bead merchant. Although the beads are recorded as having been used in the African trade, a number of them have North American counterparts, making the "catalogue" a potentially valuable research tool for those involved in the study of North American trade beads. Illustrated.


Containing 455 annotated entries, this work complements the present bibliography.


A midden deposit in San Diego County contained a blue glass bead which measures 6 mm in diameter and 5 mm in length.


Date: ca. 1715-1761. European trade materials unearthed at a Lower Cherokee town site include 16 glass and one "carved porcelain" bead. While not described, the specimens are seemingly illustrated in uncaptioned Plate XI.


Date: late 18th-19th centuries. Two of the First Narrows sites, HfLP-5 and HfLP-8, produced a faceted blue bead and 112 red "seed" beads, respectively. The faceted specimen is illustrated.


Date: ca. 1610-1620. A photograph
on p. 86 illustrates several strands of drawn glass beads recovered from an Indian campsite in Renfrew County, Ontario.


Four basic processes of small-scale, drawn bead manufacture as practiced by contemporary glass artists in California are succinctly described in words, schematic drawings and numerous photographs.


Date: 1575-1770. Summarizes the research conducted on glass trade beads from Susquehannock Indian sites in southeastern Pennsylvania. Two accompanying tables present 1) the chronological distribution of the 27 most common bead varieties in the study area, and 2) an inventory of the 106 drawn and 21 wound bead varieties recovered from 13 area sites. The varieties are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970).


Date: 1575-1770. The section on "Beads" presents an overview of the glass trade beads found on sites in the Susquehanna Valley of southeastern Pennsylvania. The text is complemented by the same two tables that appear in Kent (1983). A color plate illustrates the 27 most common glass bead varieties in the region. See Bradley (1985) for some criticisms.


Red, black, and white beads were salvaged from two undated Tanaina Indian sites (Ke6 and 7) in southern Alaska. One B&W photograph.


Date: ca. 1580-1650. This report presents a chronology for glass trade beads found on Neutral Indian sites in southwestern Ontario based on data recovered from 49 sites in Ontario, New York and Pennsylvania (see Kenyon and Kenyon 1983 for an updated version). Appendix A provides an illustrated typology for the bead varieties discussed in the text.


This article discusses a major change in the color palette of glass bead assemblages (from blue and white to red and blue) in the Great Lakes trade ca. 1616-1624.


Date: late 1630s-1640s. Nine drawn beads representing seven Kidd (1970) varieties were uncovered at the Freelton Neutral site in southwestern Ontario. Two specimens have been altered by grinding.


Date: ca. 1615-1635. Well describes and discusses the 28 drawn bead varieties found with Neutral Indian burials in southwestern Ontario. The varieties are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970).
717. KENYON, IAN T. and NEAL FERRIS
Date: ca. 1800-1860. Briefly discusses the glass beads recovered from two house sites at a former Mohawk Indian village on Grand River, Ontario.

718. KENYON, IAN T. and WILLIAM R. FITZGERALD
Date: ca. 1600-1650. This paper examines the extent to which Dutch glass beads are represented on Neutral and Huron Indian sites in southern Ontario. Five figures.

719. KENYON, IAN T. and WILLIAM FOX
Statistical analysis of the 26 major glass bead types recovered from the Grimsby cemetery in Grimsby, Ontario, suggests that the burial ground was utilized from around 1615 to shortly after 1650, rather than just from 1640 to 1650 as proposed by Walter Kenyon (1982: 226). The evidence further suggests that the cemetery expanded from the southwestern corner towards the northeast. Drawings illustrate the major bead types used in the study.

720. KENYON, IAN T. and THOMAS KENYON
Date: ca. 1580-1650. Defines three glass bead periods or horizons for the Ontario Iroquois (the Petun, Huron and Neutral) based on Kenyon (1969). The key bead varieties for each period are illustrated in excellent drawings. The possibility of Spanish trade beads in southern Ontario is also dealt with. See Fitzgerald (1983a) for proposed revisions.

Date: ca. 1825-ca.1850. A round, turquoise-colored bead of wound manufacture (Kidd variety Wlb11) was surface-collected at the Thomas Hill site (AgHa-26), the home of an Onondaga chief in Onondaga Township, southwestern Ontario.

722. KENYON, WALTER A.
Date: post-1775. A Cree or Assiniboine site on the Winnipeg River, northwestern Ontario, produced five round beads of unspecified color as well as one red faceted-cylindrical specimen.

Date: early 17th century. The archaeological investigation of a likely candidate for the Huron village of Ihonitiria in Methodist Point Provincial Park, Ontario, revealed a tubular red and a round blue bead. See also O'Brien (1976).

Date: ca. 1615-1650. This article on the Grimsby cemetery (see Kenyon [1982]) is accompanied by two color photographs of some of the recovered glass beads. Included are several chevron beads, one of which has had its outer layers ground off to expose the red layer. The reasons for this are discussed.

Date: ca. 1615-1650. Located at the southwestern end of Lake Ontario, this site yielded a sizeable collection of drawn and wound glass
beads that are described by grave and in Appendix A. Six color plates illustrate the many varieties which are identified using the Kidds' (1970) taxonomic system. See also Kenyon and Fox (1982).

726. KEUR, DOROTHY L.
Date: late 17th-early 18th centuries. Excavation of several Navajo hogans in the Gobernador area of north-central New Mexico produced "a single large fragment of a blue glass trade bead."

727. KIDD, KENNETH E.
Date: 1790-1810. Uncovered at Six Mile Lake, the young chief wore a bandeau adorned with silver ringbrooches, wampum, and white and purple glass "seed" beads.

Discusses current research needs on glass beads as an archaeological resource.

729. KIDD, KENNETH E. and MARTHA A. KIDD
Users of this reprint of Kidd and Kidd (1970) are cautioned that the color reproduction, especially of the blues and greens, in the four plates is off somewhat. Consequently, the plates should only be used for general comparisons and not the final identification of bead varieties.

730. KING, CHESTER, THOMAS BLACKBURN and ERNEST CHANDONET
Date: pre-1805. Nine small blue or green glass beads were found at site LAN-229, believed to be the historic village of Talopop. Five of the specimens are illustrated.

731. KING, DONALD R.
The section on "Trade Beads" is totally inadequate, consisting of two uninformative paragraphs and line drawings of "some forms of Trade Beads."

732. KINSEY, W. FRED, III and JAY F. CUSTER
Date: 1700-1725. An Indian burial site in southeastern Pennsylvania produced 14 Kidd (1970) varieties of drawn and wound beads which are described by feature and in tabular form. Comparisons are made to the Strickler site (1640-1675) assemblage, and bead types diagnostic of the four major Susquehannock phases are listed. Two large B&W photos and five tables.

733. KLIMKO, HELENA
1979 European and Aboriginal Trade Beads (Discovered at the Thorold Site, St. Catharines). Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
Date: ca. 1625. This report describes and discusses 11 Kidd (1970) varieties of drawn glass beads unearthed at a Neutral Indian site in southwestern Ontario. Comparisons are made with the beads recovered from six nearby sites.

734. KLIMKO, OLGA
1983 The Archaeology and History of
Fort Pelly I, 1824-1856. Saskatchewan Culture and Recreation, Pastlog 5.

Describes and discusses a large collection of glass "embroidery" and "necklace" beads from a Hudson's Bay Company post in east-central Saskatchewan. Three tables and three line drawings.

735. KLINGER, TIMOTHY C.

Date: probably 16th century. Surface collections made at a late Mississippian community in northeastern Arkansas revealed two beads: a small doughnut-shaped specimen of translucent purple-blue glass, and a seven-layered chevron bead with faceted ends. The latter is shown in six different macro photographs.

736. KNIGHT, DEAN and MARGOT SNYDER

Date: ca. 1600-1620. Briefly describes the seven types of drawn glass beads found at a Huron site in northeastern Ontario.

737. KNOBLOCK, BYRON W.
1939 Banner-Stones of the North American Indian. Published by the author, La Grange, Illinois.

Illustrates and briefly discusses a globular black glass bead of wound manufacture that was purportedly found with a Red Ocher Culture burial in Brown County, Illinois. See Wadlow (1953) for additional comments.

738. KOEZUR, POLLY and J.V. WRIGHT

Date: 19th and 20th centuries. A seasonally occupied Ojibwa-Cree site in northern Ontario produced seven varieties of "seed" beads, four varieties of tubular beads and one large ovate blue specimen.

739. KONESKY, STEVEN G.

Date: 19th (?) century. The only item of European origin, a large oblate bead of blue glass, is depicted in a line drawing.

740. KRAFT, HERBERT C.
1975 The Archaeology of the Tocks Island Area. Archaeological Research Center, Seton Hall University Museum, South Orange.

Date: late 17th-early 18th centuries. The Harry's Farm site, a Minisink Indian village in Warren County, New Jersey, produced seven types of drawn and wound beads. Each type is illustrated in a macro photograph.

741. 1978 The Minisink Site: A Reevaluation of a Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Contact Site in Sussex County, New Jersey. Archaeological Research Center, Seton Hall University Museum, South Orange.

Date: 17th-early 18th centuries. What appears to be a drawn spherical bead of red glass was found in the plow zone in area A. One B&W photograph. See also Heye and Pepper (1915).

742. LALIBERTÉ, MARCEL

Summarizing four seasons of archaeological salvage work in the James Bay region of Quebec, this report mentions the presence of glass beads at two sites: Lac Opinaca 1 (FeGd-12) and Lac Kanaapsiow 1 (GaGd-1). The specimens from the former site are blue and white in color.

743. LALIBERTÉ, MONIQUE
1985 La Maison Wurtele (1802-1838): Un édifice à vocation commerciale.
A large, multi-faceted necklace bead came from the Wurtele House site excavations at Place Royale, Montréal.


Date: 20th century. Shanty Narrows site ECKf-2 in northwestern Ontario produced "a light blue moulded bead that is typed as a WblO (Kidd and Kidd 1970)." One B&W photo.


Date: 19th century. Blue, red, and white, round and oval beads were exhumed at the Pavik village site. Two specimens are illustrated.


Date: post-1830. Describes four glass bead types uncovered at Vermilion Valley site no. 1 in Fresno County and discusses their presence at other California sites.


Date: 1630-1640. Trade material from the Cedar Point site includes a chevron bead with a deep blue exterior, a red middle layer and a blue core.


Date: ca. 1565-ca. 1715. The top zone of the midden contained a single globular blue glass bead. One B&W photograph.


Date: ca. 1750-ca. 1850. Seminole beads, both faceted and spherical, mostly blue in color, were found at the Tamiami Trail 3 and Snake Creek sites. The faceted specimens were badly worn and are presumed to be an earlier type.


Date: ca. 1700-ca. 1850. Faceted blue beads were unearthed at the Lehigh and Red Road Sites, two shallow black dirt middens. The latter site also produced two tear-drop pendants of blue glass. These are shown in Fig. 3.

752. 1959c Three Salvaged Tequesta Sites in Dade County, Florida. Florida Anthropologist 12(3):57-64.

Date: ca. 1750-ca. 1850. Seminole faceted and spherical beads were collected from the surface of the Florida Portland midden.


Date: 16th or 17th century. The Daughtery Mound on the Kissimmee River contained "an immense variety of beads, some small as a pin's head and others an inch in length, of various colors, and some of them
754. LeBLANC, RAYMOND J.
Date: 19th century. The 36 glass beads excavated at a stratified site on the Porcupine River are classified according to size and color. One table and one B&W photo.

755. LEE, THOMAS E.
Thirteen beads of "Porcelain or glass" were found at the undated Iroquoian Point site in southwestern Quebec. Of unspecified colors, the beads came in several shapes (Fig. 4:2).

Date: 19th century. Two Eskimo settlements (the Rosary and Michéa sites) in northern Quebec produced five types of drawn, and mould-pressed multi-faceted beads. Most of the specimens are illustrated in line drawings.

757. LEHMER, DONALD J.
Blue decahedral and white ovoid beads were found at the Dodd site (1700-1750), but only "seed" and ovoid beads of white glass came from the Phillips Ranch site (1750-1800). Line drawings illustrate some of the specimens.

758. LENIK, EDWARD J.
A fragment of a tubular millefiori bead that was probably manufactured during the 19th century was found on the surface of an European house site at Phippsburg, Maine.

759. LENNOX, PAUL A.
Date: 1640-1651. This site in West Flamborough township, southwestern Ontario, produced 35 drawn bead types that are described in tabular form and correlated to Kidd and Kidd (1970).

Located to the northwest of Hamilton, Ontario, the Bogle I site (1630-1641) produced a red tubular bead, while a round turquoise-colored specimen came from nearby Bogle II (1640-1651). Both beads were 4 mm in diameter.

Date: 1630-1641. Fifteen drawn bead types were uncovered at the Hood site in southwestern Ontario. The type numbers used correspond to those presented in Lennox (1981). A number of the specimens, especially the red ones, exhibit ground surfaces.

762. LÉVESQUE, RENÉ
1971 La Seigneurie des Iles et des Ilets de Mingan. Archéologie du Québec, Ottawa.
Date: 17th century. Three season's excavation on the Île du Havre de Mingan, opposite Mingan, Quebec, uncovered six varieties of drawn monochrome beads as well as one with a black body decorated with white stripes. One B&W photo illustrates a representative sample of the bead assemblage.
763. LEWIS, TYRA LEE
Date: 1518-1937. Fifty beads from 20 New World sites and two Venetian sample cards were tested for 36 elements. Laboratory printouts present the findings. Unfortunately, interpretative material is lacking. The beads are described using Kidd and Kidd (1970) and illustrated in a color photograph.

764. LINDSEY, Mrs. E.M.
Date: 1630-1670. Salvage operations near Gadsden, Alabama, uncovered 20 burials, 12 of which were accompanied by glass beads. These were clear, amber, light green, deep rose and various shades of blue, and ranged from 1/16 in. - 1/2 in. in diameter. Some of the specimens are illustrated. See also Smith 1977b.

765. LITTLE, KEITH J. and CAILUP B. CURREN, Jr.
Date: early 16th century. A chevron bead and 16 wound specimens of turquoise and royal blue glass were among the 21 whole and fragmentary beads found with a burial of undetermined sex.

766. LIU, ROBERT K.
Date: 1848-1904. Discusses a sizeable collection of bead sample cards issued by Stephen A. Frost and Son (Dan) of New York City for the North American Indian trade. The beads were manufactured in Venice and Gablonz, Twenty-five B&W and color photos illustrate a varied assortment of cards and their beads. See also Johnson (1977a).

Eight photographs apparently dating to the turn of the century illustrate various steps in the production, stringing and packaging of glass beads at one of the largest factories on Murano.

768. LIU, ROBERT K. and ELIZABETH HARRIS
Date: 16th century. Provides a new look at Nueva Cadiz Plain and Twisted beads in light of new material from Peru. Two color plates illustrate a wide range of Nueva Cadiz and associated beads from Peru and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

769. LOSEY, TIMOTHY C.
Date: early (?) 19th century. Located near Fort Good Hope, Northwest Territories, site GH-1 on Ontadek Lake produced a single white bead 9 mm in diameter.

770. LOSEY, TIMOTHY C. and others
Date: 1864-1897. Twenty-two varieties of drawn and wound beads were recovered from the trader's shop and dairy at this Hudson's Bay Company post in east-central Alberta. Described in tabular form in Appendix VI, the specimens are classified using the Kidds' (1970) system. Nine varieties are shown in Fig. 58.

The 1975 season at the site resulted in the recovery of 51 loose wound and drawn specimens as well as a beaded object, possibly a bag or
moccasin. The beads, classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970), are described in Appendix VI. Two B&W illustrations.

772. MacCord, Howard A., Sr.
A paragraph is devoted to the exchange rate of glass beads, notably blue specimens, for Indian commodities in early 17th-century Virginia.

Date: ca. 1680. A dwelling attributed to the chief of the Machotick Indians contained a single square-twisted tubular bead of translucent green glass. Measuring 28 mm in length and 4.5 mm in diameter, the specimen is shown in Fig. 11f.

Date: 16th-18th centuries. Two drawn beads, varieties IIb70 and IVa18 in the Kidds' (1970) system, were found in the topsoil at an Indian village site.

775. MacDonald, George F.
Date: ca. 1880. Hundreds of faceted blue glass beads were found scattered about a mass grave at Tanu village, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

776. McEachern, Michael and Ronald W. Ralph
Date: ca. 1853-1940s. Four faceted beads of blue, black, and red glass were encountered in the main house excavations. The specimens range from 3.5 mm to 7.5 mm in diameter.

777. McKennan, Robert A.
1959 The Upper Tanana Indians. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 55.
Date: ca. 1870. "Quantities of calcined beads of the large Hudson's Bay type" were found with two cremations near the mouth of the Nabesna River in southeastern Alaska.

778. MacKie, Hugh T.
Plate VI illustrates a representative sample of the many glass beads that were unearthed during the first season at this fur trade post in southeastern Saskatchewan. Included are tubular, oval and circular monochromatic specimens, as well as large oval and round beads decorated with combed designs and polychromatic eyes.

Date: 1785-1794. Plate VIII illustrates some of the blue and white "seed" beads that were unearthed at this fur trade post in southwestern Manitoba. See also Hamilton (1979) and Tottle (1981).

780. McKusick, Marshall and Charles Slack
Date: ca. 1790-1810. This report illustrates several strands of blue and white beads from the Crawford Farm site, a Sauk village near Rock Island, Illinois.

781. McLeod, K. David
1982 Archeological Investigations at

Date: 1860-1920. Adequately describes 15 varieties of drawn, wound and mould-pressed beads recovered from a Metis house site near St. Adolphe, Manitoba.


Date: 1845-ca. 1883. The 546 beads of drawn, wound and mould-pressed manufacture recovered from a southern Manitoba farm site are described by feature. Nine tables provide a detailed analysis of the specimens, and three B&W photos illustrate the recorded sub-types.


Date: 19th century. The site produced a large, hexagonal-sectioned "Russian" bead with a dark blue outer layer and a bluish-white core. One B&W illustration.


Date: 1880-1900. Many tiny blue, white, and red glass beads were found in cache pit 4 (p. 146), while cabin 1 apparently produced beads of white, purple, and brown glass (p. 166).


Date: early 19th century. This obituary discusses Mueller's study of some Chinese beads found with cave and tree burials in central Montana. The specimens are dealt with in greater detail in Mueller (n.d.).


Date: 16th-17th centuries. Two southern Ontario sites, Mannen and Fonger, produced a tubular, square-sectioned bead having a light aqua blue layer over a clear core, and an oval, light blue specimen with white stripes, respectively.


Site CbFd-7 at Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, produced a tabular bead of black glass with a diameter of 11 mm. One side is flat; the other is decorated with a series of nodes around the perimeter and a raised cross in the center.


Date: ca. 1630. A round red trade bead about 1/16 in. in diameter was uncovered at a historic Neutral site in Wentworth County, Ontario.


Date: 1804-1821. Twenty-two "categories" of drawn and wound beads are analyzed and correlated to Good (1972), Harris and Harris (1967), and Kidd and Kidd (1970). One full-page color figure illustrates the various "categories."


Date: late 18th-early 19th centuries. A farm and mill complex on the Straits of Mackinac in northern
Michigan produced 26 varieties of drawn and wound beads which are identified in Appendix A using the Kidds' (1970) classification system.


Date: late 17th-early 18th centuries. Provides a general discussion of the glass beads, primarily drawn "seed" beads, that were recovered from the Creek town and trading house at Ocmulgee. One B&W photo.

792. MASON, RICHARD P. 1983 Some Additional Finds at the Bell Site (47WN9) in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Archaeologist 64(3-4):313-320.

Date: 1680-1730. Describes several drawn and wound bead types not recorded by Wittry (1963). Two B&W photos.


This site in northeastern Wisconsin produced 103 glass bead varieties that derived from four distinct occupations: 1) Potawatomi, 1640s; 2) Ottawa-Huron-Petun, 1650/1-1653; 3) Potawatomi, ca. 1670-1730; and 4) Ottawa, 1760-1770. The varieties are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Stone (1974). Four excellent color plates.


Date: 1754-1763. Some of the glass beads (mostly white "seed" beads) found in an Indian grave near Clarksville, Pennsylvania, are illustrated in Fig. 3.


Date: 18th century. Mentions the presence of blue glass beads and red beads with blue cores at the Eisminger site in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and small spherical blue glass beads at the Clover site in Cabell County, West Virginia.


Discusses the only two chevron beads found in California, a presumed 16th-century specimen from Catalina Island and a 19th-century variety from a Yokuts cemetery which is also described in Walker (1963). The Catalina Island specimen is illustrated.


Date: post-1771. Describes and discusses the 43 varieties of wound and drawn beads uncovered at Mission San Antonio in Monterey County, California. The varieties are identified using Meighan (n.d.) type numbers.


Date: 1565-1680. Excavations conducted in the 1930s at a Timucua Indian village in Fountain of Youth Park, St. Augustine, Florida, uncovered chevron, "gooseberry," polychrome and "seed" beads. A detailed analysis is presented in Seaberg (1951).

799. METCALF, GEORGE 1963a Small Sites on and about Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota.
800. **MILLAR, JAMES F.V. and GLORIA J. FEDIRCHUK**

Date: 19th-20th centuries. Glass beads, primarily small monochrome specimens, were found at four sites in the western Northwest Territories: JjRd-3 (Spence River), KHS 73.120 (Fort Simpson), KHS 73.156 (North Nahanni River) and KHS 73.288 (Fort Norman).

801. **MEYER, DAVID**

Date: ca. 1800-1820. The burial of a young Ojibwa male uncovered in southwestern Manitoba was accompanied by numerous white "seed" beads, as well as several blue specimens. Some of the white beads appear to have adorned a leather garment.

802. **MICHÆL, RONALD L., editor**
1983 Excavation of Two Monongahela Sites: Late Woodland Gensler (36GR63) and Historic Throckmorton (36GR160). NPW Consultants, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Date: 1700-1725. Artifacts believed to relate to a refuge Indian occupation at the Gensler site in southwestern Pennsylvania include three multifaceted wound beads (Kidd varieties WIIc11 and WIIc12). Illustrated.

803. **MILANICH, JERALD T.**

Artifacts obtained from the Spanish include half of an Ichtucknee Blue Plain bead and a bright blue teardrop-shaped specimen. Both objects are poorly illustrated.

804. **MILLAR, JAMES F.V. and GLORIA J. FEDIRCHUK**

Date: 19th century. Half of a very large wound bead of white (?) glass was uncovered at site 32DU9. One B&W illustration.
808. MINOR, RICK, KATHRYN A. TOEPEL and STEPHEN D. BECKHAM
Date: late 18th-mid-19th centuries. An inventory of the drawn, wound, and mandrel pressed beads recovered from a site in southwestern Washington is provided in Table 10-10. The varieties are illustrated in Fig. 10-11.

809. MITCHELL, BARRY M.
Date: 18th or 19th century. A post-contact occupation at the site is evidenced by several Euro-Canadian objects including "a small white trade bead."

Whitson Lake site (ca.1850) produced a faceted blue bead, and site 4 (18th or 19th century) yielded two white beads: one tubular; the other circular. One useless photo.

811. MITCHELL, BARRY M. and others
Date: post-1600. The few European artifacts from this shallow Indian site near Petawawa include a number of ellipsoidal, white-striped blue beads.

812. MITCHELL, DONALD H.
1972 Artifacts from Archaeological Surveys in the Johnstone Strait Region. Syesis 5:21-42.
Date: probably 19th century. An opaque blue bead 8 mm in diameter was found in a shell midden (Ebhsh-13) in southwestern British Columbia. One B&W photograph.

813. MITCHELL, DONALD H., R. MURRAY and C. CARLSON
Date: 19th (?) century. Salvage excavation of four sites in Nanaimo's Duke Point Industrial Park uncovered "blue faceted trade beads."

814. MITCHEM, JEFFREY M.
Date: 1500-1560. Mentions some of the drawn bead types found during the 1983 season at the Tatham burial mound in west-central Florida. Most of the specimens found with burials were incorporated into necklaces.

Sixteen varieties of drawn glass beads (primarily Nueva Cadiz Plain variants) are described in tabular form using the system developed by Smith and Good (1982). The assemblage is similar to those from the Ruth Smith and Weeki Wachee mounds (see Mitchem and others 1985).

816. MITCHEM, JEFFREY M. and BRENT R. WEISMAN
Date: 1500-1560. Mentions the presence of Nueva Cadiz and faceted chevron beads at this burial mound in Citrus County, Florida. Detailed descriptions of the specimens are presented in Mitchem and others (1985).

817. MITCHEM, JEFFREY M. and others

Date: 1516-1539. Two burial mounds in the region to the north of Tampa Bay produced a total of 15 varieties of drawn beads (including Nueva Cadiz Plain and Twisted and faceted chevron beads) which are among the earliest recovered from any Florida site. The specimens are described in tabular form using the typology devised by Smith and Good (1982). Two B&W illustrations.

818. MIVILLE-DESHÊNES, FRANÇOIS
1985 Répertoire des artefacts archéologiques du fort Chambly. Parks Canada, Quebec Region, Quebec City.

The site of the original fort (1665-1702) near Chambly, Quebec, produced two very large, round, violet beads of wound manufacture, and two large barrel-shaped beads (one black and the other turquoise) of drawn manufacture. One B&W photo.

819. MOORE, CLARENCE B.

Beads of blue (pp. 13, 44), white (pp. 102, 189) and 'pressed clear' (p. 102) glass were uncovered at four sites. Another four mounds produced beads of unspecified colors (pp. 87, 89, 94, 96).


Glass beads were found on the surface of two burial mounds in Lake County (p. 539). Those from one of the sites are described as being blue.


Intrusive deposits in the northernmost mound contained "a number of long blue cylindrical beads of glass and spherical polychrome beads of the same material."


Near human remains at the Gleason Mound in Brevard County, Florida, "were three large glass beads and a round bead of silver, apparently of European make."


Glass beads, including polychrome and small blue specimens, were found at a burial mound near Woodbine, Camden County, and at the Townsend Mound and Bourbon settlement in McIntosh County.


A number of blue glass beads were noted in a burial mound near the Little Manatee River, Hillsborough County, while beads of unspecified color were found with several burials on Pine Island, Lee County.


A burial mound on Lake Tohopekaliga, Osceola County, yielded "a single bead of blue glass, about the size of a buckshot." Glass beads were also encountered at two sites in Lee County (pp. 305-309), one of which also gave rise to a glass cross and a faceted pendant (Figs. 7 and 9).


Glass beads of unspecified type
were associated with burials at three sites in Arkansas and Lincoln counties, Arkansas, and one in Warren County, Mississippi (pp. 490, 525 and 570). Those from one of the Arkansas County sites are described as being blue in color (p. 513).


Burials at one site in Warren County, Mississippi, and three in Lee and Crittenden counties, Arkansas, were accompanied by glass beads (pp. 378, 409 and 431). One of the Crittenden specimens is described as being a tubular bead of blue glass (p. 415).


Blue glass beads were excavated at the Citico site, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Beads of glass were also noted at five other sites in Tennessee and Alabama (see index on p. 423), but none of them are even minimally described.


Date: 1849-1900. Presents a thorough analysis of the 58 recovered types of drawn, wound, mould-pressed, and blown beads, as well as a summary of bead manufacturing techniques. Two tables and four figures, three of which depict 25 of the types in magnified drawings of exceptional quality. Replaces Motz and Schulz (1979).


Date: 1800-1850. Five types of wound (?) glass beads from a burial mound in Yamhill County are briefly described. One of the specimens is illustrated.


Date: early 19th century. Two "glass portiere beads" from the site's upper layers are illustrated in Fig. 14.


Date: 1875-1883. Four varieties of drawn and wound beads are described in Table 26. None of them is duplicated in the following report.


Date: 1875-1883. Of a total of 19 varieties of glass beads, 17 are drawn, one is wound and one is mould-pressed. The specimens, described in Table 41, are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). See also Murray (1977) and Sciscenti and others (1976).


Illustrates glass beads from several Alaskan sites including the Russian blockhouse at St. Michael (late 18th-mid-19th centuries) and the Hudson's Bay Company cemetery at Fort Yukon (1847-1867).
835. NEILL, WILFRED T.
Date: ca. 1827-ca. 1843. Surface collections made on the site resulted in the recovery of one faceted bead of blue glass.

836. NEWTON, BARRY M. and PETER ENGELOBERT
Date: 19th or 20th century. A round, dark blue wound bead was found on the dirt road next to the site of the original Fort William mission at Thunder Bay, Ontario.

837. NEWTON, BARRY M. and JAMES A. MOUNTAIN
Sixteen trade beads of drawn and wound manufacture were surface-collected at this site in northern Ontario. The specimens are described in three tables, and equated to varieties recorded by Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Pratt (1961).

838. NIELLON, FRANÇOISE and MARCEL MOUSSETTE
Date: 17th-20th centuries. Discusses and illustrates the drawn and wound beads recovered from the site of Champlain's Habitation in Quebec City.

839. NIELSEN, JERRY J.
Date: late 19th or early 20th century. A hexagonal-sectioned bead of blue glass was found on the surface of a stratified site in Autauga County, Alabama. One B&W photograph.

840. NOBLE, WILLIAM C.
Date: early 17th century. This report mentions the presence of "white glass seed beads" and "large white glass beads" at the Graham-Rogers and McMurchy sites, respectively. This information is derived from Bell (1952, 1953).

841. O'BRIEN, PATRICIA J. and KEVIN HART
Date: ca. 1727-1777. Burial 6, that of a young man, was accompanied by 202 turquoise "seed" beads around the head and three larger specimens in turquoise blue and black at the left wrist.

842. O'BRIEN, ROBERTA M.
Date: ca. 1620-1635. Site BfGx-2, a Huron village in northeastern Ontario, produced seven varieties of blown, wound, and drawn beads, including a blue, six-layered chevron bead. The specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). See also Kenyon (1970).

843. OERICHBAUER, EDGAR S.
Date: 1802-1803. Twelve varieties of drawn and wound beads from two contiguous posts on the Yellow River in Burnett County, Wisconsin,
are well described. All but two of the varieties are illustrated.

844. OLSSEN, WILLIAM H. and LOUIS A. PAYEN
Date: ca. 1700-1800. Twenty-eight small, cylindrical and globular beads of pink, light blue, light green, black and clear glass were uncovered at site 4-Fre-128, a small Indian village.

845. OSBORN, NANCY M.
Date: late 19th–early 20th centuries. A multi-faceted bead of transparent red glass was found on the surface of this site in Warren County, Iowa. The specimen is 14 mm long, 5 mm in diameter, and has irregular cut facets.

846. OSBORNE, DOUGLAS
Date: late 19th century. Two Eskimo burials at the mouth of the Blow River, Yukon Territory, had glass beads in association. Included were yellow and white "seed" beads and larger specimens of translucent turquoise glass. One B&W photo.

847. OSWALT, WENDELL H.
Date: 20th (?) century. Of three "small blue-glass trade beads," two were set into the deck of a toy boat. The loose specimen is illustrated in B&W.

Occupied initially by the Russian-American Company (1841-1866) and subsequently by Americans (1870-1917), this trading establishment in western Alaska yielded 2431 glass beads — mostly of the "seed" and "pound" variety — which are described in tabular form.

849. OUTLAW, ALAIN C.
Describes and illustrates several varieties of drawn and wound beads recovered from the Main, a domestic site of ca. 1618-1630, and the Drummond site (ca. 1630-1730) on the Governor's Land near Jamestown, Virginia.

850. PARKER, ARTHUR C.
Date: late 16th–early 17th centuries. The only glass object uncovered at the site was a fragmentary blue bead at the pelvis of burial 18, a young adult male.

851. 1919 A Contact Period Seneca Site Situated at Factory Hollow, Ontario County, N.Y. Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association, Lewis H. Morgan Chapter 1(2).
Date: 1590-1610. The bead collection is primarily composed of round blue beads about 1/5 in. in diameter but also contains a few small blue and white specimens and a still smaller number of "red beads striped red and white." Similar types are also mentioned in the appendix by H.C. Follett.

852. PARKER, JAMES W.
Date: 1736-1797. Occupied successively by French, British and Spanish forces, Fort Tombecbe produced
nine varieties of drawn and wound beads. These are identified using the variety codes proposed by Brain (1979).

853. PARKER, WAYNE  
Date: 19th or early 20th century. Fig. 16 illustrates several types of glass beads from various localities in Crosby County, including a faded blue square specimen. The latter is an unusual style for the region.

854. PASTORE, RALPH T.  
Date: 1670-1720. A Beothuk house site on Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, produced two varieties of "embroidery" beads: translucent oyster white (Kidd no. IIa12) and transparent bright navy (IIa56).

The 1984 season at the site uncovered more IIa12 and IIa56 beads, as well as several beads manufactured from white clay pipe stems.

856. PEABODY, CHARLES  
1904 Exploration of Mounds, Coahoma County, Mississippi. Harvard University, Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Papers 3(2).  
Date: probably 17th or 18th century. Glass beads were associated with six burials at the Edwards mound. The specimens "are all globular; the smaller flattened, the larger elliptical; they are of iridescent blue color. The size varies from a diameter of 1/10" with a perforation 1/30" in diameter to 4/10" in diameter with a perforation 1/10" in diameter." Some examples are shown in Plate XX.

857. PEARSON, CHARLES  
1977 Evidence of Early Spanish Contact on the Georgia Coast. Historical Archaeology 11:74-83.  
Date: 16th century. Located on St. Simons Island, the Taylor mound contained several intrusive burials, one of which was accompanied by Nueva Cadiz Plain and Twisted specimens. Mention is made of other southeastern sites that have produced these types of beads.

858. PENDERGAST, JAMES F.  
Date: ca. 1820-1870. Describes and discusses the single, ultramarine-light blue- ultramarine, multi-faceted bead (Kidd type III) that was found in the plowzone at a St. Lawrence Iroquoian village site in Dundas County, Ontario. One B&W photo.

859. PENMAN, JOHN T.  
Date: ca. 1633-1704. Thirty-five varieties of drawn and wound beads from four Spanish mission sites in northwestern Florida are described in tabular form using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Date ranges for fifteen of the varieties are derived using comparative material from other sites and note is made of those beads which exhibit potential as time markers within the mission period.

860. PERINO, GREGORY  
1980 Possible Early Trade of European Goods Indian to Indian. Cen-
"Early light-blue glass trade beads" were among the artifacts found on the surface and with burials at and near the Bob Williams site in Red River County, Texas.

861. PETERSON, GUY L.

Mention is made of some of the glass beads that were recovered from two trading post sites in eastern Colorado: Fort Vasquez (1835-1842) and Fort St. Vrain (ca. 1837-1844). Invoices and inventories dated 1837-38 show what kinds of beads were in stock at nearby Fort Jackson.

862. PIPER, HARRY M. and JACQUELYN G. PIPER

Date: 1824-1846. Illustrated is a beadwork pattern of traditional Seminole style that was found with Burial 44 at a cemetery associated with Fort Brooke.

863. 1982 Archaeological Excavations at the Quad Block Site, 8-H1-998, Located at the Site of the Old Fort Brooke Municipal Parking Garage, Tampa, Florida. Piper Archaeological Research, St. Petersburg.

Date: 1824-1846. Presents a thorough analysis of the drawn, wound and blown glass beads found associated with Seminole and/or Creek burials at Fort Brooke. Most of the 18 types are illustrated in macrophotographs.

864. POLHEMUS, RICHARD R.

Date: 1794-1807. The four wound and ten drawn glass bead types found at the Tellico Blockhouse site in Monroe County, Tennessee, are described in tabular form using the Kidds' (1970) classification system.

865. POLLOCK, JOHN W.

Date: pre-1650. Some of the beads associated with the Sandbar and Valentine phases of the Ojibwa and Moose River Cree traditions, respectively, are shown in plates 8 (7), 9 (27) and 14 (17).


Date: 1759-ca. 1800. Eight small glass beads identified as Kidd (1970) varieties 1a19 (tubular blue) and 1va2 (oblate red-on-gray) were among the artifacts encountered in level three at the Fort Severn Hudson's Bay Company site (GILv-1). One B&W photograph.

867. POLLOCK, JOHN W. and DONALD MACLEOD
1977 Historic Archaeology at Fort Severn, Ontario. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box 271.

Also describes and illustrates the beads dealt with in Pollock (1980).

868. PRAETZELLIS, MARY, ADRIAN PRAETZELLIS AND MARLEY R. BROWN III
1980 Historical Archaeology at the Golden Eagle Site. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Sonoma, California.

Date: 1851-1874. Among the "miscellaneous materials" were two
glass beads: a drawn, barrel-shaped, yellow specimen decorated with alternating red and green stripes, and a black, doughnut-shaped, wound specimen.

869. PRATT, PETER P.
Provides a background for the author's forthcoming work on "Glass Trade Beads Among the Iroquois."

Critical review of Smith and Good (1982).

871. PRICE, CYNTHIA R. and JAMES E. PRICE
Date: ca. 1815-1870. Located in southeastern Missouri, the site yielded a number of beads including an oblate lavender specimen with a medial band of ground facets. One line drawing.

872. QUIMBY, GEORGE I.
Date: 1780 to possibly as late as 1862. Small white glass beads were found with a female skeleton in Kent County, and a number of blue specimens accompanied one or more Leelanau County interments. Beads of unspecified color were encountered at another three sites in Emmet, Presque Isle and Huron counties.

873. RABINEAU, PHYLLIS
Reviews the second edition of this useful work first published in 1929.

874. REDFERN, ELIZABETH and ROSE WARK
Date: 1803-1878. Some of the glass beads recovered from the North West Company's grand depot in Thunder Bay, Ontario, are illustrated on p. 74. See Karklins (1973) for detailed descriptions.

875. REEVES, BRIAN O.K.
Date: 1840-1910. Two Indian sites in the southwestern corner of Alberta yielded 11 varieties of drawn beads. These are segregated into seed beads (5 varieties), pony beads (2 varieties) and tubular faceted beads (4 varieties). Analysis by R. Sprague.

876. REID, C.S. "PADDY"
Date: 19th century. Glass "seed" beads were found at sites DkKp-8 and DkKp-9 in northwestern Ontario. The former site also produced a faceted blue bead which is illustrated in Fig. 9.

A single "turquoise seed bead" of undetermined date was recovered from the Ballybunion site (DjK-3) at the mouth of Rushing River, northwestern Ontario.

878. REID, C.S. "PADDY" and T.A. CONWAY
Date: ca. 1600-1670. A wound round blue bead (Kidd variety Wbl2) was found on the floor of an Iroquoian ossuary in southeastern Ontario. One B&W photograph.

879. REID, C.S. "PADDY" and DONALD G. MacLEOD
Date: 18th or 19th century. This site in northwestern Ontario produced a small, wound, slightly barrel-shaped bead of oyster white glass.

880. REXE, J.P.
Date: ca. 1630-1650. The 41 varieties of drawn and wound beads excavated at a Huron site in northeastern Ontario are described in tabular form using the Kidd's (1970) classification system.

881. RIBES, RENÉ and ALEXIS KLIMOV
Date: 18th or 19th century. Sites CiFp-20 (Serge Klimov) and CiFo-1 (Jean-Michel) on Lac Nemiskachi, Quebec, yielded a total of nine different types of glass beads. The specimens from the former site are illustrated in Plate 52.

882. RICE, ORLEANS L., Jr.
Date: late 16th-early 17th centuries. The burial of an adult male Indian at the Great Tellico site in eastern Tennessee wore a necklace composed of 58 small to medium-sized beads of opaque blue glass. Illustrated.

883. RIDDLE, DAVID K.
Glass beads were located at three sites in northwestern Ontario: a hexagonal red and a robin's egg blue "seed" bead at EjI-4 (probably 20th century), and opaque white tubular specimens at Eils-1 and Eils-3 (1777-1818). The tubular beads are illustrated.

Date: 20th (?) century. An "orange seed bead" was excavated at the Two Serpents site (Fblw-2) in northwestern Ontario.

885. RIDLEY, FRANK
Date: 17th century. The contact stratum at this Nipissing village site
contained several types of glass beads, most of which are white and football-shaped. Fig. 25 illustrates some of the recorded shapes.


Several undated white glass beads were found at the Ghost River Island site, eastern Ontario, including one football-shaped specimen. The latter is illustrated in a line drawing.

887. 1961 Archaeology of the Neutral Indians. Etobicoke Historical Society, Port Credit, Ontario.

Date: ca. 1620-1650. The glass beads from the Walker, Daniels and Dwyer ossuaries in southwestern Ontario are very briefly described.

888. ROBBINS, MAURICE

Date: early 17th century. Seventeen blue glass beads were excavated at an Indian village site in Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

889. ROBERTS, G.W.

Date: ca. 1850. Site DgQu-17 in the southern Okanagan Valley of British Columbia produced several "multifaceted blue glass beads," two of which appear in a B&W photograph.

890. ROBINSON, GARY G.

Date: mid-18th century. A colonial root cellar in Hopewell, Virginia, produced 24 drawn and 10 wound bead varieties that are identified using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. While the beads may have been obtained from the Dutch, it is unlikely that they were "manufactured in the Netherlands during the 17th century" as postulated on p. 18. One B&W photo.

891. ROGERS, EDWARD S. and ROGER A. BRADLEY

Test excavation of site 117 on Lac Goeland revealed "two very small blue trade beads."

892. RUBY, JAY

Date: 19th century. A "black glass trade bead" measuring 7.7 mm by 5.4 mm was uncovered at a village site in the San Fernando Valley. See also Chartkoff (1966).

893. RUMRILL, DONALD A.

The glass beads that best characterize 31 Mohawk sites in eastern New York state are identified using the Kidd and Kidd (1970) taxonomic system. The sites are divided into eight temporal groups that occupy the period from 1595 to 1693.

894. RUSCH, LYNN A.

Date: ca. 1650-1680. Located in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, the site produced four glass beads representing Kidd (1970) varieties IIa38, IIa40 and IIa41. One B&W photograph.

895. SACKETT, RICHARD R.

Located in Aitkin County, Minnesota, the site — which probably dates to the late 18th or early 19th
century - yielded "several red and white beads" and "numerous small ornamental beads."

896. SALWEN, BERT

Date: 1640-1675. Excavations at a Mohogan Indian village in New London County, Connecticut, yielded three varieties of tubular drawn beads: black with three red stripes; monochrome red; and red over a differently colored core. Three line drawings illustrate the specimens.

897. SAMSON, GILLES

Date: 19th century. Tent rings excavated at site HDeF-4, an Algonkian village in northeastern Quebec, produced various European trade goods, including glass "seed" beads.

898. SANDERS, JUDITH A. and MARY K. WEBER

Date: 1834-1844. Test excavations at the site of the Willamette Methodist mission station in Marion County, Oregon, produced three glass beads. See Sanders, Weber and Brauner (1982) for a description of the total bead assemblage. One B&W photo.

899. SANDERS, JUDITH A., MARY K. WEBER and DAVID R. BRAUNER

Excavation of the Willamette mission site (1834-1844) produced eight varieties of glass beads: six drawn (mostly faceted) and two wound. The specimens are described in Table 2. One B&W photo.

900. SANDY, WILLIAM

Located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the site produced "a single black glass bead" of unknown date.

901. SAUNDERS, SHELLEY R., DEAN KNIGHT and MICHAEL GATES

Date: 1649-1690. Located on Georgian Bay, Ontario, the site of the last village in Huronia yielded 13 types of drawn glass beads. These are identified using the Kidd's (1970) classification system.

902. SAVILLE, FOSTER H.

Date: late 17th-early 18th centuries. The 25 varieties of recovered glass beads are described by burial and in the section on "trade articles." Descriptions of several examples of beadwork are also provided. Four B&W photographs.

903. SCHENCK, W. EGBERT and ELMER J. DAWSON

Date: ca. 1840-1900. Discusses and briefly describes several types of glass beads found at three Indian sites in the Lodi area and one site in the Stockton region of central California.

904. SCHLIEDERMANN, PETER
1975 Thule Eskimo Prehistory of Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island, Canada. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Sur-
vey of Canada, Paper 38.

Date: 1750-ca. 1850. Plate 50 illustrates a representative sample of the glass beads recovered from two Eskimo winter houses. Mostly of drawn manufacture, the specimens include "seed" beads and striped varieties.

903. SCHMITT, KARL, Jr.

Visited by Captain John Smith in 1608 and abandoned between 1634 and 1669, this village site in Stafford County, Virginia, yielded ten types of glass beads including monochrome tubes, and oblate spheroidal specimens of simple, compound and complex construction. Plate 3a illustrates several strings of beads.

906. SCHNELL, GAIL S.

Date: ca. 1670-1760. Six types of wound and drawn beads are minimally described, and illustrated in a very good B&W macro-photograph.

907. SCHOOLCRAFT, HENRY R.

Date: pre-1817. A burial mound in Hamburg, New York, produced several very large, barrel-shaped beads of opaque red on transparent green glass that were apparently "ornamented with painting, in figures resembling a spindle, or two inverted sections of a circle." The surfaces of the green core exhibited a white "enamel" believed to have been created "by the effect of calcination for some time in a low red heat" (pp.280-283). Beads of a "similar nature" were also recovered from an Indian grave on the Big River near Merrimack, Missouri (pp. 169, 283).

908. SCISCENTI, JAMES V. and others

Date: 1875-1883. The excavations uncovered 16 varieties of monochrome and polychrome beads. Ten of these are drawn, three are wound and three are mould-pressed. Classification is based on Kidd and Kidd (1970). See also Murray (1977) and Murray and Sciscenti (1977).

909. SCURLOCK, DAN and DANIEL E. FOX

Date: 18th-20th centuries. The site produced six beads, primarily faceted types, three of which are illustrated in line drawings. Where possible, the specimens are identified using the Harris' (1967) type numbers.

910. SEABERG, LILLIAN M.

Date: 1565-1680. A Timucua Indian site situated in the Fountain of Youth Park produced 11 glass bead types including faceted chevron, "gooseberry," striped and "seed" beads.

911. SEAMAN, NORMA G.

The cursory section on "Trade Beads" is most useful for its full-page photograph of an assortment of fancy Venetian beads such as have been found at grave sites on the Upper and Lower Memaloose islands just below The Dalles, Oregon.

912. SEARS, WILLIAM H.
1959 Two Weeden Island Period Burial Mounds, Florida. Contributions of
the Florida State Museum, Social Sciences 5.

Date: 16th or 17th century. A burial intruded into the Mackenzie mound in central Florida was accompanied by a fragmentary bead of the "light-blue Ichchucknee type."


Date: 16th-17th centuries. The 12 glass bead varieties from this Calusa site in southern Florida are described in tabular form. The inventory includes a "large chevron" and a "large twisted chevron," as well as "seed" beads and large monochrome tubes, spheroids and ovoids.


Located on the St. Lawrence River just south of Montreal, the site produced a number of glass and porcelain beads. While none of these are described, a representative sample is illustrated in Figs. 15 and 17.


Date: post-1800. Provides inadequate descriptions of the four recovered beads which are classified as "fancy," "Russian" and "costume." The site is located in southeastern Arizona. One B&W photo.


Date: 18th century. A representative sample of the beads (drawn and wound glass, and bone and stone) recovered from the de Hita house site is illustrated in Fig. 5.13. Basic descriptions are provided in the captions. See also Young (1975).


Dates: probably early 19th century. House pit 59 at a small Indian village yielded "3 tiny glass trade beads."


Date: 19th century and possibly earlier. A small but variegated collection of drawn glass beads from two Indian sites in interior Alaska is described in Tables 3, 6 and 30 using a modified version of the Kids' (1970) classification system.


Date: 1835-1843. This two-page report illustrates some of the seed beads found in ant hills on the site of an American Fur Company post near Big Horn, Montana.


Date: 17th-19th centuries. Five types of glass beads came from stratum I at a fur trade post on the shores of Lake St. John, Quebec. A B&W photo illustrates some of the specimens.


Date: 17th century. A blue glass bead, presumably of Dutch origin, was found near the surface of the Throgs Neck or Schley Avenue shell-heap. Also mentioned in C.S. Smith (1950a).


Date: 17th (?) century. "A globular, blue-glass bead" was found at the base of Inwood Hill at the end of 207th Street.


Date: 17th century. Briefly describes the glass beads, including blue "star" beads, found with Cayuga burials at the Venice Center and Great Gully sites in central New York state.

924. SKINNER, MARK F.
1971 Seafort Burial Site (FcPr100), Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. Unpublished Bachelor of Arts honors thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Date: 1835-1861. Three female Indian burials (nos. 1, 2b and 3) were accompanied by nine types of "tumbled" drawn beads which are correlated to Nicks (1969). Some of the specimens formed a necklace but most were apparently sewn to items of clothing. See also Steer and Lutick (1980).

925. SLEEN, W.G.N. van der

Contains much the same information as van der Sleen (1963a, 1967). Six photographs, one in color, illustrate some of the 17th and 18th century beads that have been found at sites in and near Amsterdam.

These are described in Karklins (1974b).

926. SMITH, CARLYLE S.

Date: 17th- mid-18th centuries. Cylindrical to spherical glass beads of many colors were found at the Pantigo cemetery on Long Island, New York, and at the Fort Shantok fortification in southeastern Connecticut. The Throgs Neck site in New York City produced a blue glass bead which is also mentioned in Skinner (1919).


Date: ca. 1777-ca. 1802. Five types of rounded and cylindrical "embroidery" beads were unearthed at a Republican Pawnee village in Republican County, Kansas.

928. SMITH, G. HUBERT

Date: 1867-1894. Blue, blue milk and white milk glass beads ranging from 1/4 in. to 1/2 in. in diameter were encountered at the site of a military post and Indian school.

929. SMITH, HALE G. and RIPLEY P. BULEN
1971 Fort San Carlos. Florida State University, Notes in Anthropology 14.

Date: 1801-ca. 1821. The inventory of beads from this Spanish military installation in northeastern Florida includes jet, green, milk glass, and blown blue specimens.

930. SMITH, HARLAN L.
1910 The Archaeology of the Yakima Valley. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 6(1).

Date: 19th (?) century. Fragmen-
tary strings of several types of beads rested on the neck, arms and legs of a burial found near the mouth of Cherry Creek below Ellensburg in south-central Washington. Included were dentalia, copper tubes, and "more or less spherical beads made of glass." A line drawing illustrates two of the strands.

931. SMITH, IRA F., III and JEFFREY R. GRAYBILL
Date: 1550-1600. The 65 varieties of drawn glass beads recovered from two Susquehannock cemeteries at the Funk site (La9) are well described and schematically illustrated in Fig. 5. A list of the varieties classified using the Kidds' (1970) system is presented in Kent (1983, 1984).

932. SMITH, MARVIN T.
This paper reconstructs a portion of the route followed by DeSoto through the southeastern United States based on the distribution of European trade goods. Items attributed to the DeSoto expedition (1540) include Nueva Cadiz Plain and certain types of chevron beads, as well as those of cut crystal and rolled sheet brass. Goods believed to have derived from the subsequent voyages of Tristan DeLuna (1560) and Juan Pardo (1566) include "tumbled" chevron beads, eye beads and other spherical bead types.

933. 1979a Analysis of Glass Beads: Sites 9Ge37 and 9Mg99. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.
Date: pre-1860. Salvage excavations at the Curtright Factory site and the Park's Mill site, Georgia, yielded 13 glass bead types. Of both wound and drawn manufacture, they are interpreted as representing activity by Afro-American slaves prior to the Civil War.

934. 1979b Analysis of Glass Trade Beads from 9Ge948. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.
Date: 1563-1615. This report presents a descriptive and comparative analysis of 20 bead types recovered from two burial pits in the Wallace Reservoir, Georgia.


Date: 1500-1630. This paper illustrates and describes several types of early Spanish trade beads that are important time markers on protohistoric archaeological sites in the Southeast.

A comprehensive study of eye beads in the southeastern United States during the Early Historic Period (pre-1670). Included are sections on the value of eye beads as chronological indicators, their distribution and classification, followed by a catalogue of recorded types.

Presents a bead sequence for the Southeast based on information derived from 29 area sites. Comparisons are made with beads from
sites in the Northeast. One B&W photo illustrates 30 distinctive types of early Spanish trade beads.

939. n.d. European Artifacts from the Plum Grove Site, 40WG17. Unpublished manuscript.
Date: ca. 1570-1650. Describes and discusses 16 types of drawn beads, mostly undecorated, recovered from an Indian site in eastern Tennessee. Comparative site data and Kidd (1970) variety numbers are presented in Table 2.

940. SMITH, MARVIN T. and MARY ELIZABETH GOOD

Presents a thorough analysis of 133 glass bead varieties obtained from a number of sites in Peru and Bolivia. Included are drawn (plain round-sectioned; Nueva Cadiz Plain and Twisted; and chevron), wound (plain and ribbed), blown and crumb beads. Accompanying material discusses the temporal placement of the specimens, relevant bead manufacturing techniques, possible European sources for the beads, the use of trade beads by the Spanish in the Circum-Caribbean area, and North American occurrences of Spanish-type beads. Four superb color plates illustrate most of the recorded bead varieties. See Pratt (1985) for a review.

941. SMITH, SAMUEL D.

Date: ca. 1829-1864. Excavation of slave cabin no. 2 at Wynnewood State Historic Site in Sumner County, Tennessee, yielded three blue glass beads (two drawn faceted and one round wound) which are similar to Good (1972) types 11, 12 and 46, respectively. One B&W photograph. See also S. Smith (1983).


Date: 19th century. Describes three varieties of faceted tubular beads (Kidd types If and IIIa) found at Andrew Jackson's farm in Davidson County, Tennessee, and hypothesizes that "an association between blue, faceted beads and slave cabin sites can ultimately be accepted as a normal pattern." One B&W photo.

The pit produced two glass beads: a globular, translucent royal-blue variety of wound manufacture, and a drawn faceted specimen in two-tone blue. The beads are correlated to those described in Good (1972). One B&W photo. See also S.D. Smith (1979).

944. SMITH, SHERYL A.

Shovel testing of site FhKâ-l on the Severn River, northwestern Ontario, uncovered three large beads of opaque cerulean blue glass (variety IIa44 in the Kidds' system). One B&W photograph.


Date: 20th (?) century. Seven "seed" beads of red, navy blue, black, and aqua glass were found on the surface and in preliminary test pits at the Skookum Bay site (EgK1-2) in northwestern Ontario.
946. Smith, Watson, Richard B. Woodbury and Nathalie F.S. Woodbury

Date: 17th century. Seven burials uncovered at a pueblo near the modern village of Zuni, New Mexico, had necklaces and wrist ornaments that incorporated one or more glass beads. The various configurations are discussed.

947. Snortland-Coles, J. Signe
1979 The Duck River or Aschkibokahn Site of West-Central Manitoba: The Role of the Northern Marsh in the Subsistence of Late Woodland Peoples. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Final Report 7.

Date: probably 18th or 19th century. A small green "seed" bead was among the few historical objects excavated at a seasonally occupied hunting camp on the western shore of Lake Winnipegosis.

948. Snow, Frankie

Date: 16th or 17th century. Of Spanish origin, the Sandridge site, Coffee County, Georgia, produced four glass beads: one white and one blue "seed" bead, plus two larger amber-colored examples.

949. Spector, Janet D.

Date: ca. 1760-1780. Provides a thorough analysis of 26 varieties of drawn and wound beads recovered from the Crabapple Point site in southwestern Wisconsin. Although the taxonomic system used to define the varieties appears at first glance to be that devised by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (1970), the variety numbers are different, creating a potential source of confusion. Line drawings illustrate the six basic bead shapes that were encountered.


Contains a condensed version of the bead section in the foregoing item. One B&W photograph.

951. Sprague, Roderick

Date: ca. 1850-1870. A diversified collection of drawn, wound and mandrel-pressed beads found with Nez Perce burials in northern Idaho is described in Table 4. Some "fan-cy" beads are illustrated in Fig. 9 (p. 16).


Reviews the state of our knowledge concerning beads made by the Prosser process. One B&W photo depicts a sample card of various Prosser moulded beads made by F. Bapteros and Co., Paris, ca. 1930.


Describes and discusses the five major bead manufacturing techniques (drawn, wound, mould-pressed, fired and blown) as well as several minor ones. Suggestions are made for describing the physical appearance of beads, and several levels of analysis are recommended. One drawing.

954. Sprague, Roderick and Thomas M.J. Mulinski
Date: probably mid-19th century. A vandalized burial site (45-OK-225) in Okanogan County, Washington, yielded four "seed" beads of translucent blue glass.


Date: 17th-18th centuries. A mass burial pit near Penetanguishene, Ontario, is mentioned as having contained variously-sized tubes of red and white glass, as well as what appears to have been a hexagonal-bodied, multi-layered, red-blue-white tubular bead (pp. 103-104). A nearby pit yielded a few cylindrical "porcelain" specimens (p. 105). Mention is also made of the presence of both black and blue beads at a cemetery in Bracken County, Kentucky (p. 221).


Date: ca. 1799-1861. Four Indian burials (nos. 13, 14, 17 and 19) uncovered at a burial ground near Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, were accompanied by glass beads of drawn, wound and "moulded" manufacture. Where possible, the specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). The varieties found with burial 19 are illustrated in Fig. 33. See also Skinner (1971).


Date 1870-1900. A small rock shelter near Billings, Montana, contained the remains of six Crow Indians. Accompanying grave goods include necklace beads and a beaded shirt and leggings.


Test excavations at the site of a short-lived Anglo-American town in Randolph County, Arkansas, uncovered one blue glass bead (Kidd variety Wbl16). One B&W photo.


Glass beads were recorded at the Belle Glade (pp. 375-376), Parrish (pp. 379-382) and Artesia (pp. 386-387) mounds in Florida, and the Tulamni mounds (p. 400) in California. Those from the Parrish mounds are briefly described. Willey (1949) also describes the assemblage.


Date: 17th century. Among the sparse trade goods were "four blue-green glass beads."


Date: 1715-1781. Presents essentially the same data as Stone (1974).
963. STORM, J.M.
1982 The Kanaka Village Beads. In "Kanaka Village/Vancouver Bar-
racks, 1975," by David Chance and others. University of Washington,
Reports in Highway Archaeology 7:39-50.
Date: ca. 1825-1866. Describes 68 varieties of cut, cut and ground,
wound, mould-pressed, moulded, and Prosser beads recovered from the
Kanaka village at Fort Vancouver, Washington, during the 1975 field
season. See also Carley (1982), Chance and Chance (1976), Kardas

964. STORY, C.E.
nd. Trade Beads and Other Relics of
Historical Interest Found at Fort
Moore (Savannah Town) and Silver
Bluff. Unpublished manuscript.
Augusta Richmond County Museum,
Augusta, Georgia.
This item consists of a looseleaf
notebook containing an inventory of
the numerous glass bead varieties
found at three South Carolina sites:
Fort Moore near Augusta, Georgia
(1680-1750), the nearby Lamar
farm, and the Silver Bluff site
(1736-ca. 1770). Color photographs
illustrate each variety. The cata-
logue is supplemented by correspon-
dence and newspaper articles relat-
ing to the Fort Moore beads. See
also Doughty (1949) and Story
(1939).

965. STOTHERS, DAVID M. and G.
MICHAEL PRATT
1980 Cultural Continuity and Change
in the Region of the Western Lake
Erie Basin: The Sandusky Tradition.
Toledo Area Aboriginal Research
Date: ca. 1550-1650. The Indian
Hills site at Rossford, Ohio, pro-
duced three types of beads: "goose-
berry," flush eye/striped, and plain
white oval.

966. STRONG, W. DUNCAN, W. EGBERT
SCHENCK and JULIAN H. STEWARD
1930 Archaeology of the Dalles-Des-
chutes Region, University of Cali-
ifornia, Berkeley, Publications in
American Archaeology and Ethnol-
Date: early 19th century. Glass
beads of various sizes and colors,
both tubular and globular in form
with the latter predominating, were
associated with four burials at site
20 on Miller's Island in the Columbia
River near Wishram, Washington.
Few of the blue beads mentioned by
Lewis and Clark are represented.

967. STRYD, A.H. and JAMES BAKER
1968 Salvage Excavations at Lillooet,
British Columbia. Syesis 1:47-56.
Date: ca. 1840-1850. Unassociated
artifacts at a Lillooet burial site
include "approximately 150 glass
beads of various sizes, shapes, and
shades of blue, including two white
glass beads."

968. SUDBURY, BYRON
1984 A Sixteenth Century Spanish
Colonial Trade Bead from Western
Oklahoma. Bulletin of the Okla-
ahoma Anthropological Society
33:31-36.
A square-sectioned, blue-on-white-
on-turquoise glass bead surface-col-
lected at the Goodwin-Baker site is
interpreted as "the earliest firm
archaeological evidence of indirect
white contact in the present-day
state of Oklahoma." Illustrated.

969. SWANSON, EARL H., Jr.
1972 Birch Creek: Human Ecology in
the Cool Desert of the Northern
Rocky Mountains 9,000 B.C. - A.D.
1850. Idaho State University Press,
Pocatello.
Date: pre-1850. Two adjacent rock-
sheeters in eastern Idaho yielded at
least six varieties of glass beads.
Some of these appear in Fig. 60.

970. SYKES, CLARK M.
1983 An Archaeological and Ethno-
historical Analysis of Huron Intra-
Community Exchange Systems. Un-
published doctoral dissertation. Un-
iversity of Toronto, Toronto.
Date: probably ca. 1600-1620.
Twenty-six drawn and wound bead
varieties recovered from the War-
minster site, a Huron village in
southwestern Ontario, are described

971. SYMES, M.J. and M.E. STEPHENS
Date: early 17th century. The site of a Spanish mission Indian village in Alachua County, Florida, produced six types of wound and drawn beads.

972. TAYLOR, WILLIAM B.
Reiterates the finding of "a small tubular glass bead" at the Fort Hill site as per Dodge (1953).

Date: 1620-1650. Some of the "seed" and "bugle" beads from an Indian site in western Plymouth County, Massachusetts, are illustrated in Fig. 13.

974. TEAGUE, GEORGE A.
1980 Reward Mine and Associated Sites: Historical Archaeology on the Papago Reservation. Western Anthropological Center, Publications in Anthropology 11.
Date: late 19th-early 20th centuries. The site of a miner's tent in southern Arizona yielded a wound oblate bead of pale blue glass (Kidd variety Wlb3).

975. THOMAS, BRYN and CHARLES HIBBS, Jr.
Date: ca. 1825-1866. Describes the glass beads excavated at the Hudson's Bay Company's Kanaka Village and U.S. Army QuartersMaster Depot at Vancouver, Washington, during 1980-81. The specimens are identified using the variety numbers presented in Ross (1976). See also Carley (1982), Chance and Chance (1976), Kardas (1970), and Storm (1982).

976. THOMAS, CYRUS
Date: probably 18th or 19th century. A large quantity of blue glass beads accompanied a mound burial near the junction of the White and Fox rivers in southeastern Wisconsin. Several bead varieties were also found in mounds in southern Minnesota; see Winchell (1881) or Winchell and Upham (1884).

977. THOMAS, PETER A.
Date: 1630-1690. Some of the oval and tubular beads that were excavated at the Fort Hill site, a Squakheag village near Hinsdale, New Hampshire, are illustrated in Plate IV.

978. TISDALE, M.A. and S.M. JAMIESON
Date: 20th century. Blue and white beads ranging from 2 mm to 6 mm in diameter were recovered from the Wapisu Lake site (GKLs-I) in west-central Manitoba. Three slender, cylindrical glass vials are described as "bead containers" although none had beads in association.

979. TORDOFF, JUDITH D.
Date: 1717-1791. Provides detailed descriptions of a large collection of drawn ("seed" and "necklace"), wound and blown beads recovered from the site of Fort Ouiatenon, a French trading establishment in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The varieties are identified using Stone's
(1974) taxonomic system. Comparative site data for the drawn beads is provided in Tables 48-49.

980. TOTTLE, TERRY P.
Date: 1783-1794. Presents a capsule summary of the Pine Fort beads, and illustrates some of the wound specimens found at the adjacent Snart site, a contemporary Indian campsite. Two B&W photos. See also Hamilton (1979) and MacKie (1972).

981. TOWNSEND, JOAN B. and SAM-JOE TOWNSEND
Date: ca. 1750-1800. Seven types of monochrome beads unearthed at a Tanaina Indian settlement are briefly described. Each type is pictured in Plate 4. Some comparative material is also provided.

982. TRINKLEY, MICHAEL and others
Date: late 17th - early 18th centuries. A Waccamaw Indian site produced one wound bead and ten varieties of drawn beads which are identified using Brain (1979) and Kidd and Kidd (1970). One B&W photograph.

983. TRUE, D.L.
Date: 19th century. The Dripping Springs site, an important Diegueño summer village, produced three small round beads in several shades of blue.

984. TRUE, D.L., C.W. MEIGHAN and HARVEY CREW
Date: pre-1830. Two blue glass beads, one disc-like and the other more tubular, were picked up on the surface of a historically-known Luiseño village.

985. TRUE, D.L., E.L. STERUD and E.L. DAVIS
Five types of undated glass beads were surface-collected during the survey of a winter camp ground attributed to a group of Panamint Shoshoneans.

986. TUNNELL, CURTIS D.
Date: 18th (?) century. Located in Comal County, Texas, the rockshelter yielded an oblate spheroidal bead of opaque white glass that measured 9 mm by 9 mm. One B&W photo.

987. TURNBAUGH, WILLIAM A.
1984 The Material Culture of RI-1000, A Mid-17th-Century Narragansett Indian Burial Site in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston.
Provides a thorough analysis of the 37 recovered glass bead types (33 drawn and 4 wound). Each type is illustrated in a line drawing and correlated to five regional classifications, including Kidd and Kidd (1970). Metal and shell beads are also described.

988. TURNER, CHRISTY G., II and JAQUELINE A. TURNER
1974 Progress Report on Evolutionary
Three "multicolored glass trade beads 3 mm in diameter" were uncovered at the villages of Chulka and Siskena. One useless B&W photo.

References:

989. VAN BUEREN, THAD M.

Date: primarily 19th century. The chapter on "Traditional Beads and Glass Trade Beads: An Economy in Transition" presents a detailed overview of glass beads in the study area, including a section on relevant bead manufacturing techniques. Appendix B provides a descriptive catalogue of the drawn, wound, mandrel-wound and blown bead varieties recovered from selected sites in the New Malones area. Where possible, the varieties are designated using Kidd and Kidd (1970). One drawing depicts generalized bead shapes.

990. VYVYAN, ROSEMARY P.

Date: 1782-1923. Located on the Albany River in northern Ontario, the site produced five glass beads: two are large, decorated, wound specimens while the remainder are "seed" beads. The specimens are described in Table 45 and illustrated in a photograph and line drawings.

991. WADLOW, WALTER

Discusses an unusual globular bead composed of two differently colored hemispheres, one bright red and the other jet black, that formed part of a necklace found with an undated Indian burial in Calhoun County, Illinois. The black glass bead described by Knoblock (1939) is also discussed.

992. WALKER, S.T.

At the Bayview mound, Pinellas County, nearly every cranium in the middle and upper layers "was encircled by strings of colored beads, brass and copper ornaments, trinkets, &c.... The beads, many of them being of cut glass and of various colors, were very beautiful."

993. WALL, ROBERT D.

Sites D1Kb-7 and EaKb-8 in northwestern Ontario each produced a glass bead. Although not described, both specimens are illustrated in Fig. 20.

994. WARNER, IRENE and GEORGE WARNER

Date: 19th century. The Trojan Indian Village site in Columbia County, Oregon, produced a variety of drawn and wound beads, the most common of which were round, oval and cylindrical "Canton" beads of opaque robin's egg blue glass.

995. WARRICK, GARY

Date: 1640-1651. Eight Kidd (1970) varieties of drawn glass beads recovered from two adjacent Neutral
sites in southwestern Ontario are described in tabular form. Tubular and round beads of red glass dominate the collection.

996. WASELKOV, GREGORY A., BRIAN M. WOOD and JOSEPH M. HERBERT

Date: 1717-1763. The 1980 season at Fort Toulouse uncovered 24 varieties of glass beads: 16 drawn and 8 wound. The varieties are identified using the Kidd's (1970) taxonomic system as well as four other schemes. See also Heldman (1973a-b).

997. WEBB, CLARENCE H.

Date: 1787-1820. The beads accompanying a number of Pascagoula or Biloxi Indian burials are cursorily discussed. A thorough analysis of the specimens is presented in Gregory and Webb (1965).

998. WEBSTER, THOMAS, Mrs. PARKES and D. MEREDITH REESE
1845 An Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy. Harper and Brothers, New York.

Entry No. 5974 provides a very concise description of the manufacture of drawn glass beads at Murano.

999. WEDEL, WALDO R.

Date: 18th-19th centuries. Presents a one-paragraph discussion of the glass beads utilized by the Pawnee Indians of Nebraska and Kansas. Plate 8 illustrates some of the specimens recovered from the Hill site in Nebraska; see Witthoft (1966b) for descriptions.

1000. 1942 Archeological Remains in Central Kansas and their Possible Bearing on the Location of Quivira. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 101(7).

Date: 1525-1650. The Tobias site, believed to have comprised a part of Coronado's Quivira, produced oblate spheroidal beads of blue glass. One B&W photograph.

1001. WEINMAN, PAUL L. and THOMAS P. WEINMAN

Date: 17th century. An Indian middle on the Hudson River at Catskill, New York, produced a striated, tubular, blue glass bead that was 13 mm long and 2 mm in diameter. One B&W photograph.

1002. WELCH, E.S.

Eight varieties of drawn glass beads recovered from a ca. 1635-1675 house site in Plymouth, Massachusetts, are described in tabular form. Kidd (1970) variety numbers for the specimens are provided in Bradley (1983: Table 2).

1003. WELD, WILLI and TED WELD

Date: 19th century. Describes 9 types of drawn and wound beads recovered from the site of an Indian village purportedly visited by Lewis and Clark.

1004. WESLAGER, C.A.

Date: ca. 1750-ca. 1925. Excavations conducted in and around an extant log structure uncovered "16 beads of green, red, blue and black glass."

1005. WETTLAUFER, BOYD N.
1956 The Mortlach Site in the Besant Valley of Central Saskatchewan.
Date: ca. 1750. A blue bead was associated with the Moose Jaw culture level at this stratified site.


The section on "Blankets and Beads" contains a short paragraph on trade beads extracted from Woodward (1970), supplemented by line drawings of drawn glass beads from several locations including the Basswood River, Minnesota/Ontario (undated), and Fort St. Charles, Minnesota (ca. 1732-1740). The captions for the Fort St. Charles specimens and some American Fur Company beads on p. 63 have been reversed.


Date: 1635-1645. Twenty-one strings of beads from a probable Neutral Frontier burial site in Erie County, New York, are described by grave.


Figure 6 of this exhibit catalogue illustrates "cylindrical trade beads of blue and white glass, from a very early seventeenth-century site near Avonport, N.S." Also shown in Whitehead (1982).


Date: 17th century. Discusses the beads found with two Micmac burials near Pictou, Nova Scotia, and at St. John, New Brunswick, respectively, and illustrates those from two other burials uncovered near Avonport and Northport, Nova Scotia.

The Pictou material is also described in Harper (1956).


In the section on "Glass Beads," a brief word about the manufacture of drawn specimens is followed by an illustrated and briefly described sampler of the beads that typify the 1570 to post-1677 period. The selection is based on Pratt (1961) and "a few New England discoveries."


Date: 1834-1855. Found in Dakota County, Minnesota, the box burials were accompanied by several types of faceted glass beads, some of which are depicted in rough line drawings. Specimen colors include light red and amethyst.

1012. WILLEY, GORDON R. 1949a *Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast.* Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 113.

Date: 16th-17th centuries. "Seed" beads of various colors were excavated at the Thomas mound, Hillsborough County, and Parrish mounds I and II, Manatee County. Parrish I also yielded other types of beads including a pentagonal green specimen (Plate 58e). Stirling (1935) also describes the Parrish beads and reveals that they were found at Parrish mound III as well.

1013. 1949b *Excavations in Southeast Florida.* Yale University Publications in Anthropology 42.

The Belle Glade site (16th-17th centuries) yielded five sorts of glass beads while ten were removed from three Dade-Broward County sites (19th century). Descriptive summaries appear on pp. 60 and 111-112, respectively.

Date: 17th-19th centuries. This paper presents a brief survey of 14 contact Indian sites in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana that have produced glass beads. The material from three of the sites (Campbell, Missouri, and Mabin and Russell, Mississippi) has yet to be described elsewhere.

1015. WILLIAMS, WILMA B.  

Date: 19th (?) century. The only European artifacts found at a mound and village site in Broward County, Florida, were a drawn faceted white bead, and a large oval wound specimen of blue glass. Both beads are illustrated.

1016. WILLIAMS, WILMA B. and BERT MOWERS  

Date: ca. 1513-1715. The site of an Indian camp or village produced two European artifacts, one of which is an oval bead decorated with four insets and blue, silver and red stripes. Illustrated.

1017. WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES C.  

Date: pre-1700. A few globular blue glass beads about 3/16 in. in diameter were found near the skull of a child and in four cache pits. These specimens are also mentioned in Griffin (1943: 129).

1018. 1924 Indian Burial Place at Winthrop, Massachusetts. Harvard University, Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology 11(1).

Briefly describes the beads found with burials at the Winthrop site (late 16th century), and the Indian Ridge site (early 17th century) at Ipswich.


Date: pre-1700. Several historical references to beads in New England are followed by a brief, generalized discussion of the more diagnostic bead types that occur at archaeological sites in the region.

1020. WILMETH, ROSCOE  

Date: 1675-1700. A "spherical bead of blue glass 9 mm. in diameter" was among the recovered artifacts.


Date: ca. 1740-1865. Potlatch House at the Potlatch site in west-central British Columbia produced four blue beads: three faceted (types II and III in the Kidds' system) and one "seed" (type IIA). Plate XXXV illustrates the specimens.

1022. WINCHELL, N.H.  

Date: probably 18th or 19th century. A blue glass bead was found in an Indian mound at Big Stone Lake, while a string of "small, white china beads" and a "large, brown, glass bead" were recovered from mounds near St. Peter, Minnesota. Also described in Thomas (1894, p. 715) and Winchell and Upham (1884).
1023. WINCHELL, N.H. and WARREN UPHAM

The beads found near St. Peter which are described in the foregoing entry are also mentioned in this report.

1024. WINTEMBERG, W.J.

Date: 18th or 19th century. An intrusive faceted blue glass bead was found at this palisaded Iroquoian village site. A string of smaller beads of this type, some of which are the same color, was found near Amherstburg, Ontario, in the grave of what was probably a Wyandot Indian.

1025. WOOD, ALICE

Date: ca. 1670-1687. Eleven Seneca burials unearthed between 1919 and 1954 were accompanied by glass beads, most of which were red in color. See also Hoffman (1967) and Wray and Graham (1985).

1026. WOOD, WILLIAM J.

Historical period artifacts recovered from two sites in the Leaf Rapids area include ruby colored rosary beads on a chain, numerous "seed" beads, and an oval wound bead of ivory-colored glass inlaid with a "laurel pattern" around the middle and green squiggles at either end. The oval specimen, which is illustrated, most likely dates to the late 18th or early 19th century.

1027. WOODWARD, ARTHUR

One of the first articles to point out that glass beads "may be used as common denominators in assembling chronological data."


Red and blue "seed" beads and a blue "decagonal" bead were uncovered at the Indian villages of Quiburi (1692-1789) and Santa Cruz de Gaybanpitea (pre-1698). Two B&W photos.

1029. WOODWARD, JOHN A. and HERBERT K. BEALS

Date: pre-1856. A male Clackamas Indian burial (Hogan I) discovered in Gladstone, Oregon, was accompanied by several beaded items including headband or hair streamers, arm bands and a wrist ornament. A single bead of blue glass was found with a nearby female burial (Hogan II). The beads are identified using variety numbers provided in Ross' (1976) Fort Vancouver report. Illustrated.

1030. WOODWARD, JOHN A., CARSON N. MURDY and FRANKLIN YOUNG

Date: ca. 1800-ca. 1850. A large midden in Yamhill County produced "two spherical, robin egg blue, opaque beads, 0.6 and 0.8 cm. in diameter, and a spherical, blue, translucent bead 0.3 cm. in diameter."
1031. WORMAN, FREDERICK C.V.

1969 Archeological Investigations at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Nevada Test Site and Nuclear Rocket Development Station. Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory of the University of California, Los Alamos.

Date: 19th century. Glass beads were uncovered at five Indian sites: Cane Spring, Big George's Cave and Pahute Mesa rockshelters 1, 2 and 4. The specimens are described in tabular form and illustrated in four B&W photos.

1032. Wray, Charles F.


Date: 1550-1800. Presents a popular synthesis of glass trade beads among the Seneca Iroquois of western New York. Profusely illustrated with photos of beads recovered from various Seneca sites.


1034. Wray, Charles F. and Robert J. Graham


Date: 1670-1687. This Seneca site produced 30 plain and 14 decorated drawn bead types, as well as three types of wound beads. The specimens are described in tabular form. See also A. Wood (1964).

1035. Wren, Christopher


The chest of an adult male burial was covered with beadwork composed of glass "seed" beads, primarily blue and white in color. Also found with the interment were about 200 faceted blue glass beads.

1036. Wright, James V.


Date: 18th century. Level II at a stratified site on the north shore of Lake Superior, Ontario, produced four blue and two white "seed" beads. While most of the specimens are 3 mm in diameter and 2 mm in length, one of the white beads measures 5 mm by 5 mm. One B&W photograph.


Date: ca. 1700. A split, opaque white, elongate spheroidal bead was found at the MacBride site in northern Manitoba. One B&W photograph.

1038. 1972 The Dougall Site. Ontario Archaeology 17:3-23.

Date: 18th-19th centuries. The beads from an Ojibwa fish preparation station in Simcoe County, Ontario, are identified as varieties Ia19, Ia11 and Wb* (blood red) in the Kidds' (1970) system. One poor B&W photo.

1039. Wright, Milton J.


Date: 1630-1650. A large Neutral Indian town at the west end of Lake Ontario yielded 92 glass beads, primarily blue specimens, that are analyzed according to color, shape and metrics. Some of the beads are illustrated.
1040. WRIGHT, PHILLIP J. and PETER EN-GE-BERT
1978 Archaeological Survey of the Upper Mississippi River. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box N.S. 1
Date: 17th (?) century. A tubular bead with a blue-white-blue body decorated with 15 white stripes (Kidd variety IIIb9) was uncovered at the Squaw Point site (BfGe-1) on Crotch Lake, eastern Ontario. The specimen is depicted in four line drawings.

1041. WYCKOFF, DON G. and THOMAS P. BARR
Date: 1830-1840. Fifteen types of drawn and wound beads were excavated from the probable site of the Three Forks Trading Post (1823-1833) and a Creek agency (1827-1835) in northeastern Oklahoma. All the types are illustrated in Plate XIV.

1042. YENT, MARTHA E.
Date: late 18th century to after 1860. Among the Euroamerican artifacts unearthed at the village of Wawawai were 12 varieties of drawn-faceted, drawn-rounded and wound-spherical beads.

1043. YOUNG, DEBRA
The de Hita house site produced 102 beads, 52 of which were found in a first Spanish period context (1565-1763). The latter specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970), and comparisons are made with beads from other sites in St. Augustine and elsewhere in the Southeast. Line drawings illustrate the various recorded bead shapes.
INDEX

With over a thousand listings in the combined bibliography, most states and provinces now have fairly good coverage. However, Prince Edward Island and Vermont still have no reported bead sites, while Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Utah are represented by only one or two entries. Researchers who know of reports that deal with glass trade beads from these areas are asked to send us photocopies of the relevant material.

The numbers listed below indicate the number of the entry in this bibliography.

ANALYSIS, SPECIALIZED: 490, 529, 697, 698, 718, 719, 728, 763


BIBLIOGRAPHIES: 704

BLOWN BEADS: 487, 494, 564, 829, 842, 863, 929, 940, 953, 979, 989


CLASSIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND TYPOLOGY: 460, 461, 462, 475, 490, 505, 515, 604, 701, 713, 729, 869, 937, 938

COLOR ILLUSTRATIONS: 460, 462, 485, 505, 581, 607, 628, 629, 639, 683, 700, 709, 711, 724, 725, 729, 763, 766, 768, 789, 793, 925, 940, 964

DICTIONARIES AND GLOSSARIES: 464


POLITICAL UNITS - CANADA

ALBERTA: 457, 458, 510, 536, 569, 594, 598, 599, 611, 647, 660, 696, 697, 698, 731, 763, 770, 771, 875, 928, 956, 957

BRITISH COLUMBIA: 459, 523, 566, 694, 775, 812, 813, 889, 967, 1021

MANITOBA: 471, 575, 517, 563, 597, 655, 707, 779, 781, 782, 801, 947, 978, 980, 1026, 1037

NEW BRUNSWICK: 528, 656, 691, 693, 697, 1009

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR: 579, 591, 607, 640, 688, 692, 834, 855

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES: 463, 467, 539, 540, 769, 804, 904

NOVA SCOTIA: 478, 656, 657, 697, 1008, 1009


QUEBEC: 477, 493, 562, 575, 742, 743, 755, 756, 762, 787, 818, 838, 881, 891, 897, 914, 920

SASKATCHEWAN: 695, 697, 734, 763, 778, 832, 833, 908, 1005

YUKON: 754, 846

POLITICAL UNITS - AFRICA

GENERAL: 605, 697, 702

EGYPT: 605

POLITICAL UNITS - EURASIA

AFGHANISTAN: 605
AUSTRIA: 605, 607
CHINA: 605, 607
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 465, 605, 702, 703, 766, 952
ENGLAND: 702
ESTONIA: 607
FRANCE: 466, 607, 932
GERMANY: 465, 466, 605, 607, 702
INDIA: 605, 607
ISRAEL: 605
ITALY: 464, 465, 466, 605, 607, 608, 699, 700, 702, 703, 763, 766, 767, 998
JAPAN: 605
NETHERLANDS: 605, 607, 697, 700, 718, 925
PAKISTAN: 605
RUSSIA: 607
SYRIA: 605
TURKEY: 605

POLITICAL UNITS – MEXICO
CHIHUAHUA: 564

POLITICAL UNITS – SOUTH AMERICA
BOLIVIA: 940
PERU: 768, 940
VENEZUELA: 697, 763

POLITICAL UNITS – UNITED STATES
ALABAMA: 573, 613, 636, 661, 697, 700, 764, 765, 839, 852, 932, 935, 996
ALASKA: 456, 538, 541, 622, 675, 681, 683, 712, 745, 777, 834, 847, 848, 918, 981, 988
ARIZONA: 610, 680, 682, 915, 974, 1028
ARKANSAS: 596, 735, 789, 826, 827, 959, 1014
CALIFORNIA: 487, 494, 495, 525, 554, 571, 576, 612, 627, 630, 644, 663, 666, 668, 705, 730, 746, 796, 797, 829, 844, 868, 892, 903, 960, 983, 984, 985, 989
COLORADO: 543, 572, 861
CONNECTICUT: 896, 926
DELAWARE: 1004
GEORGIA: 636, 667, 687, 700, 791, 823, 857, 932, 933, 948
IDAHO: 524, 532, 951, 969
ILLINOIS: 491, 509, 516, 737, 780, 906, 991
INDIA: 979
IOWA: 507, 845
KANSAS: 927, 999, 1000
KENTUCKY: 955
LOUISIANA: 505, 595, 997, 1014
MAINE: 472, 476, 501, 549, 561, 607, 758
MARYLAND: 805, 806
MASSACHUSETTS: 501, 565, 601, 638, 649, 700, 888, 961, 972, 973, 1002, 1018
MICHIGAN: 583, 584, 585, 643, 662, 663, 697, 763, 790, 872, 962
MINNESOTA: 593, 626, 629, 684, 697, 895, 976, 1006, 1011, 1022, 1023
MISSISSIPPI: 513, 515, 550, 595, 609, 826, 827, 856, 1014
MISSOURI: 488, 489, 500, 508, 841, 871, 907, 1014
MONTANA: 689, 739, 785, 919, 958
NEBRASKA: 567, 999
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>501, 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>483, 552, 740, 741, 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>726, 946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>674, 784, 799, 800, 928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>639, 645, 831, 965, 1017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>553, 607, 625, 636, 968, 1041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>618, 623, 807, 830, 898, 899, 911, 994, 1029, 1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>519, 577, 624, 629, 697, 700, 710, 711, 713, 718, 732, 763, 768, 794, 795, 802, 931, 1035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>490, 501, 987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>520, 521, 534, 670, 706, 964, 982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>572, 592, 757, 1020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>533, 547, 658, 685, 828, 864, 882, 932, 939, 941, 942, 943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>470, 544, 568, 664, 776, 853, 860, 909, 986</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
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<td>474, 479, 548, 551, 572, 607, 608, 641, 700, 772, 773, 774, 806, 849, 890, 905</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>506, 525, 530, 531, 542, 642, 648, 783, 808, 917, 930, 954, 963, 966, 975, 1003</td>
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<td>600, 795</td>
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<td>492, 621, 651, 697, 763, 792, 793, 838, 894, 949, 950, 976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>572, 607, 617, 619</td>
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### Regional Summaries/Chronologies

- **California**: 989
- **Great Lakes**: 529, 714
- **Northeast**: 484, 501, 504, 505, 588, 589, 620, 654, 678, 700, 710, 711, 713, 718, 720, 732, 806, 893, 940, 1010, 1019, 1032, 1033
- **Northwest**: 659
- **Plains**: 572, 617, 636, 1014
- **Southeast**: 505, 515, 636, 700, 839, 936, 937, 938, 940, 1014
- **Reviews**: 503, 590, 606, 870, 873
- **Samples, Sample Cards, and Catalogues**: 572, 607, 697, 699, 702, 703, 728, 763, 766, 932

### Temporal Placement

- **Pre-1500**: 607
- **1500-1600 (16th Century)**: 482, 484, 485, 500, 501, 518, 529, 577, 582, 589, 607, 608, 613, 632, 635, 649, 650, 654, 678, 691, 697, 700, 710, 711, 713, 720, 735, 749, 753, 763, 765, 768, 774, 786, 796, 798, 814, 815, 816, 817, 850, 851, 857, 882, 893, 910, 912, 913, 931, 932, 934, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 948, 965, 968, 1000, 1010, 1012, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1032, 1033, 1043