

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GLASS TRADE BEADS
IN NORTH AMERICA

—First Supplement—

by

Karlis Karklins and Roderick Sprague



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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.
1965 Archeological Survey, Glacier Bay National Monument, Southeastern Alaska. Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 36.
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
1978 Tipi Rings in Southern Alberta: The Alkali Creek Sites, Lower Red Deer River. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Occasional Paper 9.
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
1977 Archeological Investigations: Writing-on-Stone N.W.M.P. Post. Alberta Culture, Historic Sites Service, Occasional Paper 4.
Date: 1887-1918. Located in southeastern Alberta, the site produced four glass beads: two drawn and two wound. Illustrated in B&W.
459. ALLAIRE, LOUIS, GEORGE F. MacDONALD and RICHARD I. INGLIS
1979 Gitlaxdzawk: Ethnohistory and Archaeology. In "Skeena River Prehistory," edited by Richard Inglis and George MacDonald. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 87:53-166.
Date: ca. 1830-1880. Among the beads excavated at a fortified Kitselas site in British Columbia were several faceted specimens and a translucent red bead decorated with black, yellow and blue dots.
460. ALLEN, JAMEY D.
1982 Cane Manufacture for Mosaic Glass Beads. Parts 1-2. Ornament 5(4):6-11; 6(1):13,43.
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.
461. 1983 The Manufacture of Intricate Glass Canes, and a New Perspective on the Relationship Between Chevron-Star Beads and Mosaic-Millefiori Beads. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:173-191.
- Contains a condensed version of the previous article, followed by a detailed description of the manufacture of rosetta beads. Well illustrated with numerous drawings.
462. 1983-84 Chevron-Star-Rosetta Beads. Parts 1-4. Ornament 7(1):19-24,40; (2):24-29,40; (3):24-27,41; (4):24-26,42-47.
- Presents a detailed study of chevron-star-rosetta beads with emphasis on their manufacture and classification. Numerous B&W and color photographs and drawings.
463. AMSDEN, CHARLES W.
1979 A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Nahanni National Park and Vicinity: Stage 2, 1978. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 316.
- 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.
464. ANONYMOUS
1867 The Glass Works of Venice and Murano. Journal of the Society of Arts 15:758-760.
- 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.
465. 1884 Manufacture of Glass Beads. Journal of the Society of Arts 32:819-820.
- 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.
467. ARNOLD, CHARLES D.
1986 A Nineteenth-Century Mackenzie Inuit Site near Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Arctic 39(1):8-14.
- 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.
468. ARTHURS, DAVID
1979 Duncan Site Rescue Excavation, 1979; Preliminary Report. Staff report. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Toronto.
- Rescue excavations at a multi-component site on the Pic River east of Marathon, Ontario, uncovered "two white glass trade beads."
469. 1983 An "IHS" Finger Ring from Lake Nipigon. Ontario Archaeological Society, Arch Notes 83(3):17-22.
- 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.
470. ATEN, LAWRENCE E.
1983 Indians of the Upper Texas Coast. Academic Press, New York.
- 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.
1982 Archaeological Investigations at EJMg-2, Childs Lake, Duck Mountain Provincial Park, Manitoba. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Final Report 14.
Date: late 17th-early 18th centuries. Area 11 produced "one small blue seed bead" which is illustrated in Plate 25.
472. BAKER, EMERSON W.
1985 The Clarke & Lake Company: The Historical Archaeology of a Seventeenth-Century Maine Settlement. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology 4.
Appendix 4 reveals that only two glass beads were found at the site: one black and one colorless.
473. BAKER, HENRY A.
1976 Archaeological Investigations at Fort Cooper, Inverness, Florida. Florida Department of State, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Bulletin 5:21-45.
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 B&W photo.
474. BARBER, EDWIN A.
1909 Historical Collection of American Glass. Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Museum 7(27):45-48.
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
1980 A Description and Tentative Classification of Glass Trade Beads from the Lower Winnipeg River. In "An Introduction to Archaeology on the Winnipeg River," by Jack Steinbring. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Miscellaneous Paper 9:415-456.
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.
1963 Unique Artifacts from Maine. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 24(2):25-30.
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
1978 Archéologie du lac des Commissaires. Québec Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Direction générale du Patrimoine, Dossier 32.
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 Ia5) while the other is opaque white decorated with three sets of three spiral blue stripes (variety Ib'2). Illustrated in B&W.
478. BEAUDET, PIERRE
1977 Archaeological Report of the Delort II and Daccarette I Storehouses Situated on the Ile du Quay of the Fortress of Louisbourg, 1976. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 218.
Date: ca. 1720-1760. Table 4 lists the recovered bead types: large hexagonal colorless; spherical black with beige stripes; and "seed" beads in both blue and white. Louisbourg, a French military establishment and settlement, is situated on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.
479. BEAUDRY, MARY C.
1979 Excavations at Fort Christina, 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.
1952 Ceramic Analysis of the Graham-Rogers Site, Simcoe County, Ontario. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Toronto.
- 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
1981 A Longhouse Pattern on the Cameron Site (OND 8-4). Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 19(2).
- 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).
483. 1982 A Salvage Burial Excavation on the Lanz-Hogan Site, OND 2-4. Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 19(4).
- 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.
484. 1983 Glass Trade Beads from Central New York. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:51-58.
- Date: 1570-1750. Describes the most common bead varieties found at ten Oneida Iroquois sites in the Munnsville-Stockbridge area of New York state. Varieties are designated using Kidd and Kidd (1970).
485. 1984a Recent Findings in Oneida Indian Country. Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 21(1).
- 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).
486. 1984b The Stone Quarry Site (Msv 4-2): A Mid-Seventeenth Century Oneida Iroquois Station in Central New York. Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 21(2).
- 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.
1978 The Property for Sale: A Preliminary Archaeological Test Excavation of CA-Nap-518H, Soscol House, Route 29, P.M. 6.1, Napa County, California. Unpublished manuscript. District 04, California Department of Transportation, San Francisco.

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 (1975), R.O. Gibson (1976) and Meighan (n.d.).

488. BERRY, BREWTON and CARL CHAPMAN

1942 An Oneota Site in Missouri. American Antiquity 7(3):290-305.

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. 34:10. See also Bray (1978).

489. BERRY, BREWTON, CARL CHAPMAN and JOHN MACK

1944 Archaeological Remains of the Osage. American Antiquity 10(1): 1-11.

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

1980 Beads of Shell and Glass. In "Burr's Hill, A 17th Century Wampanoag Burial Ground in Warren, Rhode Island," edited by Susan G. Gibson. Brown University, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Studies in Anthropology and Material Culture 2:118-127.

In addition to describing and illustrating 46 types of drawn beads, this report synthesizes 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.

1982 Historical Archaeological Investigations at the Stephen Mack House. Wisconsin Archeologist 63(2):67-116.

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 "corn-cob" decoration. A B&W photo illustrates the 11 mm by 5 mm specimen.

492. 1984 Dogtown: A Historical and Archaeological Study of a Late Historic St. Croix Chippewa Community. Wisconsin Archeologist 65(3):183-300.

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-FRANÇOIS

1972 Rapport des activités de la Société d'Archéologie du Saguenay sur le campement amérindien et le Poste de traite de Chicoutimi. Été 1972. Société d'Archéologie du Saguenay, Chicoutimi.

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.
496. BOYLE, DAVID
1888 Archaeological Report. Annual Report of the Canadian Institute, Session 1886-87:9-57.
- 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.
497. 1889 Catalogue of Specimens in the Provincial Archaeological Museum. Annual Report of the Canadian Institute, Session 1888-89:47-101.
- Date: 17th century. Glass beads collected from various localities in southeastern Ontario are listed under the heading "Case A."
498. 1904 Accessions to the Museum. Annual Archaeological Report for 1903 (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario):7-27.
- 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).
499. 1905 Additions to the Museum. Annual Archaeological Report for 1904 (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario):7-15.
- Lists the beads found at an Indian site on Lot 1, Con. 6, Orillia Town-ship, Simcoe County, Ontario (see accession nos. 26,966-26,974).
500. BRADFORD, ALEXANDER W.
1841 American Antiquities and Researches into the Origin and History of the Red Race. Dayton and Saxton, New York.
- Date: pre-1817. The glass beads dealt with in Schoolcraft (1819) are mentioned on p. 24.
501. BRADLEY, JAMES W.
1983 Blue Crystals and Other Trinkets: Glass Beads from 16th and Early 17th Century New England. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:29-39.
- 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.
502. 1984 Glass Beads from Two Early 17th Century Onondaga Iroquois Sites. William M. Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 4(1):1-8.
- 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).
503. 1985 Review of "Susquehanna's Indians," by Barry C. Kent. Historical Archaeology 19(2):133-135.
- Points out some problems with Kent (1984).
504. BRADLEY, JAMES W. and GORDON De-ANGELO
1981 European Clay Pipe Marks from 17th Century Onondaga Iroquois Sites. Archaeology of Eastern North America 9:109-133.
- 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 varieties.

506. BRAUNER, DAVID R.

1976 Alpowai: The Culture History of the Alpowai Locality. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Washington State University, Pullman.

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.

1961 The Flynn Cemetery: An Orr Focus Oneota Burial Site in Allamakee County, Iowa. Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society 10(4):15-25.

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).

509. 1979 Times and Seasons: An Archaeological Perspective on Early Latter Day Saints Printing. Historical Archaeology 13:53-119.

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

1978 Archaeology in Southern Alberta: Archaeological Investigations at Writing-on-Stone, Alberta. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Occasional Paper 12.

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

1980 Where Eagles Fly: An Archaeological Survey of Lake Nipissing. Unpublished Master's thesis. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Date: 1600-1620. Ten varieties of plain and decorated drawn beads from the Frank Bay site in northeastern 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.

1956 Excavations at Grossman Hammock, Dade County, Florida. Florida Anthropologist 9(2):37-46.

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.

1973 Archeology of Mississippi. AMS Press, New York.

Date: ca. 1670-1760. Originally published in 1926 by the Mississippi Geological Survey, this report mentions trade beads found in the northeastern portion of the state. Fig. 346 illustrates a string of beads from Natchez.

514. BROWN, DONALD A.
1983 Fort Rouillé Excavation, Summer 1982. Learnxs Press, Toronto.
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.
1979 Early 18th Century French-Indian Culture Contact in the Yazoo Bluffs Region of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Brown University, Providence.
Table 8 in chapter 9 lists the eight wound and 21 drawn bead varieties excavated from five sites in mid-western Mississippi: Portland, St. Pierre, Lonely Frenchman, Lock-guard 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.
1975 The Zimmerman Site: Further Excavations at the Grand Village of Kaskaskia. Illinois State Museum, Reports of Investigations 32.
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.
1979 The 1978 Caribou Lake Project, Including a Summary of the Pre-history of East-central Manitoba. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Final Report 8.
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 Investigations 8.
Glass beads attributed to the 16th century were excavated at the following mounds: Thomas, Branch, Jones and Picnic. "A long glass bead" of "recent" origin came from the Sellner shell midden.
519. BUTLER, MARY
1936 Recent Archaeological Work in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 6(3): 55-58.
Date: 17th (?) century. Two graves at the White site near Waynesburg, Green County, contained "some small blue-green glass beads."
520. CALDWELL, JOSEPH R.
1948 Palachacolas Town, Hampton County, South Carolina. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 38(10):321-324.
Date: 1680-1716. Some of the glass beads found with an Appalachian Indian burial are illustrated in Fig. 2. A group of small red beads found adhering to a piece of iron may represent beadwork sewn to clothing.
521. 1952 The Archeology of Eastern Georgia and South Carolina. In Archeology of Eastern United States, edited by James B. Griffin: pp. 312-321. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
Date: 1680-1716. Fig. 176G illustrates a sample of glass beads (including several faceted varieties) found with Appalachian burials at Parachukla (Palachacolas Town), Hampton District, South Carolina.
522. CALLAGHAN, R.T.
1982 Test Excavations at the Lady Rapids Site (DcKc-1): A Multi-Component Site in the Boundary Waters Area of Northwestern Ontario. In "Two Conservation Archaeology Sites," edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid. Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Archaeology Research Report 18:1-63.
Date: 1750-1770. Three blue glass "seed" beads were found at the site.

523. CALVERT, GAY
1970 The St. Mungo Cannery Site: A Preliminary Report. BC Studies 6-7:54-76.
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.
1981 Nez Perce National Historical Park Archaeological Excavations, 1979-1980. Part 2: Water Line Trench Emergency Excavations. University of Idaho Anthropological Manuscript Series 70:47-202.
Date: post-1836. Table 31 inventories the bead varieties (mostly moulded) that were found in test excavations at Spalding, Idaho.
525. 1982 HBC Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks, 1977. University of Washington, Reports in Highway Archaeology 8.
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.
1981 The Brickell Store and Seminole Indian Trade. Florida Anthropologist 34(4):180-199.
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.
1965 Preliminary Excavations at the Supposed Site of St. Marie II, Christian Island, Ontario. Unpublished manuscript. Archives of Ontario, Toronto.
Date: 1649-1651. Describes the six types of red and blue glass beads found at this Jesuit mission site.
528. CAYWOOD, LOUIS R.
1969 Excavations at Fort Meductic, New Brunswick. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 123.
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
1986 A Note on the Neutron Activation Analysis of 16th- and 17th-Century Blue Glass Trade Beads from the Eastern Great Lakes. Bead Forum 9:13-18.
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
1979 Kettle Falls: 1977, Salvage Archaeology in and beside Lake Roosevelt. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series 53.
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.
531. 1982 Kettle Falls: 1971 and 1974, Salvage Archaeology in Lake Roosevelt. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series 69.
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.
532. 1985 Archaeology at Spalding, 1978-1979. University of Idaho Anthropological Reports 85.
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

1973 The Icehouse Bottom Site - 40 MR 23. University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 13.

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 4 mm in the bore.

534. CHARLES, TOMMY C.

1981 Dwindling Resources: An Overture to the Future of South Carolina's Archeological Resources. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Notebook 13.

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.

1966 Evaluating a Midden Sampling Technique at the Big Tujunga Site (LAn-167). In "Archaeological Investigations of the Big Tujunga Site (LAn-167)," by Jay Ruby:123-135. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report 8:91-150.

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.

1971 Banff Prehistory: Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Technology in Banff National Park, Alberta. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 67.

Date: post-1750. An undescribed site (EjPx-6) in the Rocky Mountains

of Alberta yielded seven large, round, opaque blue beads of woud manufacture. The specimens are illustrated in a macro photograph.

537. CHRISTIANSON, DAVID J.

1980 New Severn or Nieu Savanne: The Identification of an Early Hudson Bay Fur Trade Post. Unpublished Master's thesis. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

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.

1974a Contributions to the Later Prehistory of Kodiak Island, Alaska. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 20.

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.

539. 1974b Highlights of Archaeological Surveys in Northern Interior District of Mackenzie, N.W.T. Canadian Archaeological Association, Bulletin 6:48-91.

This report illustrates the bead described in the following publication.

540. 1975 Archaeological Reconnaissance in Northern Interior District of Mackenzie:1969, 1970 and 1972. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 27.

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

- 19(2):114-121.
- 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'Aleppo).
542. COLLIER, DONALD, ALFRED E. HUDSON and ARLO FORD
1942 Archaeology of the Upper Columbia Region. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology 9(1):1-178.
- 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.
1985 1976 Archeological Investigations, Trash Dump Excavations, Area Surveys, and Monitoring of Fort Construction and Landscaping, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Lincoln.
- 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
n.d. The Caprock Site: A Historic Indian Burial in Garza County, Texas. Unpublished manuscript.
- 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
1980 The Search for the Jesuit Mission of Ste. Marie de Gannentaha. County of Onondaga, Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Museums and Historical Sites, Liverpool, New York.
- 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 W1c1).
547. CORNETT, KENNETH B.
1976 Excavations at Tallassee (40Bt8): An Historic Cherokee Village Site in East Tennessee. Tennessee Archaeologist 32 (1-2): 11-19.
- Date: 18th century. Glass beads were found with 19 of 145 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.
1958 Archeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Research Series 4.
- 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).
549. n.d. St. Croix National Historic Site: A Beginning in Historical Archeology. Unpublished manuscript. North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston.
- 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).
550. COTTER, JOHN L. and JOHN M. CORBETT
- 1951 Archeology of the Bynum Mounds, Mississippi. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Research Series 1.
- 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.
551. COTTER, JOHN L. and J. PAUL HUDSON
- 1957 New Discoveries at Jamestown: Site of the First Successful English Settlement in America. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- Date: 1607-1699. A paragraph is devoted to a cursory discussion of the beads unearthed at this historic site in tidewater Virginia. One B&W figure illustrates some of the specimens.
552. CROSS, DOROTHY
- 1941 Archeology of New Jersey I. Archaeological Society of New Jersey and New Jersey State Museum, Trenton.
- Date: pre-1700. Fourteen red ball- and barrel-shaped beads encircled the neck of burial no. 205, while both black and white ring-shaped specimens were situated below the skull of no. 207 at the Lenhardt-Lahaway Hill site in Monmouth County. The ring-shaped beads are shown in Plate 49b.
553. CROUCH, DANIEL J.
- 1978 Archaeological Investigations of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Agency Commissaries, 34-Cm-232. Contributions of the Museum of the Great Plains 7.
- 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.
554. DAVIS, EMMA L.
- 1964 An Archaeological Survey of the Mono Lake Basin and Excavations of Two Rockshelters, Mono County, California. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report 6:251-389.
- Date: post-1850. Rockshelter Mno-455 produced blue, and brown on white beads. Blue beads were also found at site Mno-475.
555. DAWSON, KENNETH C.A.
- 1969 Archaeological Investigations at the Site of the Longlac Historic Trading Post, Thunder Bay District, Ontario. Ontario Archaeology 12.
- 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.
556. 1976a Albany River Survey, Patricia District, Ontario. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 51:52-106.
- Date: 19th (?) century. The Ghost Point site, a Cree-Ojibwa village, yielded 101 very small glass beads of five colors.

557. 1976b Algonkians of Lake Nipigon: An Archaeological Survey. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 48.
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.
558. 1976c The Nyman Site: A Seventeenth Century Algonkian Camp on the North Shore of Lake Superior. Canadian Archaeological Association, Bulletin 8:1-59.
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.
559. 1979 Pukaskwa National Park and the Prehistory of the North Shore of Lake Superior. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 439.
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 appliqués. No descriptions are provided but the beads are illustrated in crude line drawings.
560. DEAGAN, KATHLEEN A.
1976 Archaeology at the National Greek Orthodox Shrine, St. Augustine, Florida. Florida State University, Notes in Anthropology 15.
Date: 1735-1810. The artifact assemblage includes both blue and white wound beads with oval and faceted bodies. Two B&W photos.
561. DePAOLI, NEILL
1984 Pemaquid, Maine: Preliminary Reconstruction of a Seventeenth Century Coastal Community's Domestic and International Trade Connections. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 45(1):24-41.
Date: 1650-1675. Excavation of this English settlement yielded four varieties of glass beads, including a chevron bead (Kidd variety IVk4) which is depicted in a rough line drawing. A photograph of all the varieties appears in Camp (1975).
562. DESLAURIERS, HÉLÈNE
1984 Répertoire des artefacts archéologiques de l'exposition du centre d'interprétation du parc de l'Artillerie, Québec. Parks Canada.
Date: 1770-1790. Among the artifacts recovered from the Dauphine Redoubt at Artillery Park in Quebec City was a bead of "black cut glass; probably from a woman's necklace." One B&W macro-photograph.
563. DICKSON, GARY A.
1975 Excavations at SIL 54: Progress Report No. 1. University of Winnipeg, Archaeological Research Centre, Research Reports 2.
Date: 20th century. The historical material recovered from an Indian site on Southern Indian Lake, Manitoba, included both aqua blue and light ivory "tube beads."
564. DiPESE, CHARLES C.
1974 Casas Grandes: A Fallen Trading Center of the Gran Chichimeca. 8 vols. Amerind Foundation, Publications 9.
Date: 1660-1821. The site of San Antonio de Padua, an Iberian/Suma Indian settlement in northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, produced 28 varieties of drawn, wound and (possibly) blown glass beads. A general discussion of the specimens is presented in Vol. 3; descriptions and information concerning local usage appear in Vol. 8. Numerous B&W illustrations.
565. DODGE, KARL S.
1953 Preliminary Report of Field Activities at Fort Hill. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 14(2):79-81.
Date: 1650-1675. Located in North Middleboro, Massachusetts, the Fort Hill Indian settlement yielded one small tubular glass bead. Also mentioned in Taylor (1976).
566. DONAHUE, PAUL F.
1973 Ulkatcho: An Archaeological Outline. Syesis 6:153-178.
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.
567. DUNLEVY, MARION L.
1936 A Comparison of the Cultural Manifestations of the Burkett (Nance County) and the Gray-Wolfe (Colfax County) Sites. In Chapters in Nebraska Archaeology, edited by Earl H. Bell, 1(2):147-247. University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
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 Witt-hoft 1966b) are also discussed. Analysis by A. Woodward.
568. DURRENBERGER, E. PAUL
1965 Anderson's Mill (41 TV 130): A Historic Site in Travis County, Texas. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 36:1-69.
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.
569. ELLIOTT, JACK
1971 Hivernant Archaeology in the Cypress Hills. Unpublished Master's thesis. University of Calgary, Calgary.
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.
570. EMERSON, J.N., H.E. DEVEREUX and M.J. ASHWORTH
1977 A Study of Fort St. Joseph. History and Archaeology 14.
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.
571. ENFIELD, ROLLIN and GRACE ENFIELD
1964 Mammoth Creek Cove, Mono County, California. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report 6:393-427.
Date: pre-1850. Of the four glass bead types that are described, two are "Cornaline d'Aleppo" styles.
572. ENGAGES
1984 The Pigeon Egg Bead. Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly 20(4): 11-14.
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.
573. FAIRBANKS, CHARLES H.
1955 The Abercrombie Mound, Russell County, Alabama. Early Georgia 2(1):13-19.
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.
574. 1974 The Kingsley Slave Cabins in Duval County, Florida, 1968. Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers 1972, 7:62-93.
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 Archéologie des Sites du Musée de l'Homme et de la Galerie nationale. Les Recherches ARKHIS, Quebec City.
Date: 19th century. A "Russian" bead (Kidd type IIIf) 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
1952 The Archaeology of the Slick Rock Village, Tulare County, Cali-

fornia. American Antiquity 17(4):339-347.

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.

577. FENSTERMAKER, GERALD B.

1983 Spanish Material of the Older Susquehanna Sites. Archaeological Research Booklets 18.

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.

578. 1984 Early Trading Post Beads. Archaeological Research Booklets 20.

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 unproven necklace of "Hubbell Beads - circa 1920's" and small bivalve shells.

579. FERGUSON, ROB

1985 Archaeological Resources Inventory, Signal Hill National Historic Park, St. John's, 1984. In "Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador - 1984," edited by Jane S. Thomson and Callum Thomson. Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Historic Resources Division, Annual Report 5: 344-377.

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

580. FERRIS, NEAL AND OTHERS

1986 Bellamy: A Late Historic Ojibwa Habitation. Ontario Archaeology 44:3-21.

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.

581. FIKE, RICHARD E. AND H. BLAINE PHILLIPS II

1984 A Nineteenth Century Ute Burial from Northeast Utah. Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resources Series 16.

Date: 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.

582. FISHER, CHARLES and KAREN HARTGEN

1983 Glass Trade Beads from Waterford, New York. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 53(1-2):47-52.

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.

583. FITTING, JAMES E.

1965 Late Woodland Cultures of Southeastern Michigan. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Anthropological Papers 24.

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.

584. 1974 The Nelson Site (SIS-34). Michigan Archaeologist 20(3-4): 121-138.

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
1974 The Norge Village Site (SIS-16). Michigan Archaeologist 20(3-4):195-226.
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.
1979 The Hood Site: Longhouse Burials in an Historic Neutral Village. Ontario Archaeology 32: 43-60.
Date: ca. 1640-1641. Tubular and round beads of red, white, black, and burgundy were found with three infant burials uncovered near Freelon, Ontario.
587. 1982a Lest the Beaver Run Loose: The Early 17th Century Christianson Site and Trends in Historic Neutral Archaeology. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 111.
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.
588. 1982b A Refinement of Historic Neutral Chronologies: Evidence from Shaver Hill, Christianson and Dwyer. Ontario Archaeology 38: 31-46.
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).
589. 1983a Further Comments on the Neutral Glass Bead Sequence. Ontario Archaeological Society, Arch Notes 83(1):17-25.
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.
590. 1983b Review of "Glass Beads," by Karlis Karklins. Canadian Journal of Archaeology 7(1):104-108.
Critical review of Karklins (1985b-d). See also Francis (1984).
591. FITZHUGH, WILLIAM W.
1972 Environmental Archeology and Cultural Systems in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 16.
The opaque drawn tubular and wound globular beads surface-collected from the ruins of several undated Eskimo winter houses at the Double Mer Point site (GbBo-2), The Narrows, are illustrated in Plate 62.
592. FIX, NANCY J.
1977 Glass Beads. In "The Talking Crow Site: A Multi-Component Earthlodge Village in the Big Bend Region, South Dakota," by Carlyle S. Smith. University of Kansas, Publications in Anthropology 9:177-184.
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

- a Burial at Shakopee. Minnesota Archaeologist 10(3):98-102.
- 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.
1960 Some Late Sites in the Oldman River Region, Alberta. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 162, Contributions to Anthropology 1957:119-164.
- 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.
596. 1961 Menard Site: The Quapaw Village of Osotouy on the Arkansas River. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 48(2).
- 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.
1977 Archaeological Investigations at Riel House, Manitoba, 1976. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 406.
- Date: 1835-1915. The cellars of three dismantled Riel House out-buildings yielded 13 glass beads of drawn, wound and mould-pressed manufacture.
598. 1981 Archaeology at a Fur Trade Site, GePn-1. In "Archaeology in Alberta, 1980," edited by Jack Brink. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Occasional Paper 17:168-186.
- 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.
599. 1985 The Archaeology of Victoria Post, 1864-1897. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Manuscript Series 6.
- 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
1894 Archeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
- 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.
1974 Two Indian Burials in North Middleboro. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 35(3-4):14-18.
- Date: 1620-1650. The Taylor Farm site interments were accompanied by "a great many small sized colored glass beads."
602. 1976 An Inquiry into the Contact Stage. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 37(1-2):22-28.
- 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.
1980 Miskwo Sinnee Munnidominug. Archaeology of Eastern North America 8:88-97.
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.
1980-81 Bead Nomenclature: The Sources and Some Proposed Criteria. Parts 1-2. Northern California Bead Society Bulletin 4 (2):5-9;(3):3-5.
Points out the need for a standardized system of nomenclature for beads.
605. 1983 Some Thoughts on Glass Bead-making. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:193-202.
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.
606. 1984 Review of "Glass Beads," by Karlis Karklins. Historical Archaeology 18(2):130-132.
Critical review of Karklins (1985b-d). See also Fitzgerald (1983b).
607. 1984-85 Beads and the Discovery of America. Parts 1-3. Ornament 7 (4):16-19, 48-49; 8(2):24-27, 65; 8(3):47-51, 53.
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
1980 The Rice Site: A Natchez Indian Cemetery. Mississippi Archaeology 15(2):32-41.
Date: 1682-1730. Six drawn bead types — all but one of which are "seed" beads — are briefly described.
610. FRATT, LEE
1981 Tumacacori Plaza Excavation, 1979: Historical Archeology at Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona. Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service, Publications in Anthropology 16.
Date: post-1800. Excavations conducted at a Franciscan mission revealed eight varieties of drawn, wound and, possibly, mould-pressed beads.
611. FREIBERG, TIMOTHY
1974 The Manyberries Cairn. Unpublished manuscript. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Edmonton.
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.
1982 The Ontiveros Adobe: Early Rancho Life in Alta California. Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades.
Date: ca. 1769- ca. 1850. Excavations conducted at the site in 1981 uncovered 22 drawn glass beads that are described in tabular form.

613. FULLER, RICHARD S.
1985 The Bear Point Phase of the Pensacola Variant: The Protohistoric Period in Southwest Alabama. Florida Anthropologist 38(1-2) Part 2:150-155.
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.
1976 Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory. New York State Museum, Memoir 22.
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.
1972 The Spanish River Complex: Archaeological Settlement Patterning in the Eastern Okeechobee Sub-Area, Florida. Unpublished Master's thesis. Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton.
Date: ca. 1750-1850. 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.
1967 The Excavation of Fort Pic, Ontario. Ontario Archaeology 10: 34-63.
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
1978 Some Problems in the Analysis of Glass Beads from Post-Contact Burials in Southeastern Wyoming. Wyoming Archaeologist 21(3):3-9.
Following a very brief discussion of the embroidery beads found at Fort Platte (1841-1845), 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.
1978 Synopsis of Archaeological Research in the Clarno Basin, North-Central Oregon: 1970-1977. National Science Foundation, Student Science Training Program, Technical Report.
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
1983 Analysis of Trade Beads from Site 48SW336. In 1982 End of the Year Report, edited by Steven D. Creasman, pp. 19-30. Unpublished manuscript. Archaeological Services, Western Wyoming College, Rock Springs, Wyoming.
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
1982 Petun Area Glass Beads in 1982. Unpublished manuscript.
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.
1975 Early Historic Sites in the Big Platte and Platte River Valleys of Grant County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Archeologist 56(3):216-258.
Date: 1842-1877. A hexagonal "Russian" bead either black or very dark red in color came from the Siefker farmhouse site. One fuzzy B&W photo.

622. GEIST, OTTO W. and FROELICH G. RAINEY
 1936 Archaeological Excavations at Kukulik, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Miscellaneous Publications of the University of Alaska 2.
 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
 1983 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluations of Select Parcels in the John Day Reservoir, Oregon. Unpublished manuscript. Portland District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oregon.
 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.
 1983 The Gnagey Site and the Monongahela Occupation of the Somerset Plateau. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 53(4):1-97.
 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
 1980 PS-212, An Historic Trash Pit and Cemetery on Eufaula Lake. In The Eufaula Lake Project, A Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment, by Gregory Perino and Jerry Caffey, pp. 153-227. Abridged report prepared for the Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa.
 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
 1926 Archaeology of the Southern San Joaquin Valley, California. University of California, Berkeley, Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 23(1):1-122.
 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
 1980 Native North American Seed Beading Techniques: Pt. II, Sewn Items. Ornament 4(3):44-49.
 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
 1982 Where Two Worlds Meet: The Great Lakes Fur Trade. Minnesota Historical Society, Museum Exhibit Series 2.
 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.
 1965 The Conejo Rock Shelter: An Inland Chumash Site in Ventura County, California. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report 7:19-90.
 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
1974 Oven Hill (Di-15), A Refuse Site in the Suwannee River. Florida Anthropologist 27(1):21-30.
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.
1947 Manifestations of a South Florida Cult in Northwestern Florida. American Antiquity 12(4): 273-276.
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.
633. 1950 Stratigraphic Tests in the Everglades National Park. American Antiquity 15(3):228-246.
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. 79:I.
634. 1951 Fort Pupo: A Spanish Frontier Outpost. Florida Historical Quarterly 30(2):139-192.
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 WIb); the other is a faceted "five sided" specimen (Kidd type WIIC) in blue. Line drawings illustrate the beads.
635. 1953 An Introductory Outline of Timucua Archeology. Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference 3(3):4-17.
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
1983 A Comparison of Glass Beads from Upper Creek Indian Towns in the Southeast and in Oklahoma. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:159-166.
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
1981 Final Report - Phase III Red Line Extension, Northwest: Excavation of the Olmstead-Goffe House Site at the Wadsworth Gate, ca. 1632-1674. Unpublished manuscript. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston.
This domestic site in Cambridge, Massachusetts, produced two tubular beads of aqua glass (Kidd variety Ia13).
639. GRAMLAY, RICHARD M.
1978 Fort Laurens, 1778-9: The Archaeological Record. William Byrd Press, Richmond, Virginia.
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.
1969 The Madison Cemetery. Eastern States Archeological Federation, Bulletin 27-28:11-12.
- 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.
1982 Studies in Prehistory: Priest Rapids and Wanapum Reservoir Areas, Columbia River, Washington. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.
- 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.
1958 An Early Historic Cemetery at St. Ignace. Michigan Archaeologist 4(2):28-35.
- 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
1968 The Chapel of Santa Gertrudis. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 4(4):1-60.
- 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.
1943 The Fort Ancient Aspect: Its Cultural and Chronological Position in Mississippi Valley Archaeology. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.
- 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
1985 The Excavation of Augustine Heerman's Warehouse and Associated 17th Century Dutch West India Company Deposits. Vol. 1. Greenhouse Consultants, New York.
- 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 Ibb'* and WIc* should be designated Ibb* and If2, respectively.
647. GRYBA, EUGENE M.
1983 Sibbald Creek: 11,000 Years of Human Use of the Alberta Foothills. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Occasional Paper 22.
- 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
1961 A Comparative Cultural Analysis of Four Archeological Sites in the Rocky Reach Reservoir Region, Washington. Washington State University, Theses in Anthropology 1.
- 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.
1949 Three Contact Burials from Eastern Massachusetts. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 10(3):63-72.
- Date: late 16th - early 17th century.

- 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.
1967 Historic Material from Pensacola, Florida. Journal of Alabama Archaeology 13(2):113-116.
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.
1962 The Archeology of Carcajou Point. 2 vols. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.
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
1977a Highway 6 Corridor Archaeological Survey, 1976. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box 335.
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.
653. 1977b Highway 403 Corridor Archaeological Survey, 1976. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box 333.
Date: 17th century. A flattened, striped bead (Kidd variety IIbb2) was surface-collected at the Smith site (AhHa-6) in Ancaster Township, southwestern Ontario. One B&W photo.
654. HAMELL, GEORGE R.
1983 Trading in Metaphors: The Magic of Beads. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:5-28.
Date: 16th-early 17th centuries. This paper attempts to explain the metaphysical significance of glass trade beads among the Northeastern Woodland Indians during the proto-historic 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 I illustrates some of the specimens. See also Mackie (1972) and Tottle (1981).
656. HARPER, J. RUSSELL
1956 Portland Point: Crossroads of New Brunswick History. Publications of the New Brunswick Museum, Historical Studies 9.
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.
657. 1957 Two Seventeenth Century Micmac "Copper Kettle" Burials. Anthropologica 4 (Old Series):11-36. Reprinted 1975 in Maine Archeological Society Bulletin 15(1):12-19; (2):12-20.
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.
1922 Cherokee and Earlier Remains on Upper Tennessee River. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs, Miscellaneous Series 24.
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.
1985 The Russian Bead. Archaeological Research Booklets 21.
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.
1980 The Cochrane Rancho Site. Archaeological Survey of Alberta, Occasional Paper 16.
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.
1973b Fort Toulouse of the Alabamas and the Eighteenth-Century Indian Trade. World Archaeology 5(2):163-169.
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).
662. 1983 Archaeological Investigations at French Farm Lake in Northern Michigan, 1981-1982. Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Archaeological Completion Report Series 6.
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.
1981 Excavations at Fort Michilimackinac: 1978-1979, The Rue de la Babillarde. Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Archaeological Completion Report Series 3.
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.
1968 Notes on Some Historic Indian Artifacts Found near Ozona, Texas. Midland Archeological Society Newsletter, June: 2-4.
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. Diegueño 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(4).
- 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.
667. HEYE, GEORGE G., F.W. HODGE and GEORGE H. PEPPER
1918 The Nacoochee Mound in Georgia. Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation 4(3).
- 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.
669. HOFFMAN, ALBERT J.
1967 Additional Data on Historic Burials at the Boughton Hill Site (Can 2-2), Victor Township, Ontario County, New York. New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 40:4-17.
- Date: ca. 1670-1687. Numerous Seneca burials excavated between 1953 and 1965 were accompanied by several types of monochrome and polychrome beads. See also Wood (1964).
670. HOLSCHLAG, STEPHANIE L., MICHAEL J. RODEFFER and MARVIN L. CANN
1978 Ninety Six: The Jail. Star Fort Historical Commission, Ninety Six, South Carolina.
- 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.
671. HOSBACH, RICHARD E. and STANFORD GIBSON
1980 The Wilson Site (OND 9): A Protohistoric Oneida Village. Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 18(4A).
- 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. Grzybowski.
672. HOUGHTON, FREDERICK
1909 Report on Neuter Cemetery, Grand Island, N.Y. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences 9(3):376-385.
- 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.
673. 1912 The Seneca Nation from 1655 to 1687. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences 10(2):363-464.
- Mentions the glass beads found during the initial investigation of the Marsh (1650-1670), Dann (1655-1675) 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).
674. HOWARD, JAMES H.
1965 The Plains-Ojibwa or Bungi. South Dakota Museum, Anthropological Papers 1.
- 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'Aleppo style.

675. HRDLIČKA, ALEŠ

1930 Anthropological Survey in Alaska. 46th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for the Years 1928-29: 19-374.

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.

1983 Glass Beads from Fort Orange (1624-1676), Albany, New York. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:83-110.

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

1977 Archeological Investigations in the Vicinity of "Fort Crailo" During Sewer Line Construction Under Riverside Avenue in Rensselaer, New York. New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 69:19-42.

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.

1986 Summary of Huron Bead Se-

quence, A.D. 1590-1650. Bead Forum 8:16-18.

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

1972 Algonquin Park Archaeology, 1971. University of Toronto, Department of Anthropology, Anthropological Series 10.

Date: 17th-18th centuries. Tubular and ovoid beads of white glass were found at BkGp-12 (Trout Lake), B1Gp-17 (Sunfish Lake) and B1Gs-3 (North Tea Lake) in southeastern Ontario.

680. HURT, WESLEY R., Jr.

1942 Eighteenth Century Navaho Hogans from Canyon de Chelly National Monument. American Antiquity 8(1):89-104.

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.

1977 Alaskan Voyage: 1881-1883. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

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

1976 Historic Navajo Studies in Northeastern Arizona. Museum of Northern Arizona, Research Paper 1.

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.
1972 Trade Beads in Alaska. Alaska Journal 2(3):31-39.
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
1977 An Early Nineteenth Century Occupation of Pike Island, Dakota County, Minnesota. Minnesota Archaeologist 36(2):51-59.
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
1976 Chevron-Type Glass Trade Beads from the Historic Overhill Cherokee Town of Great Tellico (40Mr12). Tennessee Archaeologist 31(1-2):33-38.
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
1973 A Semi-Subterranean Structure at Mission San Joseph de Ocuja, Jefferson County, Florida. Florida Department of State, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Bulletin 3:1-50.
Date: ca. 1633-1703. A "seed" bead of opaque sky blue glass was recovered from this Spanish site.
687. JONES, CHARLES C., Jr.
1873 Antiquities of the Southern Indians, Particularly of the Georgia Tribes. D. Appleton, New York. Reprinted 1973 by AMS Press, New York.
688. JORDAN, RICHARD H.
1978 Archaeological Investigations of the Hamilton Inlet Labrador Eskimo: Social and Economic Responses to European Contact. Arctic Anthropology 15(2):175-185.
Eighteenth century artifacts from Eskimo Island, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, include a number of multi-colored "seed" beads. Two lots are illustrated.
689. JOYES, DENNIS C.
1968 The Evans Wickiup Site, 24GV405. Archaeology in Montana 9(2):1-17.
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
1948 Fairfield on the Thames: Report of Excavations Made on the Site of the Early Mission Village, 1946. University of Western Ontario, Museum of Indian Archeology, Bulletin 5.
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
1901 Some Relics of the Early French Period in New Brunswick. Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick 19(4) Part 4:305-312.
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.

692. KAPLAN, SUSAN A.
1985 Early Neoeskimo Sites in Central Labrador. In "Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador - 1984," edited by Jane S. Thomson and Callum Thomson. Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Historic Resources Division, Annual Report 5:13-47.
Date: 18th century. Four white glass beads were found near House 4 at Okak I (HjC1-1), the largest sod-house village in Labrador.
693. KARKLINS, KARLIS
1981a Beads from Fort Beauséjour, New Brunswick. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Research Bulletin 161.
Occupied by French (1751-1755) 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.
694. 1981b Glass Beads from Yuquot, British Columbia. In "The Yuquot Project," edited by William J. Folan and John Dewhirst. History and Archaeology 44(3):79-92.
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.
695. 1981c Glass Trade Beads from a Salvaged Pit in Peter Pond National Historic Site, Saskatchewan. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Research Bulletin 160.
Date: 1776-1780. A "free-trader" post near Prince Albert yielded 17 drawn and 4 wound bead varieties which are classified using the Kidds' (1970) system. One large B&W photo. See also Barka (1976).
696. 1981d The Old Fort Point Site: Fort Wedderburn II? Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History 26:209-267.
Drawn and wound beads of ten Kidd (1970) varieties came from the probable 1817-1818 site of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Wedderburn on Lake Athabasca, Alberta. One B&W photo.
697. 1983a Dutch Trade Beads in North America. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:111-126.
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.
698. 1983b Nottingham House: The Hudson's Bay Company in Athabasca, 1802-1806. History and Archaeology 69:3-281.
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).
699. 1984 Important Late 19th-Century Venetian Bead Collection. Bead Forum 5:5-7.
Briefly describes a sample book and two two-panel samplers of wound glass beads produced by the firm of Fratelli Giacomuzzi fu Angelo, Venice.
700. 1985a Early Amsterdam Trade Beads. Ornament 9(2):36-41.
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.

701. 1985b Guide to the Description and Classification of Glass Beads. In Glass Beads, 2nd ed., pp. 85-118. Parks Canada, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, Ottawa. Originally published in History and Archaeology, 1982, 59:83-117.
- 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 explication of the physical attributes of a bead, and some interpretative material. Illustrated.
702. 1985c The Levin Catalogue of Mid-19th Century Beads. In Glass Beads, 2nd ed., pp. 7-39. Parks Canada, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, Ottawa. Originally published in History and Archaeology, 1982, 59:5-38.
- 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.
703. 1985d A Sample Book of 19th Century Venetian Beads. In Glass Beads, 2nd ed., pp. 41-84. Parks Canada, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, Ottawa. Originally published in History and Archaeology, 1982, 59:39-82.
- Describes in detail the 380 varieties of wound, drawn and mould-pressed beads contained in a Venetian sample book tentatively attributed to the third quarter of the 19th century. Eight B&W photos illustrate the 16 pages of the book.
704. KARKLINS, KARLIS and RODERICK SPRAGUE
1980 A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America. South Fork Press, Moscow, Idaho.
- Containing 455 annotated entries, this work complements the present bibliography.
705. KARST, SMILEY
1973 Artifacts from SDi-593, Palomar Mountain State Park, California. In Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California, by D.L. True and others, pp. 146-157. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- A midden deposit in San Diego County contained a blue glass bead which measures 6 mm in diameter and 5 mm in length.
706. KELLY, A.R. and R.S. NEITZEL
1961 The Chauga Site in Oconee County, South Carolina. University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report 3.
- 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.
707. KELLY, M.E.
1982 An Introduction to the Archaeology of Sandhill Bay, Southern Indian Lake, Manitoba. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Preliminary Report 8.
- 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.
708. KENNEDY, CLYDE C.
1970 The Upper Ottawa Valley. Renfrew County Council, Pembroke, Ontario.
- 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.

709. KENNEDY, SYLVIA S.J. and ROBERT K. LIU

1985 Contemporary Cane Bead-making. Ornament 8(3):18-23.

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.

710. KENT, BARRY C.

1983 The Susquehanna Bead Sequence. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16: 75-81.

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).

711. 1984 Susquehanna's Indians. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Anthropological Series 6.

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.

712. KENT, FREDERICK J., JOHN V. MATTHEWS and FREDERICK HADLEIGH-WEST

1964 An Archaeological Survey of the Portions of the Northwestern Kenai Peninsula. Anthropological

Papers of the University of Alaska 12(2):101-134.

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

713. KENYON, IAN T.

1969 Glass Beads: A Technique for Dating Historic Neutral Sites. Unpublished manuscript. Laboratories of Ethnoarchaeology, University of Toledo, Toledo.

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.

714. 1984 Sagard's "Rassade Rouge" of 1624. Kewa (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 84(4):2-14.

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.

715. 1985a A Note on the Glass Beads from the Freelton Village Site. Kewa (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 85(5):20.

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.

716. 1985b A Preliminary Report on the Misner Cemetery Glass Beads. Kewa (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 85(5):14-20.

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
1984 Investigations at Mohawk Village, 1983. Ontario Archaeological Society, Arch Notes 84(1):19-49.
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
1984 Dutch Glass Beads in the Northeast: An Ontario Perspective. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia.
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
1982 The Grimsby Cemetery - A Second Look. Kewa (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 82(9):3-16.
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
1983 Comments on 17th Century Glass Trade Beads from Ontario. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:59-74.
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.
721. 1986 Echo the Firekeeper: A Nineteenth Century Iroquois Site. Kewa (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society) 86(2):4-26.
Date: ca. 1825-ca.1850. A round, turquoise-colored bead of wound manufacture (Kidd variety W1b11) 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.
1961 The Swan Lake Site. Royal Ontario Museum, Art and Archaeology, Occasional Paper 3:1-37.
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.
723. 1970 Methodist Point. Royal Ontario Museum, Art and Archaeology, Occasional Paper 22.
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).
724. 1977 Some Bones of Contention. Rotunda 10(3):4-13.
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.
725. 1982 The Grimsby Site: A Historic Neutral Cemetery. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.
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.
1944 A Chapter in Navajo-Pueblo Relations. American Antiquity 10(1):75-86.
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.
1951 Burial of an Ojibwa Chief, Muskoka District, Ontario. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 21(1):3-8.
Date: 1790-1810. Uncovered at Six Mile Lake, the young chief wore a bandeau adorned with silver ring-brooches, wampum, and white and purple glass "seed" beads.
728. 1983 Problems in Glass Trade Bead Research. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:1-4.
Discusses current research needs on glass beads as an archaeological resource.
729. KIDD, KENNETH E. and MARTHA A. KIDD
1983 A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:219-257.
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
1968 The Archaeological Investigation of Three Sites on the Century Ranch, Western Los Angeles County, California. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report 10:12-161.
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.
1968 Alberta Archaeology: A Handbook for Amateurs. High River Times, High River, Alberta.
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
1982 Lancaster County Park Site (36LA96): Conestoga Phase. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 52(3-4):25-56.
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.
1975-77 Parkin Archeology: A Report on the 1966 Field School Test Excavations at the Parkin Site. Arkansas Archeologist 16-18:45-80.
- 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
1981 The 1981 Excavations at the Ball Site. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario.
- 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
1976 The Potato Island Site, District of Kenora, Ontario. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 51:iii-v, 1-51.
- 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.
1963 An Occupation Site near Stockett, Montana. Archaeology in Montana 4(4):1-2.
- 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
1976 Bilan du programme de recherche archeologique a la baie James, 1972-1976. Québec Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Direction générale du Patrimoine, Dossier 22.
- 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 (FcGd-12) and Lac Kanaapscow 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.

Collection Le Montréal archéologique 2.

A large, multi-faceted necklace bead came from the Wurtele House site excavations at Place Royale, Montréal.

744. LAMBERT, PETER J.B.

1982 The Archaeological Survey of West Lac Seul, 1980. In "Studies in West Patricia Archaeology No. 3: 1980-1981," edited by William A. Ross. Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Archaeology Research Report 19:133-404.

Date: 20th century. Shanty Narrows site Eckf-2 in northwestern Ontario produced "a light blue moulded bead that is typed as a W1b10 (Kidd and Kidd 1970)." One B&W photo.

745. LARSEN, HELGE

1950 Archaeological Investigations in Southwestern Alaska. American Antiquity 15(3):177-186.

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

746. LATHRAP, DONALD W. and DICK SHUTLER, Jr.

1955 An Archaeological Site in the High Sierra of California. American Antiquity 20(3):226-240.

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.

747. LATTA, MARTHA A.

1973 Archaeology of the Penetang Peninsula. Ontario Archaeology 20:3-24.

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.

748. LAVOIE, MARC

1984 BgFp39: Part I, Second Season of Archaeological Activities at Bethune-Thompson House, Williamstown, Ontario. Unpublished manuscript. Ontario Heritage Founda-

tion, Toronto.

Date: ca. 1800-1850. Test excavations at the former home of Reverend John Bethune (1804-1815) and David Thompson (1815-1835) uncovered six cornerless-polygonal beads (Kidd type If) of colourless glass.

749. LAXSON, D.D.

1953 Stratigraphy at a Hialeah Midden. Florida Anthropologist 6(1):1-8.

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

750. 1959a Excavations in Dade and Broward County, 1958. Florida Anthropologist 12(2):33-40.

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.

751. 1959b Excavations in Dade County During 1957. Florida Anthropologist 12(1):1-8.

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 teardrop 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.

753. LeBARON, J. FRANCIS

1884 Prehistoric Remains in Florida. Smithsonian Institution Annual Report for 1882:771-790.

Date: 16th or 17th century. The Daughtery Mound on the Kissimee 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

- gilded." Glass ear-drops were also encountered.
754. LeBLANC, RAYMOND J.
1984 The Rat Indian Creek Site and the Late Prehistoric Period in the Interior Northern Yukon. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 120.
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.
1965 Archaeological Investigations at Lake Abitibi, 1964. Université Laval, Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Travaux Divers 10.
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).
756. 1966 Payne Lake, Ungava Peninsula, Archaeology, 1964. Université Laval, Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Travaux Divers 12.
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.
1954 Archeological Investigations in the Oahe Dam Area, South Dakota, 1950-51. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 158.
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.
1973 The Spirit Pond Sod House. New England Antiquities Research Association, Special Publication 2.
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.
1981 The Hamilton Site: A Late Historic Neutral Town. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 103:210-403.
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).
760. 1984a The Bogle I and Bogle II Sites: Historic Neutral Hamlets of the Northern Tier. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 121:184-289.
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.
761. 1984b The Hood Site: A Historic Neutral Town of 1640 A.D. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 121:1-183.
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 Ile 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
1979 Neutron Activation Analysis of Glass Trade Beads. Unpublished manuscript. Troy, Michigan.
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.
1964 Cooper Farm Salvage Project. Journal of Alabama Archaeology 10(1):22-29.
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.
1981 Site 1Ce308: A Protohistoric Site on the Upper Coosa River in Alabama. Journal of Alabama Archaeology 27(2):117-140.
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.
1983 Dan Frost Bead Collection. Ornament 6(3):25-29;44-45.
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).
767. 1986 Special Pictorial: Venetian Bead Factory. Ornament 9(3):50-52.
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
1982 Nueva Cadiz and Associated Beads. Archaeological Research Booklets 17.
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.
1974 Mackenzie River: Fort Simpson to Fort Good Hope. In "Preliminary Archaeological Study, Mackenzie Corridor (Second Report)," by Jacques Cinq-Mars. Environmental-Social Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on Northern Oil Development, Report 74-11:BI-B78.
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
1977a Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1974. Alberta Culture, Historic Sites Service, Occasional Paper 2.
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.
771. 1977b Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1975. Alberta Culture, Historic Sites Service, Occasional Paper 3.
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.
1963 Indian Trade and Media of Exchange. Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia 18(2):43-44.
- A paragraph is devoted to the exchange rate of glass beads, notably blue specimens, for Indian commodities in early 17th-century Virginia.
773. 1969 Camden: A Postcontact Indian Site in Caroline County. Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia 24(1):1-55.
- 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. 11:f.
774. MacCORD, HOWARD A., Sr. and WILLIAM T. BUCHANAN, Jr.
1980 The Crab Orchard Site, Tazewell County, Virginia. Archeological Society of Virginia, Special Publication 8.
- 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.
1973 Haida Burial Practices: Three Archaeological Examples. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archeological Survey of Canada, Paper 9:1-59.
- 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
1980 Archeological Investigations at the Thomas F. McKinney Homestead, Travis County, Texas: An Experiment in Historic Archeology, Part I. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 51:5-127.
- Date: ca. 1853-1940s. Four faceted beads of blue, black, and red glass were encountered in the main house excavations. The specimens range from 5.5 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.
1967 Preliminary Report: Archaeological Excavation of Fort Rivière Tremblante (N.W.C. 1791-1798). Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
- 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.
779. 1972 Pine Fort North West Company Post: A Preliminary Report, 1972. Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Occasional Paper 1.
- 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
1962 Historic Sauk Indian Art and Technology. Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society 12(1).
- 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

- the Delorme House (DkLg-18), 1981. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Final Report 13.
- Date: 1860-1920. Adequately describes 15 varieties of drawn, wound and mould-pressed beads recovered from a Metis house site near St. Adolphe, Manitoba.
782. 1983 The Garden Site, DkLg-16: A Historical and Archaeological Study of a Nineteenth Century Metis Farmstead. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Final Report 16.
- 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.
783. MALLORY, OSCAR L.
1966 A Comparative Cultural Analysis of Textiles from McGregor Cave, Washington. Unpublished Master's thesis. Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
- 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.
784. MALOUF, CARLING
1963 Crow-Flies-High (32MZ1), a Historic Hidatsa Village in the Garrison Reservoir Area, North Dakota. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 185:133-166.
- 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).
785. 1964 Oscar O. Mueller (1877-1964). Archaeology in Montana 5(4):18-19.
- 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.).
786. MANNEN, DOUGLAS A.
1974 Description of European Trade Goods on Four Proto-Historic Neutral Sites. Ontario Archaeological Society, Arch Notes 74(1):5-6.
- 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.
787. MAROIS, ROGER J.M. and RENE RIBES
1975 Indices de Manifestations Culturelles de l'Archaïque: La Region de Trois-Rivieres. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 41.
- 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.
788. MARSHALL, G. RUTH
1967 The Fletcher Site: Part II. Ontario Archaeology 6:12-14.
- 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.
789. MARTIN, PATRICK E.
1977 An Inquiry into the Locations and Characteristics of Jacob Bright's Trading House and William Montgomery's Tavern. Arkansas Archeological Survey Publications on Archeology, Research Series 11.
- 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."
790. 1985 The Mill Creek Site and Pattern Recognition in Historical Archaeology. Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Archaeological Completion Report Series 10.
- 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.
791. MASON, CAROL I.
1963 The Archaeology of Ocmulgee Old Field, Macon, Georgia. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Michigan, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
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.
793. MASON, RONALD J.
1986 Rock Island: Historical Indian Archaeology in the Northern Lake Michigan Basin. Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology Special Papers 6.
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.
794. MAYER-OAKES, WILLIAM J.
1953 An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Shenango River Reservoir Area in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Carnegie Museum, Anthropological Series 1.
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.
795. 1955 Prehistory of the Upper Ohio Valley: An Introductory Archeological Study. Carnegie Museum, Anthropological Series 2.
Date: 18th century. Mentions the presence of blue glass beads and red beads with blue cores at the Eisinger site in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and small spherical blue glass beads at the Clover site in Cabell County, West Virginia.
796. MEIGHAN, CLEMENT W.
1981 Chevron Beads in California. Masterkey 55(1):27-29.
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.
797. 1985 Trade Beads. In "Excavations at Mission San Antonio, 1976-1978," edited by Robert L. Hoover and Julia G. Costello. University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology, Monograph 26:56-63.
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.
798. MERRITT, J. DONALD
1983 Beyond the Town Walls: The Indian Element in Colonial St. Augustine. In Spanish St. Augustine: The Archaeology of a Colonial Creole Community, by Kathleen Deagan, pp. 125-147. Academic Press, New York.
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. Bur-

- eau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 185:1-56.
- Date: 19th century. Half of a very large wound bead of white (?) glass was uncovered at site 32DU9. One B&W illustration.
800. 1963b Star Village: A Fortified Historic Arikara Site in Mercer County, North Dakota. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 185:57-122.
- Occupied for only a few months in 1862, the site produced several dull white beads of wound manufacture, as well as four varieties of embroidery beads. Two of the wound specimens are illustrated.
801. MEYER, DAVID
1973 The Red Deer River Grave: An Historic Burial. Napao 4(1):1-28.
- 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. MICHAEL, 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.
1972 Excavations at the Richardson Site, Alachua County, Florida: An Early 17th Century Potano Indian Village. Florida Department of State, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Bulletin 2:35-61.
- 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
1975 Report on Investigations: MacKenzie River Archaeological Survey. Environmental-Social Committee, Northern Pipelines, Task Force on Northern Oil Development, Report 74-47.
- 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).
805. MILLER, HENRY M.
1983 A Search for the "Citty of Saint Maries." St. Maries Citty Archaeology Series 1.
- Date: 17th century. The Village Center site was the source of six drawn glass beads of two Kidd (1970) varieties: IIa40/43 (blue) and IVb33 (layered blue with white stripes).
806. MILLER, HENRY M., DENNIS J. POGUE and MICHAEL A. SMOLEK
1983 Beads from the Seventeenth Century Chesapeake. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:127-144.
- This report synthesizes the bead data from 11 Euro-American and 8 aboriginal sites in the Chesapeake Bay region of Virginia and Maryland. The 61 recorded bead varieties are classified using the Kidd and Kidd (1970) system. Seven tables and two figures.
807. MINOR, RICK, LINDA K. JACOBS and THERESA M. TILTON
1981 The Stauffer-Will Farmstead: Historical Archaeology at an Aurora Colony Farm. University of Oregon Anthropological Papers 24.
- Date: 1869-1925. Located in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, the site produced two beads of wound manufacture: one a black oblate spheroid; the other an amber-colored ovate form. One B&W photo.

808. MINOR, RICK, KATHRYN A. TOEPEL and STEPHEN D. BECKHAM
1985 An Overview of Investigations at 45SA11: Archeology in the Columbia River Gorge. Heritage Research Associates Report 39.
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.
1966 Preliminary Report on a Woodland Site near Deep River, Ontario. National Museum of Canada, Anthropology Papers 11.
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."
810. 1972 Archaeological Excavations in Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario, 1971. In "Algonquin Park Archaeology, 1971," by William M. Hurley and others. University of Toronto, Department of Anthropology, Anthropological Series 10:107-146.
Whitson Lake site 2 (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
1966 The Multi-Component Montgomery Lake Site. Ontario Archaeology 9:4-24.
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 (EbSh-13) in southwestern British Columbia. One B&W photograph.
813. MITCHELL, DONALD H., R. MURRAY and C. CARLSON
1981 The Duke Point Archaeological Project: A Preliminary Report on Fieldwork and Analysis. British Columbia, Heritage Conservation Branch, Annual Research Report 1:21-51.
Date: 19th (?) century. Salvage excavation of four sites in Nanaimo's Duke Point Industrial Park uncovered "blue faceted trade beads."
814. MITCHEM, JEFFREY M.
1986a Current Research: Tatham Mound Excavation Results. Florida Anthropologist 39(1-2):84-85.
Date: 1500-1560. Mentions some of the drawn bead types found during the 1985 season at the Tatham burial mound in west-central Florida. Most of the specimens found with burials were incorporated into necklaces.
815. 1986b Early Sixteenth Century Glass Beads from the Tatham Mound, Citrus County, Florida. Bead Forum 8:13-16.
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
1984 Excavations at the Ruth Smith Mound (8Ci200). Florida Anthropologist 37(3):100-112.
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
1985 Early Spanish Contact on the Florida Gulf Coast: The Weeki Wachee and Ruth Smith Mounds. In "Indians, Colonists, and Slaves: Essays in Memory of Charles H. Fairbanks," edited by Kenneth W.

Johnson, J.M. Leader and R.C. Wilson. Florida Journal of Anthropology Special Publication 4:179-219.

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-DESCHÉNES, 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.

1894 Certain Sand Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida, Parts I-II. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 10:5-246.

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).

820. 1895a Certain Sand Mounds of the Ocklawaha River, Florida. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 10:517-543.

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.

821. 1895b Two Sand Mounds on Murphy Island, Florida. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 10:503-516.

Intrusive deposits in the northernmost mound contained "a number of

long blue cylindrical beads of glass and spherical polychrome beads of the same material."

822. 1896 Additional Mounds of Duval and of Clay Counties, Florida; Mound Investigation on the East Coast of Florida; Certain Florida Coast Mounds North of the St. Johns River. Privately printed, Philadelphia.

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."

823. 1897 Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Georgia Coast. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 11:1-144.

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.

824. 1900 Certain Antiquities of the Florida West-Coast. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 11:349-394.

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.

825. 1905 Miscellaneous Investigation in Florida. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 13:298-325.

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).

826. 1908 Certain Mounds of Arkansas and of Mississippi, Parts I-III. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 13:480-605.

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).
827. 1911 Some Aboriginal Sites on Mississippi River. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 14:366-480.
- 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).
828. 1915 Aboriginal Sites on Tennessee River. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 16:170-428.
- 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.
829. MOTZ, LEE and PETER D. SCHULZ
1980 European "Trade" Beads from Old Sacramento. In "Papers on Old Sacramento Archeology," edited by Peter D. Schulz and Betty J. Rivers. California Archeological Reports 19:49-68.
- 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).
830. MURDY, CARSON N. and WALTER J. WENTZ
1975 Artifacts from Fanning Mound, Willamette Valley, Oregon. In "Archaeological Studies in the Willamette Valley, Oregon," edited by C. Melvin Aikens. University of Oregon, Anthropological Papers 8:349-374.
- 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.
831. MURPHY, JAMES L.
1971 The Fairport Harbor Site, (33-La-5), Lake County, Ohio. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 41(3):26-43.
- Date: early 19th century. Two "glass portiere beads" from the site's upper layers are illustrated in Fig. 14.
832. MURRAY, JEFFREY S.
1977 Archaeological Investigations at a Late Nineteenth Century N.W.M.P. Post, Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan: Preliminary Report on the 1976 Excavations. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 281.
- Date: 1875-1883. Four varieties of drawn and wound beads are described in Table 26. None of them is duplicated in the following report.
833. MURRAY, JEFFREY S. and JAMES V. SCISCENTI
1977 Archaeological Investigations at a Late Nineteenth Century N.W.M.P. Post, Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan: Preliminary Report on the 1975 Excavations. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 281.
- 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).
834. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN
1974 The Athapaskans: Strangers of the North. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.
- 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.
1955 The Site of Osceola's Village in Marion County, Florida. Florida Historical Quarterly 33(3-4):240-246.
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 ENGELBERT
1977 Thunder Bay Urban Survey, 1976. Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box 347.
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
1980 Gloucester House: A Hudson's Bay Company Inland Post (1777-1818). In "Northern Ontario Fur Trade Archaeology: Recent Research," edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Archaeological Research Report 12:51-94.
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
1981 Le site de l'Habitation de Champlain à Québec: étude de la collection archéologique (1976-1980). Gouvernement du Québec, Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Dossier 58.
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.
1976 Archaeological Salvage Excavations at Site 1Au28. Journal of Alabama Archaeology 22(2):90-173.
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.
1971 The Sopher Celt: An Indicator of Early Protohistoric Trade in Huronia. Ontario Archaeology 16:42-47.
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
1972 The Utlaut Site (23SA162W): An Oneota-Historic Missouri Burial Site. Missouri Archaeologist 34(1-2):48-75.
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.
1976 An Archaeological Survey of Methodist Point Park Reserve. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Research Report 9.
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.
1982 Archaeological Excavations at the Site of a North West and XY Company Winter Post (47-Bt-26): A Progress Report. Wisconsin Archeologist 63(3):153-236.
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. OLSEN, WILLIAM H. and LOUIS A. PAYEN
1968 Archeology of the Little Pan-
oche Reservoir, Fresno County, Cal-
ifornia. California Department of
Parks and Recreation, Archeological
Report 11.
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 vil-
lage.
845. OSBORN, NANCY M.
1982 The Clarkson Site (13WA2): An
Oneota Manifestation in the Central
Des Moines River Valley. Journal of
the Iowa Archeological Society 29.
Date: late 19th-early 20th cen-
turies. 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
1952 Late Eskimo Archaeology in the
Western Mackenzie Delta Area.
American Antiquity 18(1):30-39.
Date: late 19th century. Two Eski-
mo 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 tur-
quoise glass. One B&W photo.
847. OSWALT, WENDELL H.
1952 The Archaeology of Hooper Bay
Village, Alaska. Anthropological
Papers of the University of Alaska
1(1):47-91.
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.
848. 1980 Kolmakovskiy Redoubt. Uni-
versity of California, Los Angeles,
Institute of Archaeology, Monu-
menta Archaeologica 8.
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 des-
cribed in tabular form.
849. OUTLAW, ALAIN C.
1978 An Interim Report - Governor's
Land Archaeological District Exca-
vations: The 1976 Season. Un-
published manuscript. Virginia Re-
search Center for Archaeology, Wil-
liamsburg.
Describes and illustrates several
varieties of drawn and wound beads
recovered from the Main, a domes-
tic site of ca. 1618-1630, and the
Drummond site (ca. 1680-1730) on
the Governor's Land near James-
town, Virginia.
850. PARKER, ARTHUR C.
1907 Excavations in an Erie Indian
Village and Burial Site at Ripley,
Chautauqua Co., N.Y. New York
State Museum, Bulletin 117, Arch-
aeology 14.
Date: late 16th-early 17th cen-
turies. The only glass object unco-
vered 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 collec-
tion 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 ap-
pendix by H.C. Follett.
852. PARKER, JAMES W.
1982 Archaeological Test Investi-
gations at 1Su7: The Fort Tombecbe
Site. Journal of Alabama Archae-
ology 28(1).
Date: 1736-1797. Occupied succes-
sively 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
1978 Historic Artifacts from the Plains of Texas. Central States Archaeological Journal 25(1):30-31.
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.
1984 Excavations at Boyd's Cove, Notre Dame Bay - 1983. In "Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador - 1983," edited by Jane S. Thomson and Callum Thomson. Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Historic Resources Division, Annual Report 4:98-125.
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).
855. 1985 Excavations at Boyd's Cove - 1984: A Preliminary Report. In "Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador - 1984," edited by Jane S. Thomson and Callum Thomson. Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Historic Resources Division, Annual Report 5:322-337.
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.
1984 The Beckstead Site - 1977. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 123.
Date: ca. 1820-1870. Describes and discusses the single, ultramarine-light blue-ultramarine, multifaceted bead (Kidd type IIIf) 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.
1972 European Glass Trade Beads of the Spanish Mission Period, Florida. Unpublished manuscript. Florida Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Sites, Tallahassee.
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-

- tral States Archaeological Journal 27(1):7-8.
- "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.
1982 Four Forts of the South Platte. Council on America's Military Past, Fort Myer, Virginia. Originally published in Periodical-Journal of the Council on America's Military Past 11(4).
- 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
1981 Summary Interim Report of Excavations at the Quad Block Site (8Hi998), Tampa, Florida. Florida Anthropologist 34(4):177-179.
- 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-Hi-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 macro-photographs.
864. POLHEMUS, RICHARD R.
1979 Archaeological Investigation of the Tellico Blockhouse Site (40MR50): A Federal Military and Trade Complex. University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 26/TVA Publications in Anthropology 16.
- 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.
1975 Algonquian Culture Development and Archaeological Sequences in Northeastern Ontario. Canadian Archaeological Association, Bulletin 7:1-53.
- 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).
866. 1980 An Archaeological Inspection and Assessment of Two Historical Archaeological Sites on the Severn River, Ontario. In "Collected Archaeological Papers," edited by David Skene Melvin. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Archaeological Research Report 13:65-96.
- Date: 1759-ca. 1800. Eight small glass beads identified as Kidd (1970) varieties Ia19 (tubular blue) and IVa2 (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.
1983 Glass Trade Beads Among the Iroquois: A Perspective. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:213-217.
Provides a background for the author's forthcoming work on "Glass Trade Beads Among the Iroquois."
870. 1985 Review of "Early Sixteenth Century Glass Beads in the Spanish Colonial Trade," by Marvin T. Smith and Mary Elizabeth Good. Historical Archaeology 19(1):111-115.
Critical review of Smith and Good (1982).
871. PRICE, CYNTHIA R. and JAMES E. PRICE
1978 Pioneer Settlement and Subsistence on the Ozark Border: Preliminary Report on the Widow Harris Cabin Site Project. Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers 1977, 12:145-169.
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.
1938 Dated Indian Burials in Michigan. Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters 23:63-72.
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
1976 Review of "Beads and Beadwork of the American Indians," by William C. Orchard. American Anthropologist 78(4):933.
Reviews the second edition of this useful work first published in 1929.
874. REDFERN, ELIZABETH and ROSE WARK
1976 An Alternate View of Artifacts. In Fort William: Food-Related Artifacts, by Jean-Pierre Cloutier, pp. 60-79. Fort William Archaeological Project, n.p.
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.
1972 The Archaeology of Pass Creek Valley, Waterton Lakes National Park. Vol. 1. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 61.
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"
1977a Environment, Man, and Maymaywayshi: The Dimensions of Past Human Cultural Impact in the Lake of the Woods Area, Part I - 1976. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box 311.
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.
877. 1977b Environment, Man, and Maymaywayshi: The Dimensions of Past Human Cultural Impact in the Lake of the Woods Area, Part II - 1977. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Data Box 312.

- A single "turquoise seed bead" of undetermined date was recovered from the Ballyunion site (DjKn-3) at the mouth of Rushing River, northwestern Ontario.
878. REID, C.S. "PADDY" and T.A. CONWAY
1976 The McClellahan Ossuary: A Study in Data Retrieval from a Looted, Early Historic Site. Ontario Archaeology 26:31-45.
Date: ca. 1600-1670. A wound round blue bead (Kidd variety W1b12) 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
1980 Rushing River Park (DkKn-1): An Early Contact Site in the Lake of the Woods Area. In "Northern Ontario Fur Trade Archaeology: Recent Research," edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Archaeological Research Report 12:133-138.
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.
1972 Preliminary Report on the Le Caron Site, Northern Simcoe County. Unpublished manuscript. Trent University Archaeological Field School, Peterborough.
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 Kidds' (1970) classification system.
881. RIBES, RENÉ and ALEXIS KLIMOV
1974 Archéologie de la Mauricie: Reconnaissance Archéologique dans la Région du Lac Nemiskachi. Musée d'Archéologie Préhistorique de Trois-Rivières, Collection Paléo-Québec 5.
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.
1977 Trade Goods with a Dallas Phase Burial: Salvage Archaeology at 40MR12. Tennessee Archaeologist 33(1-2):17-22.
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.
1981 Archaeological Survey of the Albany River; Year 2: Triangular Lake to Washi Lake. In "Studies in West Patricia Archaeology No. 2: 1979-1980," edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid and William A. Ross. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Archaeological Research Report 16:207-280.
Glass beads were located at three sites in northwestern Ontario: a hexagonal red and a robin's egg blue "seed" bead at EjiX-4 (probably 20th century), and opaque white tubular specimens at E1s-1 and E1s-3 (1777-1818). The tubular beads are illustrated.
884. 1982 An Archaeological Survey of Attawapiskat Lake, Ontario. In "Studies in West Patricia Archaeology No. 3: 1980-1981," edited by William A. Ross. Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Archaeology Research Report 19:1-68.
Date: 20th (?) century. An "orange seed bead" was excavated at the Two Serpents site (Fb1w-2) in northwestern Ontario.
885. RIDLEY, FRANK
1954 The Frank Bay Site, Lake Nipissing, Ontario. American Antiquity 20(1):40-50.
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:d illustrates some of the recorded shapes.
886. 1958 Sites on Ghost River, Lake Abitibi. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 28(1):39-56.
- 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
1967 The Titicut Site. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 28(3-4).
- Date: early 17th century. Seventeen blue glass beads were excavated at an Indian village site in Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
889. ROBERTS, G.W.
1975 The Inkameep Archaeology Project, 1973 & 1974. Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Okanagan Historical Society: 119-135.
- Date: ca. 1850. Site DgQu-17 in the southern Okanagan Valley of British Columbia produced several "multi-faceted blue glass beads," two of which appear in a B&W photo.
890. ROBINSON, GARY G.
1984 The Glass Bead Collection from the Heretick Site (44PG62). Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia 39(1):14-23.
- 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
1953 An Archaeological Reconnaissance in South-Central Quebec, 1950. American Antiquity 19(2):138-144.
- Test excavation of site 117 on Lac Goeland revealed "two very small blue trade beads."
892. RUBY, JAY
1966 Archaeological Investigations of the Big Tujunga Site (LAN-167). University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report 8:91-150.
- 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.
1985 An Interpretation and Analysis of the Seventeenth Century Mohawk Nation: Its Chronology and Movements. New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 90:1-39.
- 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.
1985 The Springview Site: A Possible Late-Seventeenth Century Mascouten Village. Wisconsin Archeologist 66(2):157-175.
- 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.
1941 An Unidentified Trading Post on the "Portage La Savanna." Minnesota Archaeologist 7(4):75-77.
- 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
1966 European Trade Goods and the Chronology of the Fort Shantok Site. Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Connecticut 34:5-39.
Date: 1640-1675. Excavations at a Mohegan 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
1978 Preliminary Cultural Sequence and Palaeo-Environmental Reconstruction of the Indian House Region, Nouveau-Quebec. Arctic Anthropology 15(2):186-205.
Date: 19th century. Tent rings excavated at site HeDf-4, an Algonkian village in northeastern Quebec, produced various European trade goods, including glass "seed" beads.
898. SANDERS, JUDITH A. and MARY K. WEBER
1980 Willamette Mission Project: Phase II, Preliminary Site Assessment. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University, Corvallis.
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
1982 Willamette Mission Archeological Project: Phase III, Assessment. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University, Corvallis.
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
1982 The College Farm Site, 28Mi75. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey 37:6-13.
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
1974 Christian Island: A Comparative Analysis of Osteological and Archaeological Evidence. Canadian Archaeological Association, Bulletin 6:121-162.
Date: 1649-1650. 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 Kidds' (1970) classification system.
902. SAVILLE, FOSTER H.
1920 A Montauk Cemetery at Easthampton, Long Island. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs 2(3):59-102. Reprinted 1977 by Suffolk County Archaeological Association in Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory 1:16-29.
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
1929 Archaeology of the Northern San Joaquin Valley. University of California, Berkeley, Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 25(4):289-413.
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. SCHLEDERMANN, 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.

905. SCHMITT, KARL, Jr.

1965 Patawomeke: An Historic Algonkian Site. Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia 20(1):1-36.

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.

1974 Hotel Plaza: An Early Historic Site with a Long Prehistory. Illinois State Museum, Reports of Investigations 29.

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.

1819 A View of the Lead Mines of Missouri. Charles Wiley, New York. Reprinted 1972 by Arno Press, New York.

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

1976 Archaeological Investigations at a Late Nineteenth Century Northwest Mounted Police Post, Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, 1973-74 Field Seasons. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Manuscript Report 200.

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

1977 An Archeological Investigation of Mission Concepción, San Antonio, Texas. Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist, Report 28.

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.

1951 Report on the Indian Site at the "Fountain of Youth," St. Augustine. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

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.

1967 Indian Relics of the Pacific Northwest. Binford and Mort, Portland.

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 Ichtucknee type."
913. 1982 Fort Center: An Archaeological Site in the Lake Okeechobee Basin. Florida State Museum, Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History 4.
- 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.
914. SÉGUIN, JOCELYNE and MARCEL LALIBERTÉ
- 1975 Pointe-aux-Buissons, Site archéologique préhistorique. Québec Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Direction générale du Patrimoine, Dossier 11.
- 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.
915. SHENK, LYNETTE O. and GEORGE A. TEAGUE
- 1975 Excavations at the Tubac Presidio. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Archaeological Series 85.
- 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.
916. SHEPHARD, STEVEN J.
- 1983 The Spanish Criollo Majority in Colonial St. Augustine. In Spanish St. Augustine: The Archaeology of a Colonial Creole Community, by Kathleen Deagan, pp. 65-97. Academic Press, New York.
- 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).
917. SHINER, JOEL L.
- 1952 The 1950 Excavations at Site 45BN6, McNary Reservoir, Washington. American Antiquity 17(4):348-351.
- Date: probably early 19th century. House pit 59 at a small Indian village yielded "3 tiny glass trade beads."
918. SHINKWIN, ANNE D.
- 1979 Dakah De'nin's Village and the Dixthada Site: A Contribution to Northern Athapaskan Prehistory. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 91.
- 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 5, 6 and 30 using a modified version of the Kidds' (1970) classification system.
919. SHUMATE, MAYNARD
- n.d. A Survey of Fort Van Buren (An Early Montana Trading Post). Unpublished manuscript. University of Montana Library, Missoula.
- 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.
920. SIMARD, ROBERT
- 1970 Le Site de Metabetchouan, Lac Saint-Jean: Rapport Préliminaire. Société d'Archéologie du Saguenay, Chicoutimi.
- 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.
921. SKINNER, ALANSON
- 1919 Exploration of Aboriginal Sites at Throgs Neck and Clasons Point, New York City. Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian,

Heye Foundation 5(4):45-126.

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).

922. 1920 Archeological Investigations on Manhattan Island, New York City. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs 2(6).

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

923. 1921 Notes on Iroquois Archeology. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs, Miscellaneous Series 18.

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
1963b Bead-Making in Seventeenth-Century Amsterdam. Archaeology 16(4):260-263.

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.

1950a The Archaeology of Coastal New York. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 43(2).

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).

927. 1950b European Trade Material from the Kansas Monument Site. Plains Archeological Conference News Letter 3(2):27-34. Reprinted February 1961.

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

1960a Archeological Investigations at the Site of Fort Stevenson (32ML1), Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176:159-238.

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. BULLEN

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 I.

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
1977 A Report on the Shenks Ferry and Susquehannock Components at the Funk Site, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Man in the Northeast 13:45-65.
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.
1976c The Route of DeSoto Through Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama: The Evidence from Material Culture. Early Georgia 4(1-2):27-48.
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: 1565-1615. This report presents a descriptive and comparative analysis of 20 bead types recovered from two burial pits in the Wallace Reservoir, Georgia.
935. 1979c Glass Trade Beads from Nuyaka. In "Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama," by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. Special Publications of the Alabama Archaeological Society 3:166-170.
Date: 1777-1813. Replaces M.T. Smith (1976b). One B&W photograph.
936. 1981 Sixteenth Century Spanish Beads. Mississippi Archaeology 16(2):19-22.
Date: 1500-1630. This paper illustrates and describes several types of early Spanish trade beads that are important time markers on proto-historic archaeological sites in the Southeast.
937. 1982 "Eye" Beads in the Southeast. Conference on Historic Site Archeology Papers 1979, 14:116-127.
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.
938. 1983 Chronology from Glass Beads: The Spanish Period in the Southeast, 1513-1670. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:147-158.
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
1982 Early Sixteenth Century Glass Beads in the Spanish Colonial Trade. Cottonlandia Museum Publications, Greenwood, Mississippi.
- 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.
1975 Archaeological Explorations at the Castalian Springs, Tennessee, Historic Site. Tennessee Historical Commission, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville.
- 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).
942. 1977 Plantation Archaeology at the Hermitage: Some Suggested Pat-
terns. Tennessee Anthropologist 2(2):152-163.
- Date: 19th century. Describes three varieties of faceted tubular beads (Kidd types If and IIIf) 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.
943. 1983 Excavation of a Mid-Nineteenth Century Trash Pit, Wynnewood State Historic Site, Sumner County, Tennessee. Tennessee Anthropologist 8(2):133-181.
- 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 (1975).
944. SMITH, SHERYL A.
1980 The Northern Archaeological Reconnaissance, West Patricia. In "Studies in West Patricia Archaeology, No. 1: 1978-1979," edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Archaeological Research Report 15:42-47.
- Shovel testing of site FhKa-1 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.
945. 1981 The Archaeology of Red Lake. In "Studies in West Patricia Archaeology, No. 2: 1979-1980," edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid and William A. Ross. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Archaeological Research Report 16:25-114.
- 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
1966 The Excavation of Hawikuh by Frederick Webb Hodge. Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation 20.
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 Aschkiokahn 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
1977 An Archeological Survey of the Ocmulgee Big Bend Region: A Preliminary Report. South Georgia College, Occasional Papers from South Georgia 3.
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.
1974 Winnebago Indians, 1634-1829: An Archeological and Ethnohistoric Investigation. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Wisconsin, Madison.
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.
950. 1975 Crabapple Point (Je93): An Historic Winnebago Indian Site in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Archeologist 56(4):270-345.
Contains a condensed version of the bead section in the foregoing item. One B&W photograph.
951. SPRAGUE, RODERICK
1981 Glass Trade Beads from 10-NP-108B. In "Nez Perce National Historical Park Archaeological Excavations, 1979-1980: Part I, Burial Recovery and Monitoring," by Karl Gurcke. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series 70:43-45.
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 "fancy" beads are illustrated in Fig. 9 (p. 16).
952. 1983 Tile Bead Manufacturing. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:167-172.
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.
953. 1985 Glass Trade Beads: A Progress Report. Historical Archaeology 19(2):87-105.
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
1980 Ancestral Burial Relocations, Chief Joseph Dam, 1979. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series 63.

- Date: probably mid-19th century. A vandalized burial site (45-OK-225) in Okanogan County, Washington, yielded four "seed" beads of translucent blue glass.
955. SQUIER, E.G.
1851 Antiquities of the State of New York. George H. Derby, Buffalo.
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).
956. STEER, DONALD N. and GREG LUTICK
1980 1979 Archaeological Investigations at the Seafort Burial Site. Unpublished manuscript. Parks Canada, Western Region Office, Calgary.
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).
957. STEER, DONALD N. and HARVEY J. ROGERS
1978 Archaeological Investigations at an Early Nineteenth Century Fur Trading Fort, Rocky Mountain House National Historic Park, 1975-77. Parks Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Microfiche Report Series 35.
Forty-eight varieties of drawn and wound beads recovered from the North West Company's Rocky Mountain House (1799-1821) in southwestern Alberta are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two B&W photographs.
958. STEPHENSON, ROBERT L.
1962 The Mouat Cliff Burials (24TE401). Plains Anthropologist 7(16):94.
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.
959. STEWART-ABERNATHY, LESLIE C.
1980 The Seat of Justice: 1815-1830, An Archeological Reconnaissance of Davidsonville, 1979. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Report 21.
Test excavations at the site of a short-lived Anglo-American town in Randolph County, Arkansas, uncovered one blue glass bead (Kidd variety W1b16). One B&W photo.
960. STIRLING, M.W.
1935 Smithsonian Archeological Projects Conducted Under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1933-34. Smithsonian Institution Annual Report for 1934:371-400.
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 Talamniu mounds (p. 400) in California. Those from the Parrish mounds are briefly described. Willey (1949) also describes the assemblage.
961. STOCKLEY, BERNARD H.
1965 Preliminary Report, Ram Pasture I, A Stratified Site on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. Eastern States Archeological Federation, Bulletin 24:11.
Date: 17th century. Among the sparse trade goods were "four blue-green glass beads."
962. STONE, LYLE M.
1970 Archaeological Research at Fort Michilimackinac, an Eighteenth Century Historic Site in Emmet County, Michigan: 1959-1966 Excavations. Vol. 1. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
Date: 1715-1781. Presents essentially the same data as Stone (1974).

963. STORM, J.M.
1982 The Kanaka Village Beads. In "Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks, 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 (1970), and Thomas and Hibbs (1984).
964. STORY, C.E.
n.d. 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 catalogue is supplemented by correspondence and newspaper articles relating 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 Bulletin 9:1-38.
Date: ca. 1550-1650. The Indian Hills site at Rossford, Ohio, produced three types of beads: "gooseberry," flush eye/striped, and plain white oval.
966. STRONG, W. DUNCAN, W. EGBERT SCHENCK and JULIAN H. STEWARD
1930 Archaeology of the Dalles-Deschutes Region. University of California, Berkeley, Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, 29(1):1-154.
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 Oklahoma Anthropological Society 33:31-36.
A square-sectioned, blue-on-white-on-turquoise glass bead surface-collected 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 rockshelters 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. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Toronto, Toronto.
Date: probably ca. 1600-1620. Twenty-six drawn and wound bead varieties recovered from the Warminster site, a Huron village in southwestern Ontario, are described

- in tabular form using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Illustrated.
971. SYMES, M.I. and M.E. STEPHENS
1965 A 272: The Fox Pond Site. Florida Anthropologist 18(2):65-76.
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.
1976 The Fort Hill Bluff Site. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 38(1-2):7-12.
Reiterates the finding of "a small tubular glass bead" at the Fort Hill site as per Dodge (1953).
973. 1982 The Taylor Farm Site. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 43(2):40-46.
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 Archeology on the Papago Reservation. Western Archaeological 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 W1b3).
975. THOMAS, BRYN and CHARLES HIBBS, Jr.
1984 Report of Investigations of Excavations at Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks, Washington, 1980-1981. Vol. 1. Unpublished manuscript. Washington State Department of Transportation, Spokane.
Date: ca. 1825-1866. Describes the glass beads excavated at the Hudson's Bay Company's Kanaka Village and U.S. Army Quartermaster 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
1894 Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology. 12th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, For the Years 1890-91:1-742.
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.
1973 Squakheag Ethnohistory: A Preliminary Study of Culture Conflict on the Seventeenth Century Frontier. Man in the Northeast 5:27-36.
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
1982 Investigations at Wapisi Lake, 1972 to 1976. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Final Report 11.
Date: 20th century. Blue and white beads ranging from 2 mm to 6 mm in diameter were recovered from the Wapisi Lake site (GkLs-1) in west-central Manitoba. Three slender, cylindrical glass vials are described as "bead containers" although none had beads in association.
979. TORDOFF, JUDITH D.
1983 An Archaeological Perspective on the Organization of the Fur Trade in Eighteenth Century New France. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Michigan State University, Lansing.
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.
1981 The History and Archaeology of Pine Fort. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Preliminary Report 7.
Date: 1785-1794. 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
1961 Archaeological Investigations at Pedro Bay, Alaska. Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska 10(1):25-58.
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
1983 Test Excavations at the Wachew Landing Site, Georgetown County, South Carolina. North Carolina Archaeological Council, Publication 20.
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.
1970 Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. University of California, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Survey Monograph, Los Angeles.
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
1973 Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California. University of California Press, Berkeley.
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
1967 An Archaeological Survey at Indian Ranch, Panamint Valley, California. University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report 9:1-23.
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.
1962 Oblate: A Rockshelter Site. In "Salvage Archeology of Canyon Reservoir," by LeRoy Johnson, Jr., D.A. Suhm and C.D. Tunnell. Bulletin of the Texas Memorial Museum 5:77-116.
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 JACQUELINE A. TURNER
1974 Progress Report on Evolutionary

- Anthropological Study of Akun Strait District, Eastern Aleutians, Alaska, 1970-1971. Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska 16(1):27-57.
- Date: ca. 1830-1879. Three "multicolored glass trade beads 3 mm in diameter" were uncovered at the villages of Chulka and Siskena. One useless B&W photo.
989. VAN BUEREN, THAD M.
1983 Archaeological Perspectives on Central Sierra Miwok Culture Change During the Historic Period. Unpublished Master's thesis. San Francisco State University, San Francisco.
- 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.
1980 An Analysis of Artefacts from Martin's Falls Hudson's Bay Company Post, E1p-1. In "Northern Ontario Fur Trade Archaeology: Recent Research," edited by C.S. "Paddy" Reid. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Archaeological Research Report 12:139-188.
- 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
1953 Barter Objects. Journal of Illinois State Archaeological Society, New Series 3(3):88-90.
- 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.
1880 Preliminary Explorations Among the Indian Mounds in Southern Florida. Smithsonian Institution Annual Report for 1879:392-413.
- 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.
1981 An Archaeological Survey of the Southeastern Lac Seul Region. Minnesota Archaeologist 40(4):155-208.
- 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
1975 Trojan III, 35-CO-1: Archaeological Report Covering the Third and Final Season of Salvage Excavation of the Trojan Site. Oregon Archaeological Society, Report 7.
- 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
1983 A Report on the Archaeology of the Cooper Sites (AgHb-18 and AgHb-19). Unpublished manuscript. Ontario Heritage Foundation, Toronto.
- 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
1982 Colonization and Conquest: The 1980 Archaeological Excavations at Fort Toulouse and Fort Jackson, Alabama. Auburn University, Archaeological Monograph 4.
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 Kidds' (1970) taxonomic system as well as four other schemes. See also Heldman (1973a-b).
997. WEBB, CLARENCE H.
1962 Early 19th Century Trade Material from the Colfax Ferry Site, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter 9(1):30-33.
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.
1936 An Introduction to Pawnee Archeology. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 112.
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
1971 The Rip Van Winkle Site. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 41(1-2):53-60.
Date: 17th century. An Indian midden 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.
1964 Archeology of the R.M. Site (Plymouth, Massachusetts). Unpublished manuscript. Tozzer Library, Harvard University, Cambridge.
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
1962 Fountain Bar, A Site on the Columbia River in South Central Washington. Washington Archaeologist 6(1):3-21.
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.
1954 The Excavation of a Colonial Log Cabin near Wilmington, Delaware. Archaeological Society of Delaware, Bulletin 6(1):14-25.
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.

Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources, Anthropological Series
1.

Date: ca. 1750. A blue bead was associated with the Moose Jaw culture level at this stratified site.

1006. WHEELER, ROBERT C.

1985 A Toast to the Fur Trade: A Picture Essay on its Material Culture. Wheeler Productions, St. Paul.

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.

1007. WHITE, MARIAN E.

1968 A Reexamination of the Historic Iroquois Van Son Cemetery on Grand Island. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences 24:1-48.

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

1008. WHITEHEAD, RUTH H.

1980 Elitekey: Micmac Material Culture from 1600 A.D. to the Present. Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax.

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).

1009. 1982 Micmac Quillwork. Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax.

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).

1010. WILBUR, C. KEITH

1978 The New England Indians. Globe Pequot Press, Chester, Connecticut.

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."

1011. WILFORD, LLOYD A.

1944 Indian Burials near Black Dog's Village. Minnesota Archaeologist 10(3):92-97.

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 Archeology 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 58:e). 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.

1014. WILLIAMS, STEPHEN

1962 Historic Archaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter 9(1):53-63.

- 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.
1983 Bridge to the Past: Excavations at the Margate-Blount Site. Florida Anthropologist 36(3-4):142-153.
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
1979 Bishops Hammock, Broward County, Florida. Florida Anthropologist 32(1):17-32.
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.
1920 Artifacts from the Site. In "Indian Village Site and Cemetery near Madisonville, Ohio," by Earnest A. Hooton. Harvard University, Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology 8(1):47-81.
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.
1019. 1935 Antiquities of the New England Indians with Notes on the Ancient Cultures of the Adjacent Territory. Harvard University, Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.
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
1957 Artifacts from Swan Creek Site, 39WW7, 39WW300, 39WW301. In "Report of the Investigation of the Swan Creek Site, 39WW7, Walworth County, South Dakota, 1954-1956," by Wesley R. Hurt. South Dakota Archaeological Commission, Archaeological Studies, Circular 7:30-36.
Date: 1675-1700. A "spherical bead of blue glass 9 mm. in diameter" was among the recovered artifacts.
1021. 1978 Anahim Lake Archaeology and the Early Historic Chilcotin Indians. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 82:i-xi, 1-252.
Date: ca. 1740-1865. Potlatch House at the Potlatch site in west-central British Columbia produced four blue beads: three faceted (types If and IIIf in the Kidds' system) and one "seed" (type IIa). Plate XXXV illustrates the specimens.
1022. WINCHELL, N.H.
1881 Catalogue of Archaeological Specimens in the General Museum. Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, Ninth Annual Report, For the Year 1880:162-164.
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
1884 The Geology of Minnesota. Vol.
1. Geological and Natural History
Survey of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

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

1024. WINTEMBERG, W.J.
1936 Roebuck Prehistoric Village Site, Grenville County, Ontario. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 83.

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
1964 Historic Burials at the Boughton Hill Site (Can 2-2), Victor Twp., Ontario Co., N.Y. New York State Archeological Association Bulletin 32:6-16.

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.
1983 The Terminal Woodland Period at Southern Indian Lake, Manitoba. Papers in Manitoba Archaeology, Miscellaneous Paper 15.

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
1940 A Few Notes on the Use of Trade Goods in Establishing Historic Chronology of Archaeological Sites. Society for American Archaeology,

Notebook 1:147-152.

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

1028. 1953 Spanish Trade Goods. In "The Sobaipuri Indians of the Upper San Pedro River Valley, Southeastern Arizona," by Charles C. DiPeso. Amerind Foundation, Publications 6:182-232.

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

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

1980 Fur Trade Symbols: A Glimpse from the Gladstone Graves. In "Proceedings of the First Annual Symposium of Association of Oregon Archaeologists," edited by Martin Rosenson. Association of Oregon Archaeologists, Occasional Papers 1:99-124.

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

1975 Artifacts from Fuller Mound, Willamette Valley, Oregon. In "Archaeological Studies in the Willamette Valley, Oregon," edited by C. Melvin Aikens. University of Oregon, Anthropological Papers 8:375-402.

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 0.5 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.
 1978 Seneca Iroquois Beads. Part II: Glass Trade Beads. New York-Pennsylvania Collector, October 3(8):12B-13B.
 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.
1033. 1983 Seneca Glass Trade Beads c.A.D. 1550-1820. In "Proceedings of the 1982 Glass Trade Bead Conference," edited by Charles F. Hayes III. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 16:41-49.
 Presents a chronological overview of the diagnostic glass beads recovered from 26 Seneca sites in western New York. The varieties are defined using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two maps.
1034. WRAY, CHARLES F. and ROBERT J. GRAHAM
 1985 The Boughton Hill Site, Victor, New York. New York State Archeological Association, Morgan Chapter, Iroquoian 10:2-65.
 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
 1912 Some Indian Graves at Plymouth, Pa. Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society 12:199-204.
 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.
 1969 Michipicoten Site. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 224, Contributions to Anthropology 6:1-85.
 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.
1037. 1971 Cree Culture History in the Southern Indian Lake Region. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 232, Contributions to Anthropology 7:1-31.
 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 W1b* (blood red) in the Kidds' (1970) system. One poor B&W photo.
1039. WRIGHT, MILTON J.
 1981 The Walker Site. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 103:vi-xvii, 1-209.
 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 ENGELBERT

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

1968 The Posey Site (Wg-19): A Historic Site in the Three Forks Locale, Eastern Oklahoma. Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report 10.

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.

1976 The Cultural Sequence at Wawawai (45WT39), Lower Snake River Region, Southeastern Washington. Unpublished Master's thesis. Washington State University, Pullman.

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

1975 The Study of 52 Beads at SA-7-4, St. Augustine, Florida. Unpublished manuscript. Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, St. Augustine.

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.

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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.

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