

# RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by Karlis Karklins  
Society of Bead Researchers

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## NORTH AMERICA

This section covers the continental United States and Canada, as well as Bermuda. For references published prior to 1985, *see* the two bibliographies prepared by Karklins and Sprague, q.v. *See also* the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General and Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

### **Abel, Timothy J.**

2001 The Clayton Cluster: Cultural Dynamics of a Late Prehistoric Village Sequence in the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, Albany. <https://www.academia.edu/2349148/>.

Includes a discussion of the steatite, shell, and clay beads recovered from a cluster of seven St. Lawrence Iroquois sites situated near Clayton in northern New York state.

2012 *The Petersen Site: A Prehistoric to Historic Occupation in Northwestern Ohio*. 2nd ed. Occasional Papers in Northeastern Archaeology 11. <https://www.academia.edu/43098083/>.

Discusses the shell, bone, glass, and copper beads recovered from a protohistoric aboriginal site associated with the Indian Hills phase (1550-1650) in northern Ohio.

### **Abel, Timothy J., James W. Bradley, and Lisa Anderson**

2018 Rediscovery and Analysis of Copper Beads from Two Iroquoian Sites in Jefferson County, New York. *The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association*; <https://www.academia.edu/38042171/>.

XRF analysis of four copper beads – some of which were believed to be European – revealed that they are all made of native copper, confirming that there is no verifiable evidence of European trade goods among the precontact Iroquoian people of northern New York.

### **Abel, Timothy J. and Adrian L. Burke**

2014 The Protohistoric Time Period in Northwest Ohio: Perspectives from the XRF Analysis of Metallic Trade Materials. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 39(2):179-199; <https://www.academia.edu/6556415/>.

Concludes that, while not precise enough to source native coppers, XRF is a cheap, nondestructive method for differentiating native copper from its European counterparts at 16th- and 17th-century Late Woodland sites. The analyzed material included beads and pendants.

**Adams, Jenny L. and Mark D. Elson**

1995 Personal Ornaments, Pigments, Rocks, and Mineral Specimens. In *The Roosevelt Community Development Study. Volume 1: Stone and Shell Artifacts*, edited by Mark D. Elson and Deborah L. Swartz, pp. 115-150. Anthropological Papers 14. Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson. <https://www.academia.edu/33383814/>.

Reports on the beads and pendants recovered from sites in the Lower Tonto Basin of central Arizona. *See also* Vokes (1995).

**Adams, Jenny L. and Mary F. Ownby**

2018 The Manufacture and Burial of Hohokam Disk Beads in the Tucson Basin. *American Antiquity* 83(3):536-551; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26583215>.

Burials in the study area were accompanied by disk beads of stone, shell, and fired clay. This study considers why fired-clay beads were added to the mix and concludes that they were made as acceptable substitutes for stone beads, not for deceptive reasons concerning wealth or status, but rather in imitation of stone to honor a tradition that could not otherwise be efficiently met.

**Adams, Jenny L., and Amanda Stroud**

2012 Ground Stone Artifacts and Ecofacts Recovered from Honey Bee Village, AZ BB:9:88(ASM). In *Life in the Valley of Gold: Archaeological Investigations at Honey Bee Village, a Prehistoric Hohokam Ballcourt Village, Part 1*, edited by H.D. Wallace, pp. 323-432. Archaeology Southwest, Anthropological Papers 48. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309351976>.

The recovered ornaments include clay and stone disk beads, siltstone tube beads, and various stone beads, pendants, and tesserae.

**Affleck, Richard M., Mara Kaktins, Meta Janowitz, Patricia Miller, and Ingrid Wuebber**

2011 *At the Road's Edge: Final Archaeological Investigations of the Wilson Farm Tenancy Site (7NC-F-94), Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware*. Report prepared for Delaware Department of Transportation. URS Corporation, Burlington, NJ.

The site produced a small but varied collection of glass beads attributed to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A very interesting find is a cylindrical mosaic bead generally associated with the African trade. To my knowledge, this is only the second such bead found in a North American archaeological context.

**Agbe-Davies, Anna S.**

2016 "How to do things with things, or, Are blue beads good to think?" *Semiotic Review* [S.I.] 4; <https://www.semioticreview.com/ojs/index.php/sr/article/view/12>.

Examines beads recovered from slave quarters occupied in the 18th and 19th centuries and explores their meanings – for the people who owned them and the people who find them.

- 2017 Where Tradition and Pragmatism Meet: African Diaspora Archaeology at the Crossroads. *Historical Archaeology* 51:9-27;  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41636-017-0004-8>.

An analytical strategy inspired by pragmatism is applied to beads recovered from Tidewater Chesapeake slave quarters occupied in the 18th and early 19th centuries in order to demonstrate that tradition is only part of the story.

**Ahler, Stanley A.**

- 2002 Fossil and Modified Shell Remains. In *Prehistory on First Street NE: The Archaeology of Scattered Village, Mandan, North Dakota*, edited by Stanley A. Ahler, pp. 14.1-14.10. Report submitted to the City of Mandan and the North Dakota Department of Transportation, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Discusses the recovered shell beads and pendants, as well as their production debris.

**Ahler, Stanley A. and Chad Badorek**

- 2002 Trade Artifact Analysis. In *Prehistory on First Street NE: The Archaeology of Scattered Village, Mandan, North Dakota*, edited by Stanley A. Ahler, pp. 15.1-15.9. Report submitted to the City of Mandan and the North Dakota Department of Transportation, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Describes and discusses the recovered glass and rolled-metal beads which are attributed to the period 1600-1700.

**Ahler, Stanley A. and A. Dreybred**

- 1993 Analysis of Euro-American Trade Artifacts. In *The Phase I Archeological Research Program for the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Part III: Analysis of the Physical Remains*, edited by T.D. Thiessen, pp. 289-340. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Occasional Studies in Anthropology 27.

Examines a large sample of glass beads from several Hidatsa village sites in the Knife River region of North Dakota that date to the period 1600-1700.

**Ahler, Stanley A. and Carl R. Falk**

- 2002 Modified Bone and Antler Remains. In *Prehistory on First Street NE: The Archaeology of Scattered Village, Mandan, North Dakota*, edited by Stanley A. Ahler, pp. 13.1-13.45. Report submitted to the City of Mandan and the North Dakota Department of Transportation, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Bone beads and tubes are among the items discussed.

**Ahler, Steven**

1992 Modoc Matting and Beads: Cultural Complexity in the Early Archaic Period. *Central States Archaeological Journal* 39(1):34-38; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43143995>.

The beads consist of perforated freshwater and marine gastropods.

**Aho, Melissa Kay**

1998 Bead Colors in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the American Fur Company. M.S. thesis. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

**Alex, Lynn M., William Green, and Robin M. Lillie**

2019 Toolesboro: A Havana-Hopewell Mound Group in Southeastern Iowa. *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* 66:1-79; <https://www.academia.edu/39116157/>.

Among the recovered artifacts were shell beads and perforated freshwater pearls. Two such pearls formed the eyes of a bird effigy platform pipe.

**Allen, Kacie**

2009 Looking East: Muslim Identity in the Archaeological Record of American Enslavement. *African Diaspora Archaeology Newsletter* 12(3):Article 2.

A significant number of the African slaves were Muslim. This article undertakes an examination of artifacts (including beads) recovered from slave contexts in North America to provide a foundation for understanding the materiality of Muslim identity as it appears in the context of American enslavement.

**Allen, Rebecca**

1992 The Use of Shellfish and Shell Beads at Santa Cruz Mission. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 28(2):18-34.

The mission was founded in 1791 in west-central California.

1995 An Archaeological Study of Neophyte Cultural Adaptation and Modification at Mission Santa Cruz, California. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Excavations at the mission, established in 1791, uncovered beads made of shell, bone, and glass.

1998 *Native Americans at Mission Santa Cruz, 1791-1834: Interpreting the Archaeological Record*. Perspectives in California Archaeology 5.  
<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/9j67q6t8>.

A wide variety of glass and shell beads was recovered from the site.

**Allen IV, Dan S.**

2013 "Yea, Though I Walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death;" Mortuary and Material Culture Patterning at the Donelson Slave Cemetery (40DV106), Davidson

County, Tennessee. M.A. thesis. Department of History, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro. <https://www.academia.edu/9370507/>.

Glass beads were found with four burials including blown barrels, drawn cornerless-hexagonal, and round wound forms. They date to the period 1820-1870.

**Allender, Mark**

2018 Glass Beads and Spanish Shipwrecks: A New Look at Sixteenth-Century European Contact on the Florida Gulf Coast. *Historical Archaeology* 52:824-843; <https://anthro.ufl.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/55/Allender-2018.pdf>.

Posits that Spanish shipwrecks were probably responsible for most of the historical artifacts found on Florida archaeological sites with 16th-century European components, rather than Spanish land-based expeditions.

**Alvarez, Susan H. and E. Breck Parkman**

2014 A Clamshell Disk Bead Manufacturing Kit from CA-SON-2294/H, Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park, Sonoma County, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 28:197-205.

An eroding refuse pit attributed to the Mexican Republic period (1821-1846) yielded a shell beadmaking kit as well as several glass beads.

**Ames, Kenneth M. and Elizabeth A. Sobel**

2009 Finding and Dating Cathlapotle. *Archaeology in Washington* 15:5-32.

Site 45CL1 near Ridgefield, Washington, is identified as the historic village of Cathlapotle which was visited by Lewis and Clark in 1806. The identification is based on documentary accounts, 54 radiocarbon dates, and the recovered historic trade goods, including glass beads and ceramics.

**Anderson, Jessica E.**

2012 Archaeological Investigations of the River Bluffs Open Space, Windsor, Colorado: A Case Study in Cooperation Between Artifact Collectors, the Public, and Archaeologists. M.A. thesis. Colorado State University, Fort Collins. <http://hdl.handle.net/10217/65205>.

Includes an evaluation of the two historic glass beads and the 537 prehistoric tubular bone beads, some with incised decoration.

**Anderson, Nesta Jean**

2004 Comparing Alternative Landscapes: Power Negotiations in Enslaved Communities in Louisiana and the Bahamas, an Archaeological and Historical Perspective. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Texas at Austin.

The glass, shell, and ceramic beads recovered from the 19th-century Rosedown Plantation in Louisiana are compared to those from several plantation sites in the Bahamas.

**Andrews, Rebecca W.**

1989 Hiaqua: Use of Dentalium Shells by the Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Washington, Seattle.

**Anonymous**

1998 Beads of the Plains Fur Trade, 1775-1875. *Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly* 34(4):2-3.

A brief article aiming to disprove some myths about beads in the Plains fur trade.

2015 From the Past: Indians of U.S. Spurn All Beads Except Italy's. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:75; <https://www.academia.edu/21610930/>.

Although unattributed, this newspaper article was probably published in New York City in 1934 (a shorter version appeared in *The Review*, Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1934, and in *The Clewiston News*, Clewiston, Florida, Nov. 16, 1934). It presents both interesting fact and some fiction, like the Czechs not being able to "horn in" on the Venetian bead trade and the Italian beads being made near Milan rather than Venice.

**Anselmi, Lisa Marie**

2003 New Materials, Old Ideas: Native Use of European-Introduced Metals in the Northeast. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Toronto.  
<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/services/theses/Pages/item.aspx?idNumber=57638484>.

Presents a detailed comparative study of the use of copper-alloy metals by the Wendat/Huron and Iroquois to produce – among other things – diverse forms of beads and pendants. The study is based on material recovered from 68 sites and includes descriptions of the various production techniques.

2008 *Native Peoples Use of Copper-Based Metals in NE North America: Contact Period Interactions*. VDM Verlag Dr. Mueller E.K., Saarbrücken, Germany.

Similar content to the previous item.

**Arakawa, Fumiyasu**

2015 Artifacts. In *The Archaeology of Albert Porter Pueblo (Site 5MT123): Excavations at a Great House Community Center in Southwestern Colorado*, edited by Susan C. Ryan, pp. 120-282. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, CO.  
<https://www.academia.edu/28184304/>.

Describes the stone beads and pendants from the Pueblo II and III levels at the site.

**Arendt, Beatrix Joy Yvonne Michelle**

2011 Gods, Goods and Big Game: The Archaeology of Labrador Inuit Choices in an Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Mission Context. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.  
<https://www.academia.edu/58412800/>.

Examines the glass beads (mostly seed beads) recovered from three sites in northern Labrador.

### **Arkansas Archeological Survey**

2003 *Documentation of Sacred Objects, Objects of Cultural Patrimony, and Unassociated Funerary Objects at the Arkansas Archeological Survey: Vessels, Pipes, and Beads*. CD-ROM. Project No. NPS-05-01-GP-292. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

### **Arkush, Brooke S.**

1995 *The Archaeology of CA-MNO-2122: A Study of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways Among the Mono Basin Paiute*. University of California Publications, Anthropological Records 31.

Several loci yielded undecorated glass seed and pony beads which likely date to ca. 1800-1850.

2011 Native Responses to European Intrusion: Cultural Persistence and Agency among Mission Neophytes in Spanish Colonial Northern California. *Historical Archaeology* 45(4):62-90; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23345185>.

Discusses the marine-shell beads uncovered at five mission sites in northern California which date to the period 1775-1825.

### **Arnold, Jeanne E.**

2000 Recent Investigations of Historic-Era Bead Industries on Santa Cruz Island. *Society for California Archaeology Newsletter* 34(4):33-34; [https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34\(4\).pdf](https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34(4).pdf).

Continuing excavations at several Late and Historic Period Cruzeño Chumash households on Santa Cruz Island, California, have revealed new data on shell beadmaking practices and technology.

2011 Detecting Apprentices and Innovators in the Archaeological Record: The Shell Bead-Making Industry of the Channel Islands. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 19(2):269-305.

Using the extensive beadmaking assemblages of the Channel Islands of California, Arnold seeks evidence of apprentice beadmakers in the archaeological record.

2012 Detecting Apprentices and Innovators in the Archaeological Record: The Shell Bead-Making Industry of the Channel Islands. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 19(2):269-305; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/251309000>.

Explores apprenticing behavior in North America's most intensive ancient shellworking context, using the large beadmaking assemblages from California's Channel Islands.

**Arnold, Jeanne E. and A.P. Graesch**

2001 The Evolution of Specialized Shellworking among the Island Chumash. In *The Origins of a Pacific Coast Chiefdom: The Chumash of the Channel Islands*, edited by J.E. Arnold, pp. 71-112. The University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Before inferring that on-site beadmaking occurred, analysts should be able to find a complete assemblage of materials, including all of the following: unambiguous bead banks, beads in production, certain kinds of detritus, finished beads, and drilling tools. California.

**Arnold, Jeanne E. and Ann Munns**

1994 Independent or Attached Specialization: The Organization of Shell Bead Production in California. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 21:473-489;  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/530102>.

Shell bead manufacturing on California's northern Channel Islands apparently played a critical role in the rise of a simple chiefdom and the operation of a lively regional exchange economy. Analyses suggest that beadmakers were specialists, yet we find that widely used concepts of independent and attached specialization are difficult to apply to the Channel Islands case for a number of reasons.

**Asher, Brendon P., Jack L. Hofman, and Steven R. Holen**

2020 Hematite Beads from the Frost Clovis Site, Logan County, Colorado. *Plains Anthropologist* 65(256):281-297; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342936133>.

Discusses four hematite beads found associated with skeletal remains and three large Clovis stone preforms or projectile points.

**Atchley, Sara M.**

1994 A Burial Analysis of the Hotchkiss Site (CA-CCO-138). M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Sonoma.

Analyzes and interprets patterns in artifact burial associations focusing on social complexity and on status and role differences between males and females at a Late Period cemetery in central California based on items such as shell beads and *Haliotis* ornaments.

**Atkinson, James R.**

1999 Chronological Implications of Historic Trade Materials from Sites 22-Ad-903 and 22-Ad-901, Adams County, Mississippi. In *Raw Materials and Exchange in the Mid-South*, edited by Evan Peacock and Samuel O. Brookes, pp. 116-131. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 29.

Describes the early-18th century glass trade beads from the Pilgrim Bayou site and a nearby site, and discusses the chronological implications stemming from differences between the two sites.

**Auge, C. Riley, Mary Bobbitt, Kelly Dixon, and T.A. Foor**

2013 Colonial Period Artifacts at Bridge River Housepit 54. In *Report of the 2012 University of Montana Investigations at the Bridge River Site (EeR14): Housepit 54 During the*



*Canadian Fur Trade Period*, edited by Anna Marie Prentiss, pp. 73-88. Department of Anthropology, The University of Montana, Missoula.

Housepit 54 at the Bridge River site in southern British Columbia contained a small group of drawn glass beads dating to the 18th-19th centuries.

**Austin, Robert J.**

2000 Microlithic Drills from the Anderson Mound at Jungle Prado: Possible Evidence for Late Prehistoric Craft Production on the Gulf Coast of Florida. *North American Archaeologist* 21(4): 291-321; <https://www.academia.edu/2613390/>.

Use-wear analysis of a large assemblage of microliths recovered from archaeological contexts in Pinellas County dated at cal. AD 1300-1450 indicates that these specialized tools were used predominantly to drill shell and bone, and perhaps to manufacture beads and drilled shark teeth.

**Austin, Robert J. and Jon Endonino**

2011 *Archaeological Data Recovery at Monteverde, 8LA243: A Terminal Archaic through St. Johns II Site on Lake Apopka, Lake County, Florida*. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Orlando. <https://www.academia.edu/27505504/>.

The lithic assemblage includes five stone beads, one possible stone bead, and an undrilled bead blank. Two of the beads are made of non-Florida stone (jasper and chert) and the remainder are made of local Suwannee limestone chert.

**Avery, George**

2008 Seed Bead Patterns from Colonial Period Sites in Texas and Louisiana. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 28:57-63; <https://www.academia.edu/90138675/>.

Focuses on the seed beads recovered from the Spradley Site (41NA206), a possible Nacogdoche village located south of Nacogdoches, Texas, and compares their color pattern to seed bead color patterns from other colonial-period sites in the region.

2011 Glass Trade Beads from the Los Adaes Site (16NA16). *Louisiana Archaeology* 32:106-135.

Located in Louisiana, Presidio Los Adaes was the capital of the Spanish Province of Texas for much of the 18th century.

2011 *Ground-Truthing Excavations at Los Adaes (16NA16) May, 2010*. Stephen F. Austin State University Press, Nacogdoches, TX. <http://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/sca/1>.

Presents an analysis of the drawn and wound glass beads recovered from an 18th-century presidio in northwestern Louisiana.

2017 Seed Beads at Mission Dolores and Mission San Miguel: A Preliminary Study of Groupings by Color. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 88:23-29.

**Baart, Jan**

1985 Ho-de-no-sau-nee en de Nederlanders: De wisselwerking tussen de materiële culturen van autochtonen en allochtonen in 17e-eeuws Nieuw-Nederland (Ho-de-no-sau-nee and the Dutch: Interaction in Material Culture between Autochthons and Allochthons in 17th-century New-Netherland). *New Netherland Studies* 84(2/3):89-99.

Artifacts (including glass beads) recovered from archaeological sites in western New York state provide information regarding the process of acculturation that the Native population went through as a result of contact with the Dutch ca. 1590-1664. Illustrates some glass beads made in Amsterdam and those found on Seneca sites. In Dutch with English summary.

**Babin, Mark Holden**

2018 Glass Beads of Chota-Tanasee: An Historical and Archaeological Analysis of Overhill Cherokee Networks. M.A. thesis. University of Tennessee, Knoxville.  
[https://trace.tennessee.edu/utk\\_gradthes/5380](https://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_gradthes/5380).

Examines the ways that glass beads were put to use by Cherokee communities in diplomacy, trade, and adornment during the 18th century.

**Badorek, Chad and Stanley A. Ahler**

2003 Glass Trade Beads. In *Archaeological Investigations at Fort Clark State Historic Site, North Dakota: 1968 through 2003 Studies at the Mandan/Arikara Village*, edited by Stanley Ahler, pp. 109-139. PaleoCultural Research Group, Research Contribution 52. An 1820s-1860s Mandan and Arikara village with an assemblage of 3268 glass beads.

**Badovinac, Peggy**

1994 Indicators of Wealth in a Late Patwin Village. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 7:135-141.

Large numbers of clam shell disks, Haliotis ornaments, and glass trade beads were found with a single infant burial at a pre-1872 Patwin village site in northern California. It is postulated that the contents of this burial encapsulate the cultural intensification and distortion which was the result of contact with the Euro-American economic sphere.

**Baka, Abby**

2019 Shell Beads at Cahokia, Mound 34. *Illinois Archaeology* 31:65-94;  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345757172>.

Using experimental archaeology, the author concludes that the Mound 34 beads likely played a role in warfare rituals that took place there and that some were burned in the fire that destroyed the mound-top structure.

**Baker, Stanley W.**

1986 Early Seventeenth Century Glass Trade Beads from The Upper Ohio Valley. *Ohio Archaeologist* 36(4):21-24.

Describes a small collection of glass beads (including several 5-layer chevron beads) from Mason County and provides much comparative information.

**Baran, Anna**

2010 Lithic Artifacts. In *Archaeological Excavations at DhRp-52, Heritage Investigation Permit #2007-097, Volume I: Final Permit Report*, edited by Tanja Hoffmann, pp. 176-218. Katzie Development Corporation Archaeology, Pitt Meadows, BC.

Presents a detailed study of the stone disc beads recovered from a site in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia. Their association with Late Component deposits suggests the beads are chronologically associated with final occupations of the site dating from 4100 to 3200 cal BP.

**Barber, Michael B.**

2005 7: Analysis of Vertebrate Faunal Remains and Bone and Shell Artifacts. In *The Bonham Site (44SM7): A Late Woodland Village Complex in Smyth County, Virginia*, edited by C. Clifford Boyd, Jr., Donna C. Boyd, Michael B. Barber, and Paul S. Gardner, pp. 65-75. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Research Report Series 16.

This Late Woodland village complex yielded a variety of shell and bone beads, as well as several perforated wolf canines.

**Barbour, Terry E., Kenneth E. Sassaman, Angelica Maria Almeyda Zambrano, Eben North Broadbent, Ben Wilkinson, and Richard Kanaski**

2019 Rare Pre-Columbian Settlement on the Florida Gulf Coast Revealed through High-Resolution Drone LiDAR. *PNAS*; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1911285116>.

Drone-mounted LiDAR revealed a complex of 37 rings of oyster shell at the Raleigh Island village site, and testing showed that each of the households occupying the rings produced large numbers of beads from the shells of marine gastropods. The site dates to AD 900-1200.

**Barnes, Zonna**

2010 Social Identity and Ornamentation in the Ancestral Puebloan Southwest: Basketmaker II to Pueblo IV. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Explores the materialization of social identity as it is communicated or symbolized through personal adornment by examining archaeological evidence from 68 sites in the Ancestral Puebloan Southwest that date between 1200 BC and AD 1400.

**Barnett, James F.**

1986 The Play Site (22-Ad-812): A Natchez Phase Burial in Natchez, Mississippi. *Mississippi Archaeology* 21(2):3-11.

The grave of a young man buried shortly before the French-Natchez War contained ca. 1700-1730 glass beads and Fatherland Incised bowls.

**Baron, Anne, Adrian L. Burke, Bernard Gratuze, and Claude Chapdelaine**

2016 Characterization and Origin of Steatite Beads Made by Northern Iroquoians in the St. Lawrence Valley During the 15th and 16th Centuries. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 8:323-334; <https://www.academia.edu/35613409/>.

LA-ICP-MS analysis revealed the use of steatite from only carbonate rocks and not steatite hosted in ultramafic rocks, which is different from most previous studies. Moreover, relationships between a limited number of sources and some archaeological artifacts have been identified.

**Barton, Amber, Maria del Carmen Guzman, and Breeann Romo**

2010 The Preliminary Results of the 2008 Archaeological Investigations at the Bead Hill Site (Ker-450), Buena Vista Lake, California. *Society for California Archaeology Proceedings* 24:1-12.

Excavations at the Yokut's village of Tulamniu produced 35 *Olivella* beads and one of steatite, all of which are of late prehistoric origin.

**Barton, Andrew John**

1994 Fishing for Ivory Worms: A Review of Ethnographic and Historically Recorded *Dentalium* Source Locations. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby.

Reviews and evaluates *Dentalium* source locations that are recorded in historic and ethnographic literature as an aid to archaeologists interpreting *Dentalium* shell found in prehistoric archaeological sites in western North America.

**Basse, Karissa Anne**

2019 Dressing the Dead: Social Practices of Clothing and Adornment at the Historic Head and Adams Cemeteries in Central East Texas, 1850 to 1900. Ph.D. dissertation. The University of Texas at Austin.

A total of 307 wound, drawn, and blown glass beads were recovered from the cemeteries. All comprised necklaces.

**Bassett, Madeleine Gunter, Christopher M. Stevenson, and Laure Dussubieux**

2019 Re-Examining Trade Networks in Late Woodland Virginia (900-1600 CE): An LA-ICP-MS Analysis of Copper Artifacts. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 27; <https://www.academia.edu/40744627/>.

The data suggest that much of the native copper that circulated through interior trade networks came from more-distant deposits (e.g., Michigan), rather than from sources in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

**Baum, Laura**

1994 The Sauratown Woman. *Tar Heel Junior Historian* 33(2):5-10.

Discusses the reconstruction of the beaded garments and shell necklace worn by a 17th-century aboriginal woman buried in what is now Stokes County, North Carolina.

**Bayman, James M.**

2002 Hohokam Craft Economies and the Materialization of Power. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 9(1):69-95; <https://www.academia.edu/22305931/>.

This study focuses on identifying the social and ideological contexts in which marine shell ornaments (beads and pendants included) were acquired and used in the Sonoran Desert of south-central Arizona, to clarify the nature of political power in Hohokam society.

**Beaudoin, Matthew A.**

2008 Sweeping the Floor: An Archaeological Examination of a Multi-Ethnic Sod House in Labrador (FkBg-24). M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

The 19th-century structure yielded a variety of glass seed beads, as well as examples of tubular faceted and decorated wound varieties.

**Beaudoin, Matthew A., Richard L. Josephs, and Lisa K. Rankin**

2010 Attributing Cultural Affiliation to Sod Structures in Labrador: A Labrador Métis Example from North River. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 34:148-173.

Finds include glass seed beads, mostly blue and white, and several faceted "Russian" beads.

**Beaudry, Mathieu and André Costopoulos**

2011 *Note de recherche: Analyse typologique d'une collection de perles de verre exhumée à Kahnawake*. Association des archéologues du Québec, Archéologiques 21.

Reports on the 389 glass beads excavated at Kahnawake, a Mohawk reserve near Montréal, Quebec. The findings confirm the historical data that the Mohawk's first permanent occupation of this area dates to the early 18th century, though a comparison with other glass bead collections in Northeastern North America raises the possibility of an earlier occupation in the Kahnawake area.

**Becker, Marshall J.**

2003 Calumet Smoke, Wampum Beads and Bird Quills: The Meanings and Materials Used by Natives in Economic Interactions with Europeans in Colonial America. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 58:19-41.

2010 Wampum Use in Southern New England: The Paradox of Bead Production Without the Use of Political Belts. In *Nantucket and Other Native Places: The Legacy of Elizabeth Alden Little*, edited by Elizabeth S. Chilton and Mary Lynne Rainey, pp. 137-158. State University of New York Press, Albany.

Examines the different ways wampum was used by the different aboriginal cultural groups in the Northeast during the 17th-18th centuries.

- 2012 Wampum Chronology: An Update on the Origins and Varied Uses of a Native American Commodity. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 74:47-66.
- 2012 Wampum on the Fringe: Explaining the Absence of a Post-1600 CE Native-Produced Commodity in Delaware. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 45:23-36 (New Series, 2008).

**Beld, Scott**

- 2002 A Preliminary Report on the Cater Site (20MD36), Midland County, Michigan: Early and Mid-Nineteenth Century Occupations in Central Michigan. *The Michigan Archaeologist* 48:1-86.
- Consisting of an 1840s White cabin and early 19th Chippewa occupations, the site produced 171 glass beads, mostly from a midden.

**Bennett, Monte**

- 1991 Onneyuttehage – Thurston Site – Msv 1: A Story of a Screened Sidehill Midden. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin* 24(3).
- Provides a detailed listing of the wampum and glass beads recovered during continued investigation of this Oneida site (1625-1637).

**Bennyhoff, J.A.**

- 1988 Shell Artifacts from CA-SCR-93, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. In *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 43-63. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23.
- 1988 Shell Artifacts from CA-SLO-99, Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo County, California. In *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 27-42. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23.
- Presents a thorough analysis of the shell beads and points out that the radiocarbon dates do not correspond with the bead chronology for the site.

**Bennyhoff, J.A. and R.E. Hughes**

- 1987 *Shell Bead and Ornament Exchange Networks between California and the Western Great Basin*. American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Papers 64(2):79-175.
- Presents a useful classification system for shell beads and other ornaments, and discusses their temporal and spatial distribution. See Hartzel (1991) for a review.
- 2011 Fremont Period Shell Trade. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 31(2):179-185; <https://www.academia.edu/110481539/>.

Reports on and synthesizes what was known, as of 1984, about the conveyance of shell beads during the Fremont Period (ca. AD 400-1300) in the eastern Great Basin. Detailed site-specific analyses of extant data indicate that the majority of shell beads imported during this period came from Southern California.

**Beranek, Christa M.**

2006 Personal Devotions, Atlantic Contexts: Interpreting Catholic Religious Artifacts from Seventeenth-Century St. Mary's City, Maryland. Paper presented at the International Seminar on the History of the Atlantic World, 1500-1825, Harvard University, Cambridge. <https://www.academia.edu/110293048/>.

The inventory includes a complete palm rosary with glass beads, as well as loose rosary beads of glass, jet, and wood.

**Bergman, Christopher A., Tanya M. Peres, and Christopher W. Schmidt**

2014 Scientific Recovery Investigations at the Kramer Mound (12Sp7): Prehistoric Artifact Assemblages, Faunal and Floral Remains, and Human Osteology. *Indiana Archaeology* 9(1):13-101.

The site yielded a small but varied collection of beads and pendants including drilled canine teeth, incised barrel-shaped beads made of antler, and bone tubes.

**Bertman, Sarah E.**

2019 She Sorts Seashells in Order to Restore: Shell and Stone Bead Analysis of an Orphaned Collection from the Antelope Valley. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 33:19-22; <https://www.academia.edu/66130122/>.

Presents an overview of the variety and density of the beads recovered from the Totem Pole Ranch in southern California which was likely occupied during the Late Prehistoric Period by the ethnographic Serrano village of Maviayek.

**Bevitt, C. Tod**

1999 Life on the High Plains Border: Archeological Investigation of Three Late Prehistoric Habitation Sites in Southwest Kansas. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Wichita State University.

Among the artifacts recovered from three Late Prehistoric (AD 1000-1500) habitation sites in southwest Kansas are shell beads.

1999 Life on the High Plains Border: Archeological Investigation of Three Late Prehistoric Habitation Sites in Southwest Kansas. *The Kansas Anthropologist* 20:1-106.

A short version of the previous work.

**Bianco, Barbara A. , Christopher R. DeCorse, and Jean Howson**

2006 Beads and Other Adornment. In *New York African Burial Ground Archaeology Final Report*, Vol. 1, edited by W.R. Perry, J. Howson, and B.A. Bianco, pp. 382-418. Howard University, Washington.

The final report on the glass beads, cowries, and other ornaments found at the burial ground which dates to 1640-1800. Information is provided about recovery, condition and treatment, chain of custody, methods of analysis, and where relevant, descriptive typologies, and findings about manufacture, origin, and age.

2009 Beads and Other Adornment. In *The Archaeology of the New York African Burial Ground*, Vol. 2, Part 1, edited by W.R. Perry, J. Howson, and B.A. Bianco, pp. 321-347. Howard University Press, Washington, DC. <https://scholarworks.wm.edu/ihbpub/6>.

Detailed study of the recovered glass beads.

**Billeck, William T.**

2008 Raised Spiral Beads from Fort Atkinson, Nebraska. *The Bead Forum* 53:6-8; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

Describes wound beads made by wrapping a glass tube around a mandrel. The beads appear to have a satin sheen. The fort dates to the 1820-1827 period.

2008 Red-on-White Drawn or Cornelian Beads: A 19th-Century Temporal Marker for the Plains. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:49-61; <https://www.academia.edu/39140367/>.

The red-on-white drawn glass bead is an under-used 19th-century temporal marker for cultural objects and archaeological assemblages from Native American and fur trade sites in the Plains region of the United States. Extensive research reveals that this bead type first appears in the latter part of the 1830s and is common by the mid-1840s.

2009 Glass Beads from the Colonel George Davenport Trading Post and Residence, Illinois. *The Bead Forum* 54:1, 6-11; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

The recovered bead assemblage primarily derives from the 1818-1826 trading post. The beads include those of drawn, wound, and mold-pressed manufacture.

2010 Glass, Shell and Metal Beads at Fort Pierre Chouteau. In *The 1997-2001 Excavations at Fort Pierre Chouteau, Vol. 2: Material Culture*, edited by Michael Fosha and James K. Haug, pp. 1-100. South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center, Research Report 3. <https://www.academia.edu/40317653/>.

An 1832-1855 trading post assemblage of ca. 9000 beads is described and then compared with fur trade ledgers for the post.

2010 Seventeenth Century Glass Beads from the New Lenox Site in Will County, Illinois. Paper presented at the 75th Society for American Archaeology meetings, St. Louis.



<https://www.academia.edu/22984663/>.

Several varieties of drawn glass beads were recovered from the site. An updated version appears in Billeck (2021).

2011 Dirt Lodge Glass Beads. *South Dakota Archaeology* 27:53-59.

Yanktonai Sioux lodges, mid to late 1800s, produced about 20 beads.

2014 Glass Trade Beads. In *Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations during 2012 at Fort Clark State Historic Site, Mercer County, North Dakota*, edited by Mark D. Mitchell, pp. 75-83. Paleocultural Research Group, Research Contribution 90.

Broomfield, Colorado. <https://www.academia.edu/19785870/>.

Describes an 1850s glass bead assemblage from an Arikara cabin. Both drawn and wound beads are present.

2016 Ethnographic and Historical Evidence for Glass Pendant Function in the Plains. *Plains Anthropologist* 61(240):410-424.

Explores the way pendants made by grinding trade beads into a powder and then fusing it into desired forms were used in the Plains region.

2018 Bead Analysis. In *Excavations at Fool Chief's Village (14SH305)*, edited by Tricia J. Waggoner, pp. 135-150. Contract Archeology Program, Cultural Resources Division,

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka. <https://www.academia.edu/38919541/>.

Thorough discussion of the glass, shell, and possible fossil crinoid beads recovered from a Kansa village site occupied from 1828 to 1844 near Topeka, Kansas.

2018 Appendix D: Fort Atkinson Beads. In *Archeological Investigations at Engineer Cantonment: Winter Quarters of the 1819-1820 Long Expedition, Eastern Nebraska*, edited by John R. Bozell, Gayle F. Carlson, and Robert E. Pepperl, pp. 339-350. History Nebraska, Publications in Anthropology 12. <https://www.academia.edu/39404026/>

Excavations at the fort (1820-1827) yielded 161 drawn and wound glass beads, three shell beads, and one clay bead. An unusual type among the wound beads is the raised spiral form.

2018 Glass and Shell Beads. In *Archeological Investigations at Engineer Cantonment: Winter Quarters of the 1819-1820 Long Expedition, Eastern Nebraska*, edited by John R. Bozell, Gayle F. Carlson, and Robert E. Pepperl, pp. 172-181. History Nebraska, Publications in Anthropology 12. <https://www.academia.edu/39403945/>.

The collection consists primarily of drawn seed beads and a few wound glass and shell beads. Comparative material regarding bead size and color is provided.

2021 A Diagnostic Early Seventeenth-Century Glass-Bead Assemblage from New Lenox, Illinois: Building a Midwestern Glass-Bead Chronological Sequence. *Midcontinental*

*Journal of Archaeology* 46(3):255-276;

<https://scholarlypublishingcollective.org/uip/mcja/article-abstract/46/3/255/297342/>.

An assemblage of 33 glass beads dates the protohistoric component at the New Lenox site to Glass Bead Period 2 (1600-1625/1630). The white beads are all opacified with tin and lead, as determined by pXRF, indicating a pre-1625 date.

**Billeck, William T. and Chad Badorek**

2003 Glass Trade Beads from Fort Clark Trading Post and Primeau's Post. In *Archeological Investigations at Fort Clark State Historic Site North Dakota: 1973-2003 Studies at the Fort Clark and Primeau Trading Posts*, edited by William J. Hunt, Jr., pp. 349-393.

Report prepared by the PaleoCultural Research Group, Flagstaff, Arizona, for the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Describes 6986 glass beads from the Fort Clark trading post (ca. 1830-1860) and 2174 glass beads from the Primeau trading post (1850-1861) on the Missouri River in North Dakota. The bead assemblages consist of 39 varieties of drawn beads, 24 varieties of wound beads, two varieties of mold-pressed beads, and one variety of possibly native-made glass beads.

**Birch, Jennifer and Ronald F. Williamson**

2013 *The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community*.

AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

Located in southwestern Ontario, this early 16th-century site yielded beads of shell, stone, bone, and European copper.

**Birk, Douglas A.**

2004 Voyageurs National Park Preliminary Fur Trade Artifact Study. In *From Things Left Behind: A Study of Selected Fur Sites and Artifacts, Voyageurs National Park and Environs 2001-2002*, by Douglas A. Birk and Jeffrey J. Richner, pp. 55-137. Midwest Archeological Center, Technical Report 84. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Reports of Investigations 606. <https://www.academia.edu/69431380/>.

Private collections of artifacts recovered from the park in Minnesota include an assortment of glass (drawn and wound), bone, pipestone, and ceramic beads. The glass beads generally fall into the 1680-1760 period.

**Birk, Douglas A. and Elden Johnson**

1992 The Mdewakanton Dakota and Initial French Contact. In *Calumet & Fleur-de-lys: Archaeology of Indian and French Contact in the Midcontinent*, edited by John A. Walthall and Thomas E. Emerson, pp. 203-240. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Describes about 20 beads from three French contact sites in Minnesota dating to the 1700s.

**Blair, Elliot H.**

2010 Analysis of Beads Received from the McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee. Report on file. Frank H. McClung Museum, Knoxville, TN.

2011 Appendix B: Report on Glass Beads Recovered from the North Wall Site at Fort Ross. In *Creating Trails from Traditions. The Kashaya Pomo Interpretive Trail at Fort Ross State Historic Park*, by Sara Lynae Gonzalez. Ph.D. dissertation. University of California, Berkeley.

2015 Glass Beads and Global Itineraries. In *Things in Motion: Object Itineraries in Archaeological Practice*, edited by Rosemary Joyce and Susan Gillespie, pp. 81-99. School for Advanced Research Press, Santa Fe. <https://www.academia.edu/43647833/>.  
Explores what Joyce (in this book) terms the “object itinerary.” This emphasizes the motion and interaction, the fragmentation and accumulation, of objects moving through space and time, as opposed to the “object biography” of Gosden and Marshall which metaphorically affirms an object’s birth and death in a strictly linear progression of a life history.

2015 Making Mission Communities: Population Aggregation, Social Networks, and Communities of Practice at 17th Century Mission Santa Catalina de Guale. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.  
The author combines compositional and morphological analyses of the glass beads excavated at a mission site in Georgia in order to trace their itineraries from European glass factories into the mission community. He was thereby able to create a formal social network model of the relationships and connections amongst individuals found within the mission cemetery and ultimately use these connections to define distinct bead-consumption communities of practice.

2016 Glass Beads and Constellations of Practice. In *Knowledge in Motion: Constellations of Learning across Time and Place*, edited by Andrew P. Roddick and Ann B. Stahl, pp. 97-125. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. <https://www.academia.edu/43647821/>.  
Explores the intersection of glass beadmaking and glass bead-consuming communities of practice across distinctly different social contexts and spatial scales. Exploring the intersection of these diverse communities of practice, including intersections that span the globe and transcend face-to-face interactions, requires the use of Wenger’s concept of “constellations of practice.”

2017 Modeling Consumption: A Social Network Analysis of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale. In *Material Worlds: Archaeology, Consumption, and the Road to Modernity*, edited by Barbara J. Heath, Eleanor E. Breen, and Lori A. Lee, pp. 9-4. Routledge Studies in Archaeology. <https://www.academia.edu/43647804/>.  
Presents a model of bead consumption among the individuals buried within the mission cemetery using the methods of Social Network Analysis.

2018 Glass Beads. In *Metini Village: An Archaeological Study of Sustained Colonialism in Northern California*, edited by Kent G. Lightfoot and Sara Gonzalez, pp. 72-78. eScholarship, Berkeley. <https://www.academia.edu/43646736/>.

Discusses a small collection of monochrome drawn and wound beads that dates to the 19th century.

2021 On the Dating and Origins of Ila40 Beads. *The Bead Forum* 78:1-5, 25-27; <https://www.academia.edu/48877667/>.

This rebuttal of Kunz and Mills (2021) provides a detailed account of the so-called “Early Blue” (Kidd and Kidd variety Ila40) beads found on early contact sites.

2021 Reconsidering the Precolumbian Presence of Venetian Glass Beads in Alaska. *American Antiquity* 86(3):638-642; <https://www.academia.edu/53274765/>.

Similar content to Blair (2021).

#### **Blair, Elliot H. and Jessica Dalton-Carriger**

2012 Appendix E: Glass Beads from the Lord Ashley Site. In *St. Giles Kussoe and “The Character of a Loyal States-man”: Historical Archaeology at Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper’s Carolina Plantation*, by Andrew Agha. Report prepared for the Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston.

#### **Blair, Elliot H. and Laure Dussubieux**

2022 Simple Blue (Ila40) Beads from 17th Century Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: Dating, Origins, and Elemental Composition. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 81-100. Studies in Archaeological Sciences 8. <https://www.academia.edu/89913183/>.

Discusses the results of LA-ICP-MS analysis of 20 type Ila40 beads recovered from 17th-century Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, St. Catherines Island, Georgia, considering the temporality and origins of these artifacts.

#### **Blair, Elliot H. and Peter Francis, Jr.**

2008 The Archaeology of Fallen Tree (9Li8): Artifacts of Aboriginal Manufacture: Shell Beads. In *Native American Landscapes of St. Catherines Island, Georgia, Part II*, by David Hurst Thomas, pp. 756-760. American Museum of Natural History Anthropological Papers 88(II).

Describes the 17 recovered shell beads and blanks; their dating is uncertain.

#### **Blair, Elliot H., Richard W. Jefferies, and Christopher R. Moore**

2021 Itineraries and Networks of the Mission San Joseph de Sapala Beads. In *Personal Adornment and the Construction of Identity: A Global Archaeological Perspective*,

edited by Hannah V. Mattson, pp. 115-134. Oxbow Books, Oxford.  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv24q4z2g>.

Examines the probable source of the beads recovered from a 17th-century mission site in Georgia based on compositional analysis, and investigates their biographies from production center to consumer.

**Blair, Elliot H. and J. Alan May**

2008 The Archaeology of Fallen Tree (9Li8): Artifacts of Euro-American Manufacture: Glass Beads. In *Native American Landscapes of St. Catherines Island, Georgia, Part II*, by David Hurst Thomas, pp. 765-769. American Museum of Natural History Anthropological Papers 88(II).

Reports on the 29 recovered drawn glass beads, probably of late 16th-17th-centuries Spanish origin.

**Blair, Elliot H., L.S.A. Pendleton, and P. Francis, Jr.**

2009 *The Beads of St. Catherines Island*. American Museum of Natural History Anthropological Papers 89. <https://www.academia.edu/26473504/>.

A substantial monograph that describes and discusses in detail the numerous beads recovered from a Spanish Franciscan mission on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, which was occupied during the late 16th and 17th centuries. The beads are of glass as well as metal, amber, jet, and rock crystal. There is much on manufacturing techniques and the likely origin of the beads. Excellent color macro photos supplement the descriptions. *See* Marrinan (2008) for a review.

**Blair, Susan, Pam Dickinson, and Christopher Blair**

2004 Cimaciw Wenuhcok Petapahsultitit / Post-Contact Artifacts and Features. In *Wolastoqiyik Ajemseg / The People of the Beautiful River at Jemseg. Volume 2: Archaeological Results*, edited by Susan Blair, pp. 277-298. New Brunswick Manuscripts in Archaeology 36E.

Excavations at Jemseg Crossing, New Brunswick, uncovered a variety of 19th-century glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture.

**Blakney-Bailey, Jane Ann**

2008 An Analysis of Seminole Artifacts from the Paynes Town Site (8AL366), Alachua County, Florida. *Florida Anthropologist* 61(3-4):167-187.

Describes and illustrates silver and glass beads from a site occupied from 1790-1812.

**Blanton, Dennis B.**

2011 *Points of Contact: The Archaeological Landscape of Hernando de Soto in Georgia*. Final Technical Report, Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Atlanta.

Describes the shell and glass beads (dominated by faceted seven-layer chevron and Nueva Cadiz varieties) and a silver pendant recovered from the 16th-century Glass site in Georgia. Also provides a master list of sites with pre-1550 Spanish bead assemblages in the Southeast.

**Blanton, Dennis B. and Frankie Snow**

2010 New Evidence of Early Spanish Activity on the Lower Ocmulgee River. *Society for Georgia Archaeology, Special Publication 2; Journal of Global Initiatives* 5(1):9-18; <https://www.academia.edu/98393554/>.

Briefly describes the glass beads recovered from the early-16th-century Glass site (including seven-layer chevrons and a short faceted Nueva Cadiz bead) and the late-17th-century Sand Ridge site in southeastern Georgia.

**Blitz, John H.**

1993 Locust Beads and Archaic Mounds. *Mississippi Archaeology* 28(1):20-43; <https://www.academia.edu/32026830/>.

Discusses zoomorphic stone effigy beads from Archaic sites in the south-central United States.

**Bohms, Jeralyn**

2015 Illuminating Inuit Life at Double Mer Point: The Excavation of an 18th-Century Communal Winter House. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

Located on Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, the site yielded a variety of drawn and wound glass beads.

**Bolduc, Laurence G.**

2012 Trading Well-Being: Exploring the Ideological Significance of European Trade Goods in Seventeenth Century Wendat Society. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. <https://www.academia.edu/6479479/>.

Shell and glass beads are among the artifacts recovered from the Peden site (ca. 1615-1640), a Wendat village located in Simcoe County, Ontario. The latter are attributed to GBP 3 and likely date to the 1620s and 1630s.

**Boles, Steven L.**

2012 Fluorite: A Mineral of Importance in Midcontinental Prehistory. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Investigates prehistoric personal ornaments fashioned from fluorite as well as other local materials such as cannel coal and clay to understand the importance of this colorful crystalline mineral to the prehistoric inhabitants.

2014 Owls and Human Heads: In Search of the Ancient Bead-Makers of the Lower Ohio River. *Ohio River Scenic Byway* Summer:14-21.

Discusses beads and effigy pendants during the Mississippian period (1050-1450) in Illinois, concentrating on those made of fluorite.

**Boles, Steven L., Tamira K. Brennan, Laura Kozuch, Steven R. Kuehn, and Mary L. Simon**

2018 Crafting and Exotica at the East St. Louis Precinct. In *Revealing Greater Cahokia, North America's First Native City: Rediscovery and Large-Scale Excavations of the East St. Louis Precinct*, edited by Thomas E. Emerson, Brad H. Koldehoff, and Tamira K. Brennan, pp. 387-443. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Studies in Archaeology 12. <https://www.academia.edu/39897789/>.

Includes a discussion of the recovered marine-shell beads and their production techniques.

**Bonneau, Adelphine**

2019 Les perles des pirates : objets quotidiens, monnaie d'échange ou souvenirs d'une ancienne vie? In *Archéologie de la Piraterie des XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. Etude de la vie quotidienne des flibustiers de la mer des Caraïbes à l'océan Indien*, edited by Jean Soulat. Éditions Mergoil, Dremil-Lafage, France. [in press]

Investigates the beads recovered from four pirate shipwrecks: the *Queen Anne's Revenge* (North Carolina), the *Whydah Gally* (Massachusetts), the *Speaker* (Mauritius), and the *Fiery Dragon* (Madagascar).

**Bonneau, Adelphine, Réginald Auger, and Jean-François Moreau**

2013 Rapport d'analyses sur les perles blanches de ClFi-10. In *Revue des Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Vol. 1*, edited by Anne-Marie Faucher and Stéphane Noël, pp. 1-40.

Analysis of ten white glass beads from an Amerindian site in Quebec dating to the period ca. 1600-1830 using microscopy, Raman spectroscopy, LA-ICP-MS, and neutron activation have proved to be complementary and brought new perspectives for understanding the manufacture of glass beads and their dissemination on the North American continent.

**Bonneau, Adelphine, Jean-François Moreau, and Ron G.V. Hancock**

2012 Les perles en verre de couleur du poste de traite de Chicoutimi: contribution à la datation des occupations des "premiers contacts." Association des archéologues du Québec, *Archéologiques* 25:84-105.

Neutron activation studies of monochrome and bichrome royal blue, turquoise, black, and red beads from the trading post at Chicoutimi, Quebec, were conducted to determine if they are of the same time period (early 17th century) as the white beads excavated at the site.

**Boudreaux, Edmond A.**

2005 The Archaeology of Town Creek: Chronology, Community Patterns, and Leadership at a Mississippian Town. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

References to shell and glass beads are scattered throughout the report.

**Boyce, Hettie L.**

1985 The Novak Site: A Late Woodland Upland Monongahela Village. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 55(1-2):21-49; <https://www.academia.edu/100499914/>.

Personal ornaments include beads made of shell and bone, and pendants fashioned from animal and human teeth, as well as cannel coal.

1987 Cultural Manifestations at the Friendsville Site in Garrett County, Maryland.

*Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 52(2):1-77; <https://www.academia.edu/98869887/>.

A Late Woodland village of the early Monongahela culture yielded tubular and cylindrical bone beads, drilled animal canines and phalanges, and *Marginella*-shell beads. Also discusses similar ornaments from two related sites: Folly Run and Sang Run.

**Bradley, Charles and Karlis Karklins**

2012 A Wampum-Inlaid Musket from the 1690 Phips' Shipwreck. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:91-97; <https://www.academia.edu/38130822/>.

The wreck of a ship that sank in the St. Lawrence in 1690 produced a wide array of weaponry including a musket whose stock was decorated with crosses created by inserting wampum into holes drilled into the wood. Likely the property of a Praying Indian, this unique weapon is described in detail and comparisons are made to other contemporary Native American objects decorated in a similar manner.

**Bradley, James W.**

1991 Review of *Glass Trade Beads in the Northeast, and Including Aboriginal Bead Industries*, by Gary L. Fogelman (1991). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:87-89; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol3/iss1/10/>.

2007 *Before Albany: An Archaeology of Native-Dutch Relations in the Capital Region, 1600-1664*. New York State Museum Bulletin 509.

Explores the interaction between Native Americans and the Dutch settlers living in the Beverwijck settlement, now present-day Albany. Several pages deal with glass bead horizons on Mahican and eastern Five Nations sites (1600-1655) and eastern Five Nations sites (1655-1750).

2011 Re-Visiting Wampum and Other Seventeenth-Century Shell Games. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 39:25-51.

A review of the documentary sources and archaeological evidence from Algonquian and Iroquoian sites in northeastern North America provides some new and surprising answers about wampum.

2012 Glass Beads. In *Saint Croix Island, Maine: History, Archaeology, Interpretation*, edited by Steven R. Pendery, pp. 157-169. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology 14. Describes a collection of early 17th-century glass beads ostensibly originating in Holland.



2014 Glass Beads from Champlain's *Habitation* on Saint Croix Island, Maine, 1604-1613. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 26:47-63;  
<https://www.academia.edu/39095854/>.

The glass beads from St. Croix Island are an important archaeological marker for reconstructing French influence during the first decades of the 17th century. It is postulated that most, if not all, of the beads were produced in Holland.

2020 *Onondaga and Empire: An Iroquoian People in an Imperial Era*. New York State Museum Bulletin 514.

[http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/common/nysm/files/onondaga\\_and\\_empire\\_a.pdf](http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/common/nysm/files/onondaga_and_empire_a.pdf).

Investigates how the Onondaga responded to the challenges of interacting with Europeans during the last half of the 17th century, and how Onondaga material culture changed as it integrated European objects such as glass beads.

2020 Review of *Oneida Glass Trade Bead Chronology*, by Douglas Clark (2019). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:105-106.

### **Bradley, Ronna J.E.**

1996 The Role of Casas Grandes in Prehistoric Shell Exchange Networks within the Southwest. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

Documents numerous *Olivella* shell beads from settlements throughout the region.

### **Brady, Philip**

2001 Wampumpeag: Its Role as Currency in Massachusetts. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 62(1):29-30.

Describes the different kinds of wampum beads and their values in English money based on 17th-century historical documents.

### **Brady, Tami**

2002 Crinoid Beads from a Hearth at EgPn-375. *Alberta Archaeological Review* 36:2-7.

Discusses two fossil crinoid stem segments used as beads at a site in Calgary, Alberta, occupied ca. 2000 BP.

### **Brain, Jeffery P.**

1988 *Tunica Archaeology*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 78. Harvard University, Cambridge.

Beads from various Tunica sites in Mississippi and Louisiana are discussed in the text and Appendix E.

2007 *Fort St. George: Archaeological Investigation of the 1607-1608 Popham Colony on the Kennebec River in Maine*. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology 12.

Describes a collection of mostly monochrome glass beads.

**Braje, Todd J., Julia G. Costello, Jon M. Erlandson, Michael A. Glassow, John R. Johnson, Don P. Morris, Jennifer E. Perry, and Torben C. Rick**

2010 *Channel Islands National Park Archaeological Overview and Assessment*. Department of the Interior, Channel Islands National Park, Ventura, CA.

Discusses the prehistoric archaeological resources of the various Channel Islands off southern California, including a lot of information about the shell beads recovered from various sites on the islands.

**Braje, Todd J. and Jon M. Erlandson**

2008 Shell and Bone Artifacts from Two Middle Holocene Red Abalone Middens on San Miguel Island. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 40(1):53-65.

Among the recovered ornaments were two unusual giant rock scallop beads dated to approximately 6100 cal BP that extend the range and antiquity of such artifacts in coastal California.

**Brandoff-Kerr, Joan E. and Dan Reeves**

2014 Shell Bead Production at Interior Chumash Villages. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 28:43-49.

A small-scale excavation conducted at the interior village of Najalayegua in central California resulted in the recovery of over 500 shell beads, primarily *Olivella* shell beads, along with some whole *Olivella* shells and shell detritus, suggesting beadmaking at this interior village.

**Branstetter, Laura**

1995 The Montague Tallant Collection of Historic Metal Artifacts. *Florida Anthropologist* 48(4):291-299.

Describes and illustrates a variety of gold and silver beads and pendants, many in effigy form, recovered from several sites in southern Florida. Most are believed to have been salvaged from wrecked Spanish treasure ships coming from Mexico or South America.

**Brasher, Nugent**

2009 The Red House Camp and the Captain General: The 2009 Report on the Coronado Expedition Campsite of Chichilticale. *New Mexico Historical Review* 84(1); <https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nmhr/vol84/iss1/3>.

A cubic jet bead measuring 4 mm x 4 mm was among the 16th-century artifacts recovered from the probable site of Chichilticale.

**Brauner, David R.**

1995 Archaeological Assessment of the 1844 to 1860 Carpenter Shop Site at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Clark County, Washington. Department of Anthropology, Oregon

State University, Corvallis, Oregon. Report prepared for the National Park Service Pacific Northwest Region.

The drawn, wound, and molded glass beads are briefly described in Tables 1 and 3.

**Breen, Eleanor, Esther C. White, and Jeanne Higbee**

2012 Processing Fine Screen Samples from Archaeological Sites: A Case Study from the South Grove Midden at Mount Vernon Plantation. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 28:117-126.

This study tests and recommends ways in which time and cost may be reduced when using flotation and water screening to recover beads and other small objects at archaeological sites.

**Breschini, Gary S. and Trudy Haversat (eds.)**

1988 *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23.

Contains six reports that deal with beads. These are listed individually in this bibliography. See Hughes (1989) for a review.

**Brock, James**

1986 Beads from the Doan Site (CA-LAN-669). *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 22(4):1-17.

Shell beads, California.

**Brosowske, Scott D.**

2005 The Evolution of Exchange in Small-Scale Societies of the Southern High Plains. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Discusses non-local trade items uncovered at Middle-Ceramic-age Antelope Creek and Odessa phase settlements in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. They items include shell beads and tinklers, and turquoise beads and pendants.

**Brown, James A.**

1996 *The Spiro Ceremonial Center: The Archaeology of Arkansas Valley Caddoan Culture in Eastern Oklahoma*. 2 vols. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

Volume 2 contains information concerning the recovered shell beads.

**Brown, Kaitlin M.**

2021 Becoming 'Amuwu: Socioeconomic Transformation and Persistence of the Chumash Community at Mission La Purísima Concepción, AD 1813-1848. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355179752>.

Two appendices deal with the shell and glass beads recovered from this mission site in southern California.

**Brown, Kaitlin M., Brian J. Barbier, Griffin Fox, Itzamara Ixta, Gina Mosqueda-Lucas, Brianna Rotella, and Lindsey Willoughby**

2021 Subsistence and Economic Activities of the Chumash Community ('Amuwu) at Mission La Purísima Concepción. *Boletín: Journal of the California Missions Foundation* 37(1):100-115; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357392939>.

Archaeological investigation of a rancheria that existed between 1813 and 1848 uncovered a variety of shell and glass beads.

**Brown, Kenneth L.**

2001 Interwoven Traditions: Archaeology of the Conjuror's Cabins and African American Cemetery at the Jordan and Frogmore Plantations. In *Places of Cultural Memory: African Reflections on the American Landscape, Conference Proceedings*, pp 99-114. National Park Service, Atlanta.

Blue glass beads were found in association with a conjurer's kit found in a slave cabin at the Levi Jordan Plantation, Brazoria County, Texas (p. 102).

**Brownlee, Kevin and E. Leigh Syms**

1999 *Kayasochi Kikawenow: Our Mother from Long Ago*. The Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg.

The 17th-century burial of a Cree woman at Nagami Bay, Southern Indian Lake, Manitoba, was accompanied by beads of glass and catlinite, as well as over a thousand pin-cherry-seed beads.

**Bruchac, Margaret M.**

2022 Of Animacy and Afterlives: Material Memories in Indigenous Collections. In *Invisible Labour in Modern Science*, edited by Jenny Bangham, Xan Chacko, and Judith Kaplan, pp. 71-80. Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, MD. <https://www.academia.edu/124868093/>.

The author reflects upon methods for identifying and interrogating material evidence that records the intentions of "invisible labourers" who might still speak to us through the traces that remain using wampum belts as a case study.

**Buckley, David, Angela Cook, Allen Estes, Paul Farnsworth, and Nazih Fino**

2008 Geoarchaeological Testing Report for the University of California, Berkeley Student Athlete High Performance Center, Alameda County, California. William Self Associates, Inc., Orinda, CA. Report prepared for University of California, Berkeley.

The "Prehistory" section discusses the various cultural periods of the region and the beads that define them.

**Bundy, Barbara E.**

1998 Glass Trade Beads from Reese Bay, Unalaska Island. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

A descriptive study of the 2,266 glass beads excavated in the 1980s from an Aleut longhouse in Alaska dating from the mid-18th century. The beads are probably from Russian contact, but could have also come from English or American traders.

**Bundy, Barbara E., Allen P. McCartney, and Douglas W. Veltre**

2003 Glass Trade Beads from Reese Bay, Unalaska Island: Spatial and Temporal Patterns. *Arctic Anthropology* 40(1):29-47.

Provides a description of the several thousand glass beads, a discussion of their use by Russian explorers and Alaska Natives, and an analysis of the horizontal and vertical distribution of the beads within the longhouse. Comparison to other Alaskan sites reveals that the composition of the Reese Bay trade bead assemblage is consistent with occupation during the early Russian period.

**Burchell, Meghan**

2006 Gender, Grave Goods and Status in British Columbia Burials. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology / Journal canadien d'archéologie* 30:251-271.

Stone beads.

**Burgess, Laurie E. and Laure Dussubieux**

2007 Chemical Composition of Late 18th- and 19th-Century Glass Beads from Western North America: Clues to Sourcing Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:58-73; <https://www.academia.edu/39080229/>.

The Sullivans Island (Washington) glass bead collection contains over 56,000 beads which date from the late 18th to late 19th centuries. Many of the beads conform to varieties that have been attributed to Bohemia, Venice, and China, three of the main bead-producing centers for this time period. Over 100 beads were subjected to LA-ICP-MS analysis to see if the chemical composition of the glass would be correlated with a place of origin. The results revealed several distinct compositional groups, some of which could be linked to geographical areas.

**Burgess, Laurie E. and Christopher Sperling**

2012 Glass Beads from Gloucester Point, Virginia. *The Bead Forum* 60:1-7; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

Beads were recovered from Civil War contexts, an undated burial, and a cellar attributed to the 1660-1730 period.

**Burkett, Kenneth**

1999 Prehistoric Occupations at Fishbasket. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 69(1):1-100.

Two neighboring Late Woodland sites in western Pennsylvania yielded a variety of personal ornaments including a distinctive biconical bead fashioned from serpentine. Other items include a round stone bead, a bead of fired clay, a bird-bone bead, as well as a perforated canine pendant and several broken stone pendants. A blue-green glass bead was found in a historic cabin.

**Burns, Gregory Robert**

2019 Evolution of Shell Bead Money in Central California: An Isotopic Approach. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

Proposes that the evolution of money in California was an adaptation to autonomous small groups living in circumscribed territories, high population densities, and environmental variability that presented conflicting cultural and environmental conditions that prevented essential material exchange between groups through mechanisms entailing reciprocity or debt. Isotopic evidence suggests most *Olivella* beads used in central California during the Middle/Late Transition (930-685 BP) were manufactured at small, dispersed production centers from local shell sources.

**Burris, Lucy Ellen**

2004 Harvester Ant Mounds: Utility for Small Object Detection in Archaeology. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

For archaeologists in the western United States, a survey of harvester ant mounds during site surveys has the potential to be an effective way to look for small items such as beads using reasonably spaced (15-m) transects.

**Butler, Scott, Patricia Stallings, Meagan Brady, and Jeff Sherard**

2013 Archaeological Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BU2301) Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Final Report. Report prepared for Talbert, Bright & Ellington, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina, and Beaufort County Hilton Head Island Airport, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Investigation of a portion of Mitchelville, a village established in 1862 as a freedmen's town, yielded a small collection of drawn and wound glass beads.

**Calhoun, Emily**

2011 The Prehistoric Utilization of Mollusc Shell in the Arkansas and South Platte River Basins of Eastern Colorado. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

The overarching conclusion of this study is that mollusc artifacts are used as items of personal adornment and are predominantly recovered from archaeological sites dating to the late prehistoric period in eastern Colorado. Tables itemize the various artifacts which include *Olivella* and *Dentalium* beads and shell pendants.

**Cannon, Amanda C.**

2006 Giving Voice to Juana María's People: The Organization of Shell and Exotic Stone Artifact Production and Trade at a Late Holocene Village on San Nicolas Island, California. M.A. thesis. Environment and Community Interdisciplinary Program, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA.

CA-SN-25, a village occupied intensely between approximately 1300 and 1800, yielded various shell and stone beads.

- 2016 Shell Beads and Other Worked-Shell Artifacts. In *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California. Volume 3: Material Culture and Subsistence Practices*, edited by Seetha N. Reddy and John G. Douglass, pp. 153-250. Statistical Research, Inc., Technical Series 94.  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360474208>.

Discusses the beads recovered from various sites in the study area including comments about their use.

**Carl, Dian**

- 1991 A Glass Bead Analysis of Two Manitoba Archaeological Sites: Cameron House and Big Sand Lake. *Manitoba Archaeological Journal* 1(1):1-24.

**Carnes-McNaughton, Linda**

- 2003 European Trade Artifacts. In *Excavating Occaneechi Town: Archaeology of an Eighteenth-Century Indian Village in North Carolina*, edited by R. P. Stephen Davis Jr., Patrick Livingood, H. Trawick Ward, and Vincas P. Steponaitis, edited by pp. 120-134. University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Chapel Hill.

The "Personal Group: Ornaments" section describes the beads recovered from the Fredrick site (1670-1740). They are mostly glass but three ivory beads and several shell beads are also present. This material was initially reported on a CD-ROM in 1998.

**Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. and Susan G. Myers**

- 2007 *Beads Recovered from Shipwreck 31CR314, Queen Anne's Revenge Site*. Underwater Archaeology Branch, Office of State Archaeology, Department of Cultural Resources, State of North Carolina, Research Report and Bulletin Series QAR-B-07-02.

The wreck of Blackbeard's flagship, which he ran aground in Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, in 1718, produced a small but varied group of glass beads.

**Carnevale, Andrea**

- 2012 Metal Artifact Analysis. In *The Archaeology of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334). A Report on the Stage 3-4 Salvage Excavation of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334), Part of Lot 33, Concession 9, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario*, edited by Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, pp. 239-254. <https://asiheritage.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Mantle-Final-Report.pdf>.

An ancestral Wendat village (AD 1500-1530) in southern Ontario yielded several beads fashioned from small rolled sheets of native and European copper.

**Carr, Robert S.**

- 1989 Archaeological Excavations at the Stranahan House (8Bd259, Fort Lauderdale, Florida). *Florida Anthropologist* 42(1):7-33.

The recovered artifacts include various faceted beads of drawn and mold-pressed manufacture as well as plain wound beads, all associated with Seminole activities at the Stranahan store from 1895 to 1906.

2012 *Digging Miami*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Presents a discussion of the more significant stone and glass bead finds at Tequesta and Seminole sites in southern Florida, 17th through 19th centuries.

**Cartier, Robert R.**

1988 The Eastridge Site, CA-SCL-327. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 1:355-366.

A midden dated to ca. 2400-890 BP in San Jose, California, produced various shell beads and *Haliotis* pendants.

2002 The Sunnyvale Red Burial, CA-SCL-B32. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 15:49-52; [Proceedings.15Cartier1.pdf](#).

An ocher-stained burial dated to 5590 cal BP uncovered in Sunnyvale, California, was accompanied by *Olivella* type A1 and A2 spire-ground beads and *Haliotis* 1A/S6, small double-perforated beads.

**Cassell, Mark S.**

2005 The Landscape of Iñupiat Eskimo Industrial Labor. *Historical Archaeology* 39(3):132-151; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292411870>.

Glass beads were the most common objects and offer an inkling of the potentially desirable resources held by commercial whalers, the degree to which affiliation with commercial whalers lent access to this resource, and the manner in which Eskimos allied themselves to commercial whalers to gain such access.

**Castillo, Victoria Elena**

2012 *Fort Selkirk: Early Contact Period Interaction between the Northern Tutchone and the Hudson's Bay Company in Yukon*. Government of Yukon, Archaeology Programme, Occasional Papers in Archaeology 17.

The drawn and wound glass beads recovered from the trading post which operated from 1848 to 1852 are well described.

**Castro, Mariana L.F.**

2015 The Symbolic Value of Artifacts: The Case of Marine Shell Beads from Wolf Village, Utah. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. <https://www.academia.edu/19505171/>.

Examines the context of deposition and the value of marine shell beads (ca. AD 1100) from a Fremont Native American site in Utah County.



**Castro, Mariana L.F. and Jerina E.M. Dement**

2013 Shell Artifacts from Wolf Village: A Fremont Site in Utah County, Utah. *Utah Archaeology* 26(1):45-64; [https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/utah\\_archaeology\\_2013](https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/utah_archaeology_2013).

Describes the recovered shell beads and concludes that, contrary to the belief that Fremont *Olivella* shell beads were primarily made from California Gulf varieties, most were probably made from shells endemic to the California coast.

**Ceci, Lynn**

1985 Salvage Archaeology at the 1711 Henry Lloyd House, Lloyd Neck, Suffolk County. In *Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory VII: The Historical Archaeology of Long Island, Part 1 - The Sites*, edited by Gaynell Stone and Donna Ottusch-Kianka, pp. 307-333.

Several beads are associated with the tenant farmer occupation of the house (1782-1900). New York.

1989 Tracing Wampum's Origins: Shell Bead Evidence from Archaeological Sites in Western and Coastal New York. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 63-80. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

The origins of the important Native American shell bead called wampum are unclear. This paper summarizes archaeological data for shell beads from sites in the two culture areas considered possible wampum homelands, the Iroquois and Algonquian areas of New York state.

1990 Native Wampum as a Peripheral Resource in the Seventeenth-Century Word-System. In *The Pequots in Southern New England, The Fall and Rise of an American Indian Nation*, edited by L.M. Hauptman and J.D. Wherry, pp. 48-63. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

**Chapdelaine, Claude**

2016 Chapter 6. Saint Lawrence Iroquoians as Middlemen or Observers: Review of Evidence in the Middle and Upper Saint Lawrence Valley. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks Among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 149-170. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

Concentrates on new archaeological data to shed light on the interaction of Saint Lawrence Iroquoians and the French during the 16th century. Includes a discussion of the glass trade beads recovered from aboriginal village sites.

**Chartkoff, Joseph L. and Kerry Kona Chartkoff**

1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

Discusses beads of shell, bone, and stone.

**Christy, Juliet**

2000 The ARCO Bead Assemblage: A Glimpse at Exchange in Relation to Environmental Variability. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 13:177-181; <https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/proceedings/Proceedings.13Christy.pdf>.

Describes and discusses the beads salvaged from a Late Period (AD 1300-1782) Gabrielino burial site in Carson, California. *Olivella* beads predominate but bone vertebrae beads and 13 glass specimens were also encountered, among others.

**Claassen, Cheryl**

1995 History of Shell Bead Types in the Southeastern US. Paper presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277557375>.

Reviews what was known at the time about the temporal specificity of Archaic shell bead types in the Southeast and the Ohio Valley. Lacks images.

1996 Research Problems with Shells from Green River Shell Matrix Sites. In *Of Caves and Shell Mounds*, edited by Kenneth C. Carstens and Patty Jo Watson, pp. 132-139. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. <https://www.academia.edu/349957/>.

Focuses on beads fashioned from marine gastropods recovered from Green River Archaic sites in Kentucky.

2008 Shell Symbolism in Pre-Columbian North America. In *Early Human Impact on Megamolluscs*, edited by Andrzej Antczak and Roberto Cipriani, pp. 37-43. BAR International Series 1865. <https://www.academia.edu/649582/>.

Addresses the fundamental questions: why did people of North America want and value shells, and why did people of the interior use freshwater and marine shells differently? Mesoamerican and U.S. native beliefs provide some clues to the first question.

2011 Shell Symbolism in Pre-Columbian North America. In *Archaeomalacology Revisited: Non-Dietary Use of Molluscs in Archaeological Settings*, edited by Canan Çakırlar, pp. 30-36. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

The same content as the previous entry.

2019 The Beads of Indian Knoll. *Southeastern Archaeology* 38(2):95-112; <https://doi.org/10.1080/0734578X.2018.1471655>.

*Busycon* discs, barrels, rings, and columellas, *Leptoxis* and *Prunum* shell beads, and stone and coal beads from the Webb and Moore excavations at Indian Knoll, Kentucky, are investigated to determine how they were deployed to convey social information during the Archaic period.

2019 Shells Below, Stars Above: Four Perspectives on Shell Beads. *Southeastern Archaeology* 38(2):89-94; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328257065>.

Presents an introduction to shell beads in eastern North America as a preface to four articles by Claassen, John M. Connaway, Charles E. Pearson, and Rebecca J. Webster and Julia A. King (q.v.).

**Claassen, Cheryl and Samuella Sigmann**

1993 Sourcing *Busycon* Artifacts of the Eastern United States. *American Antiquity* 58(2):333-347; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271816150>.

Atomic-absorption spectroscopy has been successfully used to determine the probable source of the *Busycon* (marine whelk) shell used to produce various artifacts found at inland archaeological sites. Unfortunately, the required sample size (5 g) precludes the analysis of most *Busycon*-shell beads.

**Clair, Muriel**

2005 Fonctions et usages du wampum dans les chapelles sous tutelle jésuite en Nouvelle-France. *Recherches amérindiennes au Québec* 35(2):87-90.

On the functions and uses of wampum in chapels under Jesuit tutelage in New France.

**Clark, Caven P.**

1993 *Mott Sauna Beach Excavation and Site Survey at Isle Royale National Park*. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 27.

The Lane Cove Campground site (Michigan) produced several glass beads including a cylindrical black specimen with an applied yellow applique; late 18th-early 19th centuries. Prehistoric copper waste and a rolled copper bead were found at the nearby Threemile Campground.

**Clark, Donald W.**

1995 *Fort Reliance, Yukon: An Archaeological Assessment*. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Mercury Series, Paper 150.

Provides an in-depth discussion of a collection of glass and shell beads recovered from the 19th-century site of an Alaska Commercial Company trading post and traditional Han Indian center in the west-central Yukon.

1997 Appendix: Research at Three Saints Harbor in 1962. In *Archaeology and the Capitalist World System: A Study from Russian America*, by Aron L. Crowell, pp. 237-256. Springer, New York.

Describes the drawn and wound glass beads recovered from the Russian settlement at Three Saints Harbor on Kodiak Island, Alaska, during the initial excavations in 1962. See Crowell (1997) for additional material.

**Clark, Douglas**

2019 Oneida Glass Trade Bead Chronology. *Chenango Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association Bulletin* 37(2); <https://www.academia.edu/85848933/>.

Provides inventories of the beads recovered from Oneida sites in eastern New York dating from 1550-1770 based on the Kidd and Kidd taxonomic system. Includes data on color frequency through time and also discusses possible sources of the beads. *See* Bradley (2020) for a review.

**Clark, M.R.**

1998 Evaluative Archaeological Investigations at the San Bruno Mountain Mound Site, CA-SMA-40, South San Francisco, California. Holman and Associates, San Francisco. Report prepared for Terrabay Development. Report on file with the Northwest Archaeological Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.  
Shell beads.

**Clark, Nancy M.**

2005 Iroquois and Dutch: An Exploration of the Cultural Dynamics and Rise of the Iroquois Resulting from the Fur Trade. M.A. thesis. Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs.  
[https://creativematter.skidmore.edu/mals\\_stu\\_schol/37](https://creativematter.skidmore.edu/mals_stu_schol/37).  
Includes a summation of glass trade beads among the Mohawk during the fur trade era.

**Clermont, Norman, Claude Chapdelaine, and Jacques Guimont**

1992 *L'occupation historique et préhistorique de Place-Royale*. Direction des communications du ministère des Affaires culturelles, Collection Patrimoines, Quebec.  
Describes French-period glass beads from Place-Royale in Quebec City.

**Coe, Joffre Lanning**

1995 *Town Creek Indian Mound: A Native American Legacy*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.  
Discusses the beads of shell, clay, antler, and glass recovered from excavations at a South Appalachian Mississippian culture site in North Carolina.

**Conn, Richard G.**

1998-1999 Progress and Problems in Recent Trade Bead Research. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:63-66; <https://www.academia.edu/24326749/>.  
This is the transcript of a paper presented at the conference of the Canadian Archaeological Association in 1968. It shows the ground that had been covered up to that date, and indicates the gaps that remain to be filled.

**Connaway, John M.**

1987 The Irby Beads. *Mississippi Archaeology* 22(1):32-45.  
Describes a collection of stone beads of various shapes, including some unusual effigy forms, and associated artifacts from the northern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. They are believed to be of Middle Archaic origin.

2019 Shell Beads from Mississippian Sites in the Northern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi.  
*Southeastern Archaeology* 38(2):113-126;  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0734578X.2018.1440464>

Uses data from 33 major sites as examples to illustrate an unexpected paucity of shell beads and other shell ornaments at some of the most heavily populated Mississippian sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

**Cook, John P.**

1989 Historic Archaeology and Ethnohistory at Healy Lake, Alaska. *Arctic* 42(2):109-118.  
An abandoned Tanana Athapaskan village in east-central Alaska produced a number of monochrome drawn and wound beads. These likely date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**Cook, Stephen R.**

2005 Dating the Chickasaw Beads. The Chickasaw Nation,  
<http://www.thechickasawvillages.com/index2.html>, accessed 1 December 2015.  
On glass trade beads collected from Chickasaw villages (1665-1790) in the greater Tupelo, Mississippi, area.

**Cooper, H. Kory, Kenneth M. Ames, and Loren G. Davis**

2015 Metal and Prestige in the Greater Lower Columbia River Region, Northwestern North America. *Journal of Northwest Anthropology* 49(2):143-166.  
Portable X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis of metal objects (including tubular copper beads) recovered from the late prehistoric-early historic Chinookan sites of Meier (Oregon) and Cathlapotle (Washington) corroborates the dating of material from both sites as no later than the early historic period.

**Cooper, Martin S.**

2005 Etched in Stone: Ground Stone as a Symbolic Medium. *Ontario Archaeology* 79/80:63-72.

Reviews the occurrence of stone pendants and other objects exhibiting visual renderings in the Great Lakes region and attempts to identify stylistic patterns and their associated symbolic meaning.

2010 Hidden Spring Groundstone/Copper/Bone Artifacts. In *The Archaeology of the Hidden Spring Site (AlGu-368)*, edited by Lisa Merritt, pp. 58-65. Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto. Report prepared for Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.  
Located in Thornhill, Ontario, a late-15th-century ancestral Huron/Wendat special purpose or cabin site yielded a number of steatite, copper, and bone beads.

2012 Ground Stone Artifact Analysis. In *The Archaeology of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334). A Report on the Stage 3-4 Salvage Excavation of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334), Part of Lot 33, Concession 9, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Regional Municipality of York*,

*Ontario*, edited by Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, pp. 226-238.

<https://asiheritage.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Mantle-Final-Report.pdf>.

An ancestral Wendat village (AD 1500-1530) in southern Ontario yielded a collection of beads, bead preforms, and pendants fashioned from shale, steatite, sandstone, and limestone.

2016 “In Order to Bring Them to Trade”: Neutral Exchange during the Sixteenth Century. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 257-267. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

Discusses Neutral Iroquoian exchange systems in what is now southwestern Ontario during the pre-contact and protohistoric periods. Beads, including frit-cored examples, are included in the discussion.

**Costa, August G.**

2016 New Human Remains and a Glass Trade Bead from Caplen Mound (41GV1). *Houston Archeological Society Journal* 136:49-55.

Reports on an “early blue” glass bead derived from one of the earliest and thoroughly looted aboriginal cemeteries in Texas.

**Costa, August G. and Timothy K. Perttula**

2018 Clay Bead Artifacts in Texas. *Houston Archeological Society Journal* 139:57-62.

Reviews the evidence for clay beads in Texas. Most are from Mossy Grove (ca. AD 1030-1200) and Late Caddo period (ca. AD 1400-1680) contexts.

**Costello, Julia G.**

1989 *Santa Inés Mission Excavations, 1986-1988*. California Historical Archaeology 1.

Shell and glass beads attributed to the 1804-1870 period are described.

**Coupland, Gary, David Bilton, Terence Clark, Jerome S. Cybulski, Gay Frederick, Alyson Holland, Bryn Letham, and Gretchen Williams**

2016 A Wealth of Beads: Evidence for Material Wealth-Based Inequality in the Salish Sea Region, 4000-3500 CAL B.P. *American Antiquity* 81(2):294-315;  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/24712750>.

Argues that shell and stone disc beads constituted an important form of material wealth ca. 4000-3500 BP, based on the amount of labor that would have been required to produce them and the capacity for beads to accrue in value after their production.

**Cowin, Verna L.**

2000 Shell Ornaments from Cayuga County, New York. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 28:1-14; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40914435>.

Original cards attached to certain shell beads and ornaments in the Beck Collection at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, indicate that they originally

came from or were “dug from” an Indian Reservation in Cayuga County, New York, ca. 1901 to 1907. The items are described and compared to similar objects reported in the literature.

2003 Two Historic Indian Cemeteries in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology* 18:5-23.

Briefly describes the glass and brass beads and wampum found associated with the burials which are attributed to the 18th century.

**Cranmer, Leon E.**

1990 *Cushnoc: The History and Archaeology of Plymouth Colony Traders on the Kennebec*. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology 7.

Excavations at Cushnoc, a 17th-century trading post operated by English colonists in Augusta, Maine, yielded a small group of monochrome drawn beads, a round wound one, and two gilded, so-called Seven Oaks Gilded Molded, specimens.

**Crawford, Jessica F.**

2003 Archaic Effigy Beads: A New Look at Some Old Beads. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Mississippi, Oxford.

A study of zoomorphic stone effigy beads from the south-central United States. Formerly thought to date after 2000 BC, this study reveals that they were probably manufactured during the Archaic period, 5000-2000 BC.

2015 Sam Brookes and Prehistoric Effigy Beads of the Southeast. In *Exploring Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Patricia Galloway and Evan Peacock. University Press of Mississippi, Jackson.

Presents a good overview of a group of zoomorphic stone effigy beads (Poverty Point Locust Beads) which have been found in Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

**Creese, John L.**

2016 Making Pipes and Social Persons at the Keffer Site: A Life History Approach. In *Perspectives on the Archaeology of Pipes, Tobacco and other Smoke Plants in the Ancient Americas*, edited by E.A. Bollwerk, S. Tushingham, pp. 27-49. Springer International Publishing, Cham, Switzerland. <https://www.academia.edu/21063276/>.

Discusses the chemical composition of pipes and pipe-stem beads recovered at a 15th-century Iroquoian site in south-central Ontario and its implications.

**Creighton, Janet**

1997 Following the Trail of Glass. *American Archaeology* 1(4):8-12.

Description and illustration of beads from Fort Nisqually, a 19th-century Hudson's Bay Company fur trade post in Washington. Lots of close-up color illustrations.

**Croes, Dale R.**

2004 *The Hoko River Archaeological Site Complex. The Rockshelter (45CA21), 1,000-100 B.P., Olympic Peninsula, Washington.* Washington State University Press, Pullman.  
Located in northwestern Washington state, the site produced a number of *Olivella* and *Dentalium* beads, as well as shell pendants.

**Cromwell, Robert J.**

2007 Distinctive *A Speo* Beads Found in Station Camp Assemblage. *NCRI Report* 2(2):2.  
Four wound glass bead types recovered at a seasonally occupied Chinook encampment that may be where Lewis and Clark established their camp during the winter of 1805 are identified as being rounded using the *a speo* method. This method, however, only applies to drawn glass beads! The beads in question are most likely furnace wound which also sometimes exhibit protrusions at the ends.

**Cromwell, Robert J., Flynn O. Renard, and Elaine C. Dorset**

2013 Beads. Within the Collection: A Look Inside the Fort Vancouver Museum. *NCRI Curation Series* 5.  
[http://www.nps.gov/fova/historyculture/upload/NPS\\_Bead\\_catalog\\_LoRes.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/fova/historyculture/upload/NPS_Bead_catalog_LoRes.pdf).  
Presents macro photos of the different varieties of glass beads found at Fort Vancouver, Washington (1829-1860).

**Crowell, Aron L.**

1993 Review of *Early Contact Glass Trade Beads in Alaska*, by Polly G. Miller (1994). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:70-71;  
<https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol5/iss1/11/>.

1997 *Archaeology and the Capitalist World System: A Study from Russian America.* Springer, New York.

Describes the glass beads recovered from the Russian settlement at Three Saints Harbor on Kodiak Island, Alaska, which was founded by Grigorii Shelikhov in 1784. Includes the results of x-ray fluorescence analysis of some of the beads.

**Crowell, Aron L., David R. Yesner, Rita Eagle, and Diane K. Hanson**

2008 A Historic Alutiiq Village on the Outer Kenai Coast: Subsistence and Trade in the Early Russian Contact Period. *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* 6(1-2):225-251.  
An Early Contact Village site on the Gulf of Alaska coast yielded a variety of drawn and wound glass beads.

**Crull, Donald Scott**

1997 The Economy and Archaeology of European-Made Glass Beads and Manufactured Goods Used in First Contact Situations in Oregon, California and Washington. Ph.D.



dissertation. Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, England.

Utilizing both historical and archaeological documentation, this tome examines the role played by European-made glass beads and other manufactured goods in first contact between Europeans and Native Americans in the Northwest.

**Curcija, Zachary S.**

2016 An Evaluation of Prehistoric Southwestern Disc Bead Manufacturing. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.

2018 Reevaluating the Prehistoric Southwestern Disc Bead Industry. *Kiva* 84(1)27-45; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322602434>.

The sophisticated disc bead industry that developed in the Southwest between 300 BC and AD 1450 compelled early archaeologists to question the labor costs required to produce the 1,000,000+ disc beads documented in the archaeological record. This paper reevaluates prevalent hypotheses surrounding prehistoric disc-bead technology and develops an updated method of estimating bead drilling labor cost.

**Curren, Caleb**

2017 Glass Beads from the Alleged UWF 16th-Century Spanish Luna Colony Site, Pensacola Bay, Florida. *Archeology Ink: A Research Journal from the Southeast USA*. [archeologyink.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Glass-Beads-Article.pdf](http://archeologyink.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Glass-Beads-Article.pdf), accessed 25 November 2017.

Challenges the identity of site 8Es1 as Tristan de Luna's 1559 colony based on the recovered glass beads.

**Curry, Dennis C.**

1999 *Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland*. Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, and Archeological Society of Maryland, Myersville. <https://www.academia.edu/4237233/>.

A descriptive inventory of 30-some ossuaries dating between 1400-1700 includes brief discussions of the beads found at many of them.

2015 Ossuary Burials in Middle Atlantic Landscapes. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 43:1-22; <https://www.academia.edu/15247428/>.

Beads of shell, copper, and glass have been found in various contexts at ossuaries in the Middle Atlantic region but, by far, they are most commonly associated with skulls.

**Curry, Dennis C. and Maureen Kavanagh**

2004 Excavations at the Rosenstock Village Site (18FR18), Frederick County, Maryland: A Preliminary Report. *Maryland Archeology* 40(1):1-38; <https://www.academia.edu/4237278/>.

Excavations at a Late Woodland village uncovered a few bone, shell, and stone beads, a possible ceramic bead, as well as several perforated shark's teeth that are believed to have served as ornaments.

**Dadiego, Danielle Lynn**

2020 Beads, Bullets, and Brokerage: Exploring Economic Agency in Eighteenth-Century West Florida. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8qm5q59w>.

Explores the effectiveness of Spanish economic institutions in a borderland region based on archival research, traditional artifact analysis, and LA-ICP-MS isotopic analysis of glass beads.

2021 A Chemical Comparison of Black Glass Seed Beads from North America and Europe. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:54-63; <https://www.academia.edu/74271216/>.

Explores the elemental composition of black seed beads from three 18th-century sites in Pensacola, Florida, and compares the assemblage to a small sample of similar glass beads recovered from three sites in the United States as well as four potential glass production locations in Europe.

**Dadiego, Danielle Lynn, Alyssa Gelinas, and Tsim D. Schneider**

2021 Unpacking the Bead: Exploring a Glass Bead Assemblage from Mission Santa Cruz, California, Using LA-ICP-MS. *American Antiquity*, 1-12; doi:10.1017/aaq.2020.110.

Reports on the composition of 100 white glass beads recovered from a mission which operated between 1791 and the 1830s.

**Dahdul, Mariam**

2002 Beads and Ornaments from the Coachella Valley. M.A. thesis. California State University, Fullerton.

2002 Beads and Pendants from the Coachella Valley, Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 38(2-3):47-64.

Describes the shell beads and pendants recovered from 19 cremation features at two sites in southern California and compares the dates derived for them to those of bead found in other regions of the state. The conclusion is that the sequences derived for beads from coastal and central California do not consistently apply to the desert regions to the south.

2011 Origins of *Olivella* Beads in the Coachella Valley, Alta California. *California Archaeology* 3(2):177-198; <https://doi.org/10.1179/cal.2011.3.2.177>.

Presents findings from the analyses of bead collections from several sites in the Coachella Valley which confirm the presence of *Olivella* beads made from both Pacific Coast and Gulf of California species, and provides evidence for possible small-scale production of beads in this area in the form of unmodified shell, shell detritus, and beads in production.

**Dallaire-Fortier, Coralie**

- 2016 Une étude technologique des ornements abénakis de la période de contact et de la période historique amérindienne retrouvés sur le site archéologique d'Odanak. M.A. thesis. Département d'Anthropologie, Université de Montréal, Montréal.  
<https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/xmlui/handle/1866/19265>.

The Abenaki site at Odanak, Quebec, yielded a variety of beads and pendants fashioned from glass, stone (catlinite and slate), shell (wampum), and bone. The *chaîne opératoire* for objects in each group is provided.

**Dalton-Carriger, Jessica N.**

- 2011 The Social Memory of Upper Hampton Farm: An Organizational and Ceramic Study of 40RH41. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.  
The Late Woodland component produced conch-columella beads while beads of glass, copper, and shell are attributed to a 17th-century occupation. XRF analysis of the glass beads is included.

- 2016 New Perspectives on the Seventeenth-Century Protohistoric Period in East Tennessee: Redefining the Period through Glass Trade Bead and Ceramic Analyses. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.  
<https://www.academia.edu/71109509/>.

Examines new fields of evidence and employs new dating methods in order to fully understand the protohistoric period in East Tennessee. Using both pXRF and LA-ICP-MS analyses of the glass trade beads, this study creates a chronological sequence of chemical patterns corresponding to Native American habitation.

**Dalton-Carriger, Jessica N. and Elliot H. Blair**

- 2012 Appendix E: Glass Beads from the Lord Ashley Site. In *St. Giles Kussoe and "The Character of a Loyal States-man:" Historical Archaeology at Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper's Carolina Plantation*, by Andrew Agha. Report prepared for the Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston.

- 2014 Search for the Protohistoric Period in East Tennessee: Answering Chronological Questions via pXRF and LA-ICP-MS Analyses. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeaster Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.  
<https://www.academia.edu/9394078/>.

Analysis of 282 glass trade beads from eastern Tennessee and surrounding states has revealed trends in their chemical composition which can be correlated to date ranges.

- 2022 Glass Trade Bead Analysis at Upper Hampton Farm (40RH41): A Case Study for 17th and 18th Century Non-Cherokee Habitation in East Tennessee Valley. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure

Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 101-118. *Studies in Archaeological Sciences* 8. <https://www.academia.edu/38290561/>  
LA-ICP-MS analysis of a small sample of Ila40 glass beads from the site suggests a significant 17th-century occupation of the site, a finding that does not conform to the standard ideas of abandonment and Cherokee re-occupation and instead hints at a continued 17th-century occupation of the lower East Tennessee Valley.

**Daniels, Stephanie and Dale McElrath**

2017 The Afterlife of Shell-Working Tools: Crafting Early Mississippian Shell and the Creation of Inalienable Wealth. *Illinois Archaeology* 29:75-126;  
<https://www.academia.edu/38290561/>.

Based on two marine-shell-working tool caches found at the Groves Borrow site in Illinois, the authors conclude that what was produced, at least during Early Mississippian times, was not merely shell beads but rather “inalienable wealth” in the form of sacred adornments and attire to be worn on important ritual occasions for a specific population segment, involving multiple elite households or possibly a lineage, of this emerging Cahokian polity.

**Darby, Melissa**

2004 Analysis of the Clayoquot Beads. Lower Columbia Research & Archaeology. Report submitted to the Tonquin Foundation, Victoria, British Columbia.  
<https://www.academia.edu/6178739/>.

Discusses a group of wound sky-blue glass beads found in the Clayoquot Sound region of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

**Davidson, James M.**

2020 Black and White Beads in the African Diaspora. *Historical Archaeology* 54(4):681-737. While blue beads found at plantation slave sites have heretofore been recognized as signifying retentions of African belief, this study proposes a pattern of black and white beads – almost exclusively associated with infants and women – and ties these color choices and demographic patterns to specific West African cultures and the underlying meanings of womanhood, marriage, fertility, birth, and protection.

**Davis, Deborah**

1998 Bone Tool Technology: Measurements of Curation and the Spatial Distribution of Bone and Antler Artifacts from a Pacific Northwest Coast Plankhouse Site. M.A. Thesis. Portland State University.

Interprets bone beads and pendants recovered from the Meier site (ca. 1400-183) in Oregon as curated objects.

**Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr., Jane Eastman, Thomas O. Maher, and Richard P. Gravely, Jr.**

1997 *Archaeological Investigations at the Stockton Site, Henry County, Virginia*. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Research Report 14; [www.rla.unc.edu › Publications › pdf › ResRep14](http://www.rla.unc.edu/Publications/pdf/ResRep14).

Finds at a late prehistoric Indian village site include shell and bone beads and pendants.

1998 *Archaeological Investigations at the Philpott Site, Henry County, Virginia*. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Research Report 19.

This Native American village site produced shell and bone beads attributed to the Dan River phase, as well as a number of contact-period glass and copper beads.

**Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr. and Brett H. Riggs**

2004 An Introduction to the Catawba Project. *North Carolina Archaeology* 53:1-41. Archaeological investigations at Old Town (ca. 1770-1780), the Bowers site (ca. 1800-1820), and New Town (ca. 1781-1818) uncovered various forms of glass beads. While they are not described, they are illustrated in figs. 10, 12, 20, and 27.

**Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr., Brett H. Riggs, and David J. Cranford**

2015 *Archaeology at Ayers Town: An Early Federal Period Community in the Catawba Nation*. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Research Report 37; <https://www.academia.edu/34118856/>.

An 18th-century Catawba site yielded 47 varieties of drawn and wound glass beads as well as one jet specimen.

**Davis, Stanley Drew**

1996 *The Archaeology of the Yakutat Foreland: A Socioecological View* Microform. Ph.D. dissertation. Texas A&M University, College Station.

The excavation of two village sites produced a variety of glass beads as well as examples of indigenous coal beads. The glass beads predate 1840.

**Dawdy, Shannon Lee, Claire Bowman, Zachary Chase, Susan deFrance, D. Ryan Gray, Kristen Gremillion, and Lauren Zych**

2014 *Archaeological Investigations at St. Anthony's Garden (16OR443), New Orleans, Louisiana*. Volume II: 2009 Fieldwork Results, Faunal Report, Artifact Analyses and Final Site Interpretations. Report prepared for Cathedral of St. Louis King of France, The National Science Foundation, and The National Endowment for the Humanities.

Excavations at the back of St. Louis Cathedral in the French Quarter of New Orleans produced a variety of loose beads and rosaries as well as an unusual incised stone bead (see pages G25, G45, and G53).

**Deagan, Kathleen**

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

Chapter 7 presents an illustrated overview of glass and stone beads recovered from archaeological sites in the study area. See Good (1989) for a review.

2009 *Historical Archaeology at the Fountain of Youth Park Site (8SJ31), St. Augustine, Florida 1934-2007*. Final Report on Florida Bureau of Historical Resources Special Category Grant # SC 616, Draft 3. University of Florida, Gainesville.

The 16th-century contexts at the site yielded a variety of Native-made and European beads including those of shell, bone, glass, jet, amber, and silver coins hammered into shape.

2012 *Archaeology at 8SJ34. The Nombre de Dios Mission/La Leche Shrine Site, St. Augustine. Summary Report on the 1934 – 2011 Excavations*. Florida Museum of Natural History, Miscellaneous Reports in Archaeology 62. <https://www.academia.edu/8431818/>.

The site produced a variety of shell, ceramic, and glass beads, most of which date to the 16th century.

### **DeCorse, Christopher R.**

2000 An African Bead in New York City. *Update: Newsletter of the African Burial Ground and Five Points Archaeological Projects* 3(1):6-7.

A note on the presence of a fired powdered-glass bead at the African Burial Ground in New York City. Likely produced in Ghana, the bead is attributed to the 18th century.

2009 Glass Trade Beads in Historical Archaeology at the Middle Village. In *Historical Archaeology at the Middle Village: Station Camp/McGowan Site (45PC106), Station Camp Unit, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Pacific County, Washington*, edited by D.C. Wilson et al., pp. 299-308. Northwest Cultural Resources Institute Report 1.

Reports on the glass and copper beads recovered from the Lower Chinook Indian Middle Village visited by Lewis and Clark in 1805. The material dates to the 1792-1830 period.

### **deGrummond, Elizabeth C.**

1997 Beads from the O'Connell Site (8LE157): A Study of Bead Chronology and the Seventeenth-Century Spanish Missions of Apalachee Province. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

The beads are attributed to the Late Mission Period (1690-1704).

### **Delmas, Vincent**

2016 Beads and Trade Routes: Tracing Sixteenth-Century Beads around the Gulf and into the Saint Lawrence Valley. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 77-115. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

Surveys the beads of glass, faience (frit), and jet uncovered at Basque and aboriginal sites in the study area which encompasses Labrador, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine, and Massachusetts. The beads are compared to those recovered from the 1583 Venetian shipwreck at Gnalić, Croatia, and a 1595-1610 context in Paris, France.

**Demcak, Carol R.**

2007 Red Beads in Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 39(1):1-23.

Red argillite beads appear to be restricted to Orange and San Diego counties, California. A manufacturing center appears to have been located in inland Orange County with trade to the coastal areas. Red beads and pendants may be diagnostic of the Millingstone Horizon (Encinitas Tradition) in this region.

**Denton, David**

1993 Le site d'Askwaapsuanuuts et la chasse à l'oie dans la partie orientale de la Baie James au 18e et au début du 19e siècle. In *Traces du passé, Images du présent. Anthropologie amérindienne du Moyen-nord québécois*, edited by Marc Côté and Gaétan L. Lessard, pp. 61-89. Cégep-Éditeur, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec.

A site on James Bay, Québec, yielded a small assortment of glass seed beads as well as two examples of furnace-wound pentagonal-faceted types attributed to the 18th-early 19th centuries.

**Derry, Emma**

2019 Glass and Lapidary Beads at Jamestown, Virginia: An Updated Assessment. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:39-49;  
<https://www.academia.edu/74313778/>.

Since Heather Lapham's (1998) study, the size and variation of the Jamestown bead collection has expanded to include nearly 4000 glass beads representing over 100 varieties, as well as nearly 100 lapidary beads made of amber, coral, jet, amethyst, carnelian, chalcedony, agate, and quartz.

2023 A New Variety of Frit-Core Bead from Jamestown, Virginia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 35:96-97.

The inventory of frit-core beads continues to grow with the finding of a new variation of Type 9 at Jamestown (1607-ca. 1699) in eastern Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in the Americas. It is decorated with four golden yellow and four raised white stripes.

**Desjardins, Pauline and Geneviève Duguay**

1992 *Pointe-à-Cailière: l'aventure montréalaise*. Vieux Port de Montréal and Éditions du Septentrion, Montreal.

On the French colonial period glass beads excavated in Montreal, Quebec.

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron (ed.)**

- 2013 *Fernvale (40WM51): A Late Archaic Occupation along the South Harpeth River in Williamson County, Tennessee*. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Research Series 19.  
<https://www.academia.edu/3307845/>.

Feature 71 contained a shell gorget associated with a cylindrical shell bead and 51 shell disk beads (pp. 40-42, 108-109). Radiocarbon dates indicate that the beads and gorget were not worn simultaneously but were brought together specifically for placement within the feature.

**DeVore, Steven Leroy**

- 1992 *Beads of the Bison Robe Trade: The Fort Union Trading Post Collection*. Fort Union Monograph Series, Publication 1. Friends of Fort Union Trading Post, Williston, ND. Provides detailed descriptions and color photographs of a wide range of glass, shell, and bone beads from a ca. 1829-1867 context. Unfortunately, some of the beads illustrated in Fig. 7 and most of those in Fig. 8 are not “hollow cane” but wound. The large yellow specimen (Fig. 8, l) is almost certainly mold pressed. *See* Karklins (1995) for a review.

**DeVore, Steven L. and William J. Hunt, Jr.**

- 1994 *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site (32WI17) Material Culture Reports, Part X: Native American Burials and Artifacts*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Describes the glass beads found associated with seven burials, possibly Assiniboine, of the 1867-ca. 1880 period and how they were utilized as ornaments. North Dakota. *See* Perttula (1993) for a review.

**Dias, Christine**

- 1993 Comparative Analysis of Glass Bead Assemblages from Four Spanish California Missions. Senior honors thesis. Department of Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**Dietler, John, Sara Dietler, Aaron Elzinga, Sara Ferland, Heather Gibson, Nicholas F. Hearth, Alex Kirkish, James M. Potter, and Michael Tuma**

- 2015 Chapter 9: Artifacts. In *Abundant Harvests: The Archaeology of Industry and Agriculture at San Gabriel Mission*, edited by John Dietler, Heather Gibson, and James M. Potter, pp. 227-298. SWCA Anthropological Research Paper Number 11.  
[https://www.swca.com/sites/default/files/abundant\\_harvests\\_ace\\_sgt\\_data\\_recovery\\_report.pdf](https://www.swca.com/sites/default/files/abundant_harvests_ace_sgt_data_recovery_report.pdf).

This California mission site produced a variety of shell, stone, glass, and ceramic (Prosser molded) beads dating to the mission period (1769-1834) and the American period (1847-present). *See also* Gibson and Dietler (2015).

**DiGiuseppe, Diane, Elisabeth Mabie, Dave Grant, and Harrison Foo**



- 2021 Analyses of the Shell Beads, Lithics, Faunal Remains, and Shellfish Assemblage Recovered from the *Thámien Rúmmeytak* – Thámien (Guadalupe) River Site CA-SCL-128. In *Burial and Archaeological Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of Thámien Rúmmeytak – Thámien (Guadalupe) River Site CA-SCL-128 Located in Downtown San Jose, Santa Clara County, California*, edited by Diane DiGiuseppe, David Grant, Elisabeth Mabie, Harrison Foo, and Alan Leventhal, pp. 4-1– 4-20. D&D Osteological Services, San Jose, CA. <https://www.academia.edu/83213744/>.  
The site yielded a variety of *Olivella* shell beads and *Haliotis* shell pendants.

**Dillian, Carolyn D.**

- 2011 Colonoware Bead Production and African American Tradition at 38GE560, Georgetown County, South Carolina. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 39:53-65.  
Occupied from the 18th through early 20th centuries, site 38GE560 produced multiple beads, including three round white glass beads and three round clay beads. The makers of these clay beads capitalized on existing knowledge of clay sources and ceramic technologies to mimic popular glass beads.

**DiPaolo Loren, Diana**

- 2011 Fear, Desire, and Material Strategies in Colonial Louisiana. In *The Archaeology of Colonialism: Intimate Encounters and Sexual Effects*, edited by Barbara L. Voss and Eleanor Conlin Casella, pp. 105-121. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.  
Focuses on Natchez dress and adornment, including glass beads. Natchez people incorporated aspects of Native American- and European-made material culture into their dressing practices.

**Dockall, Helen Danzeiser and John Dockall**

- 1994 Incidence of Virgin Nerite as Shell Ornaments at Morhiss (41VT1), an Archaic Mortuary Site. *La Tierra* 21(4):17-21.  
Discusses the production of beads from the shells of *Neritina virginea* and their probable use as garment appliqué. Texas.  
  
1996 The Shell Assemblage from Morhiss, 41VT1, an Archaic Site on the West Gulf Coastal Plain. *Southeastern Archaeology* 15(2):211-229; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40713078>.  
Discusses the 3,000+ shell beads and pendants recovered from a site in Victoria County, Texas.

**Dockall, John E.**

- 2017-2018 A Regional Study of Marine Shell Beads and Pendants from Archaic Period Mortuary Sites on the Texas Gulf Coastal Plain. *La Tierra* 42;  
[www.academia.edu/38544478](http://www.academia.edu/38544478).  
Discusses the various ornament forms and their likely origins.

**Doll, Maurice F.V., Robert S. Kidd, and John P. Day**

1988 *The Buffalo Lake Métis Site: A Late Nineteenth Century Settlement in the Parkland of Central Alberta*. Provincial Museum of Alberta, Human History Occasional Paper 4.  
Recovered artifacts include a variety of drawn, wound, and mold-pressed glass beads, as well as those of brass.

**Donaldson, William S. and Stanley Wortner**

1995 The Hind Site and the Glacial Kame Complex in Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 59:5-95.  
Shell and copper beads and other ornaments were among the grave goods found with Late/Transitional Archaic burials at several Glacial Kame Complex sites. While descriptions are brief, many of the specimens are illustrated.

**Dooley, Austen E.**

2013 Informal and Alternative Economies on the Periphery of New Orleans during the Early-Nineteenth Century: An Archaeological Inquiry of 16OR180. Senior honors thesis.  
Department of Anthropology, University of New Orleans.  
A cache of 765 turquoise-glass seed beads uncovered at a site on the periphery of New Orleans, Louisiana, suggests that there may have been an active trading economy there between 1810 and 1830.

**Downer, Alan**

1986 Other Ice Glider Artifacts. In *Ice Glider, 32OL110: Papers in Northern Plains Prehistory and Ethnohistory*, edited by W. Raymond Wood, pp. 138-145. South Dakota Archaeological Society, Special Publication 10.  
Yanktonai site in North Dakota, ca. 1845, with small drawn glass beads and faceted beads.

**Drass, Richard R.**

2007 A Collection of Beads and Pendants from Western Oklahoma: Denny Carley/Jim Cox Collections. *Oklahoma Archaeology* 55(2):18-28.  
Thorough study of shell and bone beads from archaeological sites in western Oklahoma. The shell beads are made from marine and freshwater species, as well as snail shells.

**Drooker, Penelope B.**

1996 Madisonville Metal and Glass Artifacts: Implications for Western Fort Ancient Chronology and Interaction Networks. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 21(2):145-190.  
The Madisonville village and cemetery in southwestern Ohio produced, among other things, glass beads ranging from turquoise to robin's egg blue in color.

1997 *The View from Madisonville: Protohistoric Western Fort Ancient Interaction Patterns*. University of Michigan, Memoirs of the Museum of Anthropology 31.  
Discusses the recovered beads, with comparative data from other sites.

**Eagle, Rita J.**

2010 Cultural and Archaeological Context of Sugpiaq Bead Use in Southern Alaska. M.A. thesis. University of Alaska Anchorage.

Glass trade bead assemblages from two Sugpiaq village sites (XBS-029 and XBS-014) on the outer Kenai Peninsula coast of south-central Alaska were examined using historical, ethnohistorical, and archaeological methodology to analyze a century of socioeconomic changes among the Sugpiaq from the Russian Early Contact era to the Early American Period, approximately 1790-1890.

**Eastman, Jane M.**

2001 Life Courses and Gender among Late Prehistoric Siouan Communities. In *Archaeological Studies of Gender in the Southeastern United States*, edited by Jane M. Eastman and Christopher B. Rodning, pp. 57-76. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. <https://www.academia.edu/93077916/>.

This study indicates that during the 15th-16th centuries, the ancestors of Siouan-speaking groups living in the area that is now Virginia and North Carolina marked gender identities through mortuary practices. Certain objects were associated with different gender and age groups. Shell and bone beads and pendants, as well as animal-tooth pendants, are included in the discussion.

2002 Mortuary Analysis and Gender: The Response of Siouan Peoples to European Contact. In *The Archaeology of Native North Carolina: Papers in Honor of H. Trawick Ward*, edited by Jane M. Eastman, Christopher B. Rodning, and Edmond A. Boudreaux III, pp. 46-56. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Special Publication 7. <https://www.academia.edu/1813261/>.

The distribution of mortuary items (including beads and pendants of various materials) from ten village sites in North Carolina and Virginia provides evidence for gender roles and relations in Siouan communities during the 15th-17th centuries.

**Eddy, John J.**

2009 Source Characterization of Santa Cruz Island Chlorite Schist and its Role in Stone Bead and Ornament Exchange Networks. In *Proceedings of the 7th California Islands Symposium*, edited by C.C. Damiani and D.K. Garcelon, pp. 67-79. Institute for Wildlife Studies, Arcata, CA. <https://www.academia.edu/75147057/>.

The prehistoric stone bead and ornament industries of southern California are poorly understood relative to the Santa Barbara Channel shell bead industry. Patterns visible in the spatial and temporal distribution of chlorite schist stone disc beads and ornaments suggest well-entrenched, potentially competitive networks of interaction during the Middle to Late Holocene.

2013 The Early Middle Period Stone Bead Interdependence Network. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge. <https://www.academia.edu/5100654/>.

Explores southern California early Middle period gifting and reciprocal exchange networks and the underlying motivations responsible for the creation, maintenance, and possible rejection of

social relationships. LA-ICP-MS was used to identify soapstone source locations used in the production of stone beads (Sierra Pelona).

**Eerkens, Jelmer W., G.S. Herbert, J.S. Rosenthal, and H.J. Spero**

2005 Provenance Analysis of *Olivella biplicata* Shell Beads from the California and Oregon Coast by Stable Isotope Fingerprinting. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 32:1501-1514.

While *Olivella* beads are a common component of archaeological sites in California and were widely traded in prehistory, no method has been developed to trace individual beads to a point of origin. This study examines the potential of stable carbon and oxygen isotopes to source *Olivella* beads from the Pacific coast.

**Eerkens, Jelmer W., Jeffrey S. Rosenthal, Howard J. Spero, Ryoji Shiraki, and Gregory S. Herbert**

2007 Shell Bead Sourcing: A Comparison of Two Techniques on *Olivella biplicata* Shells and Beads from Western North America. In *Archaeological Chemistry: Analytical Techniques and Archaeological Interpretation*, edited Michael D. Glascock, Robert J. Speakman, and Rachel S. Popelka-Filcoff, pp. 167-193. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. <https://www.academia.edu/1038695/>.

Two methods are used to track the geographic source of *Olivella biplicata* beads along the California and Oregon Pacific coast: bulk element composition by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) and stable carbon and oxygen isotopes by isotope ratio-mass spectrometry (IR-MS).

**Eerkens, Jelmer W., J.S. Rosenthal, H.J. Spero, N.E. Stevens, R. Fitzgerald, and L. Brink**

2009 The Source of Early Horizon *Olivella* Beads: Isotopic Evidence from CCO-548. *SCA Proceedings* 23:1-11.

This study turns to geochemical information from conveyed beads in an attempt to track their original source. The sample came from an Early Horizon (ca. 4000 BP) site on Marsh Creek in the California Delta, CA-CCO-548. Results suggest production, not on the Pacific Coast, but in a protected bay or estuary with significant influx of freshwater.

**Eerkens, Jelmer W. and Amy M. Spurling**

2008 Obsidian Acquisition and Exchange Networks: A Diachronic Perspective on Households in the Owens Valley. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 28(2): 111-128; <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/88p259vk>.

Examines patterns in the acquisition of exotic materials, especially obsidian and marine-shell beads, in relationship to other locally-produced artifact categories in east-central California.

**Ehrlich, Martha J.**

1989 Early Akan Gold from the Wreck of the *Whydah*. *African Arts* 22(4):52-57, 87-88.

Discusses and illustrates the gold beads and other ornaments of West African origin that were found on the wreck of the *Whydah*, a pirate ship that sank off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1716.

1991 African Gold from a Pirate Shipwreck. *Minerva* 2(1):24-29.

More on the gold ornaments from the wreck of the *Whydah*.

**Eldridge, Morley, Alyssa Parker, Christine Mueller, and Susan Crockford**

2014 *Archaeological Investigations at Ya asqalu'i/Kaien Siding, Prince Rupert Harbour.*

Millennia Research Limited, Victoria, BC. [millennia-research.com › wp-content › uploads › 2019/07 › Kaien\\_Siding\\_](http://millennia-research.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Kaien_Siding_)

The recovered beads include those of animal teeth, bone, stone, shell, and amber. The material dates to after AD 200.

**Elliott, Daniel T. and Rita Folse Elliott**

1990 *Mount Pleasant. An Eighteenth-Century Yuchi Indian Town, British Trader Outpost, and Military Garrison in Georgia.* LAMAR Institute, Watkinsville, GA.

<https://www.academia.edu/83720932/>.

Fourteen glass bead types were recovered from the site, including a four-layer chevron.

**Elson, Mark D. (ed.)**

2006 *Sunset Crater Archaeology: The History of a Volcanic Landscape - Stone, Shell, Bone, and Mortuary Analyses (AP31).* Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 31.

Describes the stone beads recovered from prehistoric sites near Flagstaff, Arizona.

**Emerson, Thomas E., Kristin M. Hedman, Eve A. Hargrave, Dawn E. Cobb, and Andrew R. Thompson**

2016 Paradigms Lost: Reconfiguring Cahokia's Mound 72 Beaded Burial. *American Antiquity* 81(3):405-425; <https://www.academia.edu/27275447/>.

The Beaded Burial central to F101 within Cahokia's mound 72Sub1 has been fundamental to some cosmological explanations of the founding of this North American pre-Columbian polity. The authors suggest that 72Sub1 is most likely correlated with ritual practices promoting world creation, renewal, and fertility symbolism. Illinois.

**Erlandson, Jon M.**

1988 Was There Counterfeiting among the Chumash? An Analysis of Olivella Shell Artifacts from CA-SBA-1582. In *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 77-86. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273633914>.

Presents evidence for the systematic production of shell beads at a small satellite camp in the coastal foothills of Santa Barbara, California.

**Erlandson, Jon M., Todd J. Braje, Torben C. Rick, Troy Davis, and John Southon**

2009 A Paleocoastal Shell Midden at Seal Cave (CA-SMI-604), San Miguel Island, California. In *Proceedings of the 7th California Islands Symposium*, edited by C.C. Damiani and D.K. Garcelon, pp. 33-42. Institute for Wildlife Studies, Arcata, CA.  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265907647>.

The site produced seven spire-removed *Olivella* shell beads and a shell disk bead.

**Erlandson, Jon M., Todd J. Braje, Torben C. Rick, and Jenna Peterson**

2005 Beads, Bifaces, and Boats: An Early Maritime Adaptation on the South Coast of San Miguel Island, California. *American Anthropologist* 107:677-683;  
<https://www.academia.edu/48278419/>.

Research at CA-SMI-608, a roughly 9500-year-old shell midden on San Miguel Island, produced a relatively large assemblage of artifacts, including shell beads. The recovered material provides a detailed view of early maritime activities along an arid coastline previously considered marginal to human settlement.

**Erlandson, Jon M., Michael E. Macko, Henry C. Koerper, John Southon**

2005 The Antiquity of Olivella Shell Beads at CA-ORA-64: AMS Radiocarbon Dated between 9420 and 7780 cal BP. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 32(3):393-398;  
<https://www.academia.edu/16970010/>.

The Irvine site (California) is among the oldest shell middens known from the Pacific Coast of North America. The site chronology extends back to ca. 8440 RYBP. Recent AMS analysis of site specimens produced a consistent series of Early Holocene dates that include some of the oldest securely dated shell beads in North America. This research demonstrates the utility of AMS <sup>14</sup>C dating in determining the age of key artifact types found in multicomponent sites with assemblages affected by stratigraphic mixing.

**Erlandson, Jon M., René L. Vellanoweth, Annie C. Caruso, and Melissa R. Reid**

2001 Dentalium Shell Artifacts from a 6600-Year-Old Occupation of Otter Cave, San Miguel Island. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 37(3):45-55;  
<https://www.academia.edu/69628947/>.

Describes the context, chronology, nature, and implications of the recovered material which included a high density of beadmaking debris. California.

**Esarey, Duane Eugene**

2013 Another Kind of Beads: A Forgotten Industry of the North American Colonial Era. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Description and chronology of 39 forms of marine-shell ornaments from 127 sites of the 17th and 18th centuries in 18 eastern states.

**Evans, Helen Marie**

1999 The Syncretic Continuum: A Model for Understanding the Incorporation of European Goods at Le Caron, a 17th Century Huron Village Site, Ontario. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

Demonstrates that Iroquoian, rather than European, objectives and motivations played the primary role in directing processes of cultural change during the first half of the 17th century at the site. Glass beads are well represented in the discussion.

**Ewen, Charles R.**

1990 Soldier of Fortune: Hernando de Soto in the Territory of the Apalachee, 1539-1540. In *Columbian Consequences. Volume 2. Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands East*, edited by David Hurst Thomas, pp. 83-91. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Excavations at the Martin site in northern Florida uncovered several 16th-century glass beads including a faceted chevron, a Nueva Cadiz example, a blown one, and a faceted oval.

**Eyles, Eric**

2004 Prehistoric Shell Artifacts from the Apalachicola River Valley Area, Northwest Florida. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Describes and illustrates shell beads recovered from several sites in the study area.

**Fafard, Mélanie**

2001 *Dechyo Njik (MIVm-4) and the Traditional Land Use Patterns in the Southwestern Portion of the Old Crow Flats, Yukon Territory*. Government of Yukon, Archaeology Programme, Occasional Papers in Archaeology 8. [https://archives-ftp.gov.yk.ca/library/normal/PER\\_1488\\_8.pdf](https://archives-ftp.gov.yk.ca/library/normal/PER_1488_8.pdf).

Dating to the second half of the 19th century, the site produced a collection of 78 glass beads that are described in Table 17 and illustrated in Plate 12a.

**Fagan, Brian M.**

2003 *Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Chapter 7 deals with shell beads in prehistoric California.

**Farmer, Sarah and Douglas Joseph La Rose**

2009 Shell Bead Assemblage at CA-SDI-39: Evidence for Interregional Exchange at a Major Coastal Site in La Jolla, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 22:1-10.

The bead assemblage reflects an early period dominated by local production of spire-removed *Olivella biplicata* shell beads and a late period dominated by non-locally produced shell beads and shell ornaments made from *Olivella biplicata*, *Mytilus californianus*, and *Haliotis rufescens*.

**Farris, Glenn J.**

- 1992 “Women’s Money:” Types and Distributions of Pine Nut Beads in Northern California, Southern Oregon, and Northwestern Nevada. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 14(1):55-71.

On the distribution and uses of pine-nut beads during the late prehistoric and early historic periods.

- 2024 A Kashaya Village (CA-SON-174) at Fort Ross in the 1840s-1850s: A Case Study in Historical Archaeology. In *Inclusion, Transformation, and Humility in North American Archaeology*, edited by Seth Mallios, Sara L. Gonzalez, Michael Grone, Kathleen L. Hull, Peter Nelson, Stephen W. Silliman, pp. 32-46. Berghahn Books, New York.

Several varieties of undecorated drawn beads (primarily white) were recovered from the Leach Line Field site in southwestern Washington.

**Farvacque, Remi and Brian D. Ross**

- 1996 Crinoid Beads in Archaeological Contexts. Ontario Archaeological Society, *Arch Notes* (1)3:17-18.

A note on a Late Archaic/Middle Woodland crinoid-bead collecting/workshop site on the Trent-Severn waterway in south-central Ontario.

**Fecteau, Rudy**

- 2017 Carbonized Botanical Beads from the Ontario Pre-Contact Archaeological Record. *The Bead Forum* 71:6-7; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

Discusses two rare organic beads from two sites in Ontario: one carved from wood (prehistoric); the other fashioned from a plum seed (early 17th century).

**Feit, Rachel**

- 2013 Chapter 6. Spatial and Artifact Discussion. In *Into the Afterlife: Archaeological Excavations and Analysis of Human Remains at the Montgomery Hill Cemetery (41NV716), Navarro County, Texas*, edited by Rachel Feit and Willa R. Trask, pp. 127-154. AmaTerra Environmental, Inc., Austin.

The cemetery was used ca. 1865-ca. 1885 to bury African American sharecroppers (and their children) working on the Prosper K. Montgomery farm. Associated artifacts included beads of glass shell, and maybe bone.

**Fenenga, Gerrit L.**

- 1988 An Analysis of the Shell Beads and Ornaments from CA-MNT-33a, Carmel Valley, Monterey County, California. In *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 87-105. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23.

The site primarily produced beads made from the shells of *Olivella biplicata* which are attributed to the period between about 100 BC and 500 AD.



**Fenn, Thomas R., Laure Dussubieux, Heather Walder, and Douglas D. Anderson**

2022 Glass Beads and Evidence for Early “Pre-Contact” Trade in Northwestern Alaska. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 137-158. Studies in Archaeological Sciences 8. <https://www.academia.edu/89913183/>.

Summarizes the results of compositional analysis of 13 glass beads recovered from the site of Igliqtiqsiugviguak near Kiana, northwestern Alaska, and places them within a historical context.

**Ferg, Alan and Jim Mead**

1993 Red Cave: A Prehistoric Cave Shrine in Southeastern Arizona. *The Arizona Archaeologist* 26.

Beads and pendants were recovered from the cave which was used by the Hohokam during the Rincon Phase, probably during Middle Rincon times, between AD 1050 and 1100.

**Ferguson, Jonathan**

2014 Munsell Notations and Color Names: Recommendations for Archaeological Practice. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 39(4):327-335.

Reviews the merits of the *Munsell Bead Color Book*, among others, and provides a list of color names based on those used in the Inter-Society Color Council-National Bureau of Standards (ISCC-NBS) *Centroid Color Chart*.

**Finlayson, William D.**

1998 *Iroquoian Peoples of the Land of Rocks and Water A.D. 1000-1650: A Study in Settlement Archaeology*. 4 vols. London Museum of Archaeology, Special Publication 1. <https://www.academia.edu/41466700/>.

References to beads of various materials are scattered throughout this exhaustive study which focuses on the Ontario Iroquoian peoples.

**Fisher, Charles L.**

1993 Catlinite and Red Slate Ornaments from the Enders House Site, Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site, Montgomery County, New York. *NYSAA Bulletin* 106:17-23; [https://nysarchaeology.org/download/nysaa/bulletin/number\\_106.pdf](https://nysarchaeology.org/download/nysaa/bulletin/number_106.pdf).

Eight beads of catlinite and red slate of four forms were recovered from the 18th-Century Mohawk component at this site in east-central New York state.

2003 *An Archeological Report on the 18th-Century Mohawk Iroquois Occupation of the Enders House Site at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site, Montgomery County, New York*. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Bureau of Historic Sites, Waterford.

[https://nysl.ptfs.com/#!/s?a=c&q=\\*&type=16&criteria=field11%3D55730426&b=0](https://nysl.ptfs.com/#!/s?a=c&q=*&type=16&criteria=field11%3D55730426&b=0).

Excavation uncovered a small group of glass beads (mostly white and blue seed beads) and four types of catlinite and red slate beads and several bead blanks.

**Fisher-Carroll, Rita Louise**

2001 Environmental Dynamics of Drought and Its Impact on Sixteenth-Century Indigenous Populations in the Central Mississippi Valley. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Presents lists of copper finds, mostly beads or unidentifiable fragments, at sites in Arkansas and surrounding regions.

**Fitts, Mary Beth, Brett H. Riggs, and R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr.**

2007 *Summary Report of 2007 Archaeological Investigations at Catawba Nassaw Town (38Yk434), York County, South Carolina*. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Research Report 27.

The mid-18th-century bead assemblage is dominated by white and black seed beads, but also contains dark blue and aqua seed beads, small type IIB1 drawn beads with white inlaid stripes, Cornaline d'Aleppo beads, and a single large type IIB10 drawn bead with longitudinal blue inlaid stripes.

**Fitzgerald, Richard T., Terry L. Jones, and Adella Schroth**

2005 Ancient Long-Distance Trade in Western North America: New AMS Radiocarbon Dates from Southern California. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 32(3):423-434; <https://www.academia.edu/15551246/>.

Eleven *Olivella biplicata* spire-lopped shell beads from six sites located 250-365 km inland from the Pacific coast of southern California produced AMS dates between 11,200 and 7860 cal BP. The recovery of these examples from inland contexts indicates low-level exchange between resident populations of the coast and the southwestern Great Basin by at least 10,300-10,000 cal years BP.

**Fitzgerald, William R.**

1990 Chronology to Cultural Process: Lower Great Lakes Archaeology, 1500-1650. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, McGill University, Montreal.

Presents a chronology for European glass beads based on changes in styles during the 16th and early 17th centuries and the settlement patterning of the Neutral Iroquoians of southern Ontario.

1995 A Late Sixteenth-Century European Trade Assemblage from North-Eastern North America. In *Trade and Discovery: The Scientific Study of Artefacts from Post-Medieval Europe and Beyond*, edited by Duncan R. Hook and David R.M. Gaimster, pp. 29-44. British Museum Press, Occasional Paper 109.

Archaeological, historical, archival, and chemical evidence are used to isolate an assemblage of stylistically distinctive domestic European items (including glass beads) supplied by Basque, Breton, and Norman traders to aboriginal groups in and around the Gulf of St Lawrence during the last quarter of the 16th century.

**Fitzgerald, William R., Dean H. Knight, and Allison Bain**

1995 Untanglers of Matters Temporal and Cultural: Glass Beads and the Early Contact Period Huron Ball Site. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 19:117-138;  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41102573>.

Reviews a generally accepted chronological sequence for glass beads of the 16th-17th centuries in northeastern North America (includes a color photo of the diagnostic varieties), examines interpretive uses to which the contemporary Ball site (southern Ontario, Canada) bead assemblage can be placed, and summarizes the results of neutron activation studies of blue beads.

**Fitzhugh, William W.**

2013 The Gateways Project 2012: Land and Underwater Excavations at Hare Harbor, Petit Mecatina and Little Canso Island. [https://wayback.archive-it.org/3340/20180626063138/https://naturalhistory.si.edu/arctic/features/gateways/2012\\_2.html](https://wayback.archive-it.org/3340/20180626063138/https://naturalhistory.si.edu/arctic/features/gateways/2012_2.html), accessed 9 Sept. 2018.

Glass and ivory or bone beads were recovered at several sites located on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Very brief descriptions are provided.

2015 The Inuit Archaeology of the Quebec Lower North Shore / L'archéologie inuit de la Basse-Côte-Nord du Québec. *Études/Inuit/Studies* 39(1):37-62;  
<https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1036077ar>.

Illustrates some of the wound and drawn glass beads recovered from the Hare Harbor-1 site attributed to the 16th-17th centuries.

2019 Paradise Gained, Lost, and Regained: Pulse Migration and the Inuit Archaeology of the Quebec Lower North Shore. *Arctic Anthropology* 56(1):52-76;  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337255571>.

Excavation of five sod-house villages of the 17th-18th centuries uncovered a variety of drawn and wound glass beads.

**Fitzhugh, William W. and Erik Phaneuf**

2012 Inuit Archaeology on the Quebec Lower North Shore in 2011. Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, *Provincial Archaeology Office, 2011 Archaeology Review* 10:63-76.

Illustrates some of the glass beads recovered from the Hare Harbor-1 site attributed to the 16th-17th centuries.

2014 Basques and Inuit at Hare Harbor-1 and the Inuit Hart Chalet Site on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, *Provincial Archaeology Office, 2013 Archaeology Review* 12:33-49.

Among the finds are a ribbed wood bead and globular ivory one dating to the 16th-17th centuries.

2014 The Gateways Project 2013: Land and Underwater Excavations at Hare Harbor and Brador. [https://naturalhistory.si.edu/arctic/html/pdf/quebecfieldreport2013\\_FINAL.pdf](https://naturalhistory.si.edu/arctic/html/pdf/quebecfieldreport2013_FINAL.pdf), accessed 9 July 2016.

Glass, wood, stone, and ivory beads were uncovered at Hare Harbor I and Hart Chalet I on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Very brief descriptions are provided.

**Fladmark, Knut R.**

1996 The Prehistory of Charlie Lake Cave. In *Early Human Occupation in British Columbia*, edited by Roy L. Carlson and Luke Dalla Bona, pp. 11-20. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver.

A single, small, delicate, biconically perforated bead of shiny gray-green schist measuring 13.5 x 11.6 x 1.7 mm was found in the same unit and at the same level as a fluted point. This appears to be the first stone bead to be found in association with an excavated, dated Paleoindian assemblage in North America.

**Flick, Alex J., Skylar A. Bauer, Scott M. Strickland, D. Brad Hatch, and Julia A. King**

2012 "...a place now known unto them." The Search for Zekiah Fort. Report prepared for Mr. Michael Besche et al. St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City.

Describes the glass beads recovered from the Windy Knolls I site in Charles County, Maryland. It is identified as Zekiah Fort, a fortified Piscataway Indian settlement occupied from 1680 until ca. 1695.

**Fogelman, Gary L.**

1991 *Glass Trade Beads in the Northeast, and Including Aboriginal Bead Industries*. The Pennsylvania Artifact Series 70. Fogelman Publishing, Turbotville, PA.

Presents an overview of beads used by Aboriginal groups before and after contact with Europeans. Includes bone, antler, shell, metal, stone, and glass. A good portion of the book is devoted to a reprint of the list of glass bead varieties compiled by Kidd and Kidd. There is also a large poster timeline that shows significant bead types from 1550-1800. See Bradley (1991) for a review.

**Fox, William**

2005 Beaucoup de Rassades Rouges (or an Ode to Ian). *KEWA: Newsletter of the London Chapter Ontario Archaeological Society* 5(1-2):17-20; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338107394>.

Glass beads from 17th-century Neutral villages in southern Ontario, curated by the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, are described using the Kidd classification system.

2017 The Foster Site Glass Beads. *Arch Notes* 22 (4):10-11.

Discusses the three glass beads (including a fragmentary faceted chevron) recovered from an Arendahronon Wendat village site in southern Ontario dated to the late 16th century.

2020 Shell Beads among the Neutral and Their Ancestors. *KEWA: Newsletter of the London Chapter Ontario Archaeological Society* 20(1-3):2-12;  
<https://www.academia.edu/114597794/>.

Examines shell-bead data recovered from both domestic and mortuary sites in southwestern Ontario to discern trends in both style and function during the millennium preceding AD 1650.

2023 Catlinite Beads: *Les Autres Diamas du Pais. Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 35:18-25; <https://www.academia.edu/114657336/>.

Archaeological evidence is combined with 17th-century documents to record the production of red stone beads by Anishinaabe communities in southern Ontario for exchange with neighboring Iroquoian populations as far away as the Seneca in upstate New York.

**Fox, William, James Conolly, and April Hawkins**

2021 Terminal Neutral Iroquoian Glass Bead Assemblages: A Refinement of the “Red Shift” Metrics. *Ontario Archaeology* 101:91-105; <https://www.academia.edu/109965664/>.

Nineteenth-century legacy collections are used to modify tubular red bead frequencies previously calculated on the basis of 20th-century collections. The results reaffirm the value of European trade goods as providing reliable chronological information for the early 17th century.

**Fox, William, April Hawkins, and David Harris**

2023 Drawing a Bead on the Iroquois du Nord Narrative. In *The History and Archaeology of The Iroquois du Nord*, edited by Robert von Bitter and Ronald F. Williamson, pp. 159-186. Mercury Series Archaeology Paper 182. <https://www.academia.edu/98468673/>.

Discusses the glass, marine-shell, bone, and stone beads recovered from several 17th-century Haudenosaunee sites in southwestern Ontario.

**Fox, William and J. Eldon Molto**

1994 A Special Child: the Monarch Knoll Burial. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 19(1):99-136; <https://www.academia.edu/851559/>.

The burial of a Late Woodland child uncovered near Kitchener, Ontario, was accompanied by various grave goods including a necklace and a piece of beadwork composed of shell beads of various forms.

**Francis, Peter, Jr.**

1986 *Beads and the Discovery of the New World*. Occasional Papers of the Center for Bead Research 3. Lake Placid, NY. <https://beadresearch.org/cbr-publications/>.

A historical investigation of native-made and trade beads in the early years of European discovery based on the journals of the explorers.

1986 The Beads That Did *Not* Buy Manhattan Island. *New York History* 67(1):1-22. Reprinted in 1997 in *New York History* 78(4):411-428, and in 2010 in *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 22:41-51; <https://www.academia.edu/39080440/>.

The purchase of Manhattan Island is an unrecorded event dressed in mystery and myth. An examination of the myth and of its history corrects misconceptions that are nearly as ancient as the purchase.

1987 *Report on the Beads from Reese Bay, Unalaska Island, Alaska, Excavated from a Longhouse in 1986* by Jean S. Aigner of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Contributions of the Center for Bead Research 1. Lake Placid, NY. <https://beadresearch.org/cbr-publications/>.

Describes the beads (mostly glass and one amber) from a ca. 1765-1810 context and provides information concerning their origin, use, and trade. Much comparative material.

1988 Early Russian Bead Trade in Alaska. *Ornament* 12(1):26-27, 82-85.

Discusses early Alaskan trade beads using the material from the Reese Bay site (1765-1806) as a basis.

1988 Russian Bead Trade in Alaska. *The Margaretologist* 2(1):5-10; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Discusses the likely source of the glass and amber beads recovered at Reese Bay, an Aleut village on Unalaska Island that was occupied ca. 1765-1806.

1994 Beads at the Crossroads of Continents. In *Anthropology of the North Pacific Rim*, edited by William W. Fitzhugh and Valérie Chaussonnet, pp. 281-305. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington. <https://library.si.edu/digital-library/book/anthropologyofno00cros>.

Presents an overview of the beads of the Alaska/Siberia region.

1995 Beads from a Shipwreck: The *Hendetta Marie*, an English Merchant Slave Ship. *The Margaretologist* 8(1):3-6; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Discusses the glass beads – primarily seed beads – recovered from a ship that sank off the Florida Keys in 1701/1702.

1997 America's Oldest Beads. *The Margaretologist* 10(1):3-11; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from the Clovis Sunrise Mine in Wyoming and the Folsom Lindenmeier site in northern Colorado.

2002 The Bead Trade around the World. *The Margaretologist* 14(2):3-12; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Examines world-wide bead trade routes using three case studies: coral, Chinese glass beads in America, and beads to Alaska.

**Franzen, John G.**

2004 Wintering on Little Island Rock: A Fur Trade Site on Grand Island. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 29(2):219-248.

Little Island Rock Post (20AR345) is an 1820s Michigan fur trade site with an assemblage of about 25 glass beads.

**Frazier, Sara**

2000 Protohistoric Burial Practices of the Gabrielino as Evidenced by the Comparison of Funerary Objects from Three Southern California Sites. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 13:169-176; <https://www.academia.edu/98188665/>.

Includes a discussion of the shell, stone, and glass beads and pendants recovered from the three sites.

**Friesen, T. Max**

1994 The Qikiqtaruk Archaeology Project 1990-92: Preliminary Results of Archaeological Investigations on Herschel Island, Northern Yukon Territory. In *Bridges Across Time: The NOGAP Archaeology Project*, edited by Jean-Luc Pilon, 61-83. Canadian Archaeological Association Occasional Paper 2.

Feature 8, dating to the 1890s, at an Inuvialuit settlement, yielded a single multi-faceted blue glass bead.

**Fuld, Kristen Ann**

2011 The Technological Role of Bone and Antler Artifacts on the Lower Columbia: A Comparison of Two Contact Period Sites. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Portland State University.

Describes and discusses the beads, pendants, and tubes recovered from the Cathlapotle site in Washington and the Meier site in Oregon, both occupied from 1400-1830.

**Furgeson, Thomas A. and Anne K. Armstrong**

2008 The Korell-Bordeaux Site: A Rare Native American Cemetery in Frontier Wyoming. In *Skeletal Biology and Bioarchaeology of the Northwestern Plains*, edited by George W. Gill and Rick L. Weathermon, pp. 64-76. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

A Sioux burial site near the Bordeaux trading post with all individuals buried in ground in coffins produced 14,000 small glass beads. Associated coins and a ring are dated 1853, 1866, and 1867.

**Furlong, Mary Margaret**

2008 Expressions of Religion and Ideology in the Material Culture of Pensacola's Presidios Santa María de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of West Florida, Pensacola. <https://www.academia.edu/35359364/>.

Beads of glass, clay, porcelain, stone, and metal are among the objects recovered from two Spanish colonial sites in northwestern Florida. The glass specimens included several man-in-the-moon examples.

**Gallager, James P.**

1990 *The Farley Village Site, 21HU2, An Oneota/Ioway Site in Houston County, Minnesota*. University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, Reports of Investigations 117.

An Orr Phase Oneota village, 17th-century Ioway, produced eight glass beads.

**Gallivan, Martin D.**

2016 *The Powhatan Landscape: An Archaeological History of the Algonquian Chesapeake*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

This archeological history of Algonquian culture in the Chesapeake region with a focus on Tidewater Virginia includes a brief discussion of the shell, copper, and glass (including chevron) beads recovered from sites in the region.

**Gamble, Lynn H.**

2011 Structural Transformation and Innovation in Emergent Political Economies of Southern California. In *Hunter-Gatherer Archaeology as Historical Process*, edited by Kenneth E. Sassaman and Donald H. Holly, Jr., pp. 227-247. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson. <https://www.academia.edu/7937006/>.

Deals with the complex history of shell beads among the Chumash and how variation in the production, form, and distribution of the beads informs us about changes in their meaning, value, and power.

2015 Shell Beads as Adornment and Money. In *First Coastal Californians*, edited by Lynn H. Gamble, pp. 67-73. School for Advanced Research Press, Santa Fe.

2016 The Entangled Life of Shell Beads in North America. In *The Archaeology of Money: Proceedings of the Workshop 'Archaeology of Money', University of Tübingen, October 2013*, edited by Colin Haselgrove and Stefan Krmnicek, pp. 67-84. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 24. <https://www.academia.edu/22695327/>.

The manner in which shell beads in North America were used and their distribution provide important insights into exchange networks, the emergence of status and political complexity, symbolism, and culture contact.

2020 The Origin and Use of Shell Bead Money in California. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 60:101237; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345213805>.

Archaeological correlates are presented to help determine criteria for the identification of shell bead money versus shell beads used for other purposes, such as ornamentation and status markers.



**Gamble, Lynn H. and Chester D. King**

2004 Points, Bifaces, and Beads from Arrowmakers Ridge (CA-SDI-913) and Other Sites at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. Report on file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego.

2011 Beads and Ornaments from San Diego: Evidence for Exchange Networks in Southern California and the American Southwest. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 31(2):155-178; <https://www.academia.edu/69176897/>.

An examination of over 23 assemblages from San Diego County documents the frequent use of beads made in both the Santa Barbara Channel region and in the Southwest, as well as the use of locally produced shell beads.

**Gamble, Lynn H., Phillip L. Walker, and Glenn S. Russell**

2001 An Integrative Approach to Mortuary Analysis: Social and Symbolic Dimensions of Chumash Burial Practices. *American Antiquity* 66(2):185-212; <https://www.academia.edu/7418221/>.

Uses archaeological data from cemeteries at Malibu, California, to determine when simple chiefdoms of the Chumash Indians first appeared in the Santa Barbara Channel area. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

2002 Further Considerations on the Emergence of Chumash Chiefdoms. *American Antiquity* 67(4):772-777; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/251445970>.

Response to a critique of the previous work.

**Gamble, Lynn H. and Irma Carmen Zepeda**

2002 Social Differentiation and Exchange among the Kumeyaay Indians during the Historic Period in California. *Historical Archaeology* 36(2):71-91; <https://www.academia.edu/12321020/>.

Intensive study of thousands of shell beads from an historic cemetery in the San Diego region indicates that traditional socioeconomic interactions persevered among some California Indians despite missionization, epidemic diseases, and the seizure of Indian lands.

**Gardner, J.K. and Mark Q. Sutton**

1997 A Tragic Day at Cross Mountain: Salvage Excavations at CA-KER-4619, Southern Sierra Nevada, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 33(4):1-74.

Salvage excavations recovered several burials, some with associated shell beads and pendants of various forms as well as steatite disk beads. Radiocarbon dates suggest they may date to ca. 400 BP.

**Garfinkel, Alan P., Tim Riley, Rennee Barlowe, Chester King, Alexander Rogers, and Robert Yohe**

2015 *Age and Character of the Bighorn Sheep Headdress, San Rafael Swell, Utah*. AGG Associates Research Paper 3. Bakersfield, CA.

A unique headdress fashioned from bighorn sheep horns attributed to the Fremont people was decorated with *Olivella biplicata* shell beads of the split-punched type that originated from the California coast.

**Garland, Carey J., Brandon T. Ritchison, Bryan Tucker, and Victor D. Thompson**

2021 A Preliminary Consideration of Craft Production and Settlement Expansion on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, USA. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*; <https://www.academia.edu/56016135/>.

Examines the production of shell beads at the Finley's Pond site within the context of larger social, political, and economic changes that occurred along the Georgia coast over the last millennium. The site was occupied during the Woodland and Late Mississippian periods.

**Garrad, Charles**

2001 Glass Trade Beads and the Petun.

<https://www.wyandot.org/PETUN/RB%2031%20to%2036/PRI32.pdf>.

Reports on the 83 types of glass trade beads recovered from 19 Petun-Wendat archaeological sites in the Blue Mountain region of Ontario which date ca. 1575-1650, and a further 95 beads from two post-Dispersion sites.

2014 *Petun to Wyandot: The Ontario Petun from the Sixteenth Century*. Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 174. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa.

Glass beads are discussed in chapters 1, 6, and 7.

**Garst, Christine, William T. Billeck, Mary Elizabeth Good, and Robert J. Hoard**

2012 Historic Period Artifacts. In *Archeological Investigations at Arkansas City, Kansas*, edited by Robert J. Hoard, pp. 329-339. Kansas Historical Society, Contract Archeology Publication 26.

Five glass beads of drawn and mold pressed manufacture may be assigned to the period from the late 1600s to the late 19th century.

**Garst, Christine and James O. Marshall**

2012 Ground, Pecked, Drilled, Rubbed, and Polished Stone Artifacts. In *Archeological Investigations at Arkansas City, Kansas*, edited by Robert J. Hoard, pp. 213-229. Kansas Historical Society, Contract Archeology Publication 26.

Excavation yielded a few turquoise beads and pendants, crinoid stem segments that may have served as beads, and pipestone pendants fashioned from pieces of broken pipes.

**Gary, Jack**

2007 Material Culture and Multi-Cultural Interactions at Sylvester Manor. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 36:100-112.

The 17th-century deposits at Sylvester Manor on Long Island, New York, produced a small quantity of glass and rolled-copper beads representative of a Native American presence.

**Gates St-Pierre, Christian**

2001 Variations sur un même thème: les objets en os des Iroquoiens du Haut Saint-Laurent. *Archéologiques* 15:35-54; <https://www.academia.edu/6651392/>.

Discusses the bone beads and pendants recovered from three prehistoric Iroquoian villages in the Saint-Anicet region of southern Quebec.

2010 Iroquoian Bone Artifacts: Characteristics and Problems. In *Ancient and Modern Bone Artefacts from America to Russia: Cultural, Technological and Functional Signature*, edited by Alexandra Legrand-Pineau, Isabelle Sidéra et al., pp. 71-85. BAR International Series 2136. <https://www.academia.edu/3525547>.

Presents a general overview of Iroquoian bone and shell beads and pendants.

**Gelinas, Alyssa**

2018 Reanalyzing Glass Beads Recovered from the “Lost Adobe” (CA-SCR-217H-T) of Mission Santa Cruz, California. Honor’s thesis. Anthropology Department, University of California, Santa Cruz.

**George, Richard L.**

2004 The Wilkinson Site (36WM344), a Drew Tradition Monongahela Village. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 74(1):45-62.

This Late Prehistoric site in southwestern Pennsylvania yielded a variety of ornaments including numerous bone beads and those fashioned from *Marginella* shells and conch columellae.

Pendants are represented by a perforated box turtle humerus and an irregular perforated freshwater mussel section.

2007 The Late Prehistoric Components at the Godwin-Portman Site, 36AL39. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 77(1):30-52.

Discusses beads of shell and bone (including human and deer teeth), mostly dating after AD 1150. A wide variety of marine and freshwater shells (snails and mussels) were utilized. Some shell beads were carved to resemble elk teeth and one bone bead was carved to resemble a marine shell.

**Gerrit, L.F.**

1988 An Analysis of the Shell Beads and Ornaments from CA-MNT-33A, Carmel Valley, Monterey County, California. In *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*,

edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 87-105. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23.

A group of 22 *Olivella* beads and a *Haliotis* pendant were found at a site in west-central California. The material dates to the Middle Period of Central California prehistory (ca. 100 BC-AD 500).

**Gibson, Erica S.**

2009 Beads. In *South of Market: Historical Archaeology of 3 San Francisco Neighborhoods: The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge West Approach Project*, edited by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis, pp. 208-211. Sonoma State University, Anthropological Studies Center.

Summarizes the more than 2000 beads of various materials recovered from late-19th-century contexts, mostly privies. Detailed descriptions are provided in Appendix E of the main report.

**Gibson, Heather and Sara Dietler**

2015 Appendix F: Shell, Glass, and Ceramic Bead Typologies. In *Abundant Harvests: The Archaeology of Industry and Agriculture at San Gabriel Mission*, edited by John Dietler, Heather Gibson, and James M. Potter. SWCA Anthropological Research Paper 11. [https://www.swca.com/sites/default/files/abundant\\_harvests\\_ace\\_sgt\\_data\\_recovery\\_report.pdf](https://www.swca.com/sites/default/files/abundant_harvests_ace_sgt_data_recovery_report.pdf).

This mission site in southern California produced a variety of shell, stone, glass, and ceramic (Prosser molded) beads dating to the mission period (1769-1834) and the American period (1847-present). Great macro photos. *See also* Dietler et al. (2015).

**Gibson, Robert O.**

1987 An Analysis of Shell and Stone Beads from CA-FRE-1333, Western Fresno County, California. In *Archaeological Investigations at CA-FRE-1333, in the White Creek Drainage, Western Fresno County, California*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 12.

Describes a small collection of *Olivella* beads and one stone bead. The beads represent two periods: ca. 755-1000 years BP and 450-300 years BP.

1988 An Analysis of Shell Artifacts and Stone Beads from SLO-7 and SLO-8, Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, California. In *Archaeological Investigations at SLO-7 and SLO-8, Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, California*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 99-113. Coyote Press Archives in California Prehistory 28.

1988 Preliminary Analysis of *Olivella* Shell Beads from CA-MNT-391, Cannery Row, Monterey County, California. In *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23.

- 1988 Preliminary Results of Shell Bead Analysis for CA-SLO-877, Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County, California. In *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 65-76. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 23.

The site produced several types of *Olivella* and clam-shell disc beads dating to ca. 5000-5400 BP.

- 1992 An Introduction to the Study of Aboriginal Beads from California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 28(3):1-45.

Shell beads.

- 1993 Preliminary Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fish Hooks from ORA-274, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1994 Results of Analysis of Shell, Stone and Bone Artifacts from ORA-378, Orange County, Cal. In *The Christ College Project: Archaeological Investigations at ORA-378, Turtle Rock, Irvine, California*. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1995 Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fishhooks from ORA-106, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1996 Analysis of Shell and Bone Beads and Fishhooks from ORA-125 and ORA-1295, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1996 Analysis of Shell and Bone Beads from ORA-206, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1996 Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fishhooks from ORA-225, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1996 Analysis of Shell Beads from ORA-1370 and ORA-1436, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1998 Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fishhooks from ORA-220 and ORA-223, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1999 Analysis of Shell, Stone and Bone Beads from ORA-106, Bonita Mesa Project, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.

- 1999 Analysis of Shell and Stone Beads from ORA-210, Bonita Mesa Project, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1999 Analysis of Shell and Stone Beads from ORA-483, Bonita Mesa Project, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 2000 Results of Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fishhooks from CA-ORA-855, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 2000 Results of Analysis of Olivella Beads from CA-SDI-6912B, San Diego County, California. Report on file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego.
- 2004 Analysis of Shell and Stone Beads from ORA-82, ORA-83, ORA-85, ORA-86, ORA-87 and ORA-365, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.

**Gibson, Robert O. and Chester D. King**

- 1991 Draft: Preliminary Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fishhooks from 25 Orange County Sites. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1991 Preliminary Analysis of Beads, Ornaments, and Fishhooks from Four Sites in Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.

**Gibson, Robert O. and Henry C. Koerper**

- 2000 AMS Radiocarbon Dating of Shell Beads and Ornaments from CA-ORA-378. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 22(2):342-352.

Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dates for nine shell beads and two shell ornaments are used to test the application to Orange County of a temporal sequence developed for the Santa Barbara Channel region.

**Gibson, Robert O., David Maxwell, Anne Q. Stoll, and Donn R. Grenda**

- 2009 Beads, Ornaments, and Other Artifacts. In *At the Base of the Bluff: Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Along Lower Centinela Creek, Marina del Rey, California*, edited by Jeffrey H. Altschul, Anne Q. Stoll, Donn R. Grenda, and Richard Ciolek-Torrello, pp. 201-218. Playa Vista Monograph Series, Test Excavation Report 4.

Provides a good discussion of the shell, stone, bone, and glass beads uncovered at sites LAN-211/H and LAN-1932/H in southern California. They date to 1550-1850.

**Gibson, Stanford. J.**

- 1991 The Bean Pit, Msv 2, Diable Site. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin* 24(1).

Illustrates the various forms of rolled brass beads found at this Oneida site dating ca. 1525-1570.

**Giering, Karen L.**

2018 Elk Ivory Pendants in Alberta. In *The Swing of Things: Contributions to Archaeological Research in Alberta, 2018*, edited by Eric R. Damkjar, pp. 92-101. Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper 38.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330509108>.

Examines 12 elk-tooth pendants to determine the sex and age of the animals involved, and the method used to produce the perforation. Ethnographic and historic records are used to place the collection in context and understand the significance of elk ivories on the Northern Plains.

**Gilbert, William**

1997 Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project, 1997: Excavations at Cupids. In *Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador 1997*, edited by K. Nelmes. Provincial Archaeology Office, St. John's.

Excavations at the Cupers Cove plantation established at Cupids, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, in 1610 by the London and Bristol Company of Merchant Venturers yielded a number of glass beads including chevron beads, as well as a cylindrical amber bead.

**Glowacki, Mary**

2012 The First Florida "Bling;" Paleolithic Beads. *Florida Anthropologist* 65(1-2):47-50.

Discusses two PaleoIndian beads from Florida as well as other early North American examples.

**Good, Mary Elizabeth**

1989 Review of *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800. Vol. I: Ceramics, Glassware, and Beads*, by Kathleen Deagan (1987). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 1:98-100; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol1/iss1/10/>.

**Good, Mary Elizabeth and Freida Vereecken-Odell**

2002 Glass Beads from a Protohistoric Wichita Site in Tulsa County, Oklahoma. In *LaHarpe's Post: A Tale of French-Wichita Contact on the Eastern Plains*, by George Odell, pp. 271-280. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

The site was probably visited by LaHarpe in 1719. The glass beads are dominated by white drawn, some dark blue drawn, and some wound.

**Graesch, Anthony P.**

2001 Culture Contact on the Channel Islands: Historic-Era Production and Exchange Systems. In *The Origins of a Pacific Coast Chiefdom: The Chumash of the Channel Islands*, edited by J.E. Arnold, pp. 261-285. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.  
<https://www.academia.edu/2199154/>.

Describes and discusses the glass, shell, and fluorite beads recovered from Chumash sites in southern California.

2004 Specialized Bead Making among Island Chumash Households: Community Labor Organization during the Historic Period. In *Foundations of Chumash Complexity*, edited

by Jeanne E. Arnold, pp. 133-171. *Perspectives in California Archaeology* 7.  
<https://www.academia.edu/362698/>.

This study focuses on the socioeconomic contexts of Chumash household participation in specialized shellworking industries and the larger regional economy during the period from 1782 to 1819.

**Grantham, Larry**

1993 The Illini Village of the Marquette and Jolliet Voyage of 1673. *The Missouri Archaeologist* 54:1-20.

Briefly describes the recovered beads: "medium-sized blue and black. Rare small green and small white forms... One large seven-colored star or chevron bead."

**Green, William, William T. Billeck, Fern E. Swenson, and George R. Holley**

2016 Glass Bead Inlaid Pottery from the Northern Plains. *Plains Anthropologist* 61(240):425-448; <https://www.academia.edu/31078173/>.

Suggests that the decoration of pots with beads in the Plains and elsewhere in North America was a syncretic practice that illustrates occasional Native experimentation with glass use in a volatile medium. *See also* Waselkov, Morgan, and Coleman (2015).

**Grier, Colin**

2001 The Social Economy of a Northwest Coast Plankhouse. Ph.D. dissertation, Arizona State University, Phoenix.

Describes the prehistoric stone beads found at the Dionisio Point site on Galiano Island, British Columbia.

**Griffitts, Janet L., Tina M. Fulton, and Justin E. Lev-Tov**

2016 Animal-Bone and Antler Artifacts from Playa Vista. In *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California. Volume 3: Material Culture and Subsistence Practices*, edited by Seetha N. Reddy and John G. Douglass, pp. 251-294. Statistical Research, Inc., Technical Series 94.  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360474208>.

The inventory includes several bone beads and tubes.

**Grimm, David**

2015 Ancient Bobcat Buried like a Human Being. *Science*, 2 July;  
<https://www.science.org/content/article/ancient-bobcat-buried-human-being>.

A bobcat kitten buried with a necklace composed of marine-shell beads and bear-teeth pendants carved from bone was uncovered in a Hopewell burial mound in western Illinois.

**Grover, Margan Allyn**

2002 Chapter Nine: Clothing and Items of Personal Adornment. In *Archaeological Data Recovery at Baranof Castle State Historic Site, Sitka, Alaska: Final Report of Investigations (ADOT&PF Project No. 71817/TEA-000-3[43])*, edited by J. David



McMahan, pp. 121-164. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology Report Number 84. <https://www.academia.edu/40154777/>.

Archaeological excavations at Baranof Castle State Historic Site, commonly called Castle Hill, in Sitka, Alaska, produced a small but varied collection of 19th-century glass and bone beads.

2016 Late Precontact and Protohistoric Glass Beads of Alaska. *Arctic Anthropology* 53(2):69-80; <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/656750>.

Cored opaque red varieties (type IVa) were introduced into the Bering Strait region during the historic period, probably in the 19th century. Large wound pale blue, turquoise, or white glass beads (type WIb) appear in the late precontact to protohistoric periods.

**Groza, Randall G.**

2002 An AMS Chronology for Central California Olivella Shell Beads. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University.

**Groza, Randall G., Jeffrey S. Rosenthal, John Southon, and Randall T. Milliken**

2011 A Refined Shell Bead Chronology for Late Holocene Central California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 31:135-154; <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/2mc2h5fk>.

Based on the direct accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating of 140 stylistically distinct *Olivella* shell beads, this report presents a refined late Holocene cultural chronology for central California that replaces Scheme B of Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987).

**Gums, Bonnie L.**

1988 *Archaeology at French Colonial Cahokia*. Studies in Illinois Archaeology 3.

Ten drawn glass beads which fall into three groups (oblong, round, and seed) were recovered from 18th-century contexts. Two catlinite beads were also recorded.

**Gums, Bonnie L. and Gregory A. Waselkov**

2015 Artifacts from La Pointe-Krebs House and Plantation. In *Archaeology at La Pointe-Krebs Plantation in Old Spanish Fort Park (22JA526), Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi*, edited by Bonnie L. Gums and Gregory A. Waselkov, pp. 55-104. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 35. <https://www.academia.edu/59572107/>.

The beads include glass specimens of drawn, wound, and mold-pressed manufacture, as well as several bone rosary beads. They date to the 18th and 19th centuries.

**Guthrie, Elaine A. and Jeffery F. Burton with Christine E. Goetze**

2007 Burial Salvage at Black Ax Pueblo (AZ Q:1:320, PEFO 1994 A-17, PF 69). In *It's Not Rocket Science: Contributions to the Archeology of Petrified Forest National Park in Honor of Bob Cooper*, by Jeffery F. Burton, Robert M. Cooper, Lynne M. D'Ascenzo,

and Elaine A. Guthrie, pp. 61-94. Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Publications in Anthropology 100. <https://www.academia.edu/37295111/>.

The burials of two adult females and one child interred between AD 1250 and 1350 were accompanied by thousands of beads made of black shale, argillite, and turquoise.

**Hacker, Debi and Natalie Adams**

1993 Artifact Analysis. In *Archaeological and Historical Examinations of Three Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Rice Plantations on the Waccamaw Neck*, edited by Michael Trinkley, pp. 111-178. Chicora Foundation Research Series 31. <https://www.academia.edu/99980051/>.

Briefly describes the glass beads recovered from the three plantations in coastal South Carolina.

**Hall, Robert L.**

1991 The Archaeology of LaSalle's Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock and the Problem of Newell Fort. In *French Colonial Archaeology: The Illinois Country and the Western Great Lakes*, edited by John A. Walthall, pp. 14-28. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Fort St. Louis, established in 1683 and abandoned by 1692, produced ca. 2,800 beads, but these are not described. Newell Fort was once suggested as the location of Fort St. Louis and was excavated by local resident in the 1930s. The location of the objects is not known today, but ca. 100 18th-century beads are described.

**Hally, David J. and Marvin T. Smith**

2011 Sixteenth-Century Mechanisms of Exchange. *Journal of Global Initiatives: Policy, Pedagogy, Perspective* 5(1):53-65; <https://www.academia.edu/65561427/>.

Discusses several distribution mechanisms which can account for the presence of European objects (beads included) on 16th-century Native American sites.

**Halmhofer, Stephanie**

2017 The Glass Beads of Sexwamin. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Describes an archaeologically rare style of blown glass bead from a site at Garden Bay, British Columbia, and discusses the history of manufacture of this type of bead and what it reveals about the site.

**Hamel, Nathalie**

1995 Les perles de verre du site du Palais de l'intendant à Québec. *Mémoires Vives* 9:10-16.

Describes the glass beads from the site of the Intendant's Palace in Quebec City, Quebec, and correlates them with documentary evidence. Identified using the Kidd and Kidd classification system, the beads are assigned to six periods which fall between 1668 and 1909. A discussion of wampum beads is also provided.

**Hamell, George R.**

1992 The Iroquois and the World's Rim: Speculations on Color, Culture, and Contact. *American Indian Quarterly* 16(4):451-469.

Points out that "colors and their affective meanings played significant roles" in the Native cultures of northeastern North America during the 17th century. Beads enter into the discussion.

1996 Wampum. In *Encyclopedia of North American Indians*, edited by Frederick E. Hoxie, pp. 662-664. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

An overview of the subject.

2007 The Iroquois and the World's Rim: Speculations on Color, Culture, and Contact. In *Archaeology of the Iroquois: Selected Readings and Research Sources*, edited by Jordan E. Kerber, pp. 306-320.

Reprints Hamell (1992).

2011 Wampum Facts from the Other Side of the Fire. Paper presented at the 11th Annual Algonquian Peoples Seminar, Albany.

Presents a list of wampum facts that focuses on information that does not regularly appear in the popular literature or on the internet.

### **Hammett, Julia E.**

1987 Shell Artifacts from the Carolina Piedmont. In *The Siouan Project: Seasons I and II*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., H. Trawick Ward, and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., pp. 167-183. University of North Carolina, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Monograph Series 1.

On the shell beads and pendants recovered from the Piedmont region of North Carolina.

2003 Shell Ornaments. In *Excavating Occaneechi Town: Archaeology of an Eighteenth-Century Indian Village in North Carolina*, edited by R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Patrick Livingood, H. Trawick Ward, and Vincas P. Steponaitis, pp. 109-119. University of North Carolina, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Chapel Hill.

Reports on the recovered shell beads and pendants.

### **Hammett, Julia E. and Beverly A. Sizemore**

1989 Shell Beads and Ornaments: Socioeconomic Indicators of the Past. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 125-137. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

Archaeological evidence indicates that Native American shell ornaments were used as a means of signifying social status and group identities. The apparent intertribal distribution of some of these ornaments is significant, not only at a regional level but for understanding social, political, and economic relations in aboriginal North America as a whole.

**Handler, Jerome S.**

2009 The Middle Passage and the Material Culture of Captive Africans. *Slavery & Abolition: A Journal of Slave and Post-Slave Studies* 30(1):1-26.

Examines what material objects or personal belongings, including beads, captive Africans took aboard slave ships and what goods they may have acquired on the Middle Passage.

**Hanks, Christopher C. and Andrew Hammond**

1988 Salvage Excavations at Fort Franklin, NWT: During the Summer of 1987. Report to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

The site Sir John Franklin occupied on Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, from 1825 to 1827 produced a number of glass beads.

**Hanson, Casey**

2016 Archaeological Investigations for the Main Plaza Redevelopment Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Report prepared for the City of San Antonio. Atkins, Austin.

Excavation uncovered a small collection of glass and celluloid beads of 19th-century provenance.

**Hanson, Charles E., Jr.**

1989 Pound Beads, Pony Beads. *Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly* 25(4):1-5.

Points out that the term “pony bead” is of relatively recent origin (ca. 1950), whereas “pound beads” are listed in historical documents.

**Hardy, Meredith D.**

2002 Trinkets and Baubles: Creolization and the Relevance of Glass Beads on an Historic Slave Site, Stafford Plantation, Cumberland Island National Seashore. M.A. thesis.

Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Georgia.

**Harris, Megan**

2017 From English Camp to Bible Camp to Spirit Camp: Ground Stone Disk Beads in the Salish Sea. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby; <https://www.sfu.ca/archaeology/graduate/theseslist/thesisharris.html>.

The social role of the beads is examined through their distribution in archaeological contexts across the Salish Sea region over time as well as the material variability of the beads.

**Harris, R. King, Inus Marie Harris, and James E. Smith II**

1993 Glass Trade Beads and Native Made Beads. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 64:142-147; <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph1013794/>.

Describes the seven varieties of glass beads recovered from the Vinson site (41LT1), a Norteño Focus Indian village in Limestone County, Texas, which was inhabited during the last quarter of

the 18th century. The native-made specimens include wampum, a brass tube, a wire tube, and a crinoid stem section.

**Harris Jacob, Rebecca**

1998 All New Things Become Old Again: European Beads in Southern Florida during the Early Historic Period. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton. <https://www.academia.edu/96501992/>

Summarizes what is known about beads from archaeological sites in southern Florida, with in-depth studies of the beads from four main mound sites: Boynton Multiple, Ortona Burial, Philip, and Goodnow.

**Hart, Siobhan M. and Katherine Dillon**

2019 Entangled Things and Deposits in Early Colonial Native New England. *Historical Archaeology* 53(1-2):1-15; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41636-019-00179-7>.

Examines the acquisition, circulation, and deposition of archaeological materials and considers the obligations, reciprocities, and networks maintained and reworked by the Pocumtuck people and their native and nonnative neighbors at an early colonial-period Native American site in New England's middle Connecticut River Valley. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.**

2002 Data Retrieval SUCF Parking Structure, Maiden Lane, City of Albany, Albany County, New York. Report on file at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York.

Many 18th-century deposits contained massive quantities of wampum production waste.

**Hartzell, Leslie L.**

1991 Archaeological Evidence for Stages of Manufacture of *Olivella* Shell Beads in California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 13:29-39; <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1wn5g2px>.

The detailed study of shell bead production refuse enhances the ability of archaeologists to determine when and where particular bead types were manufactured.

1991 Review of *Shell Bead and Ornament Exchange Networks between California and the Western Great Basin*, by J.A. Bennyhoff, J.A. and R.E. Hughes (1987). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:84-87; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol3/iss1/10/>.

**Hattori, Eugene M. , Lynda L. Armentrout, Clark S. Larsen, and Dale L. Hutchinson**

1987 *An Ethnohistoric Infant Burial from Western Nevada*. Bureau of Land Management Nevada, Contributions to the Study of Cultural Resources, Technical Report 16.

Describes the wound and drawn glass beads associated with a Northern Paiute or Washo infant burial attributed to the ca. 1881-1912 period. No illustrations of the beads.

**Havard, Gilles**

2022 Le rôle médiateur du wampum dans la diplomatie franco-amérindienne (xvii<sup>e</sup>-xviii<sup>e</sup> siècles) / The Mediating Role of Wampum in French-Native American Diplomacy (17th-18th Centuries). *Gradhiva* 33:22-39; <https://doi.org/10.4000/gradhiva.6183>.

During peace conferences between the French government and the Indigenous peoples of New France, the two parties exchanged “porcelain belts/strings” to facilitate their relations, in the spirit of reconciliation and appeasement, characteristic of the Iroquoian culture of condolences.

**Hawkins, Alicia and Heather Walder**

2022 Characterizing Glass Recipes for Distinctive Polychrome Glass Bead Types in Ontario, Canada. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 57-80. *Studies in Archaeological Sciences* 8. <https://www.academia.edu/89913183/>.

Presents an analysis of Nueva Cadiz beads from Huron-Wendat sites in southern Ontario.

**Hawley, Marlin F.**

2000 European-Contact and Southwestern Artifacts in the Lower Walnut Focus Sites at Arkansas City, Kansas. *Plains Anthropologist* 45:237-255.

Shell beads, and a few glass beads, from 17th-century contexts are described.

**Hawley, Marlin F. and Martin Stein**

2005 An Update on European Contact Goods from the Lower Walnut Settlement, Kansas. *Plains Anthropologist* 50:73-76.

See Hawley (2000).

**Heacock, Erikalyn Karen Bassaraba**

2015 Shell Use in the Mimbres Region: Not so Black and White. M.A. thesis. School of Anthropology, The University of Arizona, Tucson.  
<https://www.academia.edu/21782893/>.

Located in southwestern New Mexico, the Harris site (AD 500-1000) produced a variety of beads and pendants.

**Heath, Barbara J.**

1999 Buttons, Beads, and Buckles: Self-Definition Within the Bonds of Slavery. In *Historical Archaeology, Identity Formation and the Interpretation of Ethnicity*, edited by Maria Franklin and Garrett R. Fesler, pp. 47-69. Dietz Press, Richmond.  
<https://www.academia.edu/71503232/>.

Attempts to understand the construction of ethnic identity among 18th-century slaves based on glass beads and other items of adornment recovered from excavations at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's plantation in Forest, Virginia, as well as information provided in runaway slave advertisements.

- 2017 Commoditization, Consumption, and Interpretive Complexity: The Contingent Role of Cowries in the Early Modern World. In *Material Worlds: Archaeology, Consumption, and the Road to Modernity*, edited by Barbara J. Heath, Eleanor E. Breen, and Lori A. Lee. Routledge Studies in Archaeology.

Explores the intersection of global systems of circulation with local consumer practices through the examination of cowries using three case studies in West Africa and North America.

**Heckenberger, Michael J., J.B. Petersen, and L.A. Basa**

- 1990 Early Woodland Period Ritual Use of Personal Adornment at the Boucher Site. *Annals of Carnegie Museum* 59(3):173-217; <https://www.academia.edu/109961265/>.

Presents a thorough analysis of the copper and marine-shell beads, as well as the other recovered ornaments, excavated at a Middlesex cemetery (ca. 700 BC-AD 100) in northwestern Vermont.

**Heckenberger, Michael J., James B. Petersen, Ellen R. Cowie, Arthur E. Spiess, Louise Basa, and Robert E. Stuckenrath**

- 1990 Early Woodland Period Mortuary Ceremonialism in the Far Northeast: A View from the Boucher Cemetery. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 18:109-144.

An aboriginal cemetery in Vermont dating ca. 900-100 BC produced discoidal marine-shell beads.

**Henderson, A. Gwynn**

- 2008 Chapter 7: Fort Ancient Period. In *The Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update*, Vol. 2, edited by David Pollack, pp. 739-902. Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report 3.

Provides summary descriptions of the beads and other artifacts recovered from Fort Ancient sites (AD 1000-1750) in Kentucky. Extensive references cited section.

**Herlich, Jessica M.**

- 2008 The Glass Bead Assemblage from the Seneca Iroquois Townley-Read Site, Circa 1715-1754 C.E. Senior honors thesis. Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

Mostly glass seed beads, the specimens are described, their intra-site distribution noted, and comparisons made to beads from other sites. New York.

**Hernández-de-Lara, Odlanyer and Robert S. Carr**

- 2021 Historical Archaeology in Palm Beach, Florida: The Maddock Family and the Duck's Nest Residence. *Cuba Arqueológica* 13(2):71-76; <https://www.academia.edu/81547882/>.

An early (16th-17th century) occupation of the site is represented by a faceted carnelian bead and three long tubular beads.

**Herrmann, Brandon L.**

2022 Personal Possessions and Their Identity on Board Sixteenth-Century Shipwrecks.  
*Historical Archaeology* 56(1):27-31; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41636-021-00323-2>.

Artifacts linked to religious activity on board the *San Esteban* that sank off Padre Island, Florida, in 1554 include a circular iron-pyrite bead. Possibly also associated with this wreck is a rectangular quartz bead with a metal insert and a flat metal end.

**Hester, Thomas R.**

2024 Bone, Antler, and Shell Artifacts. In *The Gilger Site: A Pay Dig Site in San Saba County, Texas*, assembled by Timothy K. Perttula, pp. 19-38. *Archaeology of Texas* 6.  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/385627417>.

An apparent Late Prehistoric Toyah phase site (ca. AD 1300-1700) in central Texas yielded a number of tubular bone beads.

**Heyward, Corey Ames**

2016 Bells, Beads, and Buttons: An Artifactual Analysis of European Trade Goods at Peachtree Mound, North Carolina. M.A. thesis. The George Washington University, Washington, DC. [https://scholarspace.library.gwu.edu/concern/gw\\_etds/q524jn97m](https://scholarspace.library.gwu.edu/concern/gw_etds/q524jn97m).  
Discusses the 18th-century glass and copper beads recovered from the mound.

**Hildebrandt, William R. and Michael J. Darcangelo**

2008 *Life on the River: The Archaeology of an Ancient Native American Culture*. Heyday Books, Berkeley.

Excavation of site CA-SHA-1043, a Wintu Indian village in Shasta County, California, uncovered various shell, glass, and pine-nut beads mostly dating to the early 1800s.

**Hildebrandt, William R., Kelly McGuire, Jerome King, Allika Ruby, and D. Craig Young**

2016 *Prehistory of Nevada's Northern Tier: Archaeological Investigations along the Ruby Pipeline*. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* 101.  
Seven *Olivella* shell, four stone, one glass, and 17 bone beads were recovered from project sites.

**Hilliard, Jerry and James Harcourt**

1995 Marine Shell Beads from the University of Arkansas Museum Bluff Shelter Excavations.  
*The Arkansas Archeologist* 36:35-45.

Discusses 100 beads from 21 Ozark bluff shelters excavated in the 1930s. Local raw materials for the production of beads include cane, crinoid, bone, seeds, and mussel shell. The presence of 14 marine-shell beads is evidence of exotic goods. Late prehistoric Spiro connections are suggested by the presence of the marine shell beads.

**Hoard, Robert J.**



2012 Turquoise. In *Archeological Investigations at Arkansas City, Kansas*, edited by Robert J. Hoard, pp. 239-245. Kansas Historical Society, Contract Archeology Publication 26. Reports on the types of turquoise beads found and their dating, sourcing, and chemical composition.

2021 Drilled Bear Canine Teeth from an Archaeological Site in East-Central Kansas. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 46(2); <https://www.academia.edu/63381540/>. A minimum of 14 drilled black bear canine teeth associated with five human teeth and fragmented bone from a surface exposure in Lyon County indicate contact between groups participating in the Hopewell social network in the Midwest.

**Hoard, Robert J. and Henry W. Chaney**

2010 *Olivella* Shells from Kansas Archaeological Sites. *Plains Anthropologist* 55(216):293. Eighteen *Olivella* shells are identified as being a Pacific Ocean species (*Olivella dama*) and reaffirm postulated trade ties between the Plains and Southwestern pueblos. The identification of an Atlantic species (*Olivella nivea*) from the Early Ceramic Woodruff ossuary raises questions regarding either its identification or the nature of social contacts during that time period.

**Hodge, Christina J.**

2014 *Consumerism and the Emergence of the Middle Class in Colonial America*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Discusses a decorated wound bead and one of carnelian found in an early 18th-century context at the Wood Lot site in Rhode Island. The beads apparently belonged to a slave.

**Hoffecker, John F., Owen K. Mason, Scott A. Elias, Diane K. Hanson, Claire Alix, Georgeanne L. Reynolds, and Karlene Leeper**

2012 Uivvaq: A Stratified Inupiaq Occupation at Cape Lisburne, Northwest Alaska. *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* 10(1-2):143-172; <https://www.academia.edu/19232001/>. The lower component (AD 950-1050) yielded a number of amber and jet beads, as well as an amber pendant.

**Holley, George R.**

1995 Microliths and the Kunnemann Tract: An Assessment of Craft Production at the Cahokia Site. *Illinois Archaeology* 7(1-2):1-68. Includes a discussion of the production of shell beads.

**Holliday, Vance T. and David Killick**

2013 An Early Paleoindian Bead from the Mockingbird Gap Site, New Mexico. *Current Anthropology* 54(1):85-95; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259712617>.

Geoarchaeological coring at the site resulted in the recovery of a small tubular bead of Paleoindian age. The bead was found in alluvial sand 9.2 m below the surface. It is made of calcium carbonate and is the only known Paleoindian bead of this material in North America.

**Hord, Chris**

2009 *Olivella* Beads Recovered at 14SC409. *Kansas Anthropological Association Newsletter* 21(3):10.

**House, John**

1995 Noble Lake: A Protohistoric Archeological Site on the Lower Arkansas River. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 36:47-97.

Beads dated to the 1600s in private collections from the Noble Lake area include European glass beads and a cuprous-metal bead (p. 73, 86), as well as a number of Native-made conch shell beads (p. 83).

**Howard, Jennifer M.**

2008 No Drills, No Problem? The Possible Use of Sea Urchin Spines as Drills on San Nicolas Island: An Experimental Archaeology Project. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb.

Disproves the theory that worked sea urchin spines found in association with shell-bead detritus at a site in California's Channel Islands were used to drill *Olivella* shell beads. They may, however, have been used to smooth out the drill perforations after manufacture.

**Howard, William J. and L. Mark Raab**

1993 *Olivella* Grooved Rectangle Beads as Evidence of a Mid-Holocene Southern Channel Islands Interaction Sphere. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 29(3):1-11. Shell beads, California.

**Huckell, Lisa W.**

1993 The Shell Assemblage from Coffee Camp. In *Archaic Occupation on the Santa Cruz Flats: The Tator Hills Archaeological Project*, edited by C.D. Halbirt and T.K. Henderson, pp. 305-316. Northland Research, Flagstaff.

A necklace of 886 square nacreous beads was situated above a cremated burial, Arizona.

**Hudecek-Cuffe, Caroline and Aaron Wilson**

2016 A Collaborative Undertaking to Excavate and Reinter a Historic Burial (FgOw-2) near Viking, Central Alberta. In *Back on the Horse: Recent Developments in Archaeological and Palaeontological Research in Alberta*, edited by Robin Woywitka, pp. 37-45. Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper 36. [historic-burial-viking.pdf](#).

The burial of a 13/14-year-old Aboriginal female who died as early as the 1830s was accompanied by metal buttons, brass rings, a thimble, and over 4,000 beads of various styles and sizes.

**Hudson, Travis and Thomas C. Blackburn**

1985 *The Material Culture of the Chumash Interaction Sphere. Vol. 3: Clothing, Ornamentation, and Grooming.* Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 28.

Discusses the beads and other ornaments utilized by the Chumash of central and southern California.

**Huey, Paul R.**

1988 Aspects of Continuity and Change in Colonial Dutch Material Culture at Fort Orange, 1624-1664. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Beads of glass and shell are discussed, as well as two beads fashioned from clay pipe stems. New York.

**Hughes, Richard E.**

1989 Review of *Analyses of South-Central Californian Shell Artifacts: Studies from Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat (1988). *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 11(2):279-281; <https://www.academia.edu/104372047/>.

**Hughes, Richard E. and Randall Milliken**

2007 Prehistoric Material Conveyance. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 259-272. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

Shell beads are included in the discussion.

**Hull, Kathleen L.**

2000 A Survey of Glass Trade Bead Distribution in Yosemite National Park. *Society for California Archaeology Newsletter* 34(4):32-33;  
[https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34\(4\).pdf](https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34(4).pdf).

Presents a brief overview of the glass beads found at various sites within the park. They are attributed to the 1769-1839 period.

**Husted, Wilfred M. and Robert Edgar**

2002 *The Archeology of Mummy Cave, Wyoming: An Introduction to Shoshonean Prehistory.* National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center Special Report 4 and Southeast Archaeological Center Technical Reports Series 9.

This rockshelter was occupied from the Paleoindian period around 10,000 years ago to the Late Prehistoric period about AD 1600. The recovered shell, bone, and stone beads are discussed by cultural layer.

**Hutchinson, Dale L. and Jeffrey M. Mitchem**

1996 The Weeki Wachee Mound, an Early Contact Period Mortuary Locality in Hernando County, West-Central Florida. *Southeastern Archaeology* 15(1):47-65;  
<https://www.academia.edu/1101991/>.

Dating to 1515-1550, the site yielded a variety of glass beads as well as several shell, silver, and amber specimens.

### **Hylkema, Linda**

2009 Pre-Contact Native American Presence at Santa Clara University. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 21:9-20.

Construction on campus over the years has uncovered 28 prehistoric burials. Mortuary offerings accompanied 12 burials in the form of *Olivella* beads, *Haliotis* pendants, and one bone pin. Artifact styles and <sup>14</sup>C dates (Cal) attest to an Upper Middle Period affiliation.

### **Hylkema, Mark G.**

2011 An Addendum Analysis of Burial Associated Shell Beads Recovered from the Third Mission Santa Clara Indian Neophyte Cemetery, CA-SCL-30/H. In *Final Report on the Burial and Archaeological Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of the Mission Santa Clara Indian Neophyte Cemetery (1781-1818): Clareño Muwékma Ya Túnnešte Nómmo [Where the Clareño Indians are Buried] Site (CA-SCL-30/H), Located in the City of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, California*, edited by Alan Leventhal, Diane DiGiuseppe, et al., pp. 7.1-7.16. Sanford University, Sanford.

Provides an analysis of 484 marine shell beads found with five burials at the mission cemetery.

### **Hylkema, Mark G. and Rebecca Allen**

2009 Archaeological Investigations at the Third Mission Site, Santa Clara University, and a Comparison of Shell Bead Assemblages with Recent Mission-Era Findings. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 21:28-35.

*Olivella* and clam shell beads have been found in abundance in the mission's neophyte cemetery. More recent excavations have found features associated with neophyte residency and recovered similar shell bead assemblages. Comparison of these materials has implications for dating the features, and prompts further discussion of neophyte systems of value.

### **Jamieson, James Bruce**

2016 Bone, Antler, Tooth and Shell: A Study in Iroquoian Technology. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, McGill University, Montreal.  
<https://escholarship.mcgill.ca/downloads/5h73pz79r.pdf>.

Presents a detailed study of the beads and pendants fashioned from bone (animal and human), antler, shell, animal canines, and fish vertebrae recovered from three St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites (McKeown, Roebuck, and Steward) and two ancestral Wendat sites (Keffer and Draper) in southern Ontario.

**Janetski, Joel C.**

2002 Trade in Fremont Society: Contexts and Contrasts. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 21(3):344-370.

A study of prehistoric (AD 400-1300) trade in Utah which focuses on shell and turquoise beads and pendants as examples.

**Jarratt, Tricia L.**

2013 The Augustine Mound Copper Sub-Assemblage: Beyond the Bead. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. <https://www.academia.edu/12164174/>.

Provides a detailed description of the beads and other copper ornaments excavated at Metepenagiag, New Brunswick, and highlight, through the lens of *chaîne opératoire*, the technologically unique and meaningful role that native copper may have held to the Early Maritime Woodland inhabitants of the area.

**Jeakle, Mary Lynn**

1992 An Analysis of the Artifacts from the Historic Components of the Elam Site (20AE195), Allegan County, Michigan. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

The site yielded several drawn and wound glass beads, most of which are attributed to the 1680-1770 period.

**Jefferies, Richard W. and Christopher R. Moore**

2013 Mission San Joseph de Sapala: Mission-Period Archaeological Research on Sapelo Island. In *Life among the Tides: Recent Archaeology on the Georgia Bight*, edited by Victor D. Thompson and David Hurst Thomas, pp. 345-374. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 98. <https://www.academia.edu/5759117/>.

Discusses the shell and glass beads (including gilded varieties) recovered from a 17th-century Gaule Indian site on Sapelo Island, Georgia.

**Jenkins, Dennis L. and Jon M. Erlandson**

1996 *Olivella* Grooved Rectangle Beads from a Middle Holocene Site in the Fort Rock Valley, Northern Great Basin. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 18(2):296-302; <https://www.academia.edu/48278726/>.

The age and context of two distinctive shell beads found in south-central Oregon are discussed. These beads, which almost certainly originated on the southern California coast, clearly indicate the existence of extensive trade networks during the Middle Holocene.

**Jenkins, Dennis L., Leah L. Largaespada, Tony D. Largaespada, and Mercy A. McDonald**

- 2004 Early and Middle Holocene Ornament Exchange Systems in the Fort Rock Basin of Oregon. In *Early and Middle Holocene Archaeology of the Northern Great Basin*, edited by Dennis L. Jenkins, Thomas J. Connolly, and C. Melvin Aikens, pp. 251-269. University of Oregon Anthropological Papers 62.

The primary purpose of this review of ornaments, their ages, distributions, and artifact associations in the Fort Rock Basin is to formulate an understanding of the social conditions under which ornamental production, display, and exchange occurred through time. Shell, bone, stone, and glass beads are included in the discussion.

### **Jenkins, Tara**

- 2016 Contexts, Needs, and Social Messaging: Situating Iroquoian Human Bone Artifacts in Southern Ontario, Canada. In *Theoretical Approaches to Analysis and Interpretation of Commingled Human Remains*, edited by Anna J. Osterholtz, pp. 139-184. Springer International Publishing, Cham, Switzerland. <https://www.academia.edu/19647799/>.

Beads fashioned from human bone were recovered from the Keffer (1475-1500) and Christianson (17th century) sites.

### **Jensen, Richard E.**

- 1998 *The Fontenelle & Cabanné Trading Posts: The History and Archeology of Two Missouri River Sites 1822-1838*. Nebraska State Historical Society, Publication in Anthropology 11.

Fontenelle (25SY26), aka Pilcher's Post of the Missouri Fur Co., was purchased by Fontenelle by 1833 and affiliated with the American Fur Co. It yielded 183 glass beads. Cabanne (25DO8), aka Otto's Outfit, was affiliated with Berthold, Chouteau, and Pratte Co. or the French Company, and later joined Astor's American Fur Co. It produced 11 glass beads.

### **Jodry, Margaret A.**

- 2010 Walking in Beauty: 11,000-Year-Old Beads and Ornaments from North America. *The Bead Forum* 57:1, 6-9; <https://www.academia.edu/4332110/>.

Among the earliest ornaments reported archaeologically from North America are 19 soapstone beads buried with a Paleo-american woman at Arch Lake in eastern New Mexico and 83 shell beads and four drilled coyote teeth found in a double burial of a man and girl at the Horn Shelter No. 2 site near Waco, Texas.

### **Jodry, Margaret A. and Douglas W. Owsley**

- 2014 A New Look at the Double Burial from Horn Shelter No. 2. In *Kennewick Man: The Scientific Investigation of an Ancient American Skeleton*, edited by Douglas W. Owsley and Richard L. Jantz, pp. 549-604. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. <https://www.academia.edu/8367543/>.

The burial of a Paleo-american man uncovered in Bosque County, Texas, was accompanied by 80 perforated *Neritina* snail-shell beads, an *Oliva* shell bead, and four perforated coyote teeth. These are the oldest reported shell beads from North America.

**Johnson, Eric Daniel**

- 2021 An Archaeology of Settler Capitalism: Industrialization, Indigenous Sovereignty, and Shell Beads between New Jersey and the Plains, 1750-1900 CE. Ph.D. dissertation. Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge.  
<https://nrs.harvard.edu/URN-3:HUL.INSTREPOS:37368198>.

Combines analysis of museum collections with new excavations in Bergen County, New Jersey, to examine shell bead industrialization under the framework of settler capitalism.

- 2022 Industrializing Shell-Bead Production in Northern New Jersey: Reuniting Collections from Stoltz Farm (1770-1830) and the Campbell Wampum Factory (1850-1900).

*Historical Archaeology* 56:594-619; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41636-022-00346-3>.

The production of wampum and shell hair pipes in northern New Jersey by White entrepreneurs was a regional cottage industry until 1850, when the Campbell Wampum Factory monopolized production through water-powered grinding wheels, drilling machines, and the waged labor of people of color.

- 2023 The *Chaîne Opératoire* of Settler Wampum Manufacture at the David Campbell House in Northern New Jersey. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 27:1068-1099; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10761-023-00702-w>.

Artifact analyses combined with merchant ledger manuscripts reveal the *chaîne opératoire* of settler beadmaking from 1770 to 1900, including temporalities of production, waste, and racial and gendered labor dynamics in transition to factory production.

**Johnson, Jay K.**

- 2000 Beads, Microdrills, Bifaces, and Blades from Watson Brake. *Southeastern Archaeology* 19(2):95-104; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40713187>.

Finds at a Middle Archaic mound group in northeastern Louisiana reveal extensive local production of microdrills and tubular stone beads.

**Johnson, Jay K. and Edward Henry**

- 2015 Excavations at the South Thomas Street Site (22LE1002): An Early Eighteenth-Century Hamlet Located on the Periphery of the Major Chickasaw Settlement in Northeastern Mississippi. In *Exploring Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Patricia Galloway and Evan Peacock, pp. 243-265. <https://www.academia.edu/14446201/>.

In addition to ten varieties of glass seed beads, the site yielded a perforated triangular pendant locally made by melting turquoise-colored beads.

**Jones, Bruce A.**

- 2002 *Historical Archeology at the Village on Pawnee Fork, Ness County, Kansas*. Midwest Archeological Center, Technical Report 86.

This Cheyenne-Oglala village was attacked by the U.S. Army in April of 1867 and burned; 160 glass beads are described.

**Joslin, Terry L.**

2006 Late Prehistoric Coastal Adaptations along the San Simeon Reef, San Luis Obispo County, California. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara. <https://www.academia.edu/41968090/>.

Discusses the *Olivella* shell beads, abalone pendants, serpentine disk beads, and bead drills recovered from two sites dating to the Late Period (700 BP to Spanish contact).

**Jurgens, Christopher James**

2005 Zooarcheology and Bone Technology from Arenosa Shelter (41VV99), Lower Pecos Region, Texas. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Texas at Austin.

Discusses the bone and antler beads, as well as manufacturing byproducts, from an Archaic rock shelter.

**Kaehler, Gretchen Anne**

2002 Patterns in Glass: The Interpretation of European Glass Trade Beads from Two Protohistoric Sites in the Greater Lower Columbia Region. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Portland State University, Portland.

Describes the beads from the Meier (Oregon) and Cathlapotle (Washington) sites, both Chinookan plankhouses, the latter visited by Lewis and Clark in 1806.

**Kalkreuth, W.D., K.M. McCullough, and R.J.H. Richardson**

1993 Geological, Archaeological, and Historical Occurrences of Coal, East-Central Ellesmere Island, Arctic Canada. *Arctic and Alpine Research* 25(4):277-307.

The specimens examined include coal beads from Thule settlements.

**Karklins, Karlis**

1991 The *a Speo* Method of Heat Rounding Drawn Glass Beads and its Archaeological Manifestations. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:27-36; <https://www.academia.edu/12781067/>.

From at least the early 17th century to the latter part of the 18th century, drawn glass beads over about 4 mm in diameter were generally rounded in European glasshouses using a method called *a speo* by the Italians who apparently invented it. The little-known process involved mounting a number of tube segments on the tines of a multi-pronged iron implement which was then inserted in a furnace and turned until the tubes were rounded to the desired degree. Beads produced in this manner often exhibit distinctive characteristics and are easily identified in archaeological collections.

1991 Beads from the Mid 18th-Century Manilla Wreck, Bermuda. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* 19(4):33-42; <https://www.academia.edu/11535989/>.

A varied assemblage of drawn and wound glass beads – and even some wooden beads – were found on the wreck of a what may have been a Dutch slave ship or escort, possibly owned by the



Dutch West India Company. Webster (2008) suggests that the “Manilla Wreck” is not a wreck at all, but comprises a scatter of debris cast overboard from the *Amazon*, a damaged French ship arriving in Bermuda as a “distressed entry” in 1739.

- 1992 *Trade Ornament Usage among the Native Peoples of Canada: A Source Book*. Parks Canada, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, Ottawa.  
<https://www.academia.edu/96718156/>.

Describes the adornments obtained in trade and used by the seven major native groups of Canada and the northern United States from first contact to the early 20th century. These items include the usual trinkets such as beads, buttons, and hairpipes, but also more innovative items such as keys, spoon bowls, shoe buckles, mirrors, cartridge cases, and even ceramic plates and sauce pan handles. See Klimko (1992), Stewart (1994), and Trubowitz (1995) for reviews.

- 1993 The Beads of the Pantigo Site, A Montauk Cemetery on Eastern Long Island, N.Y. 2nd ed. In *The History and Archaeology of the Montauk*, edited by Gaynell Stone, pp. 629-641. Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory 3.

A Montauk cemetery dating to the period from around 1650 to 1750 yielded a wide variety of glass trade beads, as well as shell and copper-alloy beads. Several fragments of wampum belts or headbands were also encountered. New York.

- 1993 Tungatsivvik (KkDo-3) Bead Analysis. Report on file. Arctic College Library, Nunatta Campus, Iqaluit, Nunavut.

Provides brief descriptions of the small group of glass beads recovered from a site west of Iqaluit, Nunavut (formerly Northwest Territories), which was occupied from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

- 1995 Review of *Beads of the Bison Robe Trade: The Fort Union Trading Post Collection*, by Steven L. DeVore (1992). *Historical Archaeology* 29(1):120-121.

- 1995 A Study of the Beads from Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, the Heron Site and the Bruneau/Casselman Site. In *Before and beyond Sainte-Marie: 1987-1990 Excavations at the Sainte-Marie among the Hurons Site Complex (circa 1200-1990)*, by J. Tummon and W.B. Gray, pp. 161-184. Copetown Press, Dundas, Ontario.

The beads uncovered at Sainte-Marie I and the adjacent sites are a varied lot and the beads associated with the 1639-1649 Jesuit mission comprise one of the largest collections of mid-17th-century specimens from Huronia. Most of them are of European origin, with only six beads of bone, metal, and stone being local products. Several beads associated with later activity at the site were also found.

- 2002 The Giacomuzzi Bead Sample Book and Folders. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:31-63; <https://www.academia.edu/27485749/>.

Presents detailed descriptions of the beads, all of wound construction and mostly fancy varieties, made by the acclaimed Venetian firm operated by the Giacomuzzi brothers during the 3rd quarter of the 19th century. Many of the beads were traded into North America.

2004 The Levin Catalogue of Mid-19th-Century Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 16:39-50; <https://www.academia.edu/27507749/>.

The Levin Catalogue is composed of two similar collections of glass and stone beads assembled by Moses Lewin Levin, a London bead merchant whose business operated from 1830 to 1913. A total of 621 beads of 128 different varieties makes up the collections which can be dated to the period 1851-1869. Although the beads are recorded as having been used in the African trade, a number have counterparts at North American sites as well.

2010 Glass, Metal, and Shell Beads. In *The Eagle Ridge Site and Early Eighteenth Century Indian-European Relations in Eastern Nebraska*, edited by Gayle F. Carlson and John R. Bozell, pp. 143-148. *Central Plains Archeology* 12(1).

Describes and illustrates the 18th-century beads recovered from a probable Oto or possibly Ioway site. The beads include drawn and wound glass, yellow-metal tubes, and shell wampum.

2012 Guide to the Description and Classification of Glass Beads Found in the Americas. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:62-90; <https://www.academia.edu/38130799/>.

This guide provides information relevant to the description and classification of glass beads recovered from archaeological sites in North and South America and the Caribbean. It is partly based on and intended to be used with the classification system developed by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (2012). Material presented includes a critical evaluation of several bead classification schemes, an overview of bead manufacturing techniques, a descriptive listing of the various classes and types of beads that have been recorded to date, and an explication of the physical attributes of a bead, as well as interpretative material concerning dating and likely origins.

2016 Clay Pipe-Stem Beads in North America. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 45, Article 2; <https://www.academia.edu/31667215/>.

Beads fashioned from the stems of clay tobacco pipes have been found at a number of archaeological sites, principally in the Northeast. This practice appears to have begun in the early 17th century and continued until at least the beginning of the 19th century.

2016 The Earliest European Bead in North America. *The Bead Forum* 69:7; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

Brief discussion of the Norse glass bead found under the collapsed east wall of House D, L'Anse-aux-Meadows, Newfoundland, Canada.

2016 Frit-Core Beads in North America. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:60-65; <https://www.academia.edu/31850441/>.

Among the earliest European beads to reach North America is a distinctive group generally referred to in the archaeological literature as frit-core or frit-cored, so called because their interiors consist of sintered sand rather than solid glass. Likely produced in France, they are restricted to northeastern North America and have short temporal ranges, making them ideal chronological indicators for the latter part of the 16th century and the very early 17th century.

2019 Even More on Frit-Core Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:75-78; <https://www.academia.edu/41600183/>.

This article corrects the dating of a frit-core bead from Quebec reported in 2018, and reports three new find sites, two in North America and one in Europe. One of the American sites was occupied well past the 1560-1610 date range proposed for these beads, while the other is situated well to the south of all the others.

2021 The Trade Beads of Fort Rivière Tremblante, a North West Company Post on the Upper Assiniboine, Saskatchewan. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:93-99; <https://www.academia.edu/67639818/>.

The post, which operated from 1791 to 1798, yielded a variety of glass beads, especially a wide assortment of decorated wound specimens. Canada.

2022 Eighteenth-Century North American Firearms Decorated with Inlaid Glass Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 34:60-64; <https://www.academia.edu/96132369/>.

Over the millennia, glass beads have been used to ornament a wide array of objects. A rare application in the 18th century was their use to personalize and adorn firearms used on the North American continent. Only five examples have been encountered so far.

### **Karklins, Karlis and Gary F. Adams**

2013 Beads from the Hudson's Bay Company's Principal Depot, York Factory, Manitoba, Canada. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 25:72-100; <https://www.academia.edu/38201161/>.

Presents a detailed description of the 277 different varieties of glass, ceramic, plastic, and bone beads recovered from the site of York Factory III which was occupied from 1792 to 1957. A color macro photograph of each variety is provided.

### **Karklins, Karlis and Adelphine Bonneau**

2018 More on Frit-Core Beads in North America. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:55-59; <https://www.academia.edu/40476053/>.

Reports new findings on frit-core beads, including an initial assessment of their chemical composition. Two new find sites have been added to the inventory, bringing the total to 19. In addition, two new types have been recorded, each with variants. A bead from one of the new

sites comes from a context later than the date range attributed to this bead category. Its significance is discussed.

**Karklins, Karlis, Alicia Hawkins, Heather Walder, and Scott Fairgrieve**

2018 Florida Cut-Crystal Beads in Ontario. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:44-51; <https://www.academia.edu/40475947/>.

Discusses three faceted rock-crystal beads generally termed Florida Cut-Crystal which were found in the legacy collections of two 17th-century Huron-Wendat sites in southern Ontario. Includes details about their manufacture and chemical composition.

**Karklins, Karlis and David Henneberg**

2008 Beads from the *Great White Arabia* – A Mid-19th-Century American Steamboat. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:26-39; <https://www.academia.edu/39086889/>.

Loaded with 200 tons of goods heading for Omaha, Nebraska, and Sioux City and Council Bluffs, Iowa, the steamboat *Great White Arabia* sank near Kansas City in 1856. In 1989, a group of salvors excavated the wreck and recovered almost the entire cargo. Among the finds were several million glass seed beads, as well as several hundred blown specimens in various shapes, sizes, and colors, some of which formed the heads of fancy stickpins. These are all described in detail.

**Karklins, Karlis, Érik Langevin, and Adelphine Bonneau**

2016 Two Unusual Drawn-Glass Bead Varieties from Quebec. *The Bead Forum* 69:4-6; <https://www.academia.edu/29214237/>.

Two black drawn beads from 16th-17th-century contexts are decorated with white glaze elements – three dots in one case and a line around the middle in the other.

**Karklins, Karlis and Merry Outlaw**

2016 Mystery Bead from the Historic Jamestown Settlement. *The Bead Forum* 69:8-9; <https://beadresearch.org/the-bead-forum-archive/>.

The oval bead is composed of black glass and appears to have had three longitudinal rows of small circular black glass discs applied to the core. White glass dots ring either end of the perforation and two rings of dots also appear to have encircled the body originally.

**Karklins, Karlis with Lester A. Ross**

2007 Appendix E. Beads of the West Approach Project. In *South of Market: Historical Archaeology of 3 San Francisco Neighborhoods*, edited by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis, pp. E1-E56. Sonoma State University, Anthropological Studies Center Press, Sonoma.

Excavations in the South Market area of San Francisco, California, produced a wide range of glass beads of drawn, wound, mold-pressed, and blown manufacture, as well as those of ceramic (Prosser-molded), wood, stone, bone, and clay. The beads are described in detail with color

illustrations of all the varieties. Comments as to their probable use are also provided. The material dates to the late 19th-early 20th centuries.

**Karklins, Karlis and Roderick Sprague**

1980 *A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America*. Promontory Press, Ottawa, Canada. <https://beadresearch.org/resources/north-american-trade-beads-bibliographies/>. Provides 455 annotated references to glass beads found at archaeological sites in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. See Ross (1989) for a review.

1987 *A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America – First Supplement*. South Fork Press, Moscow, Idaho. <https://beadresearch.org/resources/north-american-trade-beads-bibliographies/>.

Provides 587 additional annotated references to glass beads found at archaeological sites in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. See Ross (1989) for a review.

**Katz-Hyman, Martha B. and Kym S. Rice (eds.)**

2013 *World of a Slave: Encyclopedia of the Material Life of Slaves in the United States*. *Winterthur Portfolio* 47(1):105-106.

The “Beads” section discusses bead use and beliefs among enslaved Blacks in the eastern United States.

**Keagle, Jordan**

2013 Eastern Beads, Western Applications: Wampum among Plains Tribes. *Great Plains Quarterly* 33(4):221-235; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/296839060>.

Though whites failed to grasp the nuances of wampum culture, leading to the generalization of wampum as “Indian money,” they nevertheless recognized its significance in Native American trade and diplomacy. Eventually, wampum came to be used among whites as well, serving as a common monetary unit for Dutch and English colonists.

**Kennett, Douglas J., B.J. Culleton, J.P. Kennett, J.M. Erlandson, and K.G. Cannariato**

2007 Middle Holocene Climate Change and Human Population Dispersal in Western North America. In *Climate Change and Cultural Dynamics: A Global Perspective on Mid-Holocene Transitions*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kirk A. Maasch, and Daniel H. Sandweiss, pp. 531-557. Elsevier Inc.

Clear evidence exists for developing cultural interaction extending from the southern Channel Islands to the Los Angeles and Orange County coastal areas and the Great Basin between about 5500 and 4500 cal yr BP. The best indicator of increased interaction between these spatially disparate areas is the distribution of *Olivella* grooved rectangle beads produced on the southern Channel Islands or adjacent mainland coast.

**Kennett, Douglas J., John R. Johnson, Torben C. Rick, Don P. Morris, and Juliet Christy**

2000 Historic Chumash Settlement on Eastern Santa Cruz Island, Southern California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 22(2):212-222.

Discusses the glass and needle-drilled shell disk beads recovered from three Mission Period sites (ca. 1782-1825).

**Kennett, Douglas J., James P. Kennett, Jon M. Erlandson, and Kevin G. Cannariato**

2007 Human Responses to Middle Holocene Climate Change on California's Channel Islands. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 26:351-367.

High-quality archaeological and paleoenvironmental records from California's Channel Islands provide a unique opportunity to examine potential relationships between climatically induced environmental changes and prehistoric human behavioral responses. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

**Kenyon, I.T. and W. Fitzgerald**

1986 Dutch Glass Beads in the Northeast: An Ontario Perspective. *Man in the Northeast* 32:1-34.

**Kerr, Ian B.**

2012 An Analysis of Personal Adornment at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23), an Eighteenth-Century French Trading Post in Southwest Michigan. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

Examines how the fort's inhabitants used material culture to create their own personal identities on the frontier of New France. Wampum is included in the discussion.

**Keswick, Janet A.**

1990 Son-159: Factors Affecting Shellfish Selection. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 3:49-58.

Explores factors affecting the selection of *Saxidomus nuttalli* and *Tresus nuttalli* clam shell for use at inland prehistoric sites in Sonoma County, California, where disc beads were manufactured during the prehistoric period.

**Kidd, Kenneth E. and Martha Ann Kidd**

2012 A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:39-61;  
<https://www.academia.edu/38130784/>.

This item reprints the classification system first published in 1970, complete with the color plates. Especially useful for researchers in the eastern United States and Canada. Errors noted have been corrected.

**Kimball, Monique E.**

1999 Riches of Ruby Hill: an Examination of a Mining District's Material Culture. *Nevada Archaeologist* 17:14-28.

The Holly mining community produced three glass beads, two of which were mold pressed. They are attributed to the ca. 1910-1930 period.

**King, Chester D.**

- 1985 Beads and Ornaments from SBa-46, Site III. *In* SBa-46 Test Program, Vol. III. Report on file, Central Coast Information Center, Santa Barbara.
- 1986 Beads from Ora-287. *In* Archaeological Investigations at CA-Ora-287, A Multicomponent Site on Newport Bay, by Joyce Clevenger. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.
- 1986 Beads from Riv-1179. *In* Archaeological Investigations at La Quinta, Salton Basin, Southeastern California, edited by Mark Q. Sutton and Philip J. Wilke. Report on file, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 Shell, Glass and Stone Ornaments. *In* Archaeological Studies at Wildomar, CA-Riv-2769, Riverside County, California, edited by Daniel F. McCarthy. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 23(1).
- 1988 Beads from Excavations at the Santa Barbara Presidio. Report to Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Oakland, CA.  
California.
- 1988 Shell Beads from CA-RIV-1179. *In* *Archaeological Investigations at CA-RIV-1179, CA-RIV-2823, and CA-RIV-2827, La Quinta, Riverside County, California*, edited by Mark Q. Sutton and Philip J. Wilke. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 20.
- 1989 Review of *Shell Bead and Ornament Exchange between California and the Western Great Basin*, by James A. Bennyhoff and Richard E. Hughes (1987). *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 11(2):268-270.
- 1989 Shell Beads and an Ornament from the Santa Ines Mission Excavations. *In* *Santa Inés Mission Excavations, 1986-1988*, by Julia G. Costello, pp. 145-148. California Historical Archaeology 1.
- Shell beads attributed to the 1804-1870 period are described.
- 1989 Shell, Glass, and Stone Ornaments. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 25(1):45-50.
- 1990 Beads from Heló. *In* *Archaeological Investigations at Heló on Mescalitan Island*, by Lynn H. Gamble, pp. 8.1-8.63. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara. <https://www.academia.edu/24573723/>.

Discusses the shell, bone, stone, and glass beads and shell and metal pendants recovered from several Chumash sites in southern California.

1990 Beads from the Post 1813 La Purisima Mission Site. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Central Coast Region.

1990 *Evolution of Chumash Society*. The Evolution of North American Indians Series, Garland Publishing, New York.

This is a comparative study of artifacts used for social system maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel region of southern California prior to 1804. The emphasis is on shell beads.

1991 *Beads and Ornaments From Excavations At Tahquitz Canyon (CA-Riv-45)*. Cultural Systems Research, Inc., Menlo Park, CA.

1995 Beads and Ornaments from Excavations at Tahquitz Canyon (CA-RIV-45). In *Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Ethnohistoric Investigations at Tahquitz Canyon, Palm Springs, California*, edited by Lowell John Bean, Jerry Schaefer, and Sylvia Brakke Vane, pp. 1-77. Cultural Systems Research, Menlo Park, CA.

2002 *Significance of Ahmanson Ranch Archaeological Sites*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants, Topanga. <https://www.academia.edu/9246057/>.

Reports on the shell and stone beads found at 14 archaeological sites in the project area, southern California.

2004 Beads from Rancho Cuyamaca State Park, Appendix 4. In *Points, Bifaces and Beads from Arrowmakers Ridge (CA-SDI-913) and Other Sites at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park*, by Lynn H. Gamble and Chester King. Report on file. California Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego County.

2011 *Overview of the History of American Indians in the Santa Monica Mountains*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants, Topanga, CA; <https://www.academia.edu/10114304/>.

Several sections are devoted to the beads and pendants recovered from sites in the Santa Monica Mountains of southern California with emphasis on those of shell. Other materials include bone, stone, seeds, and glass.

**King, Chester D. and Lynn H. Gamble**

2008 Beads from Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, San Diego County, California. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego County.

**King, Jerome**

2016 Chronological Controls. In *Prehistory of Nevada's Northern Tier: Archaeological Investigations along the Ruby Pipeline*, by William Hildebrand, Kelly McGuire, Jerome



King, Allika Ruby, and D. Craig Young, pp. 123-154. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 101. <https://www.academia.edu/98170967/>.  
Seven *Olivella*, four stone, one glass, and 17 bone beads were recovered from project sites.

**King, Julia A. and Scott M. Strickland**

2022 The Leedstown Bead Cache and Anglo-Native Trade in the Rappahannock River Valley. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 38:1-31.

Revisits and reinterprets a cache of glass and rock-crystal beads from a site in eastern Virginia through a reexamination of legacy collections, additional archaeological fieldwork, documentary research, and the development of a context for the cache's creation.

**Kirkish, Alexander N.**

1999 Beads. In Report of Excavations at CA-SDI-4608. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Report on file, City of Poway, California.

2002 Beads. In *Archaeological Data Recovery of Sites within the Rolling Hills Ranch Development, City of Chula Vista*. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Report on file, City of Chula Vista, California.

2011 Bead Exchange among the Historic Kumeyaay Indians. Ph.D. thesis. School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester.

This study deals with the anomalous appearance during the historic period of *Olivella* wall disc shell beads at certain Kumeyaay archaeological sites in the interior regions of San Diego County, California.

2014 Prosser Beads from the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (CA-LAN-184H). *Society for California Archaeology Proceedings* 28:311-317.

Discusses the Prosser-molded beads recovered from a mission site in Los Angeles County, California.

**Klimko, Olga**

1987 *The Grant and McLeod, Neufeld Sawmill, and Loos Cabin Sites*. Saskatchewan Research Council, Nipawin Reservoir Heritage Study 9.

The excavation of two contiguous fur trade posts (one N.W.C. and one independent; 1793-1795) in Saskatchewan produced several varieties of glass beads including several fancy wound specimens.

1992 Review of *Trade Ornament Usage among the Native Peoples of Canada: A Source Book*, by Karlis Karklins (1992). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 4:62-63; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol4/iss1/11/>.

**Kocik, Cynthia**

2012 Regional Variation in Hopewell Copper Use. B.S. thesis. Department of Sociology and Archaeology, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1793/64650>.

Compares the copper artifacts (beads and pendants included) recovered from sites in three Hopewell regions: the Hopewell center in Ohio, the Havana variant based in the Illinois River Valley, and Hopewell-affiliated sites in southwestern Wisconsin.

**Koerper, Henry C., Joanne H. Couch, Jeffery S. Couch, and Nancy A. Desautels**

2007 Prehistoric Dolomite and Obsidian Disc Beads: New California Artifact Types from Orange County. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 39(1):53-64.

**Koerper, Henry C. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels**

1999 A Cowry Shell Artifact from Bolsa Chica: An Example of Prehistoric Exchange. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 35(2-3):81-95.

Describes an imported perforated *Cypraea cervinette* shell dated to 1340±60 BP from site CA-ORA-83 in Bolsa Chica, and also mentions cowrie ornaments from other sites in Southern California.

**Kozuch, Laura**

1998 The Significance of Sinistral Whelks from Mississippian Archaeological Sites. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Florida, Tallahassee. <https://www.academia.edu/8671822/>, <https://www.academia.edu/8671828/>.

Presents data on shell artifacts (including beads and pendants) from four Mississippian sites: Cahokia (Illinois), Etowah (Georgia), Moundville (Alabama), and Spiro (Oklahoma).

2002 *Olivella* Beads from Spiro and the Plains. *American Antiquity* 67(4):697-709; <https://www.academia.edu/5653956/>.

Beads made from Gulf of California dwarf olive shells (*Olivella dama*) have recently been identified from the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma. This is the first evidence from Spiro of culture contact to the west. The beads, previously identified as *Olivella nivea*, are important because *O. dama* originates in the Gulf of California while *O. nivea* is from the Gulf of Mexico.

2018 Exotic Molluscan Artifacts. In *The Broglio Site: A Late Middle Archaic Habitation and Mortuary Site in the Big Muddy Watershed*, edited by Michael Lansdell, pp. 99-106. Illinois State Archaeological Survey Research Report 49. <https://www.academia.edu/110735495/>.

Discusses the marine-shell beads and a *Busycon*-shell pendants recovered from the Broglio site in southern Illinois.

2021 Cahokia's Mound 72 Shell Artifacts. *Southeastern Archaeology*; <https://www.academia.edu/45059566/>.

Presents a detailed study of the shell beads and pendants recovered from a burial mound at Cahokia in southwestern Illinois, including the determination of columella-bead drill-hole angles from the Shell Bead Cache to better understand bead drilling equipment.

2022 Shell Bead Crafting at Greater Cahokia. *North American Archaeologist* 43(1):64-94;  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/01976931211048205>.

Synthesizes data on shell-bead workshops from Greater Cahokia, along with crafting techniques.

2023 Cahokia's Shell Bead Crafters and Maize Producers: A Re-examination of the Data. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 52, 104277;  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2023.104277>.

Explores two important aspects of the rise and fall of Greater Cahokia, a Mississippian earthen-mound center in Illinois: 1) marine shell bead crafting and use, and 2) maize production and nixtamalization. These two seemingly dissimilar topics are related due to the evidence they provide regarding the establishment of specialized, high-status material production groups.

**Kristmanson, Helen E.**

2015 Archaeology at Pointe-aux-Vieux, Part 2. *The Island Magazine* 78:21-39.

While not described, the drawn and wound glass beads recovered from an Acadian house occupied from 1728 to 1758 on Prince Edward Island are illustrated in several images.

**Kristmanson, Helen, Erin Montgomery, Karlis Karklins, and Adelphine Bonneau**

2020 The Beads from an 18th-Century Acadian Site, Prince Edward Island, Canada. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:70-83;  
<https://www.academia.edu/45342959/>.

Among the glass and bone specimens are black beads decorated with undulating yellow lines around the middle, commonly called "rattlesnake" beads. Semi-quantitative analysis (SEM-EDS) revealed that they are not typical "black" glass but formed by melting an igneous rock called "proterobas" to form a totally opaque black glass, indicating an origin in the Fichtelgebirge region of northeastern Bavaria. This is the first recorded instance of proterobas beads in North America.

**Krivor, Michael C., Nicholas J. Linville, Debra J. Wells, Jason M. Burns, and Paul J. Sjoldal**

2010 *Underwater Archaeological Investigation of the Roosevelt Inlet Shipwreck (7S-D-91A)*. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. Report prepared for Delaware Department of State, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover.

A shipwreck which off the coast of Delaware between 1772 and 1800 yielded a group of imitation garnet glass beads (p. 168).

**Kroker, Sid, Barry B. Greco, Arda Melikian, and David K. Riddle**

1990 *The Forks (1989) Pilot Project Archaeology Project: Research Report. Excavations at 21K (Fort Gibraltar I).* Canadian Parks Services, Historic Resources Branch and The Forks Renewal Corporation, Winnipeg.

Monochrome glass seed and tubular beads were recovered from various 19th-century contexts at this North West Company post in Winnipeg, Manitoba, as were four wampum beads.

**Kroker, Sid, Barry B. Greco, and Kate Peach**

1991 *1991 Investigations at Fort Gibraltar I: The Forks Public Archaeology Project.* The Forks Public Archaeology Association, Winnipeg.

The site produced numerous glass beads (19th century), some shell wampum, and a bone bead.

**Kroker, Sid, Barry B. Greco, and Sharon Thomson**

1990 *1990 Investigations at Fort Gibraltar I: The Forks Public Archaeology Project.* 1990 Forks Public Archaeology Project, Winnipeg.

[http://www.theforks.com/uploads/biblio\\_file/1991-](http://www.theforks.com/uploads/biblio_file/1991-1990_Investigations_at_Fort_Gibraltar.pdf?t=1301539403)

[1990\\_Investigations\\_at\\_Fort\\_Gibraltar.pdf?t=1301539403.](http://www.theforks.com/uploads/biblio_file/1991-1990_Investigations_at_Fort_Gibraltar.pdf?t=1301539403)

Excavations at the site of the Hudson's Bay Company fort (1810-1816) produced glass beads (mostly white seed beads) and three pieces of wampum.

**Kunz, Michael L. and Robin O. Mills**

2021 A Precolumbian Presence of Venetian Glass Trade Beads in Arctic Alaska. *American Antiquity* 86(2):1-18; <https://doi.org/10.1017/aaq.2020.100>.

Controversial article proposing that "early blue" beads found at several sites in Alaska are from Precolumbian contexts (based on radiocarbon dates). This does not jibe with the dating of these beads on the eastern coast of North America. See Blair (2021) for a detailed rebuttal.

2021 Reply to Blair. *American Antiquity* 86(3):643-645; <https://doi.org/10.1017/aaq.2021.45>. A reply to Blair's (2021) *American Antiquity* rebuttal of "A Precolumbian Presence of Venetian Glass Trade Beads in Arctic Alaska."

**Kurota, Alexander and Robert Dello-Russo**

2020 *White Sands National Park Archaeology: Survey of Lake Lucero Site (LA 21162) and Huntington Pueblo (LA 14820), Doña Ana County, New Mexico.* Office of Contract Archeology, Albuquerque, NM. <https://www.academia.edu/80943823/>.

Chapters 5, 6, 10, and 13 deal with the recovered shell and stone beads as well as the pendants formed of shell, stone, and repurposed ceramic sherds.

**Kuttruff, Carl**

2010 *Fort Loudoun in Tennessee, 1756-1760: History, Archaeology, Replication, Exhibits, and Interpretation.* Report of the Tennessee Wars Commission, and Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Research Series 17.

A total of 338 glass beads and shell wampum was recovered from the fort and the Cherokee features outside it (pp. 603-605). Illustrations are lacking.

**LaGrasta, Kaitlin**

2023 Analyzing Aesthetics and Contemplating Cosmologies: Glass Beads and the Socio-Political Economies of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, ca. 1655-1754. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 35:73-95; <https://www.academia.edu/115180604/>.

The study of glass bead color, shape, and size patterns from 19 Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk towns, ca. 1655-1754, reveals that members of the Haudenosaunee Nations intentionally sought specific visual characteristics of glass beads to generate desired outcomes. Within the context of Haudenosaunee cosmology, the colors red, white, and black have aesthetic and ideological power because their animacy evokes dynamic states of being and facilitates transformation.

**Lainey, Jonathan C.**

2005 Les colliers de porcelaine de l'époque coloniale à aujourd'hui. *Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec* 35(2):61-73.

Wampum belts from the colonial period to today.

**Lamb, Elizabeth**

2011 Freshwater Mussel Shells from Three Late Prehistoric Glenwood Locality Earthlodge Sites in Western Iowa: Analysis of Species Composition and an Assessment of Shell Modification. *UW-L Journal of Undergraduate Research* XIV:1-29.

Dating ca. AD 1250-1400, the artifacts include several beads and pendants, one of which exhibits an incised turkey-head design.

**Lambert, Spencer F.X., Joseph A. Bryce, and Robert J. Bischoff**

2019 An Examination of the Use of Birds by the Fremont People. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 39(1):25-41; <https://www.academia.edu/41169921/>.

The most common bird-bone artifacts recovered from Fremont sites are beads or tubes made by sectioning portions of the long bones. Examples from Wolf Village in Utah are illustrated.

**Lamothe, François**

2006 La ville aux frontières: les perles de verre de traite de Montréal aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. M.A. thesis. Université de Montréal, Montréal; <https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/xmlui/handle/1866/18051>.

Reports on the glass beads recovered from sites in Montreal, Quebec, that date to the 17th and 18th centuries.

**Landon, David B., Ashley Peles, and Jonathan Patton**

2007 Chapter 3. Overview of Artifacts from the 2005 Excavations. In *Investigating the Heart of a Community: Archaeological Excavations at the African Meeting House, Boston*,

*Massachusetts*, edited by David B. Landon, pp. 45-61. Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research, Cultural Resource Management Study 22.  
<https://www.academia.edu/100347858/>.

Discusses the possible uses of the nine recovered beads of glass, metal, and clay by the free Black community. The material dates to the 1806-1840 period.

**Lane, Rex**

1989 The Cameron Site (OND 8-4). *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin* 23(3).

Presents a lengthy list of the glass bead varieties recovered from this Oneida village site dated to 1570-1595. Wampum and rolled brass beads were also recovered.

**Lapham, Heather**

2000 Appendix H – Glass Bead Analysis. In *Wilton Speaks: Archaeology at an Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Plantation, Data Recovery at Site 44R493, Associated with the Proposed Route 895 Project, Henrico County, Virginia*, by Thomas F. Higgins et al. Report for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, VA., from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg.

2000 Glass Beads from the George Sandys Site (44JC802), James City County, Virginia. Report on file. Jamestown Rediscovery, Jamestown, Virginia.

2001 More Than “A Few Blew Beads”: The Glass and Stone Beads from *Jamestown Rediscovery’s* 1994-1997 Excavations. *The Journal of the Jamestown Rediscovery Center* 1:n.p.; <https://www.academia.edu/393644/>.

Describes the 28 varieties of glass and stone beads. According to the author, the overall assemblage resembles collections from 16th-century Spanish colonial sites more than those from 17th-century English settlements in America.

**Lapham, Heather A. and William C. Johnson**

2002 Protohistoric Monongahela Trade Relations: Evidence from the Foley Farm Phase Glass Beads. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 30:97-120;  
<https://www.academia.edu/409895/>.

Looks at timing and cultural relationships of trade among the Monongahela Indians of the northeastern United States using glass bead data.

**La Pierre, Kish D.**

2012 Investigations of a Rock Feature Complex at the Mirror Point Site (CA-SBR-12134/H), Western Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, California State University Bakersfield.

Recovered ornaments include glass, silver, ceramic, and shell beads. The glass beads span the range from 1785 to 1900.

**Largaespada, Leah L.**

2001 From Sand and Sea: Marine Shell Artifacts from Archaeological Sites in the Fort Rock Valley, Northern Great Basin. M.S. thesis. University of Oregon, Eugene.

Describes the recovered shell beads (clam, dentalium, limpet, and *Olivella*).

2006 From Sand and Sea: Marine Shell Artifacts from Archaeological Sites in the Fort Rock Basin, Northern Great Basin. In *Beads Points, and Pit Houses: A Northern Great Basin Miscellany*, edited by Brian L. O'Neill, pp. 1-67. University of Oregon Anthropological Papers 66.

A condensed version of the previous item.

**LaRoche, Cheryl J.**

1994 Beads from the African Burial Ground, New York City: A Preliminary Assessment.

*Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:3-20;

<https://www.academia.edu/19383115/>.

Discusses the beads associated with seven of the 400 individual burials. These show how beads were worn by Africans in 18th-century New York and give insight into associated religious or ritual behavior.

1994 Glass Beads Excavated from the African Burial Ground. M.A. thesis. State University of New York, Fashion Institute of Technology.

Presents a thorough study of the beads recovered from the 18th-century burial ground in New York City. The in situ bead configurations of three of the interments are distinctive and appear to be indicative of cultural practices of Africans in 18th-century New York.

2009 *The Archeology of 290 Broadway. Volume IV: Conservation of Materials from the African Burial Ground and the Non-Mortuary Contexts*. John Milner Associates, West Chester, PA.

Explains the methods and results of conservation strategies applied to materials recovered from the 290 Broadway Block (Block 154) portion of the various projects associated with development of Foley Square, Lower Manhattan, New York City. Includes a thorough discussion of the glass and amber beads, including the results of elemental analysis.

**Larson, M.L., M. Kornfeld, and G.C. Frison**

2009 *Hell Gap: A Stratified Paleoindian Campsite at the Edge of the Rockies*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Bone beads were recovered from two different Paleoindian levels at the Hell Gap site in eastern Wyoming.

**Lauro, James and Geoffrey R. Lehmann**

1982 *The Slate Site: A Poverty Point Lapidary Industry in the Southern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi*. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 7.

Beads and pendants of various stones – including slate, quartz, diorite, and jasper – are discussed, as well as the manufacturing techniques involved.

**Lavin, Lucianne**

2010 Pre-Contact Native American Jewelry from the Kent Furnace Site. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 72:129-131.

Illustrates some of the bone, stone, and shell(?) beads and pendants recovered from a Late to Final Woodland site in Kent, Connecticut.

**Laylander, Don**

1997 The Last Days of Lake Cahuilla: The Elmore Site. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 33(1-2):1-138; <https://www.academia.edu/27664384/>.

Located in southern California and likely occupied during the 1660s or 1670s, the site yielded a small but varied collection of shell beads and beadmaking waste.

**Laylander, Don, Eric W. Ritter, Harumi Fujita, and Andrea Guía Ramírez**

2024 Shell Beads and Ornaments in Prehistoric Baja California. *California Archaeology*; <https://doi.org/10.1080/1947461X.2024.2416349>.

The prehistoric archaeological record for marine shell beads and ornaments in Baja California sites is not as extensive as for some other regions. Nonetheless, it does offer insights into the interpretation of several issues relevant to the peninsula's prehistory, including procurement practices, social organization, intercommunity exchange, and extra-peninsular links.

**Ledbetter, Jerald R.**

2002 Archeological Investigations at Buzzard Roost 9TR41, 9TR54, and 9TR106, Taylor County, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens. Report prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation.

Glass beads were found at sites 9TR41 and 9TR54 which uncovered part of a Creek town occupied ca. 1770-1788.

**Lee, Lori**

2011 Beads, Coins, and Charms at a Poplar Forest Slave Cabin (1833-1858). *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 40(1):104-122.

This essay considers the recontextualization of glass beads, a pierced coin, and a decorative, fist-shaped, metal-alloy clothing fastener used by enslaved laborers at antebellum Poplar Forest



Plantation, Virginia. The enslaved mobilized these forms of material culture in shared and idiosyncratic ways to assert varying degrees of control over elements of their daily lives.

**Lee-Hone, Chloe**

2019 Entre le Saguenay et la Huronie. Les perles de verre du lac Abitibi et la route du Nord au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. M.S. thesis. Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal, Montréal.

Detailed study of 4,518 glass beads found at three archaeological sites dating to the 17th century on the shores of Lake Abitibi, Québec.

**Lees, William B.**

1992 An Historic Burial from the Southern Plains of Kansas. *Plains Anthropologist* 37(140):213-231; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25669108>.

Describes 30 glass beads from a ca. 1862-1869 burial.

**Lekson, Stephen H.**

2002 Salado Archaeology of the Upper Gila, New Mexico. *Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona* 67.

Ornaments recovered from this 14th-century site include beads and pendants of shell and turquoise, as well as a quantity of otolith beads found in a jar (otoliths are bones from the inner ears of large fish).

**Lenig, Wayne**

1999 Patterns of Material Culture during the Early Years of New Netherland Trade. *Northeast Anthropology* 58:57-74; <https://www.academia.edu/1758477/>.

Examines changing patterns of European trade goods (beads included) at Mohawk village sites from the earliest Dutch contacts to about 1645. Discontinuities in material culture are correlated with historically documented changes which affected the distribution of trade goods.

**Lenik, Edward J.**

2016 *Amulets, Effigies, Fetishes, and Charms: Native American Artifacts and Spirit Stones from the Northeast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

The objects discussed include stone pendants in effigy form or with incised decoration.

**Leonard, Kevin**

1996 Mi'kmaq Culture during the Late Woodland and Early Historic Periods. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto. <https://www.academia.edu/617686/>.

While only a single tubular copper bead was recovered from a Late Woodland cremation burial site in southeastern New Brunswick, the author provides a list of sites in the region at which copper beads have been found (Table 7).

**Lepofsky, Dana, Michael Blake, Douglas Brown, Sandra Morrison, Nicole Oakes, and Natasha Lyons**

2000 The Archaeology of the Scowlitz Site, SW British Columbia. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 27(4):391-416.

This prehistoric site produced dentalium shell and stone beads.

**Lesage, Louis and Ronald F. Williamson**

2020 When and Where Did the St. Lawrence Iroquoians and the North Shore of Lake Ontario Iroquoians Go and Why? The Huron-Wendat Perspective. *Ontario Archaeology* 100:34-61; <https://www.academia.edu/74629465/>.

Finds reflective of inter-tribal warfare at the Roebuck site (mid- to late 16th-century) in southern Ontario include a bead made from the mid-section of a human fibula and three possible bead blanks, also of human bone (two fibulae and one radius).

**Lesniak, Matthew**

2002 New Evidence of Wampum Use and Production from Albany, New York. In *On the Outside Looking In: Four Centuries of Change at 625 Broadway, Archeology at the DEC Headquarters, 625 Broadway, Albany, New York*, edited by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., pp. 4.1-4.10. Rensselaer, NY.

Wampum and evidence for wampum manufacture were found in a variety of contexts at the DEC Headquarters site. Since the site contained deposits from both the 17th and 18th centuries, it provides a rare opportunity to study the changes and continuities of wampum's role in the colonial economy.

2003 New Evidence of Wampum Use and Production from Albany, New York. In *People, Places, and Material Things: Historical Archaeology of Albany, New York*, edited by Charles L. Fisher, pp. 129-134. New York State Museum Bulletin 499.

**Leventhal, Alan and Rosemary Cambra**

2011 The Dating and Chronological Placement of the Clareño Muwékma Ya Túnnešte Nómmo [Where the Clareño Indians are Buried] Site (CA-SCL-30/H). In *Final Report on the Burial and Archaeological Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of the Mission Santa Clara Indian Neophyte Cemetery (1781-1818): Clareño Muwékma Ya Túnnešte Nómmo [Where the Clareño Indians are Buried] Site (CA-SCL-30/H), Located in the City of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, California*, edited by Alan Leventhal, Diane DiGiuseppe, et al., pp. 9.1-9.9. Sanford University, Sanford.

A small amount of human bone from two of the burials and a sample of Type H series disk *Olivella* shell beads were subjected to Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating. The results corroborate the 1781-1818 date for the inhumations. Also discusses previously dated Type H series beads from CA-SCL-30/H, and describes all the shell beads recovered from the site.

**Leventhal, Alan and Diane DiGiuseppe**

- 2010 Analysis of the Stone, Bone and Shell Artifacts from Yuki Kutsuimi Šaatoš Inūx<sup>w</sup> [Sand Hill Road] Site (CA-SCL-287/CA-SMA-263). In *Final Report on the Burial and Archaeological Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of a Middle Period Ohlone Indian Cemetery, Yuki Kutsuimi Šaatoš Inūx<sup>w</sup> [Sand Hill Road] Sites: CA-SCL-287 and CA-SMA-263, Stanford University, California (Volume I)*, edited by Alan Leventhal, Diane DiGiuseppe, et al., pp. 7.1-7.35. Stanford University, Stanford.  
<https://www.academia.edu/54650213/>.

Burials at the sites yielded a variety of shell beads and pendants.

- 2011 Analysis of the Historic Artifacts and Grave Associations from the Clareño Indian Neophyte Cemetery, CA-SCL-30/H (561 Franklin Street). In *Final Report on the Burial and Archaeological Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of the Mission Santa Clara Indian Neophyte Cemetery (1781-1818): Clareño Muwékma Ya Túnnēšte Nómmo [Where the Clareño Indians are Buried] Site (CA-SCL-30/H), Located in the City of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, California*, edited by Alan Leventhal, Diane DiGiuseppe, et al., pp. 8.1-8.37. Sanford University, Sanford.

Replicates much of the information on shell beads in Hylkema (2011). Also describes three monochrome glass beads.

**Lewis, Thomas M.N. and Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis**

- 1995 *The Prehistory of the Chickamauga Basin in Tennessee*. 2 vols. Compiled and edited by Lynne P. Sullivan. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Discusses the beads and pendants of various raw materials recovered from 13 archaeological sites in the 1930s. Despite the title, post-contact glass beads were also recovered.

**Lillie, Robin M. and Jennifer E. Mack**

- 2015 *Dubuque's Forgotten Cemetery: Excavating a Nineteenth-Century Burial Ground in a Twenty-First-Century City*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City.

Chapter 6 discusses the items interred with the burials, including rosaries composed of beads of various materials: wood, glass, ceramic, vulcanized rubber, gutta-percha, celluloid plastic, and Job's tears.

**Lindsey, Roche M.**

- 2005 Analysis of Feature 5 at the Late Prehistoric Barnes Site on the Southeastern High Plains of Colorado. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence. Includes a detailed study of the recovered beads which include those made of shell and juniper seeds. Manufacturing techniques are also discussed.

**Lintz, Christopher R.**

1986 *Architecture and Community Variability within the Antelope Creek Phase*. Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past 14.

Shell ornaments include *Olivella* and disc beads, as well as a conch pendant with a turquoise inlay found with a young child (p. 173).

1991 Texas Panhandle-Pueblo Interactions from the Thirteenth through the Sixteenth Century. In *Farmers, Hunters, and Colonists*, edited by Katherine A. Spielmann, pp. 89-106. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Soapstone and red-stone beads.

### **Lippincott, Kerry**

2000 Feature 42: Bone Beads, Bead Debris and Modified Bone. In *Excavations at the Harrier Nest Site (48CA1366) Along the Belle Fourche River, in Campbell County, Wyoming*, by R. Peter Winham et al. Archeology Lab, Augustana College, Archeological Contract Series Number 157. Sioux Falls, SD.

2000 Mussels, Mussel Shell Tools, and Mussel and Marine Shell Ornaments from Missouri River Trench Sites in South Dakota. *Central Plains Archeology* 5(1):3-10.

The Archaic component at Medicine Crow produced a pendant made from a local shell. Beads and pendants from Gulf and/or Atlantic Coast marine shell date to the Woodland Period. Conch or whelk columella beads, pendants, and gorgets are most numerous from Initial Middle Missouri variant sites, followed by those from Post-Contact Coalescent sites.

### **Lippincott, Kerry, Steven Wallace, Kathy Winham, and R. Peter Winham**

2005 A Canid Foot Bone Bead Workshop at a Bison Hunting Camp in the Powder River Basin. *The Wyoming Archeologist* 46(2):62-72.

### **Little, Keith J.**

2008 European Artifact Chronology and Impacts of Spanish Contact in the Sixteenth-Century Coosa Valley. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Draws together data and contexts from the Caribbean Islands, North America, South America, and Europe to assess and revise extant chronologies and examine distributions of European objects across the landscapes of the Southeast. The concentration is on glass beads.

2010 Sixteenth-Century Glass Bead Chronology in Southeastern North America. *Southeastern Archaeology* 29(1):222-232;

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1179/sea.2010.29.1.014>.

Provides a re-evaluation of the 16th-century glass bead chronology for southeastern North America in light of new data.

### **Liu, Robert K.**

2005 Spondylus in PreColumbian, Historic and Contemporary Southwest Jewelry. *Ornament* 28(3):60-66.

The brightly colored shells of the thorny *Spondylus* oyster have featured in much of the jewelry of the Americas, mostly as inlays and in mosaics, but also for beads.

**LoBiondo, Matthew V.C.**

2023 Bead Color Symbolism and Colonialism in the Mohawk Valley during the Late 17th Century. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 35:62-72.

Through the interpretation of color symbolism, this article seeks to address the metaphysical significance of glass beads excavated at the Veeder site, a late 17th-century Mohawk village in eastern New York state.

**Loewen, Brad**

2016 Chapter 12. Sixteenth-Century Beads: New Data, New Directions. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 269-286. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

Recapitulates the combined bead data presented by the various authors in *Contact in the 16th Century* with sections on 16th-century bead reference collections, regional beads and their cultural affiliations, faience beads from Acadia to Lake Ontario, Spanish-style beads, and bead types from the Tadoussac trade.

**Loewen, Brad and Claude Chapdelaine (eds.)**

2016 *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

This volume deals with European/aboriginal contact, principally during the 16th century, in the vast Saint Lawrence watershed extending from Lake Ontario to the Atlantic. Eight of the 12 chapters deal with beads (glass, frit-cored/faience, jet, steatite, and shell) to some degree. These are listed by author elsewhere in this bibliography. See M.T. Smith (2016) for a review.

**Loewen, Brad and Émilie Teasdale**

2024 Trois siècles de perles de verre. Une sériation contextualisée pour le littoral maritime de Tadoussac au nord du Labrador, 1540-1890. *Archéologiques* 37; <https://www.academia.edu/118359287/>.

Proposes a seriation for beads found along the coast from Tadoussac, Quebec, to northern Labrador, and identifies nine bead “complexes” for the ca. 1540-1890 period.

**Loren, Diana DiPaolo**

2009 Material Manipulations: Beads and Cloth in the French Colonies. In *The Materiality of Individuality*, edited by Carolyn L. White, pp. 109-124. Springer, New York.

The author examines several examples of the intersection and mixtures of beads and cloth from 18th-century Tunica Indian sites to discuss how these items shaped bodily expressions of self and the creation of colonial identities in French colonial Louisiana.

2011 *The Archaeology of Clothing and Bodily Adornment in Colonial America*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Examines the dress, clothing, and adornment (including beads) of peoples living in America during the 17th-18th centuries through the lens of historical archaeology, aided by ethnographic, historical, and visual sources.

2013 Considering Mimicry and Hybridity in Early Colonial New England: Health, Sin and the Body “Behung with Beades.” *Archaeological Review from Cambridge* 28(1):151-168.

Focuses on 17th-century glass, shell, and copper beads and how they were integrated into bodily experience in colonial New England and how this was viewed and understood by English Puritans.

### **Lorenzini, Michele A.**

1995 A Classification of Glass Trade Beads from the Bell Site (47-Wn-9), Winnebago County, Wisconsin. *Fox Valley Archeology: The Journal of the Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter, Wisconsin Archeological Society* 24:59-79.

A detailed report on the large and varied collection of glass beads from the site of the Grand Village of the Meskwaki which was occupied between 1680 and 1730.

1996 *A Classification of the Glass Trade Beads from the Bell Site (47-Wn-9), Winnebago County, Wisconsin*. The University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Archaeology Laboratory, Reports of Investigation 8.

Similar content to the previous publication.

### **Lorenzini, Michele A. and Karlis Karklins**

2000-2001 Man-in-the-Moon Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 12/13:39-47; <https://www.academia.edu/24328233/>.

These distinctive beads are chronologically diagnostic of Middle Historic Period sites (1670-1760) in the western Great Lakes region. They are exhaustively discussed and their source is speculated on.

### **Loring, Stephen and Beatrix Arendt**

2009 “...they gave Hebron, the city of refuge...” (Joshua 21:13): An Archaeological Reconnaissance at Hebron, Labrador. *Journal of the North Atlantic*, Special Vol. 1:33-56. House 1 yielded 12 plain white and five Cornaline d’Aleppo beads with an outer brick-red and a clear core, as well as large wound spherical bead. The former beads are attributed to the early to mid-18th century; the wound bead may be later.

### **Lowery, Darrin**

2020 *Recent Coastal Erosion and Late Holocene Sea Level Rise Impacts on Archaeological Resources within Fishing Bay, Dorchester County, Maryland*. MHT Archaeological Survey Monograph. Crownsville. <https://www.academia.edu/44604803/>.

An early contact-era, small, faceted, seven-layer chevron bead was found at the South Elliott's Island site (18DO35).

**Lubinski, Patrick M.**

2003 Rabbit Hunting and Bone Bead Production at a Late Prehistoric Camp in the Wyoming Basin. *North American Archaeologist* 24(3):197-214; <https://doi.org/10.2190/YQLC-210K-XPJF1XQ>.

Illustrates and discusses evidence for rabbit-bone bead production at the Raptor site (ca. AD 600-1000) in southwestern Wyoming.

**Lucchetti, Nicholas and Beverly Straube**

1998 *1997 Interim Report on the APVA Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia*. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Richmond.

Pit 3 at Jamestown yielded a number of early 17th-century beads of glass, copper, shell, and stone.

**Luhnow, Glenda Gene**

2000 ARCOfacts: Interpreting a Late Transitional Burial Assemblage at the ARCO site, Carson, CA. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 13:162-168.

*Tivela* shell beads (most covered with asphaltum) were uncovered in the lower (prehistoric) level while blue, white, and clear glass beads were found in the upper level.

**Lyle, Anthony**

1999 *Exhumation and Analysis of Two Historic Burials from the Camposanto at Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, Texas*. Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report 276.

A female burial attributed to the mid-1800s was accompanied by a rosary composed of faceted glass and jet beads.

**Mackenzie, Clyde L., Jr., Allan Morrison, David L. Taylor, Victor G. Burrell, Jr., William S. Arnold, and Armando T. Wakida-Kusunoki**

2002 Quahogs in Eastern North America: Part I, Biology, Ecology, and Historical Uses. *Marine Fisheries Review* 64(2):1-55; <https://www.academia.edu/56781783/>.

Devotes a lengthy section to the production of wampum from quahog shells and its uses by the Indigenous peoples and colonists.

**MacKinnon, Stefanie**

2014 Excerpt Shell Beads with Concentration on Wampum from a Report for AR440 – Self Directed Study Submitted to Dr. John Triggs Fall 2014. Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo. <https://www.academia.edu/21737395/>.

Presents an overview of wampum, its manufacture and uses.

**MacLean, Laurie A.**

1989 The Beothuk Adoption of Iron Technology. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

Lists several Beothuk sites in Newfoundland that have yielded glass beads (p. 59). The beads from Boyd's Cove (ca. 1650-1720) are identified using Kidd and Kidd (2012) variety numbers.

**Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.**

1985 Wealth, Space, and Status in a Historic Indian Cemetery. *American Antiquity* 50(3):555-579; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/280321>.

Data from the mid-18th-century Fletcher site cemetery in Michigan are used in conjunction with ethnohistoric documents to draw sociological conclusions about the society represented at the site. Methodological tools employed toward this end include the calculation of the actual wealth represented in the graves. Wampum is included in the equation.

**Mainfort, Robert C. and Patrick E. Martin**

2008 The Battle Point Cemetery, Ottawa County, Michigan. *The Michigan Archaeologist* 54:131-156.

Reports 1701 faceted beads, 309 wound beads, and 29,000 seed beads from 26 Ottawa burials. Some beads are described. *See also* Martin and Mainfort (1985).

**Malakoff, David**

2007 Uncovering Basques in Canada. *American Archaeology* 11(2):12-17; <https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/wpfb-file/11-2sum07singleslr-pdf/>

Illustrates the glass beads recovered from the Basque site at Hare Harbour, Lower North Shore of Quebec. They are attributed to the period 1675-1750. *See also* Fitzhugh (2013), Fitzhugh and Phaneuf (2014), and Weiss (2018).

**Malcom, Corey**

1998 Trade Goods on the *Henrietta Marie* and the Price of Men in 1699-1700. Paper presented at the 31st Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Atlanta (updated). [https://web.archive.org/web/20110926225035/http://www.melfisher.org/pdf/The%20Price%20of%20Men%20in%201699-1700\\_Updated-Version.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20110926225035/http://www.melfisher.org/pdf/The%20Price%20of%20Men%20in%201699-1700_Updated-Version.pdf).

Briefly mentions the glass beads recovered from an English slave ship that sank off Florida in 1700, including their value in the slave trade. One color image of the recovered seed beads.

2002 A Collection of Artifacts Recovered from the Shipwreck *Henrietta Marie*, 2002. Mel Fisher Maritime Heritage Society, Key West. <https://web.archive.org/web/20110926225120/http://www.melfisher.org/pdf/HM-Artifacts-2002-NOAA-Report.pdf>.

Continued excavation of the slave ship has revealed more glass seed beads, mostly blue, as well as several tubular "bugles." This is in contrast to previous finds where yellow and green beads predominated.



**Malischke, LisaMarie**

2009 The Excavated Bead Collection at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23) and its Implications for Understanding Adornment, Ideology, Cultural Exchange and Identity. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

Demonstrates that 1) beads can be viewed as more than chronological markers, 2) beads in colonial New France had multiple uses, and 3) beads were markers of social identity for the people of Fort St. Joseph (1691-1781). Lastly, it discusses how the exchange of bead practices illustrates inter-cultural behaviors that contribute to the process of ethnogenesis at this frontier fort in what is now Michigan.

2010 Multiple Bead Uses at Fort St. Joseph, an Eighteenth-Century French Settlement in the Western Great Lakes. *Le Journal* 26(3).  
Michigan.

**Mallouf, Robert J.**

1999 Comments on the Prehistory of Far Northeastern Chihuahua, the La Junta District, and the Cielo Complex. *Journal of Big Bend Studies* 11:49-92;  
<https://www.academia.edu/107494966/>.

Blue glass spherical trade beads linked to Spanish *entradas* are found in association with base camps of the Cielo Complex, a late prehistoric to contact period (AD 1300-1700) hunter-gatherer culture of the Texas Big Bend area and northeastern Chihuahua, Mexico.

**Mandzy, Adrian**

1990 The Rogers Farm Site: A Seventeenth-Century Cayuga Site. *The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association* 100:18-25;  
[https://nysarchaeology.org/download/nysaa/bulletin/number\\_100.pdf](https://nysarchaeology.org/download/nysaa/bulletin/number_100.pdf).

The possible site of the Jesuit mission St. Rene in central New York state yielded a collection of 2457 drawn glass beads, mostly red and black round specimens and red tubular ones.

**Mann, Rob**

1996 *Archaeological Excavations at the Ehler Site (12-Hu-1022): An Early 19th Century Miami Indian Habitation Site Near the Forks of the Wabash, Huntington County, Indiana*. Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services, Inc., Sheridan, Indiana. Report of Investigation 95IN0062 - P3r01.

The site yielded several drawn beads, all white. Analysis by M. Lorenzini.

**Manning, Sturt W., Jennifer Birch, Megan Anne Conger, Michael W. Dee, Carol Griggs, and Carla S. Hadden**

2019 Contact-Era Chronology Building in Iroquoia: Age Estimates for Arendarhonon Sites and Implications for Identifying Champlain's Cahiagué. *American Antiquity* 84(4):684-707;  
<https://www.academia.edu/77355057/>.

Explores the potential and requirements for radiocarbon dating and Bayesian analysis to create a time frame for early contact-era sites in northeastern North America independent of the assumptions and approximations involved in temporal constructs based on trade goods (such as beads) and other archaeological correlates.

**Manning, Sturt W. and John P. Hart**

2019 Radiocarbon, Bayesian Chronological Modeling and Early European Metal Circulation in the Sixteenth-Century AD Mohawk River Valley, USA. *PLoS ONE* 14(12): e0226334; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0226334>.

Bayesian chronological modeling of a large set of radiocarbon dates indicates that European iron and cuprous metals (some in the form of beads) arrived in the Mohawk River Valley of New York earlier than previously thought – by the beginning of the 16th century. Also mentions find sites of copper beads in the region.

**Manross, Brooke Ann**

1994 “The Freedom of Commerce.” The History and Archaeology of Trade at St. Castin’s Habitation 1670-1701. M.A. thesis. Department of History, University of Maine, Orono. <http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/etd/2357>.

Of the 784 recovered glass beads, all but 12 are monochrome seed beads.

**Marcoux, Jon B.**

2008 Cherokee Households and Communities in the English Contact Period, A.D. 1670-1740. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. <https://www.academia.edu/1021386/>.

Contains a section on “Chronology from Glass Beads: The English Period in the Southeast, ca. AD 1607-1783.”

2012 *The Cherokees of Tuckaleechee Cove*. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan Memoir 52.

Explores culture change and persistence within a late 17th-century Cherokee community in eastern Tennessee. Chapter 9 is devoted to a thorough discussion of the recovered glass beads.

2012 Glass Trade Beads. In *Archaeological Data Recovery at Riverfront Village (38AK933): A Mississippian/Contact Period Occupation in Aiken County, South Carolina*, Vol. 1, by Thomas G. Whitley, pp. 296-310. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, SC.

2012 Glass Trade Beads from the English Colonial Period in the Southeast, ca. A.D. 1607-1783. *Southeastern Archaeology* 31(2):157-184; <https://www.academia.edu/406296/>.

There is a conspicuous gap in glass bead chronologies associated with the 17th- and 18th-century English/Indian trade in the Southeast. This report addresses this gap by characterizing a large sample of trade beads (35,309) found in individual mortuary assemblages recovered from a

number of southeastern Indian sites. This is the first time a regional synthesis of this scale has been conducted for the English colonial period in the Southeast.

**Margaris, Amy V., Mark A. Rusk, Patrick G. Saltonstall, and Molly Odell**

2015 Cod Fishing in Russian America: The Archaeology of a 19th-Century Alutiiq Work Camp on Alaska's Kodiak Island. *Arctic Anthropology* 52(1):102-126;  
<https://www.academia.edu/14828890/>.

Monochrome drawn and wound beads were recovered from the site.

**Marquardt, William H.**

1992 Shell Artifacts from the Caloosahatchee Area. In *Culture and Environment in the Domain of the Calusa*, edited by William H. Marquardt, pp. 191-228. Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, University of Florida, Monograph 1.  
[ufdcimages.uflib.ufl.edu > AA00006131\\_00001\\_sm](http://ufdcimages.uflib.ufl.edu/AA00006131_00001_sm).

Includes a discussion of shell beads – some of which the author believes may have served a function related to fishing rather than ornamentation – recovered from sites in southwestern Florida.

**Marquardt, William H. and Laura Kozuch**

2016 The Lightning Whelk: An Enduring Icon of Southeastern North American Spirituality. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 42:1-26; <https://www.academia.edu/23003016/>.

Describes the various uses the shells of the lightning whelk were put to by the prehistoric inhabitants of the Southeast, including the production of beads and pendants.

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.**

2008 Review of *The Beads of St. Catherines Island*, by Elliot H. Blair, L.S.A. Pendleton, and P. Francis, Jr. (2009). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:81-83;  
<https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol20/iss1/11/>.

**Marshall, James O.**

2000 Archeology at Hard Chief Village: An Introductory Study of the Kansa Indian Experience in the American West, 1806-1846. *Kansas Anthropologist* 21:57-89.  
The seven glass beads dating ca. 1830-1847 are described.

**Martin, Brenda, Kate Bowell, Treloar Tredennick Bower, and Terry Burton**

2009 The Excavation of Lindenmeier: A Folsom Site Uncovered 1934-1940. Fort Collins Museum & Discovery Science Center, Fort Collins, CO.  
<http://www.fcmod.org/lindenmeier.pdf>, accessed 4 December 2014.

Mentions the bone, hematite, and lignite beads (the earliest known in North America) found at this famous Paleo-Indian site in Colorado. The lignite bead is illustrated in color (p. 25).

**Martin, Patrick E. and Robert C. Mainfort**

1985 The Battle Point Site, A Late Historic Cemetery in Ottawa County, Michigan. *Arctic Anthropology* 22(2):115-129.

See Mainfort and Martin (2008).

**Martin, Susan R.**

1994 A Possible Beadmaker's Kit from North America's Lake Superior Copper Industry. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:49-60;  
<https://www.academia.edu/19383785/>.

A cache of copper beads, bead preforms, awls, a crescent knife, and scraps of raw copper at site 20KE20 in northern Michigan offers insight into the process of copper-bead production in 5th-century North America.

**Marvin, Jo-Ann**

2013 *Schaeffer Creek Campsite (MVm-6), A Possible Cold Season Site in Southwestern Old Crow Flats, Northern Yukon Territory*. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton. <https://www.academia.edu/110993565/>.

Occupied in the 1920s, the site yielded eight glass beads of drawn and wound construction.

**Masiel-Zamora, Myra Ruth**

2013 Analysis of 'Éxva Teméeku, a Luiseño Indian Village Site Named Temeku, Located in Temecula, California. M.A. Thesis. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego.

Among the artifacts discussed are beads and pendants of shell and stone.

**Maslowski, Robert F.**

1985 Beads and Ornamentation of the Bluestone Indians. In *Proceedings: New River Symposium, April 11-13, 1985, Pipestem, West Virginia*, pp. 137-143.  
<https://www.academia.edu/36881902/>.

Describes the beads, pendants, and other ornaments recovered from Bluestone Phase Fort Ancient sites and Radford sites along the New River and its tributaries in Virginia and West Virginia. Materials include shell, bone, and cannel coal.

**Mason, Carol L.**

2005 *The Archaeology of Ocmulgee Old Fields, Macon, Georgia*. University of Alabama Press Tuscaloosa.

Presents an overview of the beads from the site of a Lower Creek village and associated English trading house dating from the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Materials include glass, conch shell, and copper.

**Mason, Richard P. and Carol L. Mason**

1993 The Doty Island Village Site (47 WN 30), Winnebago County, Wisconsin. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 74(1-4):197-257.

Inventories and illustrates the 46 varieties of drawn and wound glass beads recovered from an Indian site dating from the late 16th to the early 18th century.

1998 A Brief Report on the Mahler Portion of the Doty Island Village Site. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 79(1):208-231.

Presents a table of bead types with a b&w photo. The types suggest a date of 1680-1710.

**Mason, Roger D.**

2013 Trade and Exchange on the Newport Coast, Orange County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 49(1-2):127-136.

An investigation of 37 sites in coastal Orange County revealed the presence of shell beads from the Chumash region (Santa Barbara Channel area), though there is the possibility of local bead manufacture during the Milling Stone period.

**Mason, Ronald J.**

2001 Glass Trade Beads from Late Historic Sites in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 82(1-2):101-124

Describes beads from several 19th-century sites.

**Masur, Laura E.**

2020 Symbol or Presence? Archaeology and the Materiality of Catholic Devotions. *U.S. Catholic Historian* 38(2):1-21; <https://www.academia.edu/42952242/>.

Contains a section on rosaries which discusses their use in the Middle Atlantic region during the 17th-20th centuries, as well as archaeological finds of rosaries and their components in the region.

2023 A Conestoga Rosary: Trade, Diplomacy, and Sacred Power in Eighteenth-Century Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies* 90(3):479-487; <https://doi.org/10.5325/pennhistory.90.3.0479>.

A Catholic rosary found in an infant's grave at Conestoga Town incorporates two unusual elements: blue trade beads and a medal depicting Protestant King George II and Queen Caroline, indicating political alliance with the English.

**Mathien, Frances J.**

1987 Ornaments and Minerals from Pueblo Alto. In *Investigations at the Pueblo Alto Complex, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, 1975-1979. Volume III. Artifactual and Biological Analyses*, edited by Frances Joan Mathien and Thomas C. Windes, pp. 381-428.

Publications in Archeology 18F, Chaco Canyon Studies, National Park Service, Santa Fe. Describes the beads and pendants made of various stones, minerals, shells, and bone. They date to AD 920-1220.

- 1993 Ornaments and Minerals from 29SJ629. In *The Spadefoot Toad Site: Investigations at 29SJ629, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico: Artifactual and Biological Analyses. Volume II*, edited by Thomas C. Windes, pp. 269-316. Reports of the Chaco Center 12. Branch of Cultural Research, National Park Service, Santa Fe.

Provides an inventory of the recovered beads, blanks, and pendants of various materials, especially turquoise, which date to the period AD 925-1050. New Mexico.

- 1994 Argillite: A Locally Available Jewelry Material of the Prehistoric Inhabitants of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. In *Papers in Honor of Gordon Page*, edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick, pp. 147-158. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico 20. <https://newmexico-archaeology.org/1460-2/>.

Presents a survey of the argillite ornaments, including pendants, with notes on evidence of local production, sourcing the raw material, its value, and use.

- 1997 Ornaments of the Chaco Anasazi. In *Ceramics, Lithics, and Ornaments of Chaco Canyon: Volume III. Lithics and Ornaments*, edited by Frances Joan Mathien, pp. 1119-1220. Publications in Archeology 18G, Chaco Canyon Studies. National Park Service, Santa Fe.

Inventories the beads and pendants recovered from over 20 sites in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, which span the period from the Archaic to Pueblo III, as well as Navaho. They are discussed by period with much comparative material. Also notes on beadmaking technology. Materials include various stones and minerals, shell, bone, wood, and seeds.

- 2000-2001 Identifying Sources of Prehistoric Turquoise in North America: Problems and Implications for Interpreting Social Organization. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 12-13:17-37; <https://www.academia.edu/24327949/>.

Turquoise material from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, includes 151 beads, pendants, and raw turquoise from 10 archaeological sites dating to ca. AD 500-1100. The area appears to have derived its wealth from being at the center of the turquoise trade. The author reviews the potential sources of the turquoise, using a variety of chemical testing methods.

- 2001 The Organization of Turquoise Production and Consumption by the Prehistoric Chacoans. *American Antiquity* 66(1):103-118.

Discusses the acquisition of turquoise, its manufacture into beads and other ornaments, and the uses of these items based on their archaeological occurrences in various sites in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. Includes two color plates of turquoise, shell, and stone beads.

### **Matson, R.G. and Gary Coupland**

- 1995 *The Prehistory of the Northwest Coast*. Academic Press, San Diego.

This overview of the archaeology of the coastal region from northern California to Alaska includes discussions of the stone, shell, bone, and metal beads from the different periods and regions. Reprinted in 2009.

**Matson, R.G., Heather Pratt, and Lisa Rankin**

1991 1989 and 1990 Crescent Beach Excavations, Final Report. Report on File at the Archaeology Branch and Laboratory of Archaeology, University of British Columbia, Victoria.

Stone beads.

**Mattson, Hannah**

2015 Identity and Material Practice in the Chacoan World: Ornamentation and Utility Ware Pottery. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. <https://www.academia.edu/99122601/>.

Examines the distribution of ornament styles and practices of adornment (beads and pendants included) across the pre-Hispanic Southwest in relation to traditionally defined regional and culture-historical boundaries. Jewelry items of similar forms are widely distributed across cultures/groups, though specific practices in the use and deposition of ornaments are not random within particular sociohistorical contexts.

2016 Ornaments as Socially Valuable Objects: Jewelry and Identity in the Chaco and Post-Chaco Worlds. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 42:122-139; <https://www.academia.edu/24594186/>.

Explores the relationship between identity and demographic reorganization through an examination of the extent to which Chacoan identity and practice, as demonstrated by the social values attributed to ornaments at Pueblo Bonito during the cultural florescence at Chaco Canyon (AD 900-1130), were maintained or transformed by the post-Chaco period inhabitants of Aztec's West Ruin (AD 1140-1290s). New Mexico.

**May, Melissa**

2007 Historic Beads from Mrs. Powell's Place. In *The Elizabeth Powell Site (41FB269), Fort Bend County, Texas*, edited by Elizabeth K. Aucoin and Linda L. Swift, pp. 1-3. Houston Archeological Society Report 25(2).

Describes four 19th-century glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture.

**Mazrim, Robert and Duane Esarey**

2007 Rethinking the Dawn of History: The Schedule, Signature, and Agency of European Goods in Protohistoric Illinois. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 32(2):145-200.

A reexamination of the Zimmerman, Palos, and Oak Forest sites suggests that temporal changes in trade good assemblages of the 17th century can be better understood in the context of historically documented trade schedules. Brass and glass beads enter into the discussion.

**McCaffrey, Moira**

2006 Archaic Period Occupation in Subarctic Quebec: A Review of the Evidence. In *The Archaic of the Far Northeast*, edited by David Sanger and M.A.P. Renouf, pp. 161-190. University of Maine Press, Orono. <https://www.academia.edu/2068684/>.

Roughly triangular polished slate pendants were recovered from two sites (GfFh-2 and GfFo-1) in northern Quebec that are attributed to the period 3700-2500 BP.

**McCoy, Timothy J.**

2018 Hopewell Meteoritic Metal Beads: Clues to Trade 2,000 Years Ago. *Elements* 14(5):360-361; <https://doi.org/10.2138/gselements.14.5.360>.

Discusses the distribution, composition, and production technology of beads from sites in the north-central United States.

**McCoy, T.J., A.E. Marquardt, E.P. Vicenzi, R.D. Ash, and J.T. Wasson**

2008 Meteoritic Metal Beads from the Havana, Illinois, Hopewell Mounds: A Source in Minnesota and Implications for Trade and Manufacture. *Lunar and Planetary Science* XXXIX; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237373895>.

Discusses the composition and likely source of the meteoric iron used to produce 22 beads found with a Hopewell burial. Information regarding the method of manufacture is also provided.

**McCoy, T.J., A.E. Marquardt, John T. Wasson, Richard D. Ash, and Edward P. Vicenzi**

2017 The Anoka, Minnesota Iron Meteorite as Parent to Hopewell Meteoritic Metal Beads from Havana, Illinois. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 81:13-22; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315551038>.

Delves into the composition and manufacture of the beads, as well as the source of the material.

**McGahey, Samuel O.**

2005 Prehistoric Stone Bead Manufacture: The Loosa Yokena Site, Warren County, Mississippi. *Mississippi Archaeology* 40(1):3-30.

Discusses the techniques of stone bead manufacture at this Archaic Period site.

**McGuire, Kelly R., William R. Hildebrandt, D. Craig Young, Kaely Colligan, and Laura Harold**

2018 *At the Vanishing Point: Environment and Prehistoric Land Use in the Black Rock Desert*. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 103. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5531/sp.anth.0103>.

Excavation of several sites in northwestern Nevada yielded a small group of shell, stone, bone, and glass beads. The shell beads are attributed to the Late Archaic period.

**McGuire, Kelsey Marie**



2014 *They are Rich Only by the Sea: Testing a Model to Investigate Calusa Salvage of 16th- and Early-17th-Century Spanish Shipwrecks*. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of West Florida, Pensacola.

Examines the processes by which the Calusa Indians of Florida exploited shipwrecks on the east coast, brought the spoils to the west coast, and then incorporated them into an existing culture of manufacture and consumption. A discussion of traditional beads and pendants is followed by an examination of items of Spanish origin that were incorporated into Calusa material culture, either with or without modification.

**McLamb, Jennifer L.**

2000 *Glass Trade Beads and Spanish Missions in La Florida*. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

**Medchill, Brian, Chris Loendorf, and Teresa Rodrigues**

2020 *Indigenous Disk Beads in the Southern Southwest: Contemporary, Ethnographic, Ethnohistorical, and Archaeological Evidence*. *Kiva: Journal of Southwest Anthropology and History*; <https://www.academia.edu/43557731/>.

Presents an overview of the disk beads found within the Phoenix Basin in southern Arizona, including manufacturing techniques.

**Meier, Marcia Lynn**

2007 *The Armstrong Site: Defining the Bluff Creek Phase for South-Central Kansas*. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Wichita State University, Wichita.

Mention is made of the presence of bone, shell, turquoise, and hackberry-seed beads at this Middle Ceramic Period (AD 900-1500) site.

**Meighan, Clement**

2024 *Glass Trade Beads in California*. BAR International Series 3185.

Documenting more than 400 varieties, this is the only treatment of archaeologically recovered glass trade beads in California with substantial regional and temporal breadth. The study covers the period from early contact through the early 20th century.

**Melgar Tísoc, Emiliano Ricardo**

2020 *Geografía de las técnicas artesanales en turquesa de Arizona y Nuevo México*. In *Ambiente, Bienestar y Desarrollo en los Desiertos. Memorias del IV Coloquio de las Culturas del Desierto, Tercera Parte*, edited by Adán Cano Aguilar and Gracia Emelia Chávez Ortiz, pp. 72-95. Dospuntotres, Ciudad Juárez Chihuahua, México. <https://www.academia.edu/45592179/>.

Investigates production techniques used to produce turquoise beads and pendants in Arizona and New Mexico.

**Merrill, Michael**

2014 Increasing Scales of Social Interaction and the Role of Lake Cahuilla in the Systemic Fragility of the Hohokam System (A.D. 700-1100). Ph.D. dissertation. Arizona State University, Tempe. <https://www.academia.edu/9269069/>.

Includes a chapter on “Morphometric Analysis and Comparison of Olivella Shell Small Barrel Beads from Malibu (LAn-264) and Three Hohokam Sites” with an associated appendix and graphs. California, Arizona.

**Merrin, Hope**

1995 *Small White Disc Beads of the Northern Rio Grande Region, New Mexico*. Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies, Archaeology Notes 100.

Concludes that small disc beads made of travertine can be common on Northern Rio Grande Coalition period sites and are scarce on Classic Period sites. The beads were apparently not made at the sites, but appear to have come from one area near San Ysidro.

**Meyer, David and Les Oystrik**

2021 The Amisk Lake Fur Trade Burial. Unpublished report. Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. <https://www.academia.edu/78773648/>.

The burial of a Woodland Cree woman uncovered adjacent to Fort Beaver Lake (1775-1778) in east-central Saskatchewan was accompanied by numerous grave goods including glass seed and bugle beads in the neck region that likely comprised a necklace which may have incorporated a perforated copper medal commemorating the 1746 Battle of Culloden. Beads were also found in a birchbark container under the head, while 30 trapezoidal copper pendants were in a nearby fabric bag.

**Meyer, David and Patrick Young**

2004 The Pendant Stones of Pasquatinow. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology / Journal Canadien d'Archéologie* 28(2):353-365; <https://www.academia.edu/43386522/>.

Seven unique trapezoidal stone pendants recovered from an exposed hearth in east-central Saskatchewan have suspension holes that were produced with a metal bit, revealing that they date to historic times.

**Meyer, Jack and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal**

1997 *Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Investigations at Eight Prehistoric Sites in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Area, Contra Costa County, California*. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. Los Vaqueros Project Final Report 7; <https://www.academia.edu/9221003/>.

Discusses the large and varied shell bead and pendant assemblage.

1998 *An Archaeological Investigation of Artifacts and Human Remains from CA-CCO-637, Los Vaqueros Project Area, Contra Costa County, California*. Anthropological Studies

Center, Sonoma State University Academic Foundation, Rohnert Park, CA. Los Vaqueros Project Final Report 8; <https://www.academia.edu/24699056/>.

Finds include *Olivella* end-ground, spire-lopped, and thick rectangular beads, all diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period.

**Meyers, Maureen E.**

2014 Shell Trade: Craft Production at a Fourteenth-Century Mississippian Frontier. In *Trends and Traditions in Southeastern Zooarchaeology*, edited by Tanya M. Peres, pp. 80-104. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. <https://www.academia.edu/10146995/>.

Discusses craft production of shell beads and other objects at the Southern Appalachian Carter Robinson site in Virginia.

**Michael, Wini**

1993 Ceramic Beads from the Huston-Fox Site, Meade County, South Dakota and Notes on the Good River Complex. *Plains Anthropologist* 38(145):145-150.

Several ceramic beads of varying sizes and shapes were recovered from an Extended Middle Missouri site. A comparison with ceramic beads reported from Great Oasis, Mill Creek, and other Extended Middle Missouri sites shows similarities between these beads and those from Huston-Fox.

**Miller, Myles R., Tim B. Graves, and Robert H. Leslie**

2016 *The Merchant Site: A Late Prehistoric Ochoa Phase Settlement in Southeastern New Mexico*. Versar Cultural Resources Report No. 836EP. <https://www.academia.edu/30861152/>.

A 14th to early 15th century pueblo settlement yielded a number of shell and stone beads and pendants.

**Miller, Polly G.**

1994 *Early Contact Glass Trade Beads in Alaska*. The Bead Society of Central Florida, Altamonte Springs, FL.

Discusses the use of Chinese and European glass beads in the Alaska trade from 1741 to the early 1900s. Many illustrations, some in color. See Crowell (1993) for a review.

**Milliken, Randall T.**

2005 Shell and Magnesite Beads. In Final Report: Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigative Data Recovery at CA-YOL-69, Madison Aggregate Plant, Yolo County, California, edited by Randy S. Wiberg. Holman & Associates Archaeological Consultants, San Francisco, California. Submitted to Solano Concrete Company, Fairfield, California.

2010 Shell Artifacts. In Archaeological Investigations at CA-CCO-18/548: Final Report for the Vineyards at Marsh Creek Project, Contra Costa County, California, edited by Randy Wiberg, pp. 91-120. Holman & Associates, Archaeological Consultants, San Francisco.

Presents a detailed study of the recovered shell beads which are diagnostic of the lengthy Early Period bead horizon (3500-500 BC).

**Milliken, Randall T. and James A. Bennyhoff**

1993 Temporal Changes in Beads as Prehistoric California Grave Goods. In *There Grows a Green Tree: Papers in Honor of David A. Fredrickson*, edited by Greg White, Pat Mikkelsen, William R. Hildebrandt, and Mark E. Basgall, pp. 381-395. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, Publication 1.

**Milliken, Randall T. and Al W. Schwitalla**

2012 *California and Great Basin Olivella Shell Bead Guide*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

*Olivella* shell beads are ubiquitous at central California Indian sites and were traded far inland by the local inhabitants. Their distinctive patterns of manufacture provide archaeologists with important chronological, morphological, and distributional information. This guide offers a well-developed 16-category typology, including the descriptive, temporal, and metric characteristics of each style, illustrated with almost 200 color photographs.

**Mills, Barbara J.**

2008 *Remembering While Forgetting: Depositional Practice and Social Memory at Chaco*. In *Memory Work: Archaeologies of Material Practices*, edited by Barbara J. Mills and William H. Walker, pp. 81-108. SAR Press, Santa Fe. Reprinted in 2010 in *Contemporary Archaeology in Theory: The New Pragmatism*, edited by Robert Pruceel and Stephen A. Mrozowski, pp. 362-384. Willey-Blackwell, Oxford.

Dedicatory and termination offerings in the kivas at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, during the Classic Bonito phase are overwhelmingly composed of ornaments and the debris from ornament working. Items include beads and pendants of turquoise, calcite, slate, bone, shell, and “anthracite.”

**Minor, Rick and Laurie E. Burgess**

2009 Chinookan Persistence: The View from Kathlamet Village. *Historical Archaeology* 43(4):97-114.

Describes 3300 glass beads of 56 varieties from the first half of the 19th century. Washington.

**Minor, Rick, K.A. Toepel, and S.D. Beckham**

1989 *An Overview of Investigations at 45SA11: Archeology in the Columbia River Gorge*. Heritage Research Associates Report 83.

Illustrates and briefly describes the 19th-century glass beads recovered from a large multi-component site adjacent to the Bonneville Dam in southwestern Washington.

**Mitchell, Laura Lee**

1992 Accurate Identification of *Olivella* Shell Species: A Problem Affecting the Interpretation of Prehistoric Bead Distributions. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 28(3):46-58.

1995 Shell Beads from SNI-351. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 31(4):33-48. Discusses beads from the Celery site, San Nicolas County, Southern California.

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.**

1988 Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Evidence for the Location of Narvaez's Aute. Paper presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Florida Academy of Sciences, Tampa. Examines archaeological evidence (including beads) to identify the probable locations of the town of Aute and the place of embarkation of the ill-fated Narváez expedition in northwestern Florida.

1989 Artifacts of Exploration: Archaeological Evidence from Florida. In *First Encounters: Spanish Explorations in the Caribbean and the United States, 1492-1570*, edited by Jerald T. Milanich and Susan Milbrath, pp. 99-109. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Discusses the glass and metal beads recovered from several Florida burial mounds associated with early 16th-century Spanish exploration: Tatham, Weeki Wachee, and Ruth Smith.

1989 Redefining Safety Harbor: Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Archaeology in West Peninsular Florida. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Florida, Gainesville.

Presents a thorough analysis of the beads, native and European, recovered from the Tatham Mound (AD 1200-1567) in Citrus County, Florida. In addition, the beads found at numerous other Safety Harbor Culture sites in western peninsular Florida are described in the Description of Sites section.

1989 The Ruth Smith, Weeki Wachee, and Tatham Mounds: Archaeological Evidence of Early Spanish Contact. *Florida Anthropologist* 42(4):317-339;  
<https://www.academia.edu/1101999/>.

Describes and discusses the aboriginal and European beads recovered from three burial mounds in upper peninsular Florida which are attributed to the 1525-1550 period. The non-native material probably derived from the de Soto expedition of 1539.

1991 Beads and Pendants from San Luis de Talimali: Inferences from Varying Contexts. *Florida Anthropologist* 44(2-4):307-315;  
<https://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00027829/00057/images/207>.

A Spanish/Apalachee-Indian mission and town complex which existed from 1656 to 1704 offers a unique situation for addressing questions concerning uses and functions of beads and pendants by different groups in a multicultural situation.

- 1992 Analysis of Beads and Pendants from San Luis de Talimali (8Le4): The Convent and Church. In *Archaeology at San Luis: The Church Complex*, by Gary Shapiro and Richard Vernon, pp. 241-259. *Florida Archaeology* 6(2).

Discusses the material recovered from a 17th-century mission site in Tallahassee, Florida.

- 1993 Beads and Pendants from San Luis de Talimali: Inferences from Varying Contexts. In *The Spanish Missions of La Florida*, edited by Bonnie G. McEwan, pp. 399-417. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. <https://www.academia.edu/1101987/>.

As for Mitchem (1992).

- 1996 The Old Okahumpka Site (8LA57): Late Prehistoric Iconography and Mississippian Influence in Peninsular Florida. *Florida Anthropologist* 49(4):225-237; <https://www.academia.edu/1101995/>.

Lists the shell and copper beads recovered from a burial mound in Lake County by Clarence B. Moore in the 1890s. The site dates to AD 1100-1300.

- 2009 Interpretations Based on Personal Adornment Items from the Mission San Luis de Talimali Cemetery, Florida. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:96-99. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 26:8-13 (1995). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

Describes the beads and pendants from a 17th-century site and, in contrast to previous assumptions that seed beads were primarily sewn on clothes, states they were incorporated into necklaces and rosaries.

- 2017 The Glass Beads of Arkansas: An Overview. Paper presented at the 74th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tulsa. <https://www.academia.edu/35281234/>.

This is the first report on what will undoubtedly be a long and involved research project: to develop a catalog of all known glass beads from archaeological sites in Arkansas and to determine the sources of those beads whenever possible.

- 2017 Spanish Material Culture and Its Use by Native Floridians. Paper presented at the 69th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, Jacksonville, 6 May. <https://www.academia.edu/32897726/>.

Examines how Spanish objects were incorporated into the lives of Florida's Native peoples and what sorts of alterations were made to the objects.

- 2018 On Nueva Cadiz Beads. Paper presented at the 75th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Augusta, Georgia. <https://www.academia.edu/37789028/>.

Discusses some misconceptions and points of confusion that have arisen about this particular bead type over the years.

- 2021 A Diachronic Perspective on the Hernando de Soto Expedition. In *Methods, Mounds, and Missions: New Contributions to Florida Archaeology*, edited by Ann S. Cordell and Jeffrey M. Mitchem, pp. 337-349. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.  
<https://www.academia.edu/109146280/>.

Two sites that have yielded artifacts credibly indicating contact with the 1539-1543 expedition of Hernando deSoto in the southeastern United States are the Tatham Mound in Florida and the Parkin site in Arkansas. Finds include a variety of glass beads including chevron and Nueva Cadiz varieties.

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M. and Dale L. Hutchinson**

- 1987 *Interim Report on Archaeological Research at the Tatham Mound, Citrus County, Florida: Season III*. Florida State Museum, Department of Anthropology, Gainesville, Miscellaneous Project Report Series 30. <https://www.academia.edu/1101992/>.

Reports on the early-16th-century glass and silver beads recovered during the 1986 field season, as well as the single faceted Seminole bead found on the surface.

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M. and Jonathan M. Leader**

- 1988 Early Sixteenth Century Beads from the Tatham Mound, Citrus County, Florida: Data and Interpretations. *Florida Anthropologist* 41(1):42-60;  
<https://www.academia.edu/1101984/>.

Thoroughly analyzes the recovered glass and metal beads which are illustrated in a full-page color plate.

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M. and Mel Zabecki**

- 2018 Tiny Bead, Big Story. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Artifact of the Month - November 2018. <https://www.academia.edu/109824601/>.

Discusses the seven-layer faceted chevron bead from the Parkin site in northeastern Arkansas. It is the only glass bead known from the Hernando de Soto expedition to have been found in the present state of Arkansas.

**Moore, David D.**

- 1987 *Henrietta Marie: An Introduction to the First Slaver Studied in the New World*. *Seafarers Journal of Maritime Heritage* 1:199-205.

Provides a brief discussion of the glass beads recovered from the 1700 wreck of an English slave ship off Florida. Mostly seed beads but including larger striped “gooseberry” beads.

**Moore, David D. and Corey Malcom**

- 2008 Seventeenth-Century Vehicle of the Middle Passage: Archaeological and Historical Investigations on the *Henrietta Marie* Shipwreck Site. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 12(1):20-38; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20853145>.

Describes the glass beads recovered from the wreck of an English slave ship which sank off the south coast of Florida in 1700.

**Moore, Michael C.**

2012 *The Brentwood Library Site: A Mississippian Town on the Little Harpeth River, Williamson County, Tennessee*. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Research Series 15.

The site produced a ceramic bead (p. 181) and a number of shell beads (pp. 222, 262).

**Moore, Michael C. and Kevin E. Smith**

2012 *Archaeological Expeditions of the Peabody Museum in Middle Tennessee, 1877-1884*. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Research Series 16. [www.tn.gov/arch\\_rs16\\_peabody\\_museum\\_2009](http://www.tn.gov/arch_rs16_peabody_museum_2009).

Provides a listing by site of the recovered artifacts including beads made of shell, freshwater pearls, and stone. Unusual ornaments include a ceramic pupae-effigy bead and copper-covered cedarwood beads. Shell and stone pendants, some in effigy form, are also listed.

**Moore, Michael C., Kevin E. Smith, Aaron Deter-Wolf, and Emily L. Beahm**

2014 Distribution and Context of Worked Crystalline Artifacts from the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee. *Southeastern Archaeology* 33:25-41; <https://www.academia.edu/81390823/>.

A bird effigy pendant and a bead made of fluorite or calcite are among the few objects made from mineral resources recovered to date from Mississippian period sites in the Middle Cumberland region.

**Moreau, Jean-François**

1993 Histoires de perles... d'avant Jean de Quen. *Société historique du Saguenay, Saguenayensia* 35(2):21-28.

Describes and illustrates (in six color photos) the glass beads recovered from two archaeological sites in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean area of Quebec. The beads span the period from ca. 1590 to ca. 1800.

1994 Des Perles de la "Protohistoire" au Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean? *Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec* XXIV(1-2):31-48.

Protohistoric beads at Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Quebec?

2014 Au temps de la traite des fourrures : les perles du « contact. In *Enjeux théoriques et pratiques du développement régional : 30 Ans de recherche au GRIR*, edited by Danielle Maltais and Suzanne Tremblay, pp. 51-70. Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi; <https://www.academia.edu/66580014/>.

On beads of the early fur trade in Quebec, including their chemical composition.



**Moreau, Jean-François, François Guindon, and Érik Langevin**

2016 Chapter 7. The Northern Route, Between the Saguenay and Georgian Bay: Construction of a Hypothesis. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks Among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 171-198. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

Ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence supports the hypothesis for a northern trade route through Algonquian territory in what is now Quebec during the first century and a half of European contact. Glass beads recovered from several sites form part of the evidence.

**Moreau, Jean-François and R.G.V. Hancock**

2010 “Un siècle d’approvisionnement: 1550-1650:” de la préhistoire à l’histoire au site du poste de traite de Chicoutimi. *Archéologiques* 23:84-98.

Using neutron activation analysis to compare several series of white glass beads uncovered at the Chicoutimi trading post site with a series of other collections whose dates are well established has lent support to the hypothesis, based on bead typology, that the site contains an Amerindian layer dating from the contact period (1600-1650).

**Morgan, Sally and Sean Dexter**

2008 Archaeological Analysis of CA-SFR-4/H, Yerba Buena Island. San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project. Report submitted to California Department of Transportation, Toll Bridge Program District 4, Oakland.

The inventory of ornaments presented in Chapter 5 includes *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads, fish vertebrae beads, and steatite pendants (pp. 105-107; Appendix C). Most of the objects are time-sensitive, diagnostic of one or another of central California’s late Holocene shell bead horizons.

**Moritz, Ryan P., Diana R. Gray, Jessica Morales, Jessica Rosales, Daisy Martinez, Lauren M. Mirasol, Queeny G. Lapena, René L. Vellanoweth, and Barbara S. Tejada**

2013 Preliminary Analysis of Formal Artifacts from Danielson Ranch (CA-VEN-395). Poster presented at the 47th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Berkeley. <https://www.academia.edu/7971836/>.

Located in southern California, the site – attributed to the Middle and Late Periods – yielded several varieties of *Olivella* beads, as well as an appliqué limpet bead with asphaltum residue.

**Morlot, A.**

1992 On the Date of the Copper Age in the United States. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 4:39-48; <https://www.academia.edu/15059645/>.

Reprint of a paper from 1862 with the theory that the chevron beads found in early Indian graves in New York state had been brought by ancient Phoenicians or others.

**Morris, Don P. and Jon M. Erlandson**

1993 A 9,500 Year-Old Human Burial from CA-SRI-116, Santa Rosa Island. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 15:129-134.

Reports a suite of radiocarbon dates for the burial which had five small *Olivella biplicata* beads in the thorax region. California.

**Morris, Robert W.**

2006 The Manring Mound Site, Clark County, Ohio - Part II. *Ohio Archaeologist* 56(3):39-42. Finds at a Hopewell mound site include various forms of shell beads and animal-tooth beads/pendants, as well as multi-perforated imitation bear canines shaped from bone.

**Morrison, David A.**

1988 *The Kugalik Site and the Novorugmiut: The Archaeology and History of a Nineteenth-Century MacKenzie Inuit Society*. Archaeological Survey of Canada, Mercury Series 137. Describes a small collection of drawn and wound glass beads, N.W.T.

**Morrison, Gary, Terry Meade, and Christopher A. Bergman**

2016 Distinctive French Lick Phase Antler Beads from Three Locations in Indiana. *Indiana Archaeology* 11(1):26-35.

**Morse, Dan**

2006 Wampum Manufacture in New Jersey. *The Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association* 59(1):1-6.

Discusses wampum production at the 19th-century Campbell factory in New Jersey.

**Motz, Lee, Eric W. Ritter, and James Rock**

1986 Glass Trade Beads from Two Shasta Sites in Siskiyou County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 8(1):116-128;  
<https://www.academia.edu/82570878/>.

On drawn and wound glass beads of 25 types from two cemeteries used by Shasta Indians ca. 1850-1930.

**Mouer, L. Daniel, Douglas C. McLearen, R. Taft Kiser, Christopher P. Egghart, Beverly Binns, and Dane Magoon**

1992 Jordan's Journey: A Preliminary Report on Archaeology at Site 44PG302, Prince George County, Virginia, 1990-1991. Report prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

This early-17th-century settlement yielded a variety of glass beads.

**Mounier, R. Alan**

2003 *Looking Beneath the Surface: The Story of Archaeology in New Jersey*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

**Moura, Guy F.**

1991 Washington Glass Bead Chronology. *Archaeology in Washington* 3:17-25.

Postulates a chronology for beads in Washington state based exclusively on excavated specimens from well-defined contexts.

**Mueller Epstein, Emily**

2017 Games, Exchange, and Stone: Hunter-Gatherer Beads at Home. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 81-94. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

A diverse set of bone, stone, and shell beads recovered from a Late Archaic (AD 500-1850) hunter-gatherer house floor and associated midden in the Great Basin region provide a glimpse into the social lives of those who lived there.

**Muir, Robert, Jonathan E. Sheppard, Mykol Knighton, Heather Newton, and Ryan Dickie**

2008 *The 2006 Investigations of HP109 at the Keatley Creek Site*. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC. <https://www.academia.edu/27166258/>.

Attributed to the Kamloops Horizon, the occupation layer of what appears to be a ritual structure produced several bone items interpreted as beads: a bird bone tube and five canid long bone tubes.

**Munns, Ann**

1989 Analysis of Beads, Bead Detritus, Fishhooks, and Ornaments from SBA-1731. Report prepared for Dames and Moore, Goleta, CA.

Shell beads, California.

1992 *Olivella* Wall Beads: Typology and Attribute Patterning. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Expounds on a specific shell bead type in California.

1993 Analysis of *Olivella* Beads and Detritus from SBA-27, the Harbor View Hotel Project. Report prepared for Ogden Corporation, Santa Barbara.

Shell beads, California.

1994 Analysis of Shell Beads and Bead Production Debris from CA-VEN-1112/H. Report prepared for Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA.

1998 A Guide to Southern California Channel Region *Olivella* Shell Bead Analysis. Report prepared for Los Padres National Forest, Goleta, CA.

**Munns, Ann M. and Jon M. Erlandson**

- 1993 Beads, Bead Detritus, Fishhooks and Ornaments. In *Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA-1731: A Transitional Middle-to-Late Period Site on the Santa Barbara Channel*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson, pp. 98-114. Dames & Moore, Santa Barbara, California. Report submitted to Exxon Company, USA, Goleta, CA.

**Murphy, Phoebe**

- 2011 The Southern Component of the Labrador Inuit Communal House Phase: The Analysis of an 18th-Century Inuit House at Huntingdon Island 5 (FkBg-3). M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

The excavation of a Labrador Inuit winter house occupied during the 18th century produced a small collection of glass beads, mostly seed beads.

**Murray, Annie-Claude**

- 2012 L'île aux Tourtes (1703-1727) et les perles de traite dans l'archipel montréalais. M.Sc. thesis. Département d'Anthropologie, Université de Montréal; <https://www.academia.edu/39948205/>.

Discusses and interprets the wide variety of glass beads recovered from excavations on l'île aux Tourtes which is situated opposite Montreal, Quebec. The site includes a Sulpician mission, a garrison fort, and a trading post.

**Needs-Howarth, Suzanne**

- 2012 Zooarchaeological Remains. In *The Archaeology of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334). A Report on the Stage 3-4 Salvage Excavation of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334), Part of Lot 33, Concession 9, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario*, edited by Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, pp. 262-295. <https://asiheritage.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Mantle-Final-Report.pdf>.

An ancestral Wendat village (AD 1500-1530) in southern Ontario yielded 69 beads (some decorated with notches), likely beads, and beadmaking waste. They were fashioned from gastropod shell (either beads or pendants), bird longbone shafts, and mammal longbone or *Canis* sp. metapodial shafts. Several mammal-tooth pendants were also recovered.

**Negrijn, Meghan E.**

- 2011 Consumer Choice in Komaktorvik, Seven Islands Bay and Kongu, Nachvak Fjord. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Memorial University, St. John's.

The sites investigate, dating from the late 18th to the early 20th century, yielded mostly monochrome seed beads but also wound beads decorated with floral designs and dots.

**Neill, Alexander B.**

- 1991 Recrudescence at the Thurston Site Msv-1. *Chenango Chapter, New York State Archeological Association Bulletin* 24(2).

This Oneida site (1625-1637) yielded various forms of brass and glass beads as well as a few wampum.

**Nelson, Richard S.**

1991 *Hohokam Marine Shell Exchange and Artifacts*. Arizona State Museum, Archaeological Series 179.

A synthetic treatment of shell exchange among Hohokam groups utilizing excavated and private collections. It also provides details of shell identification. Shell beads.

**Neuman, Robert A.**

1986 Euro-American Artifacts. In *Overhill Cherokee Archaeology at Chota-Tanasee*, edited by Gerald F. Schroedl, pp. 415-468. University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 38. Tennessee Valley Authority, Publication in Anthropology 42.

Among the 18th-century objects from an Overhill Cherokee town in Tennessee are 72,000 beads.

**Newland, Michael D. and Michael D. Meyer**

2003 *Archaeological Excavations of the Old and New Russian Magazines, Fort Ross State Historic Park, Sonoma County, California: Final Report*. Sonoma State University Academic Foundation, Anthropological Studies Center, Rohnert Park, CA.

Dating ca. 1770-1880, the few recovered glass beads are described in Table 16 and Appendix B.

**Newton, Cody**

2016 The Lykins Valley Site (5LR263): An Early Nineteenth Century Indigenous Occupation at the Western Edge of the Central Plains. *Plains Anthropologist* 61(237):50-75; <https://www.academia.edu/26021342/>.

Located in Colorado, the site yielded 458 glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture, mostly white and blue seed beads.

**Nicholas II, George Peter and Lynn R. Johnson**

1986 The Greenshield Site, 32OL17. In *Ice Glider, 32OL110: Papers in Northern Plains Prehistory and Ethnohistory*, edited by W. Raymond Wood, pp. 186-194. South Dakota Archaeological Society, Special Publication 10.

An Arikara site in North Dakota with about 150 glass beads from the late 1700s.

**Nigra, Benjamin T. and Jeanne E. Arnold**

2013 Explaining the Monopoly in Shell-Bead Production on the Channel Islands: Drilling Experiments with Four Lithic Raw Materials. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40(10):3647-3659; <https://www.academia.edu/10269794/>.

Experimentally assesses the properties of Santa Cruz Island chert alongside three important mainland raw materials – Grimes Canyon fused shale, Coso obsidian, and Vandenberg chert – that potentially could have been tapped to make microlith drills.

**Núñez-Regueiro, Paz and Nikolaus Stolle**

2022 Wampum. Perles de diplomatie en Nouvelle-France / Wampum. Beads of Diplomacy in New France. *Gradhiva* 33:6-21; <https://doi.org/10.4000/gradhiva.5877>.

Discusses the role of wampum in building relationships between the Indigenous peoples of New France and the French in the 17th and 18th centuries.

**Odell, George H.**

2002 *La Harpe's Post: Tales of French-Wichita Contact on the Eastern Plains*. University of Alabama Press Tuscaloosa.

Describes and discusses the drawn and wound glass beads found at a protohistoric Wichita site in Oklahoma. A color image of the types appears on the back cover. More details are provided in Good and Vereecken-Odell (2002).

**O'Grady, Patrick W.**

2006 *Before Winter Comes: Archaeological Investigations of Settlement and Subsistence in Harney Valley, Harney County, Oregon*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Several prehistoric sites in the study area produced stone, shell, and bone beads.

**O'Hear, John W., Clark Larsen, Margret M. Scarry, John Phillips, and Erica Simons**

1981 *Archaeological Salvage Excavations at the Tibbee Creek Site (22Lo600) Lowndes County, Mississippi*. Department of Anthropology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS.

This multicomponent site yielded five types of shell beads, as well as three perforated bear canines. Heavy use/wear on the latter suggests a use other than ornamental.

**Oliver, J. Sidney (ed.)**

2004 *The Bead Trail: Trade Beads of the North American Frontier*. The Bead Museum, Glendale, AZ.

This volume contains 20 short articles by ten authors who specialize in beads of North America and provides an introductory overview of that subject.

**O'Neil, Dennis H.**

1992 The Spanish Use of Glass Beads as Pacification Gifts among the Luiseñ, Ipai and Tipai of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 28(2):1-17.

**Orchard, Trevor Jonathan**

2007 *Otters and Urchins: Continuity and Change in Haida Economy during the Late Holocene and Maritime Fur Trade Periods*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology,

University of Toronto, Toronto. [https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/111491/1/NR27878\\_OC](https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/111491/1/NR27878_OC)  
Among the ornaments recovered from several sites in the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, were glass, copper, bone, shell (dentalium), and amber beads, as well as a sheet-copper pendant.

**Ordoñez, Margaret T. and Linda Welters**

2004 Textiles and Leather in Southeastern New England Archaeological Sites. In *Perishable Material Culture in the Northeast*, edited by Penelope Ballard Drooker, pp. 169-184. *New York State Museum Bulletin* 500.

Remnants of headbands, sashes, necklaces, and bracelets composed of wampum and copper beads were uncovered at the Long Pond Pequot cemetery in Connecticut which dates to 1670-1720.

**Oregon Archaeological Society**

1993 *Indian Trade Goods*. Oregon Archaeological Society, Portland.

A completely revised and updated edition of the popular work published by the OAS in 1965. Chapter 2, illustrated with line drawings, deals with various aspects of "Glass Beads." See Sorensen (1994) for a review.

**O'Shea, John M. and John Ludwickson**

1992 *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Omaha Indians: The Big Village Site*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Several thousand glass beads from Omaha burials excavated in the 1940s are succinctly described.

**Otto, Paul**

2010 Wampum: The Transfer and Creation of Rituals on the Early American Frontier. In *Transfer and Spaces. Section I: Ritual Transfer*, edited by Gita Dharampal-Frick and Robert Langer, pp. 171-188. Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden.

Outlines the development of European-Native American frontier diplomacy and wampum's role in it, placing it in the broader context of wampum's evolution in all its dimensions.

2013 Wampum, Tawagonshi, and the Two Row Belt. *Journal of Early American History* 3:110-125.

Outlines the early history of wampum, explaining its origin, its value to Native Americans, and its first observations by Europeans. It then considers how wampum, as it existed in the 1610s, fits the role of wampum as described in the Tawagonshi document (a supposed 1613 treaty between the Dutch and the Mohawk Nation) and fits with its manifestation in the Two Row Belt.

2014 Henry Hudson, the Munsees, and the Wampum Revolution. In *The Worlds of the Seventeenth-Century Hudson Valley*, edited by Jaap Jacobs and L.H. Roper, pp. 85-102. State University of New York Press, Albany. <https://www.academia.edu/81930155/>.

Discusses the expansion of wampum production after the arrival of the Dutch in northeastern North America and its effect on the Native population.

2017 “This is that which . . . they call wampum”: Europeans Coming to Terms with Native Shell Beads. *Early American Studies* 15(1):1-36; <https://www.academia.edu/34734262/>. The French, Dutch, and English experimented with diverse terms – both Native and European – for tubular shell beads known today as wampum, eventually settling on porcelaine, sewant, and wampum, respectively. In doing so, they drew on their linguistic and cultural backgrounds while coming to terms with the Native American languages they encountered.

**Overstreet, David F.**

1993 McCaukey, Astor, and Hanson – Candidates for the Provisional Dandy Phase. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 74(1-4):120-196.

Three Oneota sites in Wisconsin with bead assemblages are suggested to date to the 17th century.

**Owsley, Douglas W.**

1992 Demography of Prehistoric and Early Historic Northern Plains Populations. In *Disease and Demography in the Americas*, edited by J.W. Verano and D.H. Ubelaker, pp. 75-86. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Discusses the beads (dated ca. 1650) recovered at the Sully Site in South Dakota.

**Owsley, Douglas W., Kari Bruwelheide, Laurie E. Burgess, and William T. Billeck**

2007 Human Finger and Hand Bone Necklaces from the Plains and Great Basin. In *Human Trophy Taking*, edited by Richard Chacon, pp. 124-166. Springer, New York. [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-0-387-48303-0\\_7](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-0-387-48303-0_7).

Includes descriptions of glass beads on 19th-century human bone necklaces.

**Owsley, Douglas W., Margaret A. Jodry, Thomas W. Stafford, Jr., C. Vance Haynes, Jr., and Dennis J. Stafford**

2010 *Arch Lake Woman*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Among the earliest ornaments reported archaeologically from North America are 19 soapstone beads buried with the 10,000-year-old Paleoamerican woman at Arch Lake in eastern New Mexico.

**Ownby, Mary F. and Jenny L. Adams**

2012 What is it Made of? Scanning Electron Microscopy of Minuscule Beads. *Archaeology Southwest* 26(2):7.

Scanning electron microscopy was used to determine whether very small beads from a Hohokam burial in the Tucson Basin of Arizona are made of clay or stone.

**Panich, Lee M.**



2009 Persistence of Native Identity at Mission Santa Catalina, Baja California, 1797-1840. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley. Includes a discussion of the *Olivella* and glass beads recovered from the site.

2014 Native American Consumption of Shell and Glass Beads at Mission Santa Clara de Asís. *American Antiquity* 79(4):730-748; <https://www.academia.edu/9095425/>.  
Uses a consumption framework to examine Native American use of shell and glass beads at a mission site in central California. The material dates to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

2015 “Sometimes They Bury the Deceased’s Clothes and Trinkets”: Indigenous Mortuary Practices at Mission Santa Clara de Asís. *Historical Archaeology* 49(4):110-129; <https://www.academia.edu/20169658>.  
The presence of thousands of glass and shell beads in two cemeteries at a mission in central California suggests that Franciscan missionaries either tacitly allowed or were unable to root out the strongly held beliefs of the mission’s native community regarding proper burial.

**Panich, Lee M., Rebecca Allen, and Andrew Galvan**

2018 The Archaeology of Native American Persistence at Mission San José. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 38(1):11-29; <https://www.academia.edu/37722013/>.  
Located in Fremont, California, the mission yielded clamshell disk and *Olivella* beads, abalone pendants, and a predominance of white glass beads.

**Panich, Lee M., GeorgeAnn DeAntoni, and Tsim D. Schneider**

2021 “By the Aid of His Indians”: Native Negotiations of Settler Colonialism in Marin County, California, 1840-70. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 25:92-115; <https://www.academia.edu/43317492/>.  
Includes a discussion of the shell and glass beads recovered from Toms Point where Coast Miwok people worked at a trading post run by an American entrepreneur.

**Panich, Lee M., Laure Dussubieux, Tsim D. Schneider, Christopher Canzonieri, Irenne Zwierlein, Christopher Zimmer, and Michelle Zimmer**

2022 Compositional Analysis of Compound Drawn White Glass Beads from Colonial California: Implications for Chronology and Dispersal. In *The Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads: Technology, Chronology and Exchange*, edited by Laure Dussubieux and Heather Walder, pp. 119-136. *Studies in Archaeological Sciences* 8. <https://www.academia.edu/89913183/>.  
Analysis of a sample of 70 beads from three colonial contexts dating from 1786 to 1870 suggests a relatively late (ca. 1840) introduction of lead-glass white beads using arsenic opacifiers into the region, as well as some potentially meaningful differentiation among the more common antimony-opacified soda-lime glass beads found at all three sites.

**Paquette, James R. and Heather Walder**

2017 Glass Trade Beads from the Goose Lake Outlet #3 Site (20MQ140), Marquette County, Michigan. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01461109.2017.1338826>.

Situated within a protohistoric period of intercultural interaction and exchange, the material culture from the site provides archaeological evidence for some of the earliest arrivals of European-made trade items in the Midwest.

**Parker, Wendy**

2010 A Study of Shell Bead Context, Distribution and Use Within Northern California. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Sacramento.

This study provides a refined assessment of what social and cultural processes moved shell beads across the landscape through a regional study of shell bead roles, distribution, and context within the Pomo, Wintu, and Maidu regions of northern California. Changes in shell bead types and styles were shown to be a reflection of the various social systems, as well as changes in the roles beads held within these social systems.

**Parks-Barrett, Maria Shannon**

2001 Prehistoric Jewelry of the NAN Ranch Ruin (LA15049), Grant County, New Mexico. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

Associated with the Mimbres culture (AD 600/650-1140), the site produced beads, pendants, and other adornments in a wide variety of materials including marine and land shell, stone, clay, seeds, coral, and fossil crinoid stems.

**Patterson, Thomas C.**

2014 Shell-Bead Money and the Mission Period Economy of Alta California. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 14(1):112-127.

Uses Marx's concepts of value and money to articulate the concrete archaeological and historical evidence generally used to understand the complicated economy of the Mission Period in California.

**Patton, Jonathan Knight**

2007 Material Studies of Eastern Pequot Clothing in 18th- and 19th- Century Connecticut: Issues in Collaborative Indigenous Archaeology. M.A. thesis. University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Discusses the small number of drawn glass beads recovered from household areas excavated on the Eastern Pequot Reservation in North Stonington. These include a faceted "Russian" type.

**Pearce, Laurie E.**

- 1992 The Cowrie Shell in Virginia: A Critical Evaluation of Potential Archaeological Significance. M.A. thesis. Anthropology Department, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

**Pearce, Robert J.**

- 2003 Items and Means of Personal Adornment among the Neutral: Evidence from the Lawson Site. *KEWA, Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society* 03-6/03-7:1-31.

A prehistoric village in southwestern Ontario yielded a variety of beads and pendants made from shell, stone, bone, fossils, earthenware, and copper.

- 2010 Praying Mantis: A Unique Glen Meyer Village in London. In *The "Compleat Archaeologist": Papers in Honour of Michael W. Spence*, edited by Christopher J. Ellis, Neal Ferris, Peter A. Timmins, and Christine D. White, pp. 97-120. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS 9. <https://www.academia.edu/10651437/>.

An unusual Early Ontario Iroquoian village site yielded several tubular beads made of native copper, representing some of the earliest known copper beads from any Iroquoian site. Also recovered were beads made of bird bone, marine shell, and a fossil, as well as a pendant formed from black shale.

**Pearson, Charles E.**

- 2019 Prehistoric Shell Beads on the Georgia Coast. *Southeastern Archaeology* 38(2):127-141; <https://www.academia.edu/108494796/>.

Discusses the subject from the Late Archaic to the Early Mississippian period.

**Pearson, Charles E. and Fred C. Cook**

- 2012 The Bead Maker's Midden: Evidence of Late Prehistoric Shell Bead Production on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Southeastern Archaeology* 31(1):87-102; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41620313>.

Excavation revealed abundant information regarding shell-working technology, including the full range of tools and raw materials used and the sequences involved in the production of shell beads. Replication experiments were conducted to validate the archaeological findings.

**Peña, Elizabeth S.**

- 1989 Wampum Production in New Netherland and Colonial New York: The Historical and Archaeological Context. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, Boston University.

The author brings together documentary and archaeological evidence concerning Dutch wampum making in Albany to provide a case study of how members of a complex, highly monetized society react when they are unable to rely on their customary medium of exchange: specie.

- 2001 The Role of Wampum Production at the Albany Almshouse. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 5(2):155-174;  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1011347409959>.

Presents the archaeological and documentary evidence for wampum production at the Albany, New York, almshouse within its historical and cultural contexts and in light of Dutch notions of charity, while considering the continually shifting functions and meanings of wampum. It seems that in the mid-18th century, both the Dutch Reformed Church and private entrepreneurs were involved in producing wampum for trade on the northern and western frontiers.

- 2003 Making “Money” the Old-Fashioned Way: Eighteenth-Century Wampum Production in Albany. In *People, Places, and Material Things: Historical Archaeology of Albany, New York*, by Charles L. Fisher, pp. 112-116. New York State Museum Bulletin 499.

- 2006 Wampum Diplomacy: The Historical and Archaeological Evidence for Wampum at Fort Niagara. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 35:15-28;  
<https://orb.binghamton.edu/neha/vol35/iss1/20/>.

Suggests that, via several intermediaries, the Fort Niagara wampum beads originated in Albany, New York, an 18th-century hub of wampum production.

- 2009 Wampum Production in New Netherland and Colonial New York. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:107-109. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 17:8-14 (1990); <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

Excavations in Albany, New York, uncovered evidence of shell wampum manufacture in a 17th-century context.

### **Pendergast, James F.**

- 1981 Distribution of Iroquoian Discoidal Clay Beads. *Ontario Archaeology* 36:57-72.

Concludes that discoidal clay beads are a St. Lawrence Iroquoian trait that originated in the late prehistoric era and persisted into the protohistoric period.

### **Penney, Madelaine A.**

- 2019 Social Movements and Charitable Dress: An Examination of 19th Century Adornment at the Industrial School for Girls in Dorchester, Massachusetts. M.A. thesis. University of Massachusetts, Boston. <https://www.academia.edu/42043087/>.

Various glass, ceramic, and bone beads were recovered from two features dated to 1859-1884.

### **Perttula, Timothy K.**

- 1993 Review of *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site (32WI17) Material Culture Reports, Part X: Native American Burials and Artifacts*, by Steven L. DeVore and William J. Hunt, Jr. (1994). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:66-68;  
<https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol5/iss1/11/>.

2009 Glass Trade Beads from a Coushatta Indian Site in Northwestern Louisiana. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:109-111. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 22:13-16 (1993); <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

The beads, mostly small, were found in association with 19th-century burials so that their probable function could be determined; i.e., sewn to garments and headdresses, and as necklace components.

2010 Archaeological Findings from an Historic Caddo Site (41AN184) in Anderson County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 33:53-61.

Five large beads of non-translucent aqua blue glass are in the collection. They are generally most popular on East Texas Caddo sites that date from ca. AD 1685-1730, and are about the only kind of glass bead found on the upper Neches River.

2015 The Womack Site (41LR1), an Ancestral Caddo Settlement on the Red River in Lamar County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 52:1-38.

The site produced a small collection of monochrome glass beads dating to ca. 1700-1740.

2017 The Historic Caddo Component at the Roseborough Lake Site (41BW5) on the Red River in Bowie County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 74:1-44.

Excavation revealed a small group of drawn glass beads dating to the late 17th and the 18th century.

2019 The Pearson Site (41RA5) at Lake Tawakoni on the Sabine River, Rains County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 81:85-110;

<https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/vol2019/iss1/34/>.

The site yielded a lead bead as well as a variety of drawn beads dating to the mid-18th century.

### **Perttula, Timothy K., T.E. Emerson, and R.E. Hughes**

2005 41H064/41H065, Late 17th to Early 18th Century Caddo Sites on San Pedro Creek in Houston County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 75:85-103.

Most of the finds from the two sites are glass beads.

### **Perttula, Timothy K. and Michael D. Glascock**

2003 Glass Beads from the 1686 La Belle Shipwreck, Matagorda Bay, Texas. Report on file at the Archeology Division, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

The wreck of *La Belle*, one of four ships that accompanied La Salle on his exploration of the Gulf of Mexico, yielded numerous artifacts including a variety of glass beads, some in their original packaging.

2017 Glass Beads. In *La Belle: The Archaeology of a Seventeenth-Century Vessel of New World Colonization*, edited by James E. Brusey, Amy A. Borgens, Bradford M. Jones, and Eric D. Ray, pp. 509-530. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

**Perttula, Timothy K. and Bo Nelson**

2007 Place of the Blackberry: Historic Nabadache Caddo Archeology at Mission Tejas State Park, Houston County, Texas. *Current Archeology in Texas* 9(1):1-11.

Attributed to the late 17th and 18th centuries, two sites (Nabadache Blanco and Nabadache Azul) yielded a quantity of monochrome drawn glass beads.

**Perttula, Timothy K., Bo Nelson, Robert L. Cast, and Bobby Gonzalez**

2010 *The Clements Site (41CS25): A Late 17th to Early 18th-Century Nasoni Caddo Settlement and Cemetery*. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 92. <https://www.academia.edu/10458871/>.

Ornaments recovered from Caddo burials in northeastern Texas include barrel-shaped conch-shell beads, plain and zoomorphic shell pendants, and blue glass beads.

**Perttula, Timothy K., Bo Nelson, LeeAnna Schniebs, and Mark Walters**

2016 The Caddo Archaeology of the San Pedro Creek Valley, Houston County, in East Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 68:1-72;  
<https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/vol2016/iss1/46>.

Presents a detailed discussion of the glass beads recovered from the George Moore #1b site (41HO64) which date to the period 1690-1730.

**Perttula, Timothy K. and R.Z. Selden, Jr.**

2014 Glass Beads from Kinsloe Focus Sites in Gregg, Harrison, and Rusk Counties, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 44:51-73;  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333181391>.

The very high proportion of small beads suggests that the Kinsloe focus assemblage dates primarily to the period from ca. 1740 to the early 19th century, given trends in bead sizes.

**Perttula, Timothy K. and Diane E. Wilson**

2008 An Early Nineteenth Century Alabama-Coushatta Burial from the Carolina #3 Site (16BO176) in Northwestern Louisiana. Technical Report.

The burial was accompanied by a variety of wound and drawn glass beads as well as silver spacers.

**Petersen, James B. and Malinda S. Blustain**

2004 In the Land of "Mawooshen": Native American Perishables from Two Contact Period Sites on the Central Maine Coast. In *Perishable Material Culture in the Northeast*, edited

by Penelope Ballard Drooker, pp. 143-168. New York State Museum Bulletin 500.  
<https://exhibitions.nysm.nysed.gov/publications/bulletin/500-14632.pdf>.

Discusses the shell and copper beads found associated with organic materials at the Sandy Point and Walker's Pond sites, both of which date to ca. AD 1580-1600. Some of the beads were strung and/or sewn to garments and other objects.

**Petersen, James B., Malinda Blustain, and James W. Bradley**

2004 "Mawooshen" Revisited: Two Native American Contact Period Sites on the Central Maine Coast. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 32:1-71.

A study of the beads of shell, metal (copper/brass), and glass from the Sandy Point and Walker's Point sites on the coast of Maine.

**Peterson, Cynthia L.**

1997 *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 13JH743, Napoleon Park, City of Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa*. Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Contract Completion Report 563.

The 28 glass beads from an early Euro-American homestead that interacted with Meskwakis suggest a date of 1837-1850.

1997 *Sand Road Heritage Corridor, Johnson County, Iowa: Archaeology and History of Indian and Pioneer Settlement*. Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Contract Completion Report 492.

Reports on ca. 30 glass beads from the John Gilbert American Fur Company post (1835-1838).

2001 *Neutral Ground Archaeology: GIS Predictive Modeling, Historic Document Microfilm Indexing, and Field Investigations at 1840s-era Sites in Winneshiek County, Iowa*. Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Contract Completion Report 805.

Describes a small assemblage of beads from the 13WH106 trading post dating to ca. 1840-1848.

**Peterson, Cynthia L., John G. Hedden, and Cindy L. Nagel**

2008 Archaeology of the Meskwaki Fur Trade in Iowa, 1835-1845. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 89(1/2):162-181.

Gilbert Post (1835-1837) and Patterson's American Fur Company Post (1839-1842); images of faceted and unfaceted glass beads.

**Picha, Paul R. and Fern E. Swenson**

2000 Whorls and Valves: Marine Shell Artifacts from North Dakota. *Central Plains Archeology* 5(1):77-97.

Marine shell artifacts, primarily bead and pendant forms, recovered from Plains Woodland and Plains Village age sites in North Dakota derive from Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific sources.

**Piehl, Jennifer C. and Robert J. Mallouf**

2013 Ghost Ridge: A Prehistoric Crevice Burial from Brewster County, Texas. *Journal of Big Bend Studies* 25:7-71; <https://www.academia.edu/111274118/>.

The only ornaments associated with eight crevice burials of the Late Prehistoric period in western Texas were two *Olivella* beads and a thick, trapezoidal marine-shell pendant.

**Pietak, Lynn Marie**

1998 Body Symbolism and Cultural Aesthetics: The Use of Shell Beads and Ornaments by Delaware and Munsee Groups. *North American Archaeologist* 19(2):135-161; <https://doi.org/10.2190/0BV6-Q0N1-37VU-PEQ7>.

Examines the use of shell beads and ornaments among the Delaware and Munsee in the post-contact period (1600-1800) in coastal New York, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania. Includes a discussion of glass beads and other ornaments as well.

1999 Bead Color Symbolism among Post-Contact Delaware and Munsee Groups. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 15:3-19.

Bead color choice is related to aspects of cosmology and world view and underscores the roles of certain individuals in the larger social group. This paper demonstrates how careful analysis of mortuary groups from archaeological sites can reveal information regarding conceptions of social personhood.

**Pigott, Thomas R.**

2011 The Libben Site Shell Artifacts. *Ohio Archaeologist* 61(4):71-89; <https://kb.osu.edu/bitstreams/900d5d17-91c6-5c66-b2ac-a712c581b188/download>.

Presents a detailed analysis of the shell beads and pendants from a Late Woodland cemetery in Ohio.

**Pletka, Scott**

2004 Cultural Transmission Processes and Change in Bead Types on Santa Cruz Island, California. In *Foundations of Chumash Complexity*, edited by Jeanne E. Arnold, pp. 75-95. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

**Plourde, Michel**

2016 Saint Lawrence Iroquoians, Algonquians, and Europeans in the Saint Lawrence Estuary between 1500 and 1650. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 119-148. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

Reviews the Amerindian ceramic and glass trade beads excavated at various Native American sites in the Saint Lawrence estuary region of Quebec.

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.**



1996-1997     Beads, Pendants and Buttons from Early Historic Creek Contexts at the Tarver Sites, Georgia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 8-9:45-66; <https://www.academia.edu/1837516/>.  
Describes a major collection of glass and lapidary beads from undisturbed burials dating to the 1695-1715 period.

**Pollack, David and Eric J. Schlarb**

2009     *Archaeological Investigations of the Early and Late Fort Ancient Howard Site (15Ma427), Madison County, Kentucky*. Kentucky Archaeological Survey Report 151. <https://www.academia.edu/1837516/>.

Beads recovered from late Fort Ancient/Contact period contexts include beads of clay, *Marginella* shell, copper, and glass.

**Powell, E.A.**

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

An illustrated discussion of turquoise beads from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, and the past trade in turquoise with Mexico.

**Powell, Wesley R.**

2000     Historic Quartz Pendant: What is It? *Florida Anthropologist* 53(1):64-65.

Illustration and discussion of an elaborate quartz crystal pendant and glass beads from an archaeological site on the southwestern Florida coast.

**Power, Susan C.**

2004     *Early Art of the Southeastern Indians: Feathered Serpents & Winged Beings*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Chapter 1 deals with stone effigy beads as well as those of copper. References to beads are also to be found elsewhere in the book.

**Pozza, Jacqueline M.**

2015     Hinting at Ideology and Intensifying Social Hierarchies: Oneota Copper Artifacts of the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47-JE-0379). Paper presented at the 2015 Midwest Archaeological Conference, Milwaukee. <https://www.academia.edu/18032016/>.

A serpentine pendant and two rolled copper beads were recovered during the 2012 and 2014 excavations at an Oneota site (AD 1000 to 1400) in Wisconsin.

2016     Investigating the Functions of Copper Material Culture from Four Oneota Sites in the Lake Koshkonong Locality of Wisconsin. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. <https://www.academia.edu/31152262/>.

Provides a detailed catalog of the recovered beads, pendants, and tinkling cones with information concerning terminology, distribution, production techniques, utilization, and ideological and social significance.

2019 Approaching a Vast and Varied Copper Collection: An Analysis of Oneota Copper Artifacts of the Lake Koshkonong Region in Southeastern Wisconsin. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 25:632-647; <https://www.academia.edu/83157818/>.  
A closer look at copper bead manufacturing techniques shows a stark difference in invested labor between two subgroups of this artifact type.

**Prentice, Guy**

1987 Marine Shells as Wealth Items in Mississippian Societies. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 12(2):193-223.

Proposes that marine-shell items, particularly beads, functioned as wealth items or as a form of money within Mississippian societies.

**Prévot, Régis, Mathilde Schneider, Laure Cadot, Claire Musso, Alexandra Bouckellyoen, Thalia Bajon-Bouزيد, Yannick Vandenberghe, and Isabelle Biron**

2021 Le costume du chef indien sioux Spotted Weasel et sa restauration. *Technè* 52:130-141; <https://www.academia.edu/83697896/>.

The discussion of the restoration of a late 19th-century set of an elaborately beaded garments belonging to an Oglala Sioux chief includes a detailed description of the glass and faceted metal beads and their chemical composition.

**Prezzano, Susan C. and Vincas P. Steponaitis**

1990 *Excavations at the Boland Site, 1984-1987: A Preliminary Report*. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Research Report 9. <https://www.academia.edu/103301339/>.

Located in south-central New York, the probable site of the Indian village of Otsiningo yielded a small but varied assortment of red-slate and drawn and wound glass beads dating to the early 18th century.

**Price, Barry A., Erin Enright, Jill Onken, Rebecca L. McKim, Douglas R. Harro, Seetha N. Reddy, Simone M. Schinsing, Kelli Wathen, Ethan Bertrando, Diane L. Douglas, and Ryan Wendel**

2020 *In the Shadow of the Serpent: Cultural Resource Investigations for the California Flats Solar Project, Vols. I-IV*. Applied EarthWorks, San Luis Obispo, CA.  
<https://www.academia.edu/54039407/>; <https://www.academia.edu/54039408/>.

Vol. II describes the prehistoric shell and stone beads recovered from several of the sites investigated in Monterey County. Vol. III presents a synthesis of the shell beads, while Appendix N in Vol. 4 provides measurements and descriptive data.

**Purdy, Barbara A.**

1991 *The Art and Archaeology of Florida's Wetlands*. CRC Press, Boca Raton.

Mentions the marine-shell and glass beads recovered from the Hontoon Island site, Volusia Co., Florida (pp. 130-133). The glass specimens are illustrated and likely date to the *late* 16th century.

**Pyszczyk, Heinz W.**

2016 Back on the Horse: Recent Developments in Archaeological and Palaeontological Research in Alberta. *Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper* 36:46-66.  
A fine-screening experiment at Northwest Company/Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vermilion I (ca. 1798-1830) not only recovered more artifacts but also showed bias towards the selection of certain artifacts, especially in certain glass trade bead colors.

**Raab, L. Mark and William J. Howard**

2002 Modeling Cultural Connections Between the Southern Channel Islands and Western United States: The Middle Holocene Distribution of *Olivella* Grooved Rectangle Beads. In *The Fifth California Islands Symposium*, edited by D.R. Brown, K.C. Mitchell, and H.W. Chaney, pp. 590-597. U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Pacific OCS Region, Los Angeles.

The temporal-spatial distribution of *Olivella* Grooved Rectangle beads suggests that the Southern Channel Islands were linked during Middle Holocene times to a widespread sphere of cultural interaction that may have had a linguistic foundation.

2009 Beads and the Great Basin Connection. In *California Maritime Archaeology: A San Clemente Island Perspective*, edited by Mark Raab et al., pp. 123-141. Rowman and Littlefield, NY.

Shell beads recovered from a Middle Holocene pit house on San Clemente Island illuminates far more extensive cultural ties between coastal Southern California and the arid American West than many previously imagined.

**Ramsden, Carol**

1990 *The Kirche Site: A 16th Century Huron Village in the Upper Trent Valley*. Occasional Publications in Northeastern Archaeology 1. Copetown Press, Dundas, ON.

The artifact inventory from this site in southwestern Ontario includes beads made of shell, bone, stone, copper, and ceramic.

**Rankin, Lisa K. and Amanda Crompton**

2016 Chapter 1. Meeting in the Straits: Intersecting Inuit and European Trajectories in Southern Labrador. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks Among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 11-29. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, ON.

Mentions and illustrates the glass beads recovered from several 17th-18th-centuries Inuit sites in southern Labrador. The "melon" bead in Figure 1.5 is actually a knobbed "raspberry" bead.

**Rareshide, Elisabeth A.**

2016 Tongva Ritual Practice on San Clemente Island: Exploring the Origins of the Chinigchinich Religion. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge. <https://www.academia.edu/27587417/>.

By using needle-drilled shell beads to determine which ritual features from the Lemon Tank site (CA-SCLI-1524) on San Clemente Island securely date to the Historic Period, this exploratory research investigates the development of Tongva ritual practices during the Mission Period.

**Rausch, Donna J.**

2003 Glass Trade Beads Among the Early Historic Chickasaw. M.A. thesis. University of Mississippi, Oxford.

Beads from several sites in Tupelo, Mississippi, are described; mostly 1700s to early 1800s.

**Redmond, Brian G.**

2006 *A Report of Archaeological Investigations at the Danbury Site (33OT16): 2005 Season*. Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Archaeological Research Report 147. <https://www.academia.edu/6916286/>.

This prehistoric site in Ohio yielded shell disc beads as well as those made of *Marginalla* shells.

**Reed, Patricia Louise**

1990 The MacLeod Site (AlGr-1) and a Preliminary Delineation of the Lake Ontario Iroquois. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. Excavations at a Late Ontario Iroquois site in Oshawa, Ontario, produced numerous bone beads as well as several stone specimens, including a perforated fossilized snail shell. An unusual find was three ceramic pipestem fragments that had been “ground into beads.”

**Reiser, Christine N.**

2006 Safeguarding the 'Mint': Wampum Production and the Social Uses of Space at Fort Island. In *Native Forts of the Long Island Sound Area*, edited by Gaynell Stone, pp. 267-276. Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Stony Brook, NY.

**Reyman, Jonathan E.**

2003 Beauty and the Beads. *The Living Museum* 65(1):3-7.

A description of the Frost Trade Bead Collection at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, which includes sample cards of drawn and fancy wound beads as well as beadwork.

**Rich, Jennifer**

2009 A Comparative Study of Human Mortuary Practices and Cultural Change in the Upper Midwest. *UW-L Journal of Undergraduate Research* XII:1-16.

Analyzes the patterns found in mortuary practices by looking at a series of burial sites spanning the Archaic through Oneota periods in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Beads form part of the discussion.

**Rick, Torben C.**

2004 Red Abalone Bead Production and Exchange on California's Northern Channel Islands. *North American Archaeologist* 25(3):215-237; <https://doi.org/10.2190/4RJP-GWTR-JEV1-CNLE>.

California's Channel Islands were ancient centers of shell bead production and exchange. Research at two historic Chumash villages on the Santa Rosa and San Miguel islands produced large assemblages of red abalone epidermis beads, beads-in-production, and bead blanks. A dearth of finished beads compared to beads-in-production suggests that most of the beads were being manufactured for trade or use outside of the household in which they were produced.

2007 *The Archaeology and Historical Ecology of Late Holocene San Miguel Island*. Perspectives in California Archaeology 8.

Discusses the shell beads recovered from the westernmost of California's northern Channel Islands.

**Rick, Torben C., Jon M. Erlandson, René L. Vellanoweth, and Todd J. Braje**

2005 From Pleistocene Mariners to Complex Hunter-Gatherers: The Archaeology of the California Channel Islands. *Journal of World Prehistory* 19:169-228; <https://www.academia.edu/47209299/>.

Provide an overview and analysis of Channel Islands archaeology, from the relatively mobile peoples who colonized the islands during the Late Pleistocene to the complex hunter-gatherers documented by early Spanish explorers, and summarizes the beads and other ornaments for each cultural period.

**Rick, Torben C., René L. Vellanoweth, and Jon M. Erlandson**

2005 Radiocarbon Dating and the "Old Shell" Problem: Direct Dating of Artifacts and Cultural Chronologies in Coastal and Other Aquatic Regions. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 32:1641-1648; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235324882>.

The problems caused by the use of old shells collected from fossil deposits, older archaeological sites, and beaches by aboriginal peoples to make beads and other artifacts are surmountable through careful sample selection, analysis of multiple <sup>14</sup>C dates on a variety of materials, and proper calibration procedures.

**Ricklis, Robert A.**

1994 *Aboriginal Life and Culture on the Upper Texas Coast: Archaeology at the Mitchell Ridge Site, 41GV66, Galveston Island*. Coastal Archaeological Research, Corpus Christi. Shell and glass beads are discussed.

**Rigby, Jeffrey**

2002 Beads, Pendants, and Other Shell Artifacts from Eel Point C, San Clemente Island. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 36(3):35-55. California.

**Ringelstein, Austin**

2016 Galleons, Temples, and Beads: An Investigation of a Colonial Archaeological Assemblage from the Tongva Village of Nájquqar at Two Harbors, Pimu Santa Catalina Island, California (CA-SCaI-39). M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge. <https://www.academia.edu/46890952/>.

Discusses the recovered glass and shell beads, mostly from Mission Period contexts, many of which remain strung, some with brass buttons. Sadly, a couple of distinctive beads (“flush eye” and chevron) are misdated (should be 19th century).

**Robertson, David A., Eva M. MacDonald, and Martin S. Cooper**

1997 Among Marshes and Gneiss Mounds: The Archaeology of La Vase Island. *Ontario Archaeology* 64:8-38; <https://www.academia.edu/84823822/>.

Excavations at a probable fur trading post in North Bay, Ontario, yielded a variety of glass beads – mostly drawn seed beads – attributed to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

**Rodning, Christopher B.**

2004 The Cherokee Town at Coweeta Creek. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

The glass beads recovered from the site date to the late 17th or early 18th century.

2010 European Trade Goods at Cherokee Settlements in Southwestern North Carolina. *North Carolina Archaeology* 59:1-84; <https://www.academia.edu/2243656/>.

Describes European trade goods (including beads) from the Coweeta Creek site, located in the Appalachian Summit province of southwestern North Carolina, and compares the assemblage with those from the nearby Alarka and Tuckasegee sites.

**Rodning, Christopher, Robin Beck, David Moore, and James Legg**

2016 Spanish Material Culture from the Berry Site. In *Fort San Juan and the Limits of Empire: Colonialism and Household Practice at the Berry Site*, edited by Robin A. Beck, Christopher B. Rodning, and David G. Moore, pp. 303-340. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Fort San Juan was built in 1566 by Spanish conquistador Juan Pardo in what is now western North Carolina and is the earliest-known European settlement in the interior United States.

Excavation revealed the presence of copper and glass beads.

**Rodning, Christopher, Robin Beck, David Moore, Sarah Watkins-Kinney, and James Legg**

2010 Part VII: The Spanish Material Culture of Fort San Juan. In *Joara and Fort San Juan: Colonialism and Household Practice at the Berry Site, North Carolina*, by Robin A. Beck, David G. Moore, and Christopher B. Rodning, pp. 67-81. Final report submitted to the National Science Foundation, Grant BCS-0542120.

This 16th-century site yielded a number of glass beads, including a twisted Nueva Cadiz specimen, and several rolled-copper beads.

**Rodning, Christopher and David G. Moore**

2010 South Appalachian Mississippian and Protohistoric Mortuary Practices in Southwestern North Carolina. *Southeastern Archaeology* 29:80-100;  
<https://www.academia.edu/514362/>.

Compares and contrasts mortuary patterns at three sites to reconstruct patterns of social and spatial differentiation within late prehistoric and protohistoric communities in southwestern North Carolina. Shell beads and pendants, perforated pearls, and glass beads enter into the discussion.

**Rohrbaugh, Charles L., L.J. Stelle, T.E. Emerson, G.R. Walz, and J.T. Penman**

1998 *The Archaeology of the Grand Village of the Illinois: Report of the Grand Village Research Project, 1991-1996; Grand Village of the Illinois State Historic Site (11LS13), LaSalle County, Illinois*. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, Research Reports 60.

A 17th-century Illini village yielded ca. 2200 glass beads.

**Roman, Deborah V.**

2017 New AMS Dating Sequences for the Chumash *Ventureno* Early Period: Revisiting the Question of Antiquity of *Ventureno* Chumash Inland Occupation. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 31:181-194.

Presents initial results, including a suite of 20 dates, from three sites (Ven-852, -853, and -1029) in Ventura County that document a well-established occupation sequence including evidence of occupation prior to 9000 cal/bp near the important Late Period ritual site of CA-VEN-632. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

**Rood, Ronald J.**

2010 Analysis of Human Remains and Associated Artifacts from Archaeological Site 42RI73: An Equestrian Period Native American Site in Rich County, Utah. Antiquities Section, Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City.

Provides minimal descriptions of the glass beads, primarily seed varieties, found with the burials of two individuals dating to the latter half of the 19th century.

**Rosen, Martin D.**

1994 Analysis of Shell Beads, Ornaments, and Unmodified Shell Fragments from CA-IMP-6427. In Phase III Data Recovery at the Elmore Site (CA-IMP-6427), Imperial County, California, pp. 1- 50. Report on file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego.

1995 IMP-6427, A Lake Cahuilla Shell Bead Manufacturing Site. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 8:87-104.

Data recovered from a ca. AD 1660 site located along a former Lake Cahuilla shoreline suggest the inhabitants made their own shell beads and ornaments, which makes this the first documented case of Native American manufacture of shell beads and ornaments at a Colorado Desert site.

**Rosenthal, Jeffrey S.**

2006 When is an *Olivella* Bead? *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 19:128-131.

This study compares a large collection of *Olivella* shells and fragments from a Middle Period site along the Big Sur coast with a modern collection of *Olivella* shells from the adjacent beach. Little difference was found between the archaeological and natural shells, suggesting that most modifications to archaeological specimens can be attributed to natural causes.

2011 The Function of Shell Bead Exchange in Central California. In *Perspectives on Prehistoric Trade and Exchange in California and the Great Basin*, edited by Richard E. Hughes, pp. 83-113. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

**Rosenthal, Jeffrey S. and Jack Meyer**

2001 A Middle Holocene *Olivella* Wall-Bead Assemblage from Central California. *Society for California Archaeology Newsletter* 34(4):1, 27-28;  
[https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34\(4\).pdf](https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34(4).pdf).

Among the ten Middle Holocene-age burials (radiocarbon dated between ca. 6000-4000 BP) uncovered in Contra Costa County, one grave included over 1,000 *Olivella*, spire-ground and cut-wall beads.

**Ross, Lester A.**

1988 Glass Beads from the 1982, 1985, 1986, and 1987 Excavations of the "Third" Site of Mission Santa Clara (1781-present) (CA-SCL-30). Report on file. Curation and Conservation Facility, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, California

1989 Analysis of Glass Beads from Santa Ines Mission. In *Santa Ines Mission Excavations: 1986-1988*, by Julia G. Costello, pp. 149-161. California Historical Archaeology 1. Presents a thorough analysis of a collection of mid-19th-century glass beads of drawn, wound, mold-pressed, and blown manufacture.

1989 Review of *A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America* (1980) and *A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America - First Supplement*, by Karlis Karklins and Roderick Sprague (1987). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 1:100-101; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol1/iss1/10/>.



- 1990 Glass Beads from the 1977 University of Redlands Archaeological Excavations at the Southern Tip of the Yucaipa Rancheria Site (CA-SBR-1000/H), Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

Reports on a small collection of faceted and unfaceted beads from an Early American Period site dating ca. 1851-1861.

- 1990 Trade Beads from Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Vancouver (1829-1860), Vancouver, Washington. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:29-67; <https://www.academia.edu/27514677/>.

Detailed descriptions of numerous glass trade bead varieties with color plates and many references.

- 1991 Appendix V. Glass Trade Beads from Four Native-American Protohistoric Sites in Inyo County, California. In *Report of Archaeological Test Evaluations at Twenty-three Sites in Owens Valley, California*, by Michael G. Delacorte and Kelly R. McGuire, pp. V.1-V.33. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, CA.

Detailed study of a varied collection of drawn and wound beads from 19th-century contexts.

- 1997 Beads. In *Historical Archaeology of an Overseas Chinese Community in Sacramento, California. Vol. 1: Archaeological Excavations*, by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis, pp. 203-221. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University Academic Foundation, Rohnert Park.

Beads excavated from a section of Sacramento's mid-19th-century Chinese district are described and ethnic, temporal, and economic inferences are provided.

- 1997 Glass and Ceramic Trade Beads from the Native Alaskan Neighborhood. In *The Native Alaskan Neighborhood: A Multiethnic Community at Colony Ross*, edited by K.G. Lightfoot, A.M. Schiff, and T.A. Wake, pp. 179-212. The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Fort Ross, California 2. Contributions of the University of California, Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley 55. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/59h1s55j>.

A detailed analysis of the beads recovered from Native contexts at the Russian-American Company's Fort Ross (1812-1841).

- 2000 *Trade Beads from Archaeological Excavations at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site*. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, NE, and Fort Union Association, Williston, ND.

From 1828-1867, Fort Union was the most important fur trading post on the Upper Missouri. Here, seven Northern Plains Indian tribes traded buffalo robes and other furs for goods such as beads. This comprehensive report describes and illustrates all the recovered varieties. It is on CD-ROM, which is PC and MAC compatible with information provided in PDF format.

- 2003 Bohemian Faceted-Spheroidal Mold-Pressed Glass Bead Attributes: Hypothesized *Terminus Post Quem* Dates for the 19th Century. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 15:41-52; <https://www.academia.edu/27486194/>.

Many North American archaeological sites contain examples of this bead form, but few reports have identified the attributes, much less recognized these beads as mold-pressed. Enough evidence now exists to suggest that some of these attributes have temporal significance for dating archaeological bead assemblages, and *terminus post quem* dates for faceted-spheroidal mold-pressed bead attributes are hypothesized.

- 2004 Glass and Ceramic Beads from the Shepherd Ranch Site (CA-INY-4673-H), Manzanar National Historic Site, Inyo County, California, 1864-1905. Unpublished manuscript. National Park Service, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, Arizona.

**Ross, Lester A., Scott H. Kremkau, Amanda C. Cannon, and John G. Douglass**

- 2016 Glass and Ceramic Beads. In *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California. Volume 3: Material Culture and Subsistence Practices*, edited by Seetha N. Reddy and John G. Douglass, pp. 329-412. Statistical Research, Inc., Technical Series 94.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360474208>.

Presents a thorough investigation of the recovered drawn and wound glass beads and the molded ceramic beads with regional comparative material and notes on bead patterns and dating.

**Ross, William**

- 2003 The Analysis of an Historic Burial Bundle from Osnaburgh House and Other Associated Artifacts. Report prepared for John Grace, Mishkeegogamang First Nation, Mishkeegogamang, Ontario.

A male aboriginal burial in western Ontario was accompanied by a fabric bag decorated with white glass seed beads and copper tinkling cones. A large blue tubular bead was also in association. The burial is tentatively assigned to the late 18th-early 19th century.

**Roth, Aaron J.**

- 2013 Death on a Lonely Mesa: The Forensic Analysis of Urraca Man. M.A. thesis. Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas. <https://www.academia.edu/34624580/>.

The remains of a trader believed to have died between 1860 and 1880 in Colfax County, New Mexico, was accompanied by 18,110 glass trade beads of at least 17 varieties.

**Royer, Martin**

- 2007 Le fort Senneville, un poste de traite (?). *L'Association des archéologues du Québec, Archéologiques* 20:16-27.

Fort Senneville, located on the western tip of the Island of Montréal, was built in 1703 by Jacques Leber de Senneville, son of a wealthy merchant, and destroyed in 1776 by Benedict Arnold. Archaeological work at the fort in 1971 and 2004 revealed traces of both trading and domestic activities. A sample of the recovered beads, dating to 1704-1724 and/or 1724-1758, is illustrated in B&W photos.

**Ruiz, Christopher L.**

2010 The Archaeology of a 19th Century Post-Treaty Homestead on the Former Klamath Indian Reservation, Oregon. M.S. thesis. University of Oregon, Eugene.

The Beatty Curve site produced a number of glass, Prosser-molded, and brass beads which are attributed to the mid-19th century.

**Rumrill, Donald A.**

1985 An Interpretation and Analysis of the Seventeenth Century Mohawk Nation: Its Chronology and Movements. *The Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology for New York State* 90:1-39.

Presents a synthesis of the glass trade beads that are diagnostic of the various temporal units between 1595 and 1785.

1991 The Mohawk Glass Trade Bead Chronology: ca. 1560-1785. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:5-45; <https://www.academia.edu/12783172/>.

A thorough overview of the Mohawk sequence with detailed inventories of all the varieties found at the sites discussed. Color images of the diagnostic varieties are provided. New York. See also Snow (1995).

**Russell, Aaron E.**

1997 Material Culture and African-American Spirituality at the Hermitage. *Historical Archaeology* 31(2):63-80.

Artifacts, including glass beads, recovered from 19th-century African-American contexts at the Hermitage plantation near Nashville, Tennessee, are examined in light of their possible use in religious ritual or other behaviors related to spirituality.

**Russello, Samantha M.**

2021 Shell Wampum Beads in the Fur Trade and Their Uses by the Haudenosaunee and Dutch in the Contact Period. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Binghamton University, Binghamton.

Examines the many roles of wampum, including its use as a commodity in the fur trade, as an example of social memory, as part of ritual function, and as symbolic designs among the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

**Sampson, C. Garth, James A. Bennyhoff, and Richard E. Hughes**

1985 Ornaments. In *Nightfire Island: Later Holocene Lakemarsh Adaptation on the Western Edge of the Great Basin*, by C. Garth Sampson, pp. 397-413. University of Oregon Anthropological Papers 33.

The ornament inventory of this prehistoric site in northwestern California includes beads of bone, stone, shell, and nutshell.

**Sandy, William, John H. Cresson, Julie Abell-Horn, Cece Saunders, and Faline Schneiderman**

2022 Two Small but Important Sites on the Wallkill River in the Town of Montgomery, Orange County, New York. Part II. *NYSAA Newsletter* 17(1):5-18; <https://nysarchaeology.org/download/nysaa/newsletter/2022spring-nysaa-newsletter.pdf>. Discusses the crinoid stem segments recovered from the sites with comparative material from other sites in the Northeast and elsewhere. Often with natural holes, such segments are known to have been used in necklaces.

**Sanft, Samantha Morgan**

2013 Beads and Pendants from Indian Fort Road: A Sixteenth Century Cayuga Site in Tompkins County, New York. M.S. thesis. Cornell University, Cornell. Personal adornments include shell, metal, and bone beads, as well as animal canine pendants and bear-tooth foot effigies. Includes the results of radiograph imaging and x-ray fluorescence spectrometry.

2018 Beads and Pendants from Indian Fort Road: Native Cultural Continuity and Innovation in the Sixteenth-Century Haudenosaune Homeland. *Northeast Anthropology* 85-86:1-20; <https://www.academia.edu/38696428/>.

A much-condensed version of the previous item.

**Sappington, Robert Lee and Roderick Sprague**

1989 *Archaeological Investigations at Lyon's Ferry State Park, on the Lower Snake River, Franklin County, Washington*. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report 89-21. Moscow, ID.

Glass beads.

**Saunders, J.W., Rolfe D. Mandel, C. Garth Sampson, Charles M. Allen, E. Thurman Allen, Daniel A. Bush, James K. Feathers, Kristen J. Gremillion, C.T. Hallmark, H. Edwin Jackson, Jay K. Johnson, Recca Jones, Roger T. Saucier, Gary L. Stringer, and Malcolm F. Vidrine**

2005 Watson Brake, A Middle Archaic Mound Complex in Northeast Louisiana. *American Antiquity* 70(4):631-668; <https://www.academia.edu/62410482/>.

Few ornaments were recovered but include several beads and bead blanks made of local chert and a drilled fossil crinoid stem segment.

**Saunders, Lorraine P. and Martha L. Sempowski**

1991 The Seneca Site Sequence and Chronology: The Baby or the Bathwater? *The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association* 102:13-26.

Addresses the debate over the reliability of the Seneca site sequence and chronology. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Scalise, Janet L.**

2000 An Analysis of San Clemente Island Pendants and Ornaments. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 36(1):72-77.

Materials include shell, stone, bone, and wood. Southwestern California.

2000 The Ledge Site Bead Typology, San Clemente Island. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 36(4):48-58.

**Schaubs, Michael**

2015 The 1837 Fort Jackson Trading Camp Inventory: A Typical Outfit for the Plains Indian Trade and What It Tells Us About the Plains Indian Consumer.

<http://www.mman.us/documents/An%20Analysis%20of%20an%201837%20Wagon%20Trading%20Camp%20Inventory.pdf>, accessed 16 Dec. 2019.

Glass trade beads comprised a substantial component of the outfit.

**Scheiber, Laura L.**

1994 A Probable Early Nineteenth Century Crow Burial: The Pitchfork Rockshelter Reexamined. *Plains Anthropologist* 39(147):37-51.

An examination of the artifacts (including 1000+ “pony” beads) associated with two mummified individuals in Wyoming suggest a date for them of ca. 1810, rather than the protohistoric, early historic, or ca. 1880 date formerly attributed to them.

**Schneider, Tsim D. and Lori D. Hager**

2017 Detailing the Bead-Maker: Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) of Steatite Disk Beads from Prehistoric Napa Valley, California. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 136-158. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

The recently developed technology of RTI has revealed that the beads were made by craft specialists and non-specialists alike.

**Schniebs, LeeAnna**

2009 Faunal Analysis of Three Late Caddo Sites In Hopkins County, Texas: Tuinier Farm, Anglin Midden, and the R.A. Watkins Site. *Journal of Northwest Texas Archaeology* 30:66-89; <https://www.academia.edu/83126244/>.

Perforated animal tooth pendants and a perforated fish vertebra were recovered from the sites which date to the 16th-17th centuries.

**Schnurmann, Claudia**

2009 Wampum as a Cultural Broker in Northeastern America 1620-60. In *The Fuzzy Logic of Encounter: New Perspectives on Cultural Contact*, edited by Sünne Jüterczenka, pp. 185-206. Waxmann Verlag, Münster.

A discussion of wampum before and after European contact.

**Schuyler, Lucy C.**

2010 *The Jewelry of Tijeras Pueblo*. Maxwell Museum Technical Series 15.

Presents a thorough analysis of the Pueblo IV ornaments excavated at the Tijeras Pueblo, New Mexico. Beads and pendants of freshwater and marine shells, bone, stone, and ceramic are represented.

2016 *The Jewelry of Pottery Mound*. Maxwell Museum Technical Series 26.

Discusses the beads and pendants of shell, stone, bone, and ceramic recovered from a Pueblo IV (Classic) site in south-central New Mexico. The material is compared to that excavated at the Tijeras Pueblo.

**Séfériadès, Michel Louis**

2013 Spondyles roumains, Spondyles américains. In *Facets of the Past: The Challenge of the Balkan Neo-Eneolithic*, edited by Alexandra Comşa, Clive Bonsall, and Lolita Nikolova, pp. 247-272. The Publishing House of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest.  
<https://www.academia.edu/16707636/>.

Discusses *Spondylus* shell ornaments found at sites in Romania and the Americas.

**Seinfeld, Daniel M. and Munir Humayun**

2020 New Insights from Elemental Analysis of Chevron Beads from Contact Period Sites in the Southeastern United States. In *Modeling Entradas: Sixteenth-Century Assemblages in North America*, edited by Clay Mathers, pp. 101-125. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv16zk002.11>.

LA-ICP-MS analysis of seven-layer chevron beads from several early-16th-century contexts in Florida revealed that the composition of the base glass is consistent with the type of glass used in Venice in the 15th through 17th centuries.

**Sellers, Ian**

2013 A Historic Archaeology of Nuw-Chah-Nulth Barkley Sound: Material and Economic Change through the Nineteenth Century. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby; <https://www.academia.edu/76040051/>.

Post-contact contexts at six village sites in Barkley Sound, British Columbia, produced beads of glass, copper, and “ceramic,” as well as a possible bead fashioned from a clay pipestem. The “ceramic” specimen is actually a trail-decorated, wound glass bead.

**Sempowski, Martha L.**

1989 Fluctuations Through Time in the Use of Marine Shell at Seneca Iroquois Sites. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 81-96. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.

A study of mortuary practices in a series of sequentially occupied 16th-17th-centuries Seneca Iroquois sites in New York indicates a high degree of temporal variation in the frequencies of graves that contained marine shell objects. It is proposed that a hiatus occurred in the shell trade during the first half of the 17th century, possibly due to a shift in the focus of Seneca trading activity to the Dutch and a disruption in previously exploited trade routes to the southeast.

2007 Early Historic Exchange between the Seneca and the Susquehannock. In *Archaeology of the Iroquois: Selected Readings and Research Sources*, edited by Jordan E. Kerber, pp. 194-218. Syracuse University Press.

The glass beads from the Seneca Cameron and Dutch Hollow sites (1590s-1620) in New York and the Susquehannock Schultz site (1575-1600) in Pennsylvania are compared in order to determine when a disruption in relations and exchange occurred between these two cultural groups.

**Sempowski, Martha L. and Lorraine P. Saunders**

2001 *Dutch Hollow and Factory Hollow: The Advent of Dutch Trade among the Seneca*. Charles F. Wray Series in Seneca Archaeology 3. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 24.

Massive report on the finds including many glass polychrome bead varieties as well as beads and pendants of shell, stone, bone, and metal. The sites date to ca. 1605-1625. New York.

**Shapiro, Elizabeth G.**

1988 Trade Beads Excavated from a European/Konyag Contact Site on Kodiak Island, Alaska. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:116-119. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 13:7-12 (1988); <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

Beads connected with a Russian settlement in Alaska, which began in 1784.

**Shapiro, Gary**

1987 *Archaeology at San Luis: Broad-Scale Testing, 1984-1985*. Florida Archaeology 3. Testing the site of Mission San Luis de Talimali (1656-1704) in northern Florida uncovered a variety of drawn and wound glass beads.

**Shell, Marc**

2013 *Wampum and the Origins of American Money*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Illuminates the context in which wampum was used by describing how money circulated in the colonial period and the early history of the United States.

**Shephard, Christopher**

2015 The Materiality of Politics: Tracking the Production and Circulation of Shell Artifacts in the Algonquian Chesapeake (AD 900-1680). *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 31:39-52; <https://www.academia.edu/69828197/>.

Presents the results of a study aimed at assessing the viability of laser ablation inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) for identifying shell bead production locales throughout the southern Middle Atlantic. Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Also includes information concerning the production sequence for small disc-shaped shell beads.

**Sheppard, Jonathan E.**

2007 An Analysis of the Final Occupation of Housepit 109 at the Keatley Creek Site (EeR1-7) on the Canadian Plateau. B.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC. <https://www.academia.edu/3316745/>.

Attributed to the Kamloops Horizon, the occupation layer of what appears to be a ritual structure produced several bone items interpreted as beads: a bird bone tube and five canid long bone tubes.

**Sherard, Jeff L. and Ralph Bailey**

2023 Glass Beads, Pearlware, and Red Filming: Exploring the Material Culture of the South Carolina Inland Lowcountry Settlement Indians. Paper Presented at the 79th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Chattanooga. <https://www.academia.edu/111327051/>.

Glass trade beads of the late 17th-early 18th centuries recovered from an early-19th-century Indian settlement in South Carolina are interpreted as “possibly representing multigenerational, passed-down heirloom objects serving as visual cues of remembrance.”

**Shipe, Megan, Angela Scarpa, and Lauren Johnson**

2022 Origin of Blue Glass Beads Excavated at the Eyreville Site (44NH0507): A Qualitative Study. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 38:71-87.

Reports on the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis of beads from a 17th-century context at a plantation site in Northampton County, Virginia. The authors hypothesize that the beads are of Dutch origin.

**Shomette, Donald G.**

1991 Archaeological Resource Potential in the Maryland Tidewater Resulting from Marine Transgressions During the Holocene Epoch: Kent Island. In *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings from the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference*, edited by John D. Broadwater, pp. 15-20. Society for Historical Archaeology, Richmond.



Describes three drawn glass beads recovered from Well #2 at Kent Island which may be associated with the 1631 Claiborne settlement, the first European habitation site in Maryland. The well was in use by 1638 and was abandoned about 1725.

**Sievert, April K.**

2011 Ornaments and Decorations. In *Artifacts from the Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma*, by April K. Sievert with J. Daniel Rogers, pp. 105-136. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 49.

Presents thorough descriptions of the beads (shell, stone, copper, and pearls) and pendants (shell, stone, bone, and ceramic) recovered from a burial mound of the Mississippian Period (AD 900-1500).

**Silliman, Stephen W.**

2000 Colonial Worlds, Indigenous Practices: The Archaeology of Labor on a 19th-Century California Rancho. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.

Glass beads are among the artifacts discussed.

**Simoneau, Daniel**

2009 De première ferme en Nouvelle-France à premier institut religieux: le site du Séminaire de Québec au berceau de la ville. L'Association des archéologues du Québec, *Archéologiques* 22:192-207.

Excavations at the Seminary of Québec site (Québec City), originally the fief of Louis Hébert, uncovered tubular and round beads dating to the 17th century which are illustrated in a B&W photo.

**Skousen, B. Jacob**

2020 Skilled Crafting at Cahokia's Fingerhut Tract. *Southeastern Archaeology* 39(4):259-280; <https://www.academia.edu/45472367/>.

Presents material and spatial evidence for the skilled crafting of shell and stone beads for use in religious activities at the Mississippian-period (AD 1050-1400) Cahokia site in southwestern Illinois. This activity was likely performed by elites and/or religious specialists in distinct households and perhaps neighborhoods.

**Skowronek, Russell K. and Julie C. Wizorek**

1997 Archaeology at Santa Clara de Asís: The Slow Rediscovery of a Moveable Mission. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 33(3):54-92; <https://www.academia.edu/48189149/>.

The Fifth Mission Church cemetery at Santa Clara, California, yielded glass and shell beads which are attributed to the post-1840 period.

**Smith, Erin M. and Mikael Fauvelle**

2015 Regional Interactions between California and the Southwest: The Western Edge of the North American Continental System. *American Anthropologist* 117(4):710-721;  
<https://www.academia.edu/20088751/>.

Provides archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence for the trade of goods between the two areas, with shell beads and asphaltum moving east from coastal California in exchange for Southwestern ceramics and textiles.

**Smith, Geoffrey M., Alexander Cherkinsky, Carla Hadden, and Aaron P. Ollivier**

2016 The Age and Origin of Olivella Beads from Oregon's Lsp-1 Rockshelter: The Oldest Marine Shell Beads in the Northern Great Basin. *American Antiquity* 81(3):550-561;  
<https://www.academia.edu/27310745/>.

Most of the beads were deposited during the early Holocene during a series of short-term occupations and the shells used to make them were procured along the northern California, Oregon, or Washington coasts.

**Smith, Geoffrey M., Christopher S. Jazwa, Richard L. Rosencrance, and Tobin C. Bottman**

2018 A Late Prehistoric Marine-Shell Bead from Oregon's Hawksy Walksy Valley. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 38(2):288-300;  
<https://www.academia.edu/37869304/>.

Reports radiocarbon and stable isotope data for a *Callianax biplicata* bead from Oregon's Hawksy Walksy Valley, the only bead that has so far been recovered from this archaeologically important region. These data indicate that the bead was conveyed ca. 400 km inland at 480-285 cal BP from somewhere along the Oregon or northern California coasts.

**Smith, Marc B. and John W. Fisher, Jr.**

2010 Bone Beads and Bead Production Debitage. In *Precontact Archaeology and Prehistory of the Central Montana High Plains*, edited by Leslie B. Davis, p. 130. Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resources Series 5. Billings, Montana.

**Smith, Marvin T.**

1984 Depopulation and Culture Change in the Early Historic Period Interior Southeast. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.  
<https://www.academia.edu/118044807/>.

Glass beads and other European trade goods recovered from archaeological contexts in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee are seriated to provide fine chronological control for sites of the early historic period.

1987 *Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast: Depopulation during the Early Historic Period*. Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History 6.

Presents an illustrated seriation for glass beads in the interior Southeast (Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia) for the period 1540-1670. *See* Waselkov (1989) for a review.

- 1990 Glass Beads from the Goldsmith Oliver 2 Site. In *Goldsmith Oliver 2 (3PU306): A Protohistoric Archeological Site near Little Rock, Arkansas*, by M.D. Jeter, K.H. Cande, and J.J. Mintz, pp. 217-223. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Project Reports 631 and 656.

Date: ca. 1600-1630.

- 1992 Glass Beads from the Council House at San Luis. In *Archaeology at San Luis: The Apalachee Council House*, by Gary Shapiro and Bonnie G. McEwan, pp. 107-117. Florida Archaeology 6, Part 1.

The beads derive from a 17th-century Franciscan mission and town site in northwestern Florida.

- 1992 *Historic Period Indian Archaeology of Northern Georgia*. University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology Series Report 30; Georgia Archaeological Research Design Paper 7.

Provides a synopsis of the beads recovered from various 16th- and 17th-century sites in northern Georgia.

- 2001 Glass Beads from Charles Towne Landing (38CH1A). In *Exploring 1670 Charles Towne: 38CH1A/B, Final Archaeology Report*, edited by Michael J. Stoner and Stanley South, pp. 104-115. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 228. [https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/archanth\\_books/228](https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/archanth_books/228).

Describes a variety of drawn and wound glass beads, as well as a faceted jet bead, recovered from early 18th-century contexts at the English settlement of Charles Towne.

- 2002 Eighteenth-Century Glass Beads in the French Colonial Trade. *Historical Archaeology* 36(1):55-61; <https://www.academia.edu/118044801/>.

French colonial sites and French-contact Native American sites in the Louisiana colony are considered in an attempt to further refine bead chronology. Research is almost to the point where bead introductions can be assigned to particular decades. Such tight dating is one of the ultimate goals of bead chronology.

- 2016 Review of *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine (2016). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:92-93; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol28/iss1/10/>.

Suggests that some beads assigned to the 16th century by several authors may, in fact, be of a later date.

2017 Review of *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine (2016). *Historical Archaeology* 51:312-313; <https://www.academia.edu/118044793/>.

Similar to the previous review.

**Smith, Marvin T., Jon Marcoux, Erin Gredell, and Gregory Waselkov**

2016 A Seventeenth-Century Trade Gun and Associated Collection from Pine Island, Alabama. *Southeastern Archaeology* 36(1):62-74; <https://www.academia.edu/81180703/>.

The material associated with the burial includes 11 types of glass beads, mostly monochrome seed beads.

**Smith, Marvin T., Mark Williams, Chester B. DePratter, Marshall Williams, and Mike Harmon**

1988 *Archaeological Investigations at Tomassee (380C1860): A Lower Cherokee Town*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 206.

Dating to the period 1721-1776, the site produced a variety of drawn and wound beads which are described in tabular form.

**Smith, Samuel D. and Benjamin C. Nance**

2010 *Archaeological Investigations at the Carter House State Historic Site, Franklin, Tennessee*. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Report of Investigations 14.

Excavations at this homestead produced nine glass beads of wound and mold-pressed manufacture (p. 134), likely dating to around the Civil War period.

**Smith, Sarah Elizabeth**

2014 Colonial Contacts and Individual Burials: Structure, Agency, and Identity in 19th Century Wisconsin. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. <https://www.academia.edu/11460208/>.

The Rantoul Woman burial, interred between 1853 and 1856, was accompanied by cowrie shells, wampum, thousands of small glass seed beads, and six beaded “charm” bags.

**Smith, William H.**

2002 Trade in Molluscan Religiofauna between the Southwestern United States and Southern California. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Compares the *Haliotis*, *Olivella*, and *Spondylus* shell ornaments of the Hohokam, Anasazi, Mogollon, and southern California cultural areas.

**Snow, Dean R.**

1995 *Mohawk Valley Archaeology: The Sites*. Matson Museum of Anthropology, Occasional Papers in Anthropology 23.

Summarizes what is known about Mohawk archaeology, including the beads that typify each site. *See also* Rumrill (1991).

**Sorensen, Cloyd, Jr.**

- 1994 Review of *Indian Trade Goods*, by Oregon Archaeological Society (1993). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:86-87;  
<https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol6/iss1/9/>.

**South, Stanley, Russell K. Skowronek, and Richard E. Johnson**

- 1988 *Spanish Artifacts from Santa Elena*. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 7.  
<https://www.academia.edu/73834396/>.

Excavations conducted on the site of the colonial capital of Spanish Florida (1566-1587) on Parris Island, South Carolina, produced a variety of glass, jet, bone, and shell beads. These are discussed in the text. A detailed analysis is provided in an appendix by Richard Polhemus.

**Spangler, Jerry D.**

- 2002 Paradigms & Perspectives Revisited: A Class I Overview of Cultural Resources in the Uinta Basin and Tavaputs Plateau. Report prepared for the Vernal District of the Bureau of Land Management, Vernal, UT.

The bone, shell, and stone beads found within the study area in Utah and Colorado are mentioned in the numerous site descriptions.

**Sprague, Roderick**

- 1985 Historic Artifact Analysis. In Phase II Testing of Four Sites on Cassimer Bar and Testing and Evaluation of Site 45 OK 74, compiled by Denise Carlevato, pp. 15, 18-20, 70. Report from Western Heritage, Inc., Olympia to Douglas County Public Utility District, East Wenatchee, WA.

Glass beads, Washington.

- 1988 Bead Analysis (Appendix). In *Further Testing at 45SA16, Skamania County, Washington*, by Rick Minor, pp. 45-49. Heritage Research Associates Report 67. Eugene.

Glass beads.

- 1988 Bead Analysis. In *Archaeological Testing at Ice House Lake*, by Rick Minor, pp. 52-55. Heritage Research Associates Report 76. Eugene.

Glass beads; Washington.

- 1989 Glass Trade Beads. In *An Overview of Investigations at 45SA11: Archaeology in the Columbia Gorge*, by Rick Minor et al., pp. 156-158. Heritage Research Associates Report 83. Eugene.

A variety of glass beads, especially glass seed and pony varieties, were recovered from a site in North Bonneville, Washington.

- 1989 Glass Trade Beads. In *Curation Manual for the Archaeological Collection from 45SA11, North Bonneville, Washington*, edited by Kathryn Anne Toepel, pp. 75-79. Heritage Research Associates Report 81. Eugene.

The bead inventory is dominated by glass seed and pony beads, but tubular, faceted “Russian,” wound, blown, mold-pressed, and mandrel pressed specimens are also present.

- 1991 Bezuksewas Beads. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report 91-10. Moscow.

Glass beads from a probable Klamath winter village, Oregon; 1860s-early 20th century.

- 1991 Description of Glass Beads, 10-CW-4. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Clearwater Fish Hatchery Site (10-CW-4), North Fork of the Clearwater River, North Central Idaho*, by Robert Lee Sappington, pp. 86-87. University of Idaho Anthropological Reports 91. Moscow.

- 1992 Classification of Historic Trade Beads. In *Archaeology of the Cape Creek Shell Midden, Cape Perpetua Scenic Area, Central Oregon Coast: Interim Report of the 1991 Investigations*, edited by Rick Minor, pp. 25-28. Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene.

The site yielded a small assemblage of glass beads including drawn embroidery beads, faceted “Russian” beads, and wound necklace beads, as well as a single brass bead. They date mainly to the early 19th century.

- 1992 Esselen Beads. Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report 92-22. Moscow.

Glass beads.

- 1992 Fort Rock Beads. University of Oregon, Eugene. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report 92-6. Moscow.

Glass beads.

- 1992 Zion/Harris Beads. Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Monterey, California. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report 92-5. Moscow.

Glass beads.

- 1993 Clearwater Bead. Clearwater National Forest, Orofino, Idaho. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report 93-10. Moscow.

Glass.

1993 Metcalf Beads. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Eagle, Colorado. Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Letter Report, No. 93-17. Moscow.

Glass beads.

1994 Appendix C: Glass Bead Inventory. In *An Assessment of Archaeological Resources within the Proposed Sahhalie Condominiums Project Area, Seaside, Clatsop County, Oregon*, by Rick Minor, pp. 116-120. Heritage Research Associates Report 167. Eugene.

Finds relating to an indigenous occupation at the site include over a thousand very small glass seed beads, a number of drawn faceted Russian beads, and several wound and mold-pressed necklace beads. They are attributed to the 1860-1890 period.

1995 Classification of Glass Beads. In *Archaeological Investigations for the Port of Siuslaw Norpal Street Project, Florence, Oregon*, by Rick Minor, pp. 27-30, 65-82. Heritage Research Associates Report 182. Eugene.

The burial of an adult female Native American dated to ca.1830-1855 was accompanied by numerous embroidery beads, as well as a number of faceted "Russian" and wound necklace beads.

1996 The Glass, Brass, and Shell Beads Recovered from the Asotin Burial Site. Report on file with K. Karklins, Ottawa, ON. <https://www.academia.edu/117477404/>.

Reports on the numerous bead varieties associated with protohistoric and historic Nez Perce burials recovered from the Asotin site in southeastern Washington.

1998 Chilkoot Trail Beads, Site CT-126. In 449-SKG-148: A Pre-Stampede Rock Shelter on the Chilkoot Trail, by Jeff Rasic. Report to National Park Service, Skagway from Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Glass beads, Alaska.

2004 Incised Dentalium Shell Beads in the Plateau Culture Area. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 16:51-68; <https://www.academia.edu/27508099/>.

Whole dentalium and segments of dentalium shell have been used as beads in the Northwest Coast and interior Plateau culture areas both prehistorically and ethnographically. Incised whole shells, and no more than five known examples of incised segments, have been recovered from the Plateau, limited to archaeological contexts. Washington.

### **Starbuck, David R.**

2010 *Excavating the Sutlers' House: Artifacts of the British Armies in Fort Edward and Lake George*. University Press of New England, Lebanon, NH.

Describes a small assemblage of glass beads recovered from the area of British Fort Edward in northeastern New York state. They are attributed to the late 1750s.

**Stark, Kathryn J.**

1995 European Glass Trade Beads and the Chronology of Niagara Frontier Iroquois Sites. *Northeast Anthropology* 50:61-89.

**Statistical Research, Inc.**

2009 *The Skeletal Biology, Archaeology, and History of the New York African Burial Ground: A Synthesis of Volumes 1, 2, and 3*. The New York African Burial Ground: Unearthing the African Presence in Colonial New York 4. Howard University Press, Washington, DC.

Discusses the burial practices at the burial ground including the disposition of the glass beads and cowries.

**Steele, D. Gentry**

1987 Utilization of Marine Mollusks by Inhabitants of the Texas Coast. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 58:216-248.

Shell beads.

**Stemm, Greg, Ellen Gerth, Jenette Flow, Claudio Lozano Guerra-Librero, and Sean Kingsley**

2013 Chapter 3. The Deep-Sea Tortugas Shipwreck, Florida: A Spanish-Operated *Navio* of the 1622 Tierra Firme Fleet. Part 2, The Artifacts. In *Oceans Odyssey 3: The Deep-Sea Tortugas Shipwreck, Straits of Florida: A Merchant Vessel from Spain's Tierra Firme Fleet*, edited by Greg Stemm and Sean Kingsley. Oxbow Books, Oxford.  
<https://www.academia.edu/3597428/>

Discovered off the Florida Keys, the wreck yielded beads of glass, stone, clay, wood, palm nut, pearls, and bone/ivory.

**Stenton, Douglas R. and Bruce G. Rigby**

1995 Community-Based Heritage Education, Training and Research: Preliminary Report on the Tungatsivvik Archaeological Project. *Arctic* 48(1):47-56.

Provides brief descriptions of the 13 glass beads recovered from House 4 at a site west of Iqaluit, Nunavut (formerly Northwest Territories), Canada, which was occupied from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

**Stewart, Hillary**

1996 *Stone, Bone, Antler and Shell: Artifacts of the Northwest Coast*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA.

Stone and shell beads.



**Stewart, T. Dale**

1992 *Archeological Exploration of Patawomeke: The Indian Town Site (44St2) Ancestral to the One (44St1) Visited in 1608 by Captain John Smith*. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 36.

A Late Woodland palisaded village in Virginia yielded beads of stone, bird bone, and shell. Early-17th-century copper and glass beads were recovered from two later burial pits.

**Stewart, Tyrone H.**

1994 Review of *Trade Ornament Usage among the Native Peoples of Canada: A Source Book*, by Karlis Karklins (1992). *Whispering Wind* 26(4):40-41.

**Stine, Linda F., Melanie A. Cabak, and Mark D. Groover**

1996 Blue Beads as African-American Cultural Symbols. *Historical Archaeology* 30(3):49-75; <https://www.academia.edu/1636631/>.

The multiple underlying meanings assigned to blue beads in the American South are considered through reference to ethnographic information, folklore, and oral history associated with West and Central Africa and the Southeast.

2001 Blue Beads as African-American Cultural Symbols. In *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists*, edited by David R. Brauner, pp. 221-247. Society for Historical Archaeology, Uniontown, PA.

A reprint of the 1996 article.

**Stokeld, Rachel K.**

1996 A Comparative Analysis of Two Early Fur Trade Period Sites on the Lower Columbia River of Oregon and Washington. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.  
[https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/etd/pdf/Stokeld\\_idaho\\_0089N\\_10961.pdf](https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/etd/pdf/Stokeld_idaho_0089N_10961.pdf).

Compares bead assemblages from two sites, one Native and one Euro-American, occupied during the early fur trade period (ca. 1790-1820). The 44 bead types recovered from the two sites are described in Appendix A.

**Stokes, Robert J. And Andrea Gregory**

2020 Tradition and Trade Beads: The Early Sobaipuri O'odham-Spanish Contact Period at San Xavier Del Bac, Arizona. *Kiva* 86(3):274-294;  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00231940.2019.1710060>.

Unavailable for annotation.

**Stolle, Nikolaus**

2022 A Belt to Bind Them, to Find Them, to Bring Them all Back Home / Un collier pour les lier, un collier pour les trouver, un collier pour les ramener tous. *Gradhiva* 33:60-77;  
<https://journals.openedition.org/gradhiva/6205>.

Discusses the use of wampum belts among the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) in war during the 17th and 18th centuries, and the use of wampum to decorate their war clubs.

**Stout, Mackenzie D.**

2010 Archaeology of Northwestern Oklahoma: An Overview. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Wichita State University.

Summarizes what kinds of artifacts (including beads) are present at sites of the various different archaeological periods in northwestern Oklahoma, from the Woodlands Period on.

**Straube, Beverly and Nicholas Lucchetti**

1996 *1995 Interim Report: Jamestown Rediscovery*. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Richmond, VA.

Pit I at Jamestown yielded a number of early-17th-century beads of glass, copper, shell, and wood.

**Strezewski, Michael**

2003 Mississippian Period Mortuary Practices in the Central Illinois River Valley: A Region-Wide Survey and Analysis. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington. <https://www.academia.edu/524016/>.

Ornaments found with burials at six Mississippian (AD 1050-1450) sites include various bead forms made of shell, bone, freshwater pearls, animal canine teeth, and copper, as well as shell pendants, some carved in the form of canine teeth. There are also copper-covered wooden imitations of canine teeth.

2009 The Concept of Personhood in a Mississippian Society. *Illinois Archaeology* 21:166-190; <https://www.academia.edu/6369156/>.

Analysis of Mississippian mortuary data from seven sites in the Central Illinois River valley indicates that a particular suite of grave goods is found with children less than eight years of age. These items include shell beads and marine-shell pendants.

**Sukau, Dana Marie**

2022 Dress and Identity: Using Sartorial Artifacts to Explore Identity at Fort Vancouver. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Portland State University, Portland. <https://www.academia.edu/98039876/>.

Investigates how the diverse populations at HBC Fort Vancouver, Washington, used dress as an expression of identity and tool for social mobility according to 19th-century British doxa. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Surovell, Todd A., McKenna L. Litynski, Sarah A. Allaun, Michael Buckley, Todd A. Schoborg, Jack A. Govaerts, Matthew J. O'Brien, Spencer R. Pelton, Paul H. Sanders, Madeline E. Mackie, and Robert L. Kelly**

2024 Use of Hare Bone for the Manufacture of a Clovis Bead. *Scientific Reports* 14, 2937; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-53390-9>.

A tubular bone bead dating ca. 12,940 BP was recovered from a hearth-centered activity area at the La Prele Mammoth site, Converse County, Wyoming. This is the oldest known bead from the Western Hemisphere.

**Sutton, Elizabeth Anne**

2014 Household and Community Organization at *Nimatlala*, an Island Chumash Village on *Limuw* (Santa Cruz Island), California. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California Santa Barbara. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5rz939rv>.

Excavation revealed a number of ornaments, including glass beads, an unusual barnacle pendant, a perforated shark's tooth, and several serpentine beads. The glass beads date to the Early Historic period (AD 1782-1834) while some of the other ornaments might be from earlier contexts.

**Sutton, Mark Q.**

2000 Notes on Two Tubatulabal Strands of Glass Beads. *Society for California Archaeology Newsletter* 34(4):28-32; [https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34\(4\).pdf](https://www.californiaprehistory.com/publications/newslettersPDFs/sca34(4).pdf).

Describes two intact strands of glass beads dating before 1900 from the Tubatulabal region of central California. The strands are described and comparisons made to strung archaeological specimens from a nearby site.

2001 Excavations at Teddy Bear Cave (CA-KER-508), Tomo-Kahni State Park, Southern Sierra Nevada, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 37(1):1-26. Beads of stone, shell, and glass were recovered from Late Prehistoric to Historic Period contexts.

**Sutton, Mark Q., Mark W. Allen, Gregory R. Burns, and Blendon Walker**

2010 Archaeological Investigations at CA-KER-229, Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park, Sand Canyon, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 43(3):19-64.

Dating primarily to the Late Prehistoric Period and early historic times, the site produced a variety of shell, stone, bone, and glass beads and pendants.

**Sutton, Mark Q. and Brooke S. Arkush**

2002 *Archaeological Laboratory Methods: An Introduction*. 3rd ed. Kendall Hunt, Dubuque, IO.

Presents a useful introduction to the analysis of prehistoric stone beads (Chapter 5) and shell and bone beads (Chapter 7).

**Sutton, Mark Q., Jill K. Gardner, and Kenneth W. Gobalet**

2012 Archaeological Investigations at the Big Cut Site (CA-KER-4395), Buena Vista Lake, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 46(1-2):1-33.

The site, first occupied during the Middle Archaic period and then again during the Emergent Period, produced a variety of shell and stone beads. Two glass beads were found on the surface.

**Sutton, Mark Q. and Richard H. Osborne**

2009 [2011] Archaeological Investigations at CA-KER-769, Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park, Sand Canyon, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 45(3-4):1-90.

A small habitation site occupied during the Sawtooth Phase (ca. 1500-650 BP) through ethnohistoric times produced a variety of stone and shell beads, as well as several glass beads attributed to the 1770-1816 period.

**Sutton, Mark Q., R.W. Robinson, and Jill K. Gardner**

2009 Excavations at the Red Rock Canyon Rockshelter (CA-KER-147), Western Mojave Desert, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(2-3):17-90.

The site produced beads of shell, stone, bone, and glass predating ca. 1850.

**Sutton, Mark Q., R.W. Robinson, Jill K. Gardner, and Robert D. Rego**

2008 The Archaeology of the Lazy T Cemetery Site (CA-LAN-767), Southwestern Mojave Desert, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(1):43-81.

Burials in a small Late Prehistoric cemetery were accompanied by various shell and steatite beads.

**Taché, Karine**

2011 New Perspectives on Meadowood Trade Items. *American Antiquity* 76(1):41-79.

Presents arguments supporting the role of Meadowood artifacts as part of a strategy used by a few individuals or corporate groups to increase their status through privilege access to rare and highly valued goods. Beads of marine shell and native copper enter into the discussion.

**Tankersley, Kenneth B. and Patricia A. Tench**

2009 Riker-Todd: A Salvaged Ohio Hopewell Mound. *North American Archaeologist* 30(2):195-217.

Burials at a Middle Woodland Hopewell mound had copper, bone, and shell beads in association, as well as several perforated bear canines. A male burial in Complex 8 was covered with shell beads.

**Teasdale, Émilie and Brad Loewen**

2024 A Glass Bead Chrono-typology for Eastern Québec and Labrador, 1560-1870. Newfoundland and Labrador, *Provincial Archaeology Office Annual Review* 22:140-145; <https://www.academia.edu/118395923/>.

Summarizes a chronology for beads based on those recovered from 78 sites located along the

Québec-Labrador coastline from the Saguenay River to northern Labrador. For a detailed version, *see* Loewen and Teasdale (2024).

**Templin, Robert B. III**

2017 Black Glass on the Georgia Coast: The Utility of Black Glass Trade Beads in Refining Site Chronology and Detecting Color Preference at Seventeenth Century Mission Santa Catalina de Guale. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Identifies diachronic patterns in the recipes that guided the manufacture of drawn black beads during the 17th century. The concentrations of temporally diagnostic opacifiers (i.e., tin and antimony) found within bead assemblages from individual contexts are then used to refine the existing site chronology and contribute to studies of the occupation and use of the mission.

**Terlep, Michael L., Francis E. Smiley, and Randall Haas**

2023 Iridescent Beetle Adornments Suggest Incipient Status Competition among the Earliest Horticulturalists in Bears Ears National Monument. *American Antiquity* 88:2-19.  
<https://www.academia.edu/96613918/>.

Reports the discovery of two Basketmaker II period necklaces in southeastern Utah which are constructed of green iridescent scarab beetle femora, suggesting a homologous association between emergent agriculture and inequality.

**Terneny, Tiffany Tanya**

2005 A Re-evaluation of Late Prehistoric and Archaic Chronology in the Rio Grande Delta of South Texas. Ph.D. dissertation. The University of Texas at Austin.

Shell and stone beads are discussed by region and site, and scattered throughout the dissertation.

**Tesar, Louis D. and B. Calvin Jones**

1989 In Search of the 1539-40 de Soto Expedition Wintering Site in Apalache. *Florida Anthropologist* 42(4):340-360.

Briefly describes and illustrates the beads recovered from the Martin site in Tallahassee, Florida, part of Anaica Apalache, the village where Hernando de Soto spent the winter of 1539-1540.

**Teteak, Steve and Patrick O'Neill**

2018 Native Identity in California: Glass Trade Beads in Transitional Context. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meetings, San Diego;  
<https://www.academia.edu/39764671/>.

The Transitional Context Model presented demonstrates that the life histories of glass trade beads reflect different patterns of use-life as objects of durability versus objects of consumption.

**Thiel, J. Homer**

1998 *Worked Bone Artifacts Recovered During Archaeological Excavations at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, 32W117, North Dakota*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.

Several forms of pendants and tube beads were among the bone artifacts recovered from this post which operated on the Upper Missouri River between 1828 and 1865. Included is a necklace of grizzly bear claws.

**Thiel, J. Homer, Jeremy W. Pye, and James T. Watson**

2013 *Archaeological Investigations for the Speedway-Main Monitoring Project and the Excavation of Seven Burials within the Court Street Cemetery, AZ BB:13:156 (ASM), Tucson, Pima County, Arizona*. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Technical Report No. 2012-17.

The adult female in Feature 39 at the cemetery (in use from 1875 to 1909) held a rosary composed of Job's tear beads, a glass bead, and a brass medallion or crucifix in her right hand.

**Thom, Brian**

1992 An Investigation of Interassemblage Variability within the Gulf of Georgia Phase. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 16:24-31.

Stone beads, British Columbia, Canada.

2010 Beads. In *The Crescent Beach Site and the Place of the Locarno Beach Phase*, edited by R.G. Matson, pp. 56-65. Laboratory of Archaeology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

**Thomas, David H.**

1983 Material Culture of Gatecliff Shelter: Additional Artifacts. In *The Archaeology of Monitor Valley: 2. Gatecliff Shelter*, edited by David Hurst Thomas et al., pp. 297-309. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 59(1).

Thoroughly describes the various forms of bone beads and tubes recovered from the Gatecliff rockshelter in central Nevada. These are attributed to Horizons 1-9 (ca. 1450 BC-post AD 1300). A single white glass bead was also found.

1988 Saints and Soldiers on Santa Catalina: Hispanic Designs for Colonial America. In *The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., pp. 73-140. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Glass trade beads.

**Thomas, David H. (ed.)**

1985 *The Archaeology of Hidden Cave, Nevada*. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 61(1). <http://digitallibrary.amnh.org/handle/2246/240>.

Three chapters by Lorann S.A. Pendleton provide detailed descriptions and discussion of the various forms of bone and horn beads and pendants (Chapter 16), shell beads and pendants (Chapter 17), and juniper seed beads (Chapter 18). The time range is extensive: ca. 1450 BC-post AD 1500.

1988 *The Archaeology of Monitor Valley: 3. Survey and Additional Excavations.*

Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 66(2).

Descriptions of the various ornaments recovered from sites in central Nevada are scattered throughout the report. Shell beads (pp. 263, 296, 303), bone beads and tubes (pp. 278-279, 288), and blue glass beads (p. 304).

**Thomas, Jonathan T. and Sarah Baires**

2015 Bead Production and Cultural Complexity at Cahokia. Paper presented at the 114th American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, Denver.

<https://www.academia.edu/24646883/>

Power Point synopsis of the shell beads found at the Mississippian-period Cahokia (AD 600-2400) site in Illinois, including sizing and the production process.

**Thomas, Larissa A.**

1996 A Study of Shell Beads and Their Social Context in the Mississippian Period: A Case from the Carolina Piedmont and Mountains. *Southeastern Archaeology* 15(1):29-46; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40713049>.

This study seeks a fuller understanding of the multiple social meanings of shell beads in the late prehistoric Piedmont and Mountain regions of North Carolina. Using data from fifteen sites, beads are viewed as ornaments worn by individuals to create a visual effect and communicate explicit and ambiguous social messages.

**Thomas, Stephen C.**

1998 Parsons Site Worked Bone and Antler. *Ontario Archaeology* 65/66:87-103.

Bone beads and tubes were recovered from this Late Iroquoian site in southern Ontario.

**Titchenal, P.B.**

1994 A Chronology for Glass Beads from California and the Western Great Basin. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico.

**Tomak, Curtis H.**

1994 The Mount Vernon Site: A Remarkable Hopewell Mound in Posey County, Indiana.

*Archaeology of Eastern North America* 22:1-46; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40914376>.

Among the numerous recovered artifacts are pearl and shell beads, as well as perforated bear-canine pendants.

**Triggs, John R.**

2004 The Mississauga at the Head-of-the-Lake: Examining Responses to Cultural Upheaval at the Close of the Fur Trade. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 33:153-176.

Excavations at the Beasley site in Hamilton, Ontario, uncovered a number of glass, cooper, and shell (wampum) beads which are described and discussed. The site was a fur trade complex occupied between 1780 and 1810.

**Trubitt, Mary Beth**

1996 Household Status, Marine Shell Bead Production, and the Development of Cahokia in the Mississippian Period. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston.

Analyzes marine shell bead production and exchange at Cahokia to investigate the complex and changing relationships among households and communities and the development of social inequalities in the American Bottom.

2003 The Production and Exchange of Marine Shell Prestige Goods. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 11(3):243-277; <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1025028814962>.

Marine shell artifacts often moved between societies and across long distances, offering a way for archaeologists to explore regional relationships and the interactions between ancient societies. To do this requires using several scales of analysis to investigate archaeological residues of a system that includes marine shell ornaments, the social organization of their production and exchange, and the people who made, displayed, and circulated them.

2005 Crafting Marine Shell Prestige Goods at Cahokia. *North American Archaeologist* 26(3):249-266; <https://doi.org/10.2190/4NR2-8C4H-AWXB-JVPE>.

Investigates how marine shell prestige goods production and exchange was organized at Cahokia, including the social identities of crafters and consumers.

2005 Marine Shell Ornaments from Cahokia. *The Bead Forum* 47:6-13; <https://www.academia.edu/31667328/>.

At Cahokia, the center of a complex chiefdom in the Mississippi River Valley that flourished between about AD 1050 and 1350, artisans obtained marine shell from the Gulf of Mexico and formed it into a variety of ornaments: beads in disc, barrel, and cylindrical shapes, as well as pendants, gorgets, and ear ornaments.

**Trubowitz, Neal L.**

1995 Review of *Trade Ornament Usage among the Native Peoples of Canada: A Source Book*, by Karlis Karklins (1992). *Historical Archaeology* 29(1):119-120.

**Turgeon, Laurier**

2001 French Beads in France and Northeastern North America during the Sixteenth Century. *Historical Archaeology* 35(4):58-82; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25616952>.



Combines archaeological material from France and northeastern North America with historical data including the post-mortem inventories of Parisian beadmakers in an attempt to determine the nature of French trade beads. Materials include glass, faience, shell, jet, amber, rock crystal, bone, and coral.

- 2004 Beads, Bodies, and Regimes of Value: From France to North America, c. 1500-c.1650. In *The Archaeology of Contact in Settler Societies*, edited by Tim Murray, pp. 19-47. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Documents the uses of beads in the culture of origin, tracks their transcultural pathways, and uncovers the new uses developed for them by the receiving culture.

- 2005 Perles, parures et régimes de valeurs en France et en Amérique du Nord, vers 1500-1650. *Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec* 35(2):75-86; <https://www.academia.edu/84077000/>.

Glass beads traded to Amerindians acquired new functions, including visual symbolic communication. It seems that Indian groups utilized a specific assemblage of glass beads to display their cultural identity.

- 2022 Perles et colliers en coquillage en France et en Amérique du Nord au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle et au début du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. *Gradhiva* 33:41-59; <https://www.academia.edu/117211839/>.

Examines the importance of the French in the North American bead trade and the appearance of wampum in the 16th and early 17th centuries.

- 2022 Shell Beads and Belts in 16th- and Early 17th-Century France and North America. *Gradhiva* 33:40-59; <https://doi.org/10.4000/gradhiva.6194>.

Investigates the role the French played in the emergence of wampum belts as novel tools for intercultural communication in the aftermath of the European colonization of northeastern North America.

### **Turner-Pearson, Katherine**

- 2008 The Stone Site: A Waco Indian Village Frozen in Time. *Plains Anthropologist* 53(208): 565-576; <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25671027>.

Occupied during the 1770s, this site near Waco, Texas, yielded drawn beads of various colors, as well as several wound beads.

### **Urban, Kimberly A.**

- 2017 Blackbeard's Beads: Identification and Interpretation of the Beads Recovered from the Shipwreck 31CR314 *Queen Anne's Revenge*. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC; <http://thescholarship.ecu.edu/handle/10342/6535>.

The wreck is situated in Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, and dates to 1718. It yielded a small collection of drawn glass seed beads. The identification of the single wound bead and a powder-glass bead are questionable.

- 2019 Le *Queen Anne's Revenge* et ses liens avec le commerce d'esclave transatlantique : l'apport des perles. In *Archéologie de la Piraterie des XVIIe et XVIII siècles. Etude de la vie quotidienne des flibustiers de la mer des Caraïbes à l'océan Indien*, edited by Jean Soulat, pp. 305-316. Éditions Mergoil, Dremil-Lafage, France.

Investigates the ship's links to the transatlantic slave trade based on the recovered glass beads.

**Urban, Sonya O.**

- 1999 Miscellaneous Artifact Analysis. In *Archaeology of the Mogollon Highlands: Settlement Systems and Adaptations. Volume 4: Ceramics, Miscellaneous Artifacts, Bioarchaeology, Bone Tools, and Faunal Analysis*, edited by C. Dean Wilson et al., pp. 183-220. Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies, Archaeology Notes 232.

Describes and discusses the stone, bone, clay, and shell beads recovered from several Mogollon sites in west-central New Mexico.

**Van Bueren, Thad M.**

- 1991 Analysis of Glass Beads Associated with the Activities of the Russian American Company in California. Manuscript in the author's possession.
- 1995 Glass Beads. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Third Location of Mission Santa Clara de Asis: The Murguia Mission, 1781-1818*, by Mark G. Hylkema, pp. 80-85. California Department of Transportation, Oakland, CA.
- 1999 Analysis of Glass and Shell Beads Recovered from the Notre Dame Plaza Project, San Francisco, California. Report submitted to Holman and Associates, San Francisco.
- 2001 Analysis of Historic Materials from Nine Archaeological Sites Near Independence, California. In *Eligibility Report on Phase II Evaluations at Nine Archaeological Sites Near Independence, Inyo County, California*, by Mark E. Basgall, Appendix A. Report submitted to the California Department of Transportation, Fresno.

Items include beads.

- 2005 Glass Beads. In *Final Report: Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigative Data Recovery at CA-YOL-69, Madison Aggregate Plant, Yolo County, California* by Randy S. Wiberg, pp. 11.1-11.9. Holman and Associates, San Francisco.
- 2006 An Analysis of Glass and Shell Beads from Building 39 at the San Francisco Presidio, California.

A hypothesized Native American labor encampment at the presidio produced 10 glass beads, 7 shell beads, and 2 modified fish vertebrae. The material spans the range from the Spanish Period to the American Period.

**VanderZwan, Karmen Renae**

2010 Archaeology and Oral History at the Stanley Mission Old Village. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. <https://harvest.usask.ca/handle/10388/etd-09172010-215758>.

Excavation of a Cree cabin at a mission site in central Saskatchewan uncovered a variety of glass and plastic beads which can generally be attributed to the period between 1852 and 1950.

**Vandiver, Pamela and Amy Vandiver Gruhl**

2011 The Earliest Bead Manufacture in the Americas at the Paleo-Indian Jones-Miller Site, Wray, Colorado. MRS Online Proceedings Library 1319, 703; <https://doi.org/10.1557/opl.2011.925>.

Analysis of the composition and microstructure of an oil-shale microbead fragment from a bison-kill site dated by radiocarbon testing to 10,200 BP, revealed the production sequence.

**Vargas, Benjamin Raul**

2003 Life at the Edge of Time: Contact Period Archaeology in Southern California, A View from La Ballona. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach. <https://www.academia.edu/86655303/>.

The site yielded a small assemblage of shell, stone, bone, and glass beads attributed to the 1550-1850 period.

**Varney, Milton H.**

1992 Comments on a Late Woodland Cairn. *Missouri Archaeological Society, Ozark Rivers Chapter Newsletter* 3(4):4-11.

Artifacts associated with several cairn burials in Pulaski County, Missouri, include several varieties of shell beads and pendants.

**Veit, Richard and Charles A. Bello**

2001 Tokens of Their Love: Interpreting Native American Grave Goods from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 29:47-64; <https://www.academia.edu/8112501/>.

Includes discussion and illustrations of shell and glass beads recovered from several 17th-18th-century sites in the Northeast, including several zoomorphic shell specimens.

2002 "Sundry Species of Trading Goods": A Comparative Study of Trade Goods Represented in Colonial Deeds and Archaeological Sites from Monmouth County, New Jersey. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 57:66-72; <https://www.academia.edu/11965744/>.

Includes a discussion of the glass beads and wampum recovered from the Lenhardt-Lahaway Hill and West Long Branch sites which date to the 17th-18th centuries.

**Veit, Richard, Gregory D. Lattanzi, and Charles A. Bello**

2004 More Precious than Gold: A Preliminary Study of the Varieties and Distribution of Pre-Contact Copper Artifacts in New Jersey. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 32:73-88.

Provides an overview of the types of copper artifacts found on precontact Native American sites in New Jersey. The temporal and spatial distribution of the artifacts is described, and evidence for trade in copper and local production of copper items is discussed.

**Vellanoweth, René L.**

1995 New Evidence from San Nicolas Island on the Distribution of *Olivella* Grooved Rectangle Beads. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 31(4):13-22.  
Shell beads, California.

**Vellanoweth, René L., Amira F. Ainis, Jon M. Erlandson, and Lisa D. Thomas-Barnett**

2014 An Olivella Grooved Rectangle Bead Cluster from San Nicolas Island, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 34(2):229-246;  
<https://www.academia.edu/48278704/>.

Among the 12 shell bead types recovered during a survey were more than 146 *Olivella* Grooved Rectangle (OGR) beads, including a previously unknown subtype with diagonal grooves, 3,000+ *Olivella* cap beads, and nearly 400 *Olivella* spire-removed beads. Direct AMS radiocarbon dates (~5,000 cal BP) on two bead fragments confirm a Middle Holocene age for the cluster.

**Vellanoweth, René L., Melissa R. Lambright, Jon M. Erlandson, and Torben C. Rick**

2003 Early New World Maritime Technologies: Sea Grass Cordage, Shell Beads, and a Bone Tool from Cave of the Chimneys, San Miguel Island, California, USA. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 30(9):1161-1173; <https://www.academia.edu/47209286/>.

Twenty-five Class A *Olivella* spire-lopped beads were recovered from the Early Holocene deposits at the cave.

**Venter, Marcie L., Rick Rogers, Jennifer Rideout, Dustin Thompson, A. Holly Jones, Gina M. Powell, and Stephanie Smith**

2011 *Archaeological Investigations of Delaware Occupation in the James River Valley of Southwest Missouri*. Missouri State University, Center for Archaeological Research, Research Report 1452.

Provides minimal descriptions of the glass beads recovered from early 19th-century contexts at site 23CN1. Fortunately, there is a color photo.

**Viriden-Lange, Christine H.**

- 2013 Shell Artifacts from the Fort Lowell-Adkins Steel Property Within the Hardy Site, AZ BB:9:40 (ASM). In *Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Lowell-Adkins Steel Property Locus of Fort Lowell, AZ BB:9:40 (ASM), Tucson, Pima County, Arizona*, edited by J. Homer Thiel, pp. 115-127. Technical Report 2012-12, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.

The prehistoric Hohokam Hardy site produced a variety of shell beads and pendants that date to ca. AD 950-1300.

- 2015 Shell Material from La Villa, AZ T:12:148 (ASM). In *Excavations at La Villa: Continuity and Change at an Agricultural Village*, edited by M. W. Lindeman, pp. 313-340. Technical Report 2012-08, Desert Archaeology, Tucson.  
<https://www.academia.edu/31279618/>

Reports on the beads and pendants recovered from a Hohokam site in Arizona. The material ranges from the Red Mountain phase (AD 1-500) of the early Pioneer period, through Middle Sacaton 1 (AD 1000-1050) of the Sedentary period of the Hohokam sequence.

**Vokes, Arthur W.**

- 1984 The Shell Assemblage of the Salt-Gila Aqueduct Project Sites. In *Hohokam Archaeology Along the Salt-Gila Aqueduct Central Arizona Project, Volume VIII: Material Culture*, edited by Lynn S. Teague and Patricia L. Crown, pp. 465-574. Arizona State Museum, Archaeological Series 150.

Reports on a variety of shell beads and pendants recovered from a number of sites in the study area.

- 1987 Shell Artifacts. In *The Archaeology of the San Xavier Bridge Site (AZ BB:13:14), Tucson Basin, Southern Arizona*, edited by J.C. Ravesloot, pp. 251-270. Arizona State Museum, Archaeological Series 171.

Beads.

- 1992 The Rye Creek Shell Assemblage. In *The Rye Creek Project: Archaeology in the Upper Tonto Basin. Volume 2: Artifact and Specific Analyses*, edited by Mark D. Elson and Douglas B. Craig, pp. 305-324. Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 11. <https://www.academia.edu/3429242/>.

Beads and pendants made of various shells were found at sites in the project area in central Arizona.

- 1995 The Shell Assemblage. In *The Roosevelt Community Development Study. Volume 1: Stone and Shell Artifacts*, edited by Mark D. Elson and Deborah L. Swartz, pp. 151-212. Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 14.  
<https://www.academia.edu/33383814/>.

Reports on the shell beads and pendants recovered from sites in the Lower Tonto Basin of central Arizona. *See also* Adams and Elson (1995).

- 1998 Shell Artifacts. In *Archaeological Investigations of Early Village Sites in the Middle Santa Cruz Valley: Analyses and Synthesis, part I*, edited by J. B. Mabry, pp. 437-470. Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 19.

Beads, Arizona.

- 1998 Shell Material from the Wetlands Site. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Wetlands Site, AZ AA:12:90 (ASM)*, edited by A. K. L. Freeman, pp. 249-264. Center for Desert Archaeology, Technical Report 97-5.

Beads and pendants, Arizona.

- 2001 The Shell Ornament Assemblage. In *Tonto Creek Archaeological Project: Life and Death along Tonto Creek*, by J.J. Clark and P.D. Minturn, pp. 353-420. Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 24.

Beads, Arizona.

- 2005 Early Agricultural Period Shell Use. In *Material Cultures and Lifeways of Early Agricultural Communities in Southern Arizona*, edited by R.J. Sliva, pp. 153-170. Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 35.

Beads, Arizona.

- 2006 The Las Capas Shell Assemblage. In *Las Capas: Early Irrigation and Sedentism in a Southwestern Floodplain*, edited by J.B. Mabry. Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 28.

Beads, Arizona.

- 2006 Shell Artifacts. In *Rio Nuevo Archaeology Program, 2000-2003: Investigations at the San Agustín Mission and Mission Gardens, Tucson Presidio, Tucson Pressed Brick Company, and Clearwater Site*, edited by J. Homer Thiel and Jonathan B. Mabry, pp. 11.1-11.18. Center for Desert Archaeology, Technical Report No. 2004-11.

Excavations at several sites in Tucson, Arizona, produced a variety of shell beads and pendants that reflect an occupation that extends back to the Early Agricultural period, and that continued intermittently into recent historic times. Debitage from bead manufacture was also encountered.

- 2006 Shell Ornaments from the U.S. 89 Project Area. In *Sunset Crater Archaeology: The History of a Volcanic Landscape. Stone, Shell, Bone, and Mortuary Analyses*, edited by Mark D. Elson, pp. 129-140. Center for Desert Archaeology, Anthropological Papers 31. <https://www.academia.edu/11686032/>.

A few beads and pendants were recovered from sites near Flagstaff, Arizona.

- 2011 Shell Artifacts from AZ AA:12:321 (ASM). In *Archaeological Investigations of Selected Mortuary Contexts at AZ AA:12:321 (ASM), Marana, Pima County, Arizona*, edited by J. Homer Thiel and Mark D. Elson, pp. 77-81. Technical Report No. 2006-12. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson. <https://www.academia.edu/11981588/>.

Several types of beads and pendants were uncovered, most being found with one burial (Feature 1028), and date to the Hohokam Pioneer and Colonial periods (AD 500-950).

- 2011 Shell Material from the Tanque Verde Wash Site, AZ BB:13:68 (ASM). In *The Tanque Verde Wash Site Revisited: Archaeological Excavations in the Northwest Locus*, edited by Mark D. Elson and Patricia Cook, pp. 199-214. Technical Report No. 2007-01. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson. <https://www.academia.edu/11685510/>.

Finds include a barrel-shaped bead and several pendants, including several zoomorphic forms.

- 2012 The Honey Bee Village Shell Assemblage. In *Life in the Valley of Gold: Archaeological Investigations at Honey Bee Village, a Prehistoric Hohokam Ballcourt Village*, edited by H.D. Wallace, pp. 515-567. Archaeology Southwest, Anthropological Papers 48(2).

The assemblage includes disc beads with notes on manufacturing techniques.

- 2012 The Shell and Coral Assemblage, San Pedro Preservation Project;  
<http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/ap45>.

Deals with 191 shell artifacts, including beads and pendants, recovered from 26 sites in the Lower San Pedro River Valley, Arizona. The presence of shell in some quantity, particularly given the relatively limited nature of the testing, reflects the intense nature of the occupation at these settlements during the Classic period.

### **Vokes, Arthur W. and Jenny L. Adams**

- 2016 Ornaments among Mortuary Contexts, Yuma Wash Site. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Yuma Wash Site and Outlying Settlements, Part 2*, edited by D.L. Swartz, pp. 755-785. Archaeology Southwest, Anthropological Papers 49.  
<https://www.academia.edu/28922517/>.

Inhabited from AD 750 to 1700, this site in Arizona yielded a variety of shell, stone, and fired-clay beads and pendants.

### **Von der Porten, Peter, Katherine Dixon, and Alex DeGeorgey**

- 2014 Seriation of Clam Shell Disk Beads in Central California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 28:267-281.

This study uses accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating of CSDB from CA-CCO-297 and YOL-69 to suggest that a seriation of CSDB types may be possible.

**von Wedell, Christopher R.**

2011 Methods of Dating Glass Beads from Protohistoric Sites in the South Platte River Basin, Colorado. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Morphological characteristics and chemical trace elements data acquired using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry analyses were documented for glass trade beads from 24 protohistoric archaeological assemblages in the South Platte River Basin.

**Waechter, Sharon A.**

1997 *The Brazil Mound: Archaeology of a Prehistoric Village*. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, CA.

Briefly discusses the beads and pendants of shell, bone, and canine teeth from this Central California site occupied ca. 2400-600 BP.

**Wagner, Mark J.**

2001 *The Windrose Site: An Early Nineteenth Century Potawatomi Settlement in the Kankakee River Valley of Northeastern Illinois*. Illinois State Museum, Reports of Investigation 56. Dating to 1814-1834, the site produced 26 glass beads.

2011 *The Rhoads Site: A Historic Kickapoo Village on the Illinois Prairie*. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Studies in Archaeology 5.

Describes the beads excavated at a Kickapoo village in central Illinois that was occupied during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

**Walder, Heather**

2013 Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) Analysis of Refired Glass Pendants from the North American Upper Great Lakes. In *Archaeological Chemistry VIII*, edited by Ruth Ann Armitage and James H. Burton, pp. 365-395. ACS Symposium Series 1147. <https://www.academia.edu/4912586/>.

Discusses the chemical composition of refired-glass pendants and associated beads recovered from four sites in Michigan and Wisconsin attributed to the 17th and 18th centuries.

2013 Stylistic and Chemical Investigation of Turquoise-Blue Glass Artifacts from the Contact Era of Wisconsin. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 38(1):119-142; <https://www.academia.edu/4191115/>.

Eighty-seven turquoise-blue glass beads and two remelted glass pendants from five different sites dating to the 17th and early/mid-18th centuries were analyzed using LA-ICP-MS to investigate regional differences among bead compositions.

2015 "...A Thousand Beads to Each Nation:" Exchange, Interactions, and Technological Practices in the Upper Great Lakes c. 1630-1730. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Wisconsin - Madison. <https://www.academia.edu/70176740/>.



Addresses the timing of the introduction, exchange, and social implications of two complementary lines of evidence, reworked copper and brass objects and glass trade beads, from 38 archaeological sites in the Upper Great Lakes region dated to ca. 1630-1730. Includes compositional analysis.

2018 Small Beads, Big Picture: Assessing Chronology, Exchange, and Population Movement through Compositional Analyses of Blue Glass Beads from the Upper Great Lakes. *Historical Archaeology* 52(2):301-331; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41636-018-0100-4>.

Blue glass beads dating to AD 1630-1730 were analyzed using LA-ICP-MS analysis. Identified patterns of variation in glass bead composition reflect the timing and directions of trade among diverse communities, illustrating how a materials-science approach can reveal social and economic outcomes of intercultural interaction and colonialism.

2022 Seeking Indigenous Trade Networks of the Midcontinent through Glass Beads from *La Belle* (41 MG 86). In *Archaeologies of Indigenous Presence*, edited by Tsim D. Schneider and Lee M. Panich. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. <https://www.academia.edu/70177157/>.

Investigates Native American exchange relationships in North America's western Great Lakes region based on the composition of glass trade beads excavated from a French ship which sank off the coast of what is now Texas in 1686.

**Walder, Heather, Alicia Hawkins, Brad Loewen, Laure Dussubieux, and Joseph A. Petrus**

2021 Nueva Cadiz Beads in the Americas: A Preliminary Compositional Comparison. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 33:86-92; <https://www.academia.edu/74314418/>.

Compares the chemical composition of beads from Bolivia and Ontario, Canada, to explore their provenience and technology.

**Walder, Heather and Stéphane Noël**

2021 Compositional Analysis of Glass Beads from Huron-Wendat Contexts at the Notre-Dame-de-Lorette Mission Site, Quebec. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 45(2):135-157; <https://doi.org/10.51270/45.2.135>.

Reports the results of LA-ICP-MS analysis of 78 artifacts (mainly blue and white beads) recovered from a ca. 1673-1697 village site.

**Walker, Danny N., Michael T. Bies, Todd Surovell, George C. Frison, and Mark E. Miller**

2012 Paleoindian Portable Art from Wyoming, USA. In *L'art pléistocène dans le monde / Pleistocene Art of the World / Arte pleistoceno en el mundo*. Actes du Congrès IFRAO, Tarascon-sur-Ariège, septembre 2010, edited by J. Clottes, pp. CD697-709. Société préhistorique Ariège-Pyrénées, Tarascon-sur-Ariège, France.

Among the items discussed are bone beads recovered from the Lindenmier site, the Powars II site, and two different Paleoindian levels at the Hell Gap site in eastern Wyoming. Bead

manufacturing residue was recovered as the cut distal ends of both rabbit and fox tibiae in the Folsom occupation.

**Walker, Karen Jo**

1992 Bone Artifacts from Josslyn Island, Buck Key Shell Midden, and Cash Mound: A Preliminary Assessment for the Caloosahatchee Area. In *Culture and Environment in the Domain of the Calusa*, edited by William H. Marquardt, pp. 229-246. University of Florida, Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, Monograph 1.

The few bone beads found at two prehistoric sites in southwest Florida are of two basic forms: disc shaped and tubular.

**Wall, Robert D. and Heather A. Lapham**

2003 Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley: Chronological and Cultural Implications. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 31:149-175.  
<https://www.academia.edu/409900/>.

Discusses in detail the glass beads recovered from one South Branch site (Herriot Farm) and three North Branch sites (Barton, Llewellyn, and Flanagan) located in Maryland and West Virginia.

**Wallis, Neill J., Ann S. Cordell, and James B. Stoltman**

2014 Foundations of the Cades Pond Culture in North-Central Florida: The River Styx Site (8AL458). *Southeastern Archaeology* 33:168-188; <https://www.academia.edu/10717496/>.

This Middle Woodland ceremonial center yielded several rolled copper beads, a small stone bead, and two small ceramic beads. One of the copper beads was analyzed and its elemental composition linked it to Lake Superior copper formations.

**Walters, M. and T. K. Perttula**

2016 Ceramic Beads from the Cloud Hammond Site (41SM244), Smith County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 58:13-14.

The beads relate to the Middle Caddo period.

**Walth, Cherie K.**

2008 Chapter 11. Faunal Remains from Screened Excavations. In *Data Recovery at Five Archaeological Sites Along US 491 North of Sheep Springs, San Juan County, New Mexico*, edited by Jim A. Railey, pp. 279-288. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Albuquerque. Cultural Resources Report 2007-93.

A shell bead and seven pieces of worked bone, including beads and bead blanks, came from the Basketmaker II component at the Sandy Rise site.

**Walthall, John A.**

2015 Seventeenth-Century Glass Trade Beads from La Salle's Fort St. Louis and the Grand Village of the Kaskaskia. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 40(3):257-281; <https://www.academia.edu/16474874/>.

Simple monochrome drawn beads characterize both bead assemblages and each contains significant percentages of very small (<2 mm) and small (2-4 mm) size beads. Illinois.

**Walthall, John A. and Elizabeth D. Benchley**

1987 *The River L'Abbe Mission: A French Colonial Church for the Cahokia Illini on Monks Mound*. Studies in Illinois Archaeology 2. <https://www.academia.edu/8105630/>.

Assigned to the Middle Historic Period (1670-1760), the site produced glass and shell beads, including some wampum.

**Walthall, John A. and Margaret Kimball Brown**

2001 French Colonial Material Culture from an Early Eighteenth-Century Outpost in the Illinois Country. *Illinois Archaeology* 13(1-2):88-126; <https://www.academia.edu/8009991/>.

Describes a collection of glass beads from a site dating to the first quarter of the 18th century.

**Walthall, John A., F. Terry Norris, and Barbara D. Stafford**

1992 Woman Chief's Village: An Illini Winter Hunting Camp. In *Calumets & Fleur-De-Lys: Archaeology of Indian and French Contact in the Midcontinent*, edited by John A. Walthall and Thomas E. Emerson, pp. 129-153. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington. <https://www.academia.edu/8272172/>.

About 25 wound and drawn beads are described from what may be the Illini village visited by Tonti in 1698.

**Waselkov, Gregory A.**

1984 Artifacts. In *Fort Toulouse Studies*, by Gregory Waselkov, pp. 21-39. Auburn University Archaeological Monograph 9. <https://www.academia.edu/5880063/>.

Table 4 summarizes the 352 beads of drawn and wound glass recovered from Fort Toulouse II (1751-1764) in central Alabama during the 1984 season.

1989 Review of *Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast*, by Marvin T. Smith (1987). *Southeastern Archaeology* 8(2):159-160. <https://www.academia.edu/109312543/>.

2009 What do Spanish Expeditionary Artifacts of Circa 1540 Look Like and How Often are They Preserved. In *The Search for Mabila: The Decisive Battle between Hernando de Soto and Chief Tascalusa*, edited by Vernon J. Knight, pp. 94-106. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Includes a discussion of two bead styles considered to be diagnostic of De Soto's presence at Indian sites in the Southeast: Nueva Cadiz beads and faceted seven-layer chevrons. An appendix cites references to beads in the De Soto accounts.

**Waselkov, Gregory A. and Bonnie L. Gums**

2000 *Plantation Archaeology at Rivière aux Chiens, ca. 1725-1848*. University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies Archaeological Monograph 7.  
<https://www.academia.edu/5478106/>.

The Dog River site yielded 86 types of glass beads and several gold and marine-shell specimens as well as a glass San Luis pendant. The beads are attributed to the ca. 1725-1848 period.

**Waselkov, Gregory A. , Bonnie L. Gums, and James W. Parker**

2006 *Archaeology at Fort Mims: Excavation Contexts and Artifact Catalog*. University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Archaeological Monograph 12.  
<https://www.academia.edu/5879994/>.

Occupied from 1797 to 1813 in southwestern Alabama, the site yielded a small collection of glass beads including faceted varieties. These are described on p. 52 and in Appendix 22.

**Waselkov, Gregory A., David W. Morgan, and Billie Coleman**

2015 Ceramics and Glass Beads as Symbolic Mixed Media in Colonial Native North America. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:3-15;  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290490132>.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, some Native Americans adorned ceramic objects with glass beads. Reported from only nine sites, these rare artifacts speak to the interconnectedness of ancient Native Americans and to related worldviews developed over centuries of intercommunication involving mutually intelligible symbolic metaphors. *See also* Green et al. (2016).

**Waselkov, Gregory A. and Diane E. Silvia**

1995 *Archaeology at the Krebs House (Old Spanish Fort), Pascagoula, Mississippi*. University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Archaeological Monograph 1.  
<https://www.academia.edu/5478090/>.

Dating primarily to the 1740-1765 period, glass seed beads dominate the collection but a wound raspberry specimen is also present.

**Watson, Daniel R.**

1995 Euroamerican Trade Material and Related Items. In *The Stabaco Site: A Mid-Eighteenth Century Skidi Pawnee Town on the Loup River*, edited by Steven R. Holen and John K. Peterson, pp.172-209. Nebraska Archaeological Survey Technical Report 95-01.

The 106 glass beads from a ca. 1740 Pawnee village in Nebraska are described.

**Webster, Jane**

2008 Slave Ships and Maritime Archaeology: An Overview. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 12(1):6-19; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225751679>.

It is suggested that the “Manilla Wreck,” the beads of which are described by Karklins (1991), is not a wreck at all, but comprises a scatter of debris cast overboard from the *Amazon*, a damaged French ship arriving in Bermuda as a “distressed entry” in 1739.

**Webster, Rebecca J.**

2022 *Peake, Wampum, or Sewant?* An Analysis of Shell Bead Terminology in the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 34:65-76; <https://www.academia.edu/96076797/>.

This article uses 17th- and 18th-century documents from Virginia and Maryland to examine the contexts in which shell-bead terminology shifted throughout the region over time.

**Webster, Rebecca J. and Julia A. King**

2019 From Shell to Glass: How Beads Reflect the Changing Cultural Landscape of the Seventeenth-Century Lower Potomac River Valley. *Southeastern Archaeology* 38(2):142-159; <https://www.academia.edu/74215446/>.

An examination of 7500+ beads from eight Native archaeological sites in the Chesapeake area demonstrates clear differences in the types and distributions of beads from mortuary and domestic/non-mortuary contexts during the period from 1300 to 1712.

**Weinbender, Kimberley D.**

2003 *Petite Ville: A Spatial Assessment of a Métis Hivernant Site*. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Weinbender\_Kimberley\_D.\_2003.pdf.

Occupied during 1870-1874, this site on the South Saskatchewan River yielded numerous glass beads, as well as a bone and a metal bead, plus fragments of rosaries.

**Weinstein, Richard A. (ed.)**

1994 *Archaeological Investigations along the Lower Lavaca River, Jackson County, Texas: The Channel to Red Bluff Project*. Coastal Environments, Baton Rouge.

Shell beads are discussed.

**Weiss, Daniel**

2018 When the Inuit Met the Basques. *Archaeology* 71(5):38-43.

Several glass beads found on the floor of a Basque cookhouse at the Hare Harbor site just off Quebec’s Lower North Shore indicate the presence of Inuit women there. Some of the beads are illustrated including one wound decorated specimen; no descriptions. More beads are shown in Malakoff (2007).

**Wesler, Kit W.**

2001 *Excavations at Wickliffe Mounds*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Briefly summarizes the beads of shell, bone, fired clay, and stone (including fluorspar) recovered from a Mississippian culture mound in Kentucky.

**Wheeler, Ryan J.**

2000 *Treasure of the Calusa: The Johnson/Willcox Collection from Mound Key, Florida*. Rose Printing, Tallahassee.

Describes the material recovered from a burial mound in southwestern Florida dating to the Terminal Glades Complex (1550-1763). Included are beads and pendants of various materials obtained from the Spanish including glass, cut crystal (quartz), amber, coral, rolled sheet metal, and silver coins hammered to shape.

**Wheeler, Ryan J. and R.M. McGee**

1994 Technology of Mount Taylor Period Occupation, Groves' Midden (8VO2601), Volusia County, Florida. *Florida Anthropologist* 47(4):350-379.

Bone, stone, shell, and shark-vertebra beads were recovered from deposits dating to the Mount Taylor and Orange periods (ca. 6200-4100 BP).

**Wheeler, Ryan J., Donna Ruhl, Arlene Fradkin, and Fredrick J. Rich**

2019 The Archaeology of the Whitebelt 1 Circle-Ditch (8PB220), Palm Beach County, Florida. *Florida Anthropologist* 72(2):68-126.

A Belle Glade culture site yielded two rare antler beads. Comparative material is provided.

**White, Carolyn L.**

2005 *American Artifacts of Personal Adornment, 1680-1820: A Guide to Identification and Interpretation*. Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, MD.

Contains a section devoted to beads and other jewelry.

**White, Fred A.**

2016 Artifacts and Archaeology from the Conquistador Hernando De Soto's Potano Encampment and the Lost Franciscan Mission. *International Journal of Archaeology* 4(4):44-53.

The ceramics, coins, and Nueva Cadiz and chevron beads recovered from the White Ranch/De Soto site in northern Florida confirm that it is the location of one of Hernando de Soto's early camps during the 1539 *entrada* and was in later use during the Spanish mission and ranching periods of the 16th-17th centuries.

2017 Sixteenth Century European Artifacts from the Confirmed 8MR03538 De Soto Encampment Site with X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis. Florida Department of State, Bureau of Archaeological Research, Master Site File MR03538. Tallahassee.  
[https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2952522](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2952522).

Provides descriptions and images of the chevron and Nueva Cadiz beads and carnelian pendants found at the White Ranch/De Soto site in northern Florida with X-ray fluorescence analysis of the chevron beads. Why the glass beads have a heading reading “Ceramic Beads” remains a mystery.

**White, Gregory G.**

2003 *Testing and Mitigation at Four Sites on the Level(3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Alignment, Colusa County, California*. California State University, Chico Archaeological Research Program Reports 42.

Contains sections on the prehistoric shell and baked-clay beads, and 19th-century glass trade beads recovered from sites in northern California.

2011 Familiar Artifacts in Artificial Stone: The Baked Clay Tradition of Prehistoric Northern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 47(1-2):29-63.

Presents a brief discussion of decorated and undecorated baked-clay beads found in the study area.

**Whitehead, Ruth H.**

1993 *Nova Scotia: The Protohistoric Period 1500-1630*. Nova Scotia Museum, Curatorial Report 75.

Reviews the shell and glass beads recovered from several MicMac sites. The Avonport site produced over 1,000 glass beads, all either tubular white or dark blue. Two others yielded a number of undecorated frit-core beads.

**Whitley, Thomas G.**

2013 *Archaeological Data Recovery at Riverfront Village (38AK933): A Mississippian/Contact Period Occupation, Aiken County, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. <https://www.academia.edu/3753282/>.

The site yielded a variety of drawn and wound glass trade beads dated to ca. 1670-1730.

**Whittaker, William E. and Mark L. Anderson**

2008 Wanampito: An Early Ioway Site? *Newsletter of the Iowa Archeological Society* 58(1):4-5; <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/nias/article/31695/galley/140149/download/>.

Several “early blue” glass trade beads were surface collected at a late prehistoric/early historic transition site in northeastern Iowa.

**Whyte, Thomas R. and Larry R. Kimball**

1999 Science Versus Grave Desecration: The Saga of Lake Hole Cave. *Journal of Cave and Karst Studies* 59(3):143-147; <https://www.academia.edu/26007765/>.

A vandalized prehistoric site in eastern Tennessee yielded various shell and bone beads.

**Wiberg, Randy**

2010 Archaeological Investigations at CA-CCO-18/548: Final Report for the Vineyards at Marsh Creek Project, Contra Costa County, California. Holman & Associates Archaeological Consultants, San Francisco. Report prepared for Shea Homes, Brentwood, CA.

Thorough analysis of the recovered shell and stone beads, and stone pendants. The artifacts range from 7000-4800 to 3400-3100 cal BP.

**Wiegand, Leah W.**

2013 Detecting Preference in the Archaeological Record: A Study of Glass Trade Beads among the Natchez Indians. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

A sample of over 13,800 glass trade beads from historic Natchez Indian sites in Adams County, Mississippi, was classified and 52 varieties were identified. The data were then analyzed in order to examine variation between six Natchez settlement districts or village areas. Late 17th century to 1731.

**Wiggins, Kaya**

2016 A Bead Analysis of Northern Chumash Village Site, *Tstywi*: CA-SLO-51/H. Senior Project. Social Sciences Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

Discusses the shell (mostly *Olivella biplicata*) and stone beads recovered from what has been identified as the site of the former Chumash village of Tstywi.

**Wild, Michael J.**

1997 Archaeological Investigations of the 15 Acre Tract for the Proposed Construction of the Tennessee Valley Authority Customer Service Center, Tupelo, Mississippi. M.A. thesis. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, Oxford.  
Glass beads from Chickasaw sites in Mississippi.

**Wilkerson, Emily**

2010 Lithic Artifacts. In *Archaeological Excavations at DhRp-52 Heritage Investigation Permit #2007-097. Volume I: Final Permit Report*, edited by Tanja Hoffmann, pp. 176-218. Katzie Development Corporation Archaeology, Pitt Meadows, BC.

Presents a detailed study of the stone disc beads recovered from a prehistoric site in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, Canada. The beads date to the period 4100-3200 cal BP.

**Wilkie, Laurie A.**

1997 Secret and Sacred: Contextualizing the Artifacts of African-American Magic and Religion. *Historical Archaeology* 31(4):81-106.

A perforated 1793 Spanish coin and two black barrel glass beads found in a mid-19th-century slave cabin in Louisiana may reflect ritual activity within the house (p. 100).



2014 *Strung Out on Archaeology: An Introduction to Archaeological Research*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

The author shows how her analysis of beads and other trinkets tossed from parade floats at Mardi Gras in New Orleans can illustrate major themes taught in introductory archaeology classes – from methods to economy, social identity to political power – introduced in a concrete, entertaining way.

**Williams, Walter**

2003 Prehistoric American Indian Beads. *Central States Archaeological Journal* 50(2):66-69. Presents a general discussion of shell, bone, and copper beads from North American prehistoric sites.

**Williamson, Ronald**

2010 City of Vaughan Official Plan: Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory and Policy Study. Report prepared for City of Vaughan, Policy Planning and Urban Design Department, Vaughan, Ontario. Archaeological Services, Toronto.

The early contact period (ca. 1580-1600) Skandatur village site yielded beads of shell, bone, stone, and glass, including a “gooseberry” variety.

2012 Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment Beyond the North Limits of the Skandatur Site (AIGv-193), Lot 24, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Vaughan, City of Vaughan, Ontario. Archaeological Services, Toronto.

A Huron-Wendat village site occupied ca. 1580-1600 yielded beads of shell, bone, stone, and glass, including gooseberry and possibly chevron varieties. A possible frit-core bead was also recovered.

2016 East-West Interaction among Fifteenth-Century St. Lawrence Iroquoian and North Shore of Lake Ontario Ancestral Wendat Communities. *Ontario Archaeology* 96:104-120; [https://ontarioarchaeology.org/wp-content/uploads/oa096-10\\_Williamson.pdf](https://ontarioarchaeology.org/wp-content/uploads/oa096-10_Williamson.pdf).

Beads and pendants made from a variety of marine mollusks, steatite, and possibly ivory, are among the objects that point to east-west exchange along the north shore of Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River valley/lower Ottawa River valley prior to European arrival in historic Wendake.

**Williamson, Ronald F., Meghan Burchell, William A. Fox, and Sarah Grant**

2016 Looking Eastward: Fifteenth- and Early Sixteenth-Century Exchange Systems of the North Shore Ancestral Wendat. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks Among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 235-255. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa.

Mentions the presence of copper beads at several sites in southwestern Ontario and discusses the trade in steatite and marine shell objects, including beads.

**Wilson, Amy**

1996 Comparative Analysis of Bead Assemblages from the Fur Trade Posts Fort Colville and Fort Vancouver. M.A. thesis. University of Idaho, Moscow.

A thorough analysis of the bead assemblages recovered from two 19th-century fur trade posts in the Pacific Northwest.

**Winburn, Allysha Powanda, Sarah Kiley Schoff, and Michael W. Warren**

2016 Assemblages of the Dead: Interpreting the Biocultural and Taphonomic Signature of Afro-Cuban Palo Practice in Florida. *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage* 5(1):1-37.

Anthropologists encounter what are commonly called “Santería skulls” in United States cities with large populations of Caribbean immigrants. These human skulls are frequently found within cauldrons, stained with wax, soil, or animal blood, and associated with mercury, bead necklaces and other beaded objects, cowry shells, sticks, and faunal remains.

**Wojtowicz, Robert B. and Aleksandra Pradzynski**

2012 Ceramic Artifact Analysis. In *The Archaeology of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334). A Report on the Stage 3-4 Salvage Excavation of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334), Part of Lot 33, Concession 9, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario*, edited by Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto, pp. 126-214. <https://asiheritage.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Mantle-Final-Report.pdf>.

An ancestral Wendat village (AD 1500-1530) in southern Ontario yielded a plain, slightly burnished ceramic bead (p. 176) and three beads fashioned from indigenous ceramic pipe stem segments (p. 195).

**Wood, W. Raymond**

1993 *Nanza, The Ponca Fort*. Reprints in *Anthropology* 44.

Describes 3526 glass beads from a Ponca village and cemetery (1790-1800) in Nebraska.

**Woollett, James**

2010 Oakes Bay 1: A Preliminary Reconstruction of a Labrador Inuit Seal Hunting Economy in the Context of Climate Change. *Geografisk Tidsskrift-Danish Journal of Geography* 110(2):245-259.

Several glass beads, including one decorated variety, were recovered from Inuit houses which range in date from the late 17th to late 18th centuries. Canada.

**Worth, John E.**

2016 Preliminary Observations on the Archaeological Assemblage of the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement. Paper presented at the 49th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, DC. [http://uwf.edu/jworth/Worth\\_SHA2016.pdf](http://uwf.edu/jworth/Worth_SHA2016.pdf)

Six glass beads were recovered from the site of de Luna's long-lost colonial settlement at Pensacola Bay, Florida. Five are seven-layer faceted chevrons while the sixth is a Nueva Cadiz twisted specimen.

**Worth, John E., Elizabeth D. Benchley, Janet R. Lloyd, and Jennifer A. Melcher**

2017 The Discovery and Exploration of Tristán de Luna y Arellano's 1559-1561 Settlement on Pensacola Bay. Paper presented at the 69th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, Jacksonville.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316740307>.

Updated finds at the site include several faceted seven-layer chevron beads, Nueva Cadiz plain and twisted examples, and wound donut-shaped specimens. One color image.

2020 The Discovery and Exploration of Tristán de Luna y Arellano's 1559-1561 Settlement on Pensacola Bay. *Historical Archaeology* 54:472-501; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41636-020-00240-w>.

An updated version of the previous entry with an increased bead inventory. Image is B&W.

**Wray, Charles F.**

1985 The Volume of Dutch Trade Goods Received by the Seneca Iroquois, 1600-1687 A.D. *New Netherland Studies* 84(2/3):100-112.

Presents a synopsis of the most significant trade goods (including beads) found with Seneca burials during successive periods between 1600 and 1687. Among the illustrations is a rare strand of walrus ivory beads from the Rochester Junction site (1675-1687).

**Wray, C.F., M.L. Sempowski, and L.P. Saunders**

1991 *Tram and Cameron: Two Early Contact Era Seneca Sites*. Charles F. Wray Series in Seneca Archaeology 2. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 21.

Thorough analysis of the glass, shell (including wampum), metal (brass), and stone beads recovered from two 1575-1610 sites in western New York.

**Wray, C.F., M.L. Sempowski, L.P. Saunders, and G. Cervone**

1987 *The Adams and Culbertson Sites*. Charles F. Wray Series in Seneca Archaeology 1. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 19.

Detailed analysis of the glass, shell (including wampum), and metal (brass) beads and other artifacts recovered from two late-16th-century Seneca site in western New York.

**Wutzke, Kimberly Aaron**

2009 Fort Walsh Townsite (1875-1883): Early Settlement in the Cypress Hills. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

The collection includes a variety of drawn seed beads as well as wound beads, some decorated with compound eyes. What appears to have been a necklace is represented by 65 translucent blue beads with light gold coloring around either hole.

**Wymer, DeeAnne**

2004 Organic Preservation on Prehistoric Copper Artifacts of the Ohio Hopewell. In *Perishable Material Culture in the Northeast*, edited by Penelope Ballard Drooker, pp. 45-68. New York State Museum Bulletin 500.

<https://exhibitions.nysm.nysed.gov/publications/bulletin/500-14632.pdf>.

Discusses pearls and shell beads found in association with copper breastplates, many in strings.

**Yamin, Rebecca**

2011 *Rediscovering Raritan Landing: An Adventure in New Jersey Archaeology*. The New Jersey Department of Transportation and The Federal Highway Administration  
Briefly describes and illustrates the 36 glass beads recovered from the Hardenbrook house (pp. 31-32). Dating to the 18th century, they may have belonged to an enslaved woman or women. Beads were also found at the Blair property (p. 55).

**Yearous, Jenny D.**

1991 Meadowbrook: An Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Village. M.A. thesis. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, Oxford.

Glass beads from a Chickasaw site in Mississippi.

**Yendrzhiyevskyy, Ruslan**

2024 A String of Shell Money from 17th-Century Virginia at the Canterbury Cathedral, England. *The Bead Forum* 84:7-8.

The string consists of four varieties of shell beads, two of which are identified in associated historical documentation as *Ranoke* and *Wapenpeake*.

**Yentsch, Anne E.**

1994 *A Chesapeake Family and Their Slaves: A Study in Historical Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Discusses beads as magical and “emblematic of a cultural identity in a hetero-cultural society” among slaves (p. 193).

1995 Beads as Silent Witnesses of an African-American Past: Social Identity and the Artifacts of Slavery in Annapolis, Maryland. *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers* 79:44-60; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273450436>.

Beads were active elements in the African-American past and await a more vocal future in which archaeologists will merge gender distinctions, ethnic interaction, and culture complexity into fully formed interpretive narratives derived from analysis of the visible world of material objects and the textual world of the written word.

**Yerkes, Richard W.**

1989 Mississippian Craft Specialization on the American Bottom. *Southeastern Archaeology* 8(2):93-106; <https://www.academia.edu/284806/>.

Craft specialization in Cahokia Mississippian society is investigated from an evolutionary perspective by examining the distribution of artifacts and raw materials associated with the production of shell beads and other shell craft items at sites around Cahokia in southwestern Illinois.

- 1989 Shell Bead Production and Exchange in Prehistoric Mississippian Populations. In *Proceedings of the 1986 Shell Bead Conference*, edited by Charles F. Hayes III, pp. 113-123. Rochester Museum and Science Center, Research Records 20.  
<https://www.academia.edu/284801/>.

Summarizes research on the production and exchange of shell beads by Mississippian populations on the American Bottom, Illinois. Special emphasis is given to the methods of bead production and to the distribution of bead production sites and finished beads within the Cahokia settlement system.

- 1991 Specialization In Shell Artifact Production at Cahokia. In *New Perspectives on Cahokia: Views from the Periphery*, edited by James B. Stoltman, pp. 49-64. Monographs In World Archaeology 2. <https://www.academia.edu/284802/>.

Reports on the microdrill industry and the associated shell beadmaking industry at and around prehistoric Cahokia, Illinois.

- 1993 Methods of Manufacturing Shell Beads at Prehistoric Mississippian Sites in Southeastern North America. In *Traces et fonction: les gestes retrouvés. Colloque international de Liège 8-9-10 décembre 1990*, edited by Patricia C. Anderson, Sylvie Beyries, Marcel Otte, and Hugues Plisson, pp. 235-242. Éditions ERAUL 50.  
<https://www.academia.edu/5581312/>.

Reconstructs the processes that prehistoric Mississippian artisans developed to manufacture shell beads through experimental replication studies, microwear analysis, and ethnographic observations.

### **Zepeda, Irma Carmen**

- 1999 Exchange Networks, Beads, and Social Status among the Historic Kumeyaay. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, State University, San Diego.  
Shell beads, southern California.

- 2004 Exchange Networks and Beads among the Historic Kumeyaay. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 14:125-132.

The shell beads from the A-mutt-nook site in San Diego County are analyzed and the findings challenge the assumption that long-distance trade among California Indian groups diminished or completely ceased after Spanish contact.