RESEARCHING THE WORLD’S BEADS:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by Karlis Karklins
Society of Bead Researchers

Revised and Updated 1 January 2020

NORTH AMERICA

This section covers the continental United States and Canada. 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/Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these
countries.

Abel, Timothy J., James W. Bradley, and Lisa Anderson
2018 Rediscovery and Analysis of Copper Beads from Two Iroquoian Sites in Jefferson County,
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
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 Mary F. Ownby
83(3):536-551.
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
In Life in the Valley of Gold: Archaeological Investigations at Honey Bee Village, a Prehistoric
Southwest, Anthropological Papers 48.
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.**
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.

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

**Ahler, Stanley A. and Chad Badorek**
Describes and discusses the recovered glass and rolled-metal beads which are attributed to the period 1600-1700.

**Ahler, Stanley A. and A. Dreybred**
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, S.A. and Carl R. Falk
Bone beads and tubes are among the items discussed.

Aho, Melissa Kay

Alex, Lynn M., William Green, and Robin M. Lillie
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
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
The mission was founded in 1791 in west-central California.

1998 Native Americans at Mission Santa Cruz, 1791-1834: Interpreting the Archaeological Record. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, Perspectives in California Archaeology 5.
Shell and glass beads.

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

**Anderson, Nesta Jean**
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.**

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

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.

**Arakawa, Fumiyasu**
Describes the stone beads and pendants from the Pueblo II and III levels at the site.
Arkansas Archaeological Survey
2003  

Arkush, Brooke S.
2011  
Discusses the marine-shell beads uncovered at five mission sites in northern California which date to the period 1775-1825.

Arnold, Jeanne E.
2000  
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  
Using the extensive beadmaking assemblages of the Channel Islands of California, Arnold seeks evidence of apprentice beadmakers in the archaeological record.

Arnold, Jeanne E. and A.P. Graesch
2001  
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  
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.

Atchley, Sara M.
1994  
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.
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
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.
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.

Avery, George
Presidio Los Adaes was the capital of the Spanish Province of Texas for much of the 18th century.
2008 Seed Bead Patterns from Colonial Period Sites in Texas and Louisiana. Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology 28:57-63.
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.

Baart, Jan
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.
Badorek, Chad and Stanley A. Ahler
An 1820s-1860s Mandan and Arikara village with an assemblage of 3,268 glass beads.

Badovinac, Peggy
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.

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

Terry E. Barbour, 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 on the Gulf Coast, and archaeological 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
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.
The grave of a young man buried shortly before the French-Natchez War contained ca. 1700-1730 glass beads and Fatherland Incised bowls.

Barton, Amber, Maria del Carmen Guzman, and Breeann Romo
Excavations at the Yokut’s village of Tulamniu produced 35 *Olivella* beads and one of steatite, all of which are of late prehistoric origin.

Baum, Laura
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.

Beaudoin, Matthew A., Richard L. Josephs, and Lisa K. Rankin
Finds include glass seed beads, mostly blue and white, and several faceted “Russian” beads.

Beaudry, Mathieu and André Costopoulos
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.

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


Beld, Scott
Consisting of an 1840s White cabin and early 19th Chippewa occupations, the site produced 171 glass beads, mostly from a midden.

Bennett, Monte
Provides a detailed listing of the wampum and glass beads recovered during continued investigation of this Oneida site (1625-1637).

Bennyhoff, J.A.

 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).
 Presents a useful classification system for shell beads and other ornaments, and discusses their temporal and spatial distribution. See Hartzel (1991) for a review.

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.

Bergman, Christopher A., Tanya M. Peres, and Christopher W. Schmidt
Ornaments include perforated canine teeth and beads fashioned from bone and antler.
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.


Bianco, B.A., C.R. DeCorse, and J. Howson
The final report on the glass beads, cowries, and other ornaments found at the burial ground which dates to 1640 to 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.

Billeck, William T.
2008 Raised Spiral Beads from Fort Atkinson, Nebraska. The Bead Forum 53:6-8. 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. 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. The recovered bead assemblage primarily derives from the 1818-1826 trading post. The beads include those of drawn, wound, and mold-pressed manufacture.


Several varieties of drawn glass beads were recovered from the site.
Yanktonai Sioux lodges, mid to late 1800s, produced about 20 beads.

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

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.

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

Excavations at the fort (1820 to 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.

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.

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

Describes 6,986 glass beads from the Fort Clark trading post (ca. 1830-1860) and 2,174 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-American-made glass beads.
Located in southwestern Ontario, this early 16th-century site yielded beads of shell, stone, bone, and European copper.

Birk, Douglas A.

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 Eldon Johnson

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.


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.


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.


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.”


Presents a model of bead consumption among the individuals buried within the mission cemetery using the methods of Social Network Analysis.

Blair, Elliot H. and Jessica Dalton-Carriger

Blair, Elliot H. and Peter Francis, Jr.

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

Blair, Elliot H. and J. Alan May

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.

A substantial monograph that describes and discusses in detail the numerous beads recovered from a late 16th-17th-centuries Spanish Franciscan mission on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. 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
Excavations at Jemseg Crossing, New Brunswick, uncovered a variety of 19th-century glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture.

Blakney-Bailey, Jane Ann
Describes and illustrates silver and glass beads from a site occupied from 1790-1812.

Blanton, Dennis B.
Presents a master list of sites with pre-1550 Spanish assemblages in the Southeast, focusing exclusively on glass beads and metal artifacts.

Blanton, Dennis B. and Frankie Snow
Briefly describes the glass beads recovered from the early-16th-century Glass site and late-17th-century Sand Ridge site in southeastern Georgia.

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

Bolduc, Laurence G.
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.
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.

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

**Bonneau, Adelphine**

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**

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**

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.

**Bradley, Charles and Karlis Karklins**

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.**
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).

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.

Describes a collection of early 17th-century glass beads ostensibly originating in Holland.

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.

**Bradley, Ronna J.E.**
Documents numerous *Olivella* shell beads from settlements throughout the region.

**Brady, Tami**
Discuss es two fossil crinoid stems used as beads at a site in Calgary, Alberta, occupied ca. 2000 B.P.

**Brain, Jeffery P.**
Beads from various Tunica sites in Mississippi and Louisiana are discussed in the text and Appendix E.

Describes a collection of mostly monochrome glass beads.

**Braje, Todd J. and Jon M. Erlandson**
Among the recovered ornaments were two unusual giant rock scallop beads dated to approximately 6100 cal B.P. that extend the range and antiquity of such artifacts in coastal California.
Brandoff-Kerr, Joan E. and Dan Reeves

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

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.

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

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.)

Contains six reports that deal with beads. These are listed individually in this bibliography.

Brock, James

Shell beads, California.

Brosowske, Scott D.

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, Kenneth L.
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 Symms
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.

Buckley, David, Angela Cook, Allen Estes, Paul Farnsworth, and Nazih Fino
The “Prehistory” section discusses the various cultural periods of the region and the beads that define them.

Bundy, Barbara E.
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
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
Stone beads.

Burgess, Laurie E. and Christopher Sperling
Beads were recovered from Civil War contexts, an undated burial, and a cellar attributed to the 1660-1730 period.
Burns, Gregory Robert
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
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
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.

Carl, Dian
Carnes-McNaughton, Linda

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

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, David Robertson, Crystal Forrest, and Ronald F. Williamson (eds.)
2012 *The Archaeology of the Mantle Site (AlGt-334).* Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto.

Ceramic (p. 176) and stone (p. 195) beads were recovered from an early-16th-century ancestral Wendat village (AD 1500-1530) in southwestern Ontario.

Carr, Robert S.

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.


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.

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

Castillo, Victoria Elena

The drawn and wound glass beads recovered from the trading post which operated from 1848 to 1852 are well described.
Ceci, Lynn
Several beads are associated with the tenant farmer occupation of the house (1782-1900). New York.

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.


Chapdelaine, Claude
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
Discusses beads of shell, bone, and stone.

Christy, Juliet
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
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.

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.


The same content as the previous entry.


*Busycan* 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.


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**

Atomic-absorption spectroscopy has been successfully used to determine the probable source of the *Busycan* (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 *Busycan*-shell beads.

**Clair, Muriel**

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

**Clark, Caven P.**

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.**

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.

**Clark, Douglas**
2019 Oneida Glass Trade Bead Chronology. *Chenango Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association Bulletin* 37(2).
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.

**Clark, M.R.**
Shell beads.

**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**
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.**
This article is the transcript of a paper that was given 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.**
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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.


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.

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

Costello, Julia G.

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
Argues that shell and stone disc beads constituted an important form of material wealth ca. 4000-3500 B.P., 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.
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.

Crawford, Jessica F.
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.

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.

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

Cromwell, Robert J.
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
Presents macro photos of the different varieties of glass beads found at Fort Vancouver, Washington (1829-1860).

Crowell, Aron L.

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
An Early Contact Village site on the Gulf of Alaska coast yielded a variety of drawn and wound glass beads.

Crull, Donald Scott
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.

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
Challenges the identity of site 8Es1 as Tristan de Luna’s 1559 colony based on the recovered glass beads.
Excavations at a Late Woodland village uncovered a few bone, shell, and stone beads, a possible ceramic beads, as well as several perforated shark’s teeth which are believed to have served as ornaments.

Dahdul, Mariam

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.

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.

Dalton-Carriger, Jessica N.
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.

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

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

**Davis, Deborah**  
1998  
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.**  
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 Figures 10, 12, 20, and 27.

**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  
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  
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  
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.

DeCorse, Christopher R.
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.
The beads are attributed to the Late Mission Period (1690-1704).

Delmas, Vincent
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.
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.

Derry, Emma
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.
Desjardins, Pauline and Geneviève Duguay

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.

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

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.

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 Ferlund, Heather Gibson, Nicholas F. Hearth, Alex Kirkish, James M. Potter, and Michael Tuma

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).

Dillian, Carolyn D.

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
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
Discusses the production of beads from the shells of Neritina virginea and their probable use as garment appliqué. Texas.

Dockall, John E.
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.
Discusses the various ornament forms and their likely origins.

Doll, Maurice F. V., Robert S. Kidd, and John P. Day
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
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.
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
Yanktonai site in North Dakota, ca. 1845, with small drawn glass beads and faceted beads.
Drass, Richard R.
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.
The Madisonville village and cemetery in southwestern Ohio produced, among other things, glass beads ranging from turquoise to robin’s egg blue in color.
Discusses the recovered beads, with comparative data from other sites.

Eagle, Rita J.
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.
This study indicates that during the 15th-16th centuries, the ancestors of Siouan-speaking groups living in the area which 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 are included in the discussion.

Eddy, John J.
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.
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. Geospatial patterns in the distribution of early Middle period stone beads suggest stone beads communicated important information about social identity.

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


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**


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 B.P.) 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.

**Ehrlich, Martha J.**


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.


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

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


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

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


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
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.

Erlandson, Jon M., Todd J. Braje, Torben C. Rick, Troy Davis, and John Southon
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
Research at CA-SMI-608, a roughly 9,500-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
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 $^{14}$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.
Describes the context, chronology, nature, and implications of the recovered material which included a high density of beadmaking debris. California.
Esarey, Duane Eugene
Description and chronology of 39 forms of marine ornaments from 127 sites of the 17th and 18th centuries in 18 states.

Evans, Helen Marie
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.

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

Fafard, Mélanie
2001  Dechyyo 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.
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 inprehistoric California.

Farmer, Sarah and Douglas Joseph La Rose
The bead assemblage reflects an early period dominated by local production of spire-removed Olivella bipyicata 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.
On the distribution and uses of pine-nut beads during the late prehistoric and early historic periods.
Farvacque, Remi and Brian D. Ross  
A note on a Late Archaic/Middle Woodland crinoid-bead collecting/workshop site on the Trent-Severn waterway in south-central Ontario.

Fecteau, Rudy  
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  
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.  
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.

Ferg, Alan and Jim Mead  
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  
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*.

Fisher, Charles L.  
Eight beads of catlinite and red slate of four forms were recovered from the Mohawk component at this site in east-central New York state.
Fisher-Carroll, Rita Louise

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.

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

Eleven Olivella biplicata spire-loppe d 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 B.P. 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 B.P.

Fitzgerald, William R.

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.


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

Reviews a generally accepted chronological sequence for 16th-17th-centuries glass beads 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.
Glass and ivory or bone beads were recovered at several sites located on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Very brief descriptions are provided.

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

2014  

Beads of glass, wood, and ivory were uncovered at a 16th-17th-centuries Basque site in northern Newfoundland.

2014  
The Gateways Project 2013: Land and Underwater Excavations at Hare Harbor and Brador.  

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  

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., Skyler 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 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  

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* 1-2:17-20.
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.


**Fox, William and J. Eldon Molto**
1994 A Special Child: the Monarch Knoll Burial. Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology 19(1):99-136. 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. A historical investigation of native-made and trade beads in the early years of European discovery based on the journals of the explorers.


**Franzen, John G.**

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

**Fuld, Kristen Ann**
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**
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**
Beads of glass, clay, porcelain, stone, and metal were 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 8 glass beads.

**Gallivan, Martin D.**
This archiological 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.**
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.
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.


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

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.


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.

The 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 California Indian lands.

Gardner, J.K. and Mark Q. Sutton

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

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.

Garrad, Charles
2001 Glass Trade Beads and the Petun.
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-Dispersal sites.


Glass beads are discussed in chapters 1, 6, and 7.

**Garst, Christine, William T. Billeck, Mary Elizabeth Good, and Robert J. Hoard**


Five glass beads of drawn and mold pressed manufacture may be assigned to the period from the late 1600s to the late 19th century.

**Gary, Jack**


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**


Presents a general overview of Iroquoian bone and shell beads and pendants.

**George, Richard L.**


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.**


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, Heather and Sara Dietler**

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). Great macro photos.

Gibson, Robert O.  
Describes a small collection of Olivella beads and one stone bead. The beads represent two periods: ca. 755-1000 years B.P. and 450-300 years B.P.


Preliminary Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fish Hooks from ORA-274, Orange County, Cal. 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.


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 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

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.

**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.

**Gilbert, William**

**Glowacki, Mary**

**Good, Mary Elizabeth**

**Good, Mary Elizabeth and Freida Vereecken-Odell**

**Graesch, Anthony P.**

Gramly, Richard M.  
Reports the first discovery of an archeic stone (red jasper) effigy bead in Florida.

Grantham, Larry  
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  
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  
Describes the prehistoric stone beads found at the Dionisio Point site on Galiano Island, British Columbia.

Grimm, David  
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  
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.  
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 Wlb) appeared in the late precontact to protohistoric periods.

Groza, Randall G.  
Groza, Randall G., Jeffrey S. Rosenthal, John Southon, and Randall T. Milliken
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 Bennyhoff and Hughes’ (1987) Scheme B.

Guthrie, Elaine A. and Jeffrey F. Burton
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. 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.

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.

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.


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.**


**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  
Excavation uncovered a small collection of glass and celluloid beads of 19th-century provenance.

Hanson, Charles E., Jr.  
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.  

Hart, Siobhan M. and Katherine Dillon  
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.  
Many 18th-century deposits contained massive quantities of wampum production waste.

Hartzell, Leslie L.  
The detailed study of shell bead production refuse enhances the ability of archaeologists to determine when and where particular bead types were manufactured.


Hattori, Eugene M., Lynda L. Armentrout, Clark S. Larsen, and Dale L. Hutchinson  
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.
Hawley, Marlin F.

Shell beads, and a few glass beads, from 17th-century contexts are described.

**Hawley, Marlin F. and Martin Stein**

*See Hawley (2000).*

Heath, Barbara J.

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.


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**

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**

An aboriginal cemetery in Vermont dating ca. 900-100 BC produced discoidal marine-shell beads.

**Henderson, A. Gwynn**

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 compared to beads from other sites. New York.

Hildebrandt, William R. and Michael J. Darcangelo
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.

Hilliard, Jerry and James Harcourt
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.
Reports on the types of turquoise beads found and their dating, sourcing, and chemical composition.

Hoard, Robert J. and Henry W. Chaney
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.
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.

Holley, George R.
Includes a discussion of the production of shell beads.

Holliday, Vance T. and David Killick
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

House, John
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.
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
Shell beads, California.

Huckell, Lisa W.
A necklace of 886 square nacreous beads was situated above a cremated burial, Arizona.

Hudecek-Cuffe, Caroline and Aaron Wilson
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
Discusses the beads and other ornaments utilized by the Chumash of central and southern California.
Hu ey, Paul R.  
Beads of glass and shell are discussed, as well as two beads fashioned from clay pipe stems. New York.

Hughes, Richard D. and Randall Milliken  
Shell beads are included in the discussion.

Hull, Kathleen L.  
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  
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  
Dating to 1515-1550, the site yielded a variety of glass beads as well as several shell, silver, and amber specimens.

Hylkema, Linda  
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 $^{14}$C dates (Cal) attest to an Upper Middle Period affiliation.

Hylkema, Mark G. and Rebecca Allen  
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.
Jacob, Rebecca Harris
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.

Janetski, Joel C.
A study of prehistoric (AD 400-1300) trade in Utah which focuses on shell and turquoise beads and pendants as examples.

Jeakle, Mary Lynn
The site yielded several drawn and wound glass beads, most of which are attributed to the 1680-1770 period.

Jeffries, Richard W. and Christopher R. Moore
Discusses the shell and glass beads recovered from a 17th-century Gaule Indian site on Sapelo Island, Georgia.

Jenkins, Dennis L. and Jon M. Erlandson
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
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.
Jensen, Richard E.
1998 The Fontenel le & 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. 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. The burial of a Paleo-american man uncovered in Bosque County, Texas, was accompanied by 80 perforated Neritina snail shell beads and an Oliva shell bead. These are the oldest reported shell beads from North America.

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.

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
Karklins, Karlis
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.

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, and cartridge cases. See Klimko (1992), Stewart (1994), and Trubowitz (1995) for reviews.

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.

Provides brief descriptions of the 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.


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.

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

Brief discussion of the Norse glass bead found under the collapsed east wall of House D, L’Anse-aux-Meadows, Newfoundland.

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.

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.
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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  

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  

Provides 455 annotated references to glass beads found at archaeological sites in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. See Ross (1989) for a review.


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  

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

Kerr, Ian B.
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.
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
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.
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.


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.


2002 Significance of Ahmanson Ranch Archaeological Sites. Report prepared for the City of Calabasas, CA.
Reports on the shell and stone beads found at 14 archaeological sites in the project area, southern California.


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

Kirkish, Alexander N.


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.

Discusses the Prosser-molded beads recovered from a mission site in Los Angeles County, California.

Klimko, Olga
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.

Koerper, Henry C., Joanne H. Couch, Jeffery S. Couch, and Nancy A. Desautels

Koerper, Henry C. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels
Describes an imported perforated Cypraea cervinette shell dated to 1340±60 B.P. from site CA-ORA-83 in Bolsa Chica, and also mentions cowrie ornaments from other sites in Southern California.

Kozuch, Laura
Presents data on shell artifacts (including beads and pendants) from four Mississippian sites: Cahokia (Illinois), Etowah (Georgia), Moundville (Alabama), and Spiro (Oklahoma).

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.

Krivor, Michael C., Nicholas J. Linville, Debra J. Wells, Jason M. Burns, and Paul J. Sjordal
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, and Kate Peach
The site produced numerous glass beads (19th century), some shell wampum, and a bone bead.

Kroker, Sid, Barry B. Greco, and Sharon Thomson
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.

Kuttruff, Carl
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.

La Pierre, Kish D.

Recovered ornaments include glass, silver, ceramic, and shell beads. The glass beads span the range from 1785 to 1900.

Lainey, Jonathan C.

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.

The shell artifacts include several shell beads and pendants dating ca. AD 1250-1400.

Lamothe, François

Reports on the glass beads recovered from sites in Montreal, Quebec, that date to the 17th and 18th centuries.

Landon, David B. (ed.)

Discusses the possible uses of the nine recovered beads of glass, metal, and clay, as well as a cowrie shell (pp. 57, 100). 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

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**
Looks at timing and cultural relationships of trade among the Monongahela Indians of the northeastern United States using glass bead data.

**Largaespada, Leah L.**
Describes the recovered shell beads (clam, dentalium, limpet, and *Olivella*).

A condensed version of the previous item.

**LaRoche, Cheryl J.**
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.

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.

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.
Bone beads were recovered from two different Paleoindian levels at the Hell Gap site in eastern Wyoming.

Beads and pendants of various stones – including slate, quartz, diorite, and jasper – are discussed, as well as the manufacturing techniques involved.

Illustrates some of the bone, stone, and shell (?) beads and pendants recovered from a Late to Final Woodland site in Kent, Connecticut.

Glass beads were found at sites 9TR41 and 9TR54 which uncovered part of a Creek town occupied ca. 1770-1788.

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.

Detailed study of 4,518 glass beads found at three archaeological sites dating to the 17th century on the shores of Lake Abitibi, Québec.

Describes 30 glass beads from a ca. 1862-1869 burial.
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).

**Lepofsky, Dana, Michael Blake, Douglas Brown, Sandra Morrison, Nicole Oakes, and Natasha Lyons**


This prehistoric site produced dentalium shell and stone beads.

**Lesniak, Matthew**


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.


**Lillie, Robin M. and Jennifer E. Mack**


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.

**Lintz, Christopher R.**


Shell ornaments include *Olivella* and disc beads, as well as a conch pendant with a turquoise inlay found with a young child (p. 173).


Soapstone and red-stone beads.

**Lippincott, Kerry**

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

Little, Keith J.
Provides a re-evaluation of the 16th-century glass bead chronology for southeastern North America in light of new data.

Liu, Robert K.
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.

Loewen, Brad
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.)
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.

Loren, Diana DiPaolo
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.
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.

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.**
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.
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.

**Lorenzini, Michele A. and Karlis Karklins**
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**
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.

**Lubinski, Patrick M.**
Illustrates and discusses evidence for rabbit-bone bead production at the Raptor site in southwest Wyoming. The site dates to approximately AD 600-1000.

**Luccketti, Nicholas and Beverly Straube**
Pit 3 at Jamestown yielded a number of early-17th-century beads of glass, copper, shell, and stone.

**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.

MacKinnon, Stefanie

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 variety numbers.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.
1985 Wealth, Space, and Status in a Historic Indian Cemetery. American Antiquity 50(3):555-579. 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 1,701 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).

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.

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 and northeastern Chihuahua, Mexico.

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.

The site yielded several drawn beads, all white. Analysis by M. Lorenzini.

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.

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  

Undecorated drawn and wound beads were recovered from the site.

Marquardt, William H.  

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.

Marrinan, Rochelle A.  

Marshall, James O.  

The seven glass beads dating ca. 1830-1847 are described.

Martin, Brenda, Kate Bowell, Treloar Tredennick Bower, and Terry Burton  

Mentions the bone, hemetite, 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.  

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*. Government of Yukon, Archaeology Programme, Occasional Papers in Archaeology 18.
Occupied in the 1920s, the site yielded eight glass beads.

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.

Mason, Carol I.
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 to the late 16th to early 18th centuries.

Presents a table of bead types with a b&w photo. The types suggest a date of 1680-1710.

Mason, Roger D.
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.

Mathien, Frances J.
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.

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**
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**
Stone beads.

**Mattson, Hannah**
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 fluorescence 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.

**Mazrim, Robert and Duane Esarey**
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.

**May, Melissa**
Describes four 19th-century glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture.

**McCoy, T.J., A.E. Marquardt, E.P. Vicenzi, R.D. Ash, and J.T. Wasson**
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
Delves into the composition and manufacture of the beads, as well as the source of the material.

McGahey, Samuel O.
Discusses the techniques of stone bead manufacture at this Archaic Period site.

McGuire, Kelsey Marie
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.

Meier, Marcia Lynn
Mention is made of the presence of bone, shell, turquoise, and hackberry-seed beads at this Middle Ceramic Period (AD 900-1500) site.

Merrill, Michael
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, J. and J.S. Rosenthal
Shell beads.


Meyers, Maureen E.
Discusses craft production of shell beads and other objects at the Southern Appalachian Carter Robinson site in Virginia.

2017  Social Integration through Craft Production of Shell Beads and Ceramics at a Mississippian Frontier. Southeastern Archaeology (forthcoming).

Michael, Wini
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, Polly G.
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.

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

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.

Dedication 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. The items include beads and pendants of turquoise, calcite, slate, bone, shell, and “anthracite.”

Minor, Rick and Laurie E. Burgess

Minor, Rick, K.A. Toepel, and S.D. Beckham

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


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


Discusses the material recovered from a 17th-century mission site in Tallahassee, Florida.


As for Mitchem (1992).


Discusses 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.

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.

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.

Examines how Spanish objects were incorporated into the lives of Florida’s Native peoples and what sorts of alterations were made to the objects.

Discusses some misconceptions and points of confusion that have arisen about this particular bead type over the years.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. and Dale L. Hutchinson
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
Thoroughly analyzes the recovered glass and metal beads which are illustrated in a full-page color plate.

Moore, David D. and Corey Malcom
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., Kevin E. Smith, Aaron Deter-Wolf, and Emily L. Beahm

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

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.


Protohistoric beads at Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Quebec?

Moreau, Jean-François, François Guindon, and Érik Langevin

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

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

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.

Morlot, A.

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. Erlands on
Reports a suite of radiocarbon dates for the burial which had five small *Olivella biplicata* beads in the thorax region. California.

Morrison, David A.
Describes a small collection of drawn and wound glass beads, N.W.T.

Motz, Lee, Eric W. Ritter, and James Rock
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
This early-17th-century settlement yielded a variety of glass beads.

Mounier, R. Alan

Moura, G.F.

Mueller Epstein, Emily
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.

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.

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.


**Munns, Ann M. and Jon M. Erlandson**


**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**


Discusses and interprets the 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.

**Neill, Alexander B.**


This Oneida site (1625-1637) yielded various forms of brass and glass beads as well as a few wampum.

**Nelson, Richard S.**


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.**

Among the 18th-century objects from an Overhill Cherokee town in Tennessee are 72,000 beads.

Newland, Michael D. and Michael D. Meyer

Dating ca. 1770-1880, the few recovered glass beads are described in Table 16 and Appendix B.

Newton, Cody

Located in Colorado, the site yielded 458 glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture.

Nicholas II, George Peter and Lynn R. Johnson

An Arikara site in North Dakota with about 150 glass beads from the late 1700s.

Odell, George H.

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.

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.
Orchard, Trevor Jonathan
Among the ornaments recovered from several sites in the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, were glass, copper, bone, shell (dentarium), and amber beads, as well as a sheet-copper pendant.

Ordoñez, Margaret T. and Linda Welters
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

O'Shea, John M. and John Ludwickson
Several thousand glass beads from Omaha burials excavated in the 1940s are succinctly described.

Otto, Paul
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.

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.


2017  “This is that which . . . they call wampum”: Europeans Coming to Terms with Native Shell Beads. Early American Studies 15(1):1-36.
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.**
Three Oneota sites in Wisconsin with bead assemblages are suggested to date to the 17th century.

**Owsley, Douglas W.**
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**
Includes descriptions of glass beads on 19th-century human bone necklaces.

**Owsley, Douglas W., Margaret A. Jo dry, 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.

**Panich, Lee M.**
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.

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.

**Paquette, James R. and Heather Walder**
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  
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.  
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  
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.  

Pearce, Robert J.  
A prehistoric village in southwestern Ontario yielded a variety of beads and pendants made from shell, stone, bone, fossils, earthenware, and copper.

Pearson, Charles E.  
2019  Prehistoric Shell Beads on the Georgia Coast. Southeastern Archaeology 38(2):127-141; DOI: 10.1080/0734578X.2017.1416213 
Discusses the subject from the Late Archaic to the Early Mississippian period.

Pearson, Charles E. and Fred C. Cook  
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. 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.


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.

Perttula, Timothy K.

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). 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.
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.

The site produced a small collection of monochrome glass beads dating to ca. 1700-1740.

Excavation revealed a small group of drawn glass beads dating to the late 17th and the 18th century.

Most of the finds from the two sites are beads.

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.

Attributed to the late 17th and 18th centuries, two sites (Nabedache Blanco and Nabedache Azul) yielded a quantity of monochrome drawn glass beads.

Describes 70 blue glass beads from Caddo burials in Texas. Also barrel-shaped conch-shell beads.
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

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

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).


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

Gilbert Post (1835-1837) and Patterson’s American Fur Company Post (1839-1842); images of faceted and unfaceted glass beads.

Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology
Summarizes the chronology for this site in western Nevada based primarily on the presence of exotic shell beads and ornaments in the site assemblage. The temporal range covered extends from ca. 1500 BC to ca. 1880. Derived from Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987).

Picha, Paul R. and Fern E. Swenson

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.

Pietak, Lynn Marie

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 discussion of glass beads and other ornaments as well.


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.

Presents a detailed analysis of the shell beads and pendants from a Late Woodland cemetery in Ohio.

Pletka, Scott

Plourde, Michel

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.

Describes a major collection of glass and lapidary beads from undisturbed burials dating to the 1695-1715 period.
Pollock, John, W. Michael Barnes, and Jonathan Ferguson  
Section 6.2.7 discusses the beads related to the La Ronde fur trading post (ca. 1795-1821) in North Bay, Ontario. The beads were mostly glass but a bird-bone bead was also recovered as were three possible pipe-stem beads.

Powell, E.A.  
An illustrated discussion of turquoise beads from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, and the past trade in turquoise with Mexico.

Powell, Wesley R.  
Illustration and discussion of an elaborate quartz crystal pendant and glass beads from an archaeological site on the southwest Florida coast.

Power, Susan C.  
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.

Prentice, Guy  
Proposes that marine-shell items, particularly beads, functioned as wealth items or as a form of money within Mississippian societies.

Purdy, Barbara A.  
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.  
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  


**Rankin, Lisa K. and Amanda Crompton**
Mentions and illustrates the glass beads recovered from several 17th-18th-century Inuit sites in southern Labrador. The “melon” bead in Figure 1.5 is actually a knobbed “raspberry” bead.

**Rareshide, Elisabeth A.**
By using needle-drilled shell beads to determine which ritual features from the Lemon Tank site (CASCLI-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. Beads from several sites in Tupelo, Mississippi, are described; mostly 1700s to early 1800s.

**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.”

**Reyman, Jonathan E.**
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**
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.
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., René L. Vellanoweth, and Jon M. Erlandson
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 14C 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
California.

Ringelstein, Austin
Discusses the recovered glass and shell beads, mostly from Mission Period contexts, many of which remained strung, some with brass buttons.

Robertson, David A., Eva M. MacDonald, and Martin S. Cooper
Excavations at a probable fur trading post in North Bay, Ontario, yielded a variety of glass beads – mostly of drawn manufacture – attributed to the late 18th - early 19th centuries.
Rodning, Christopher B.
The glass beads recovered from the site date to the late 17th or early 18th century.

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, Sarah Watkins-Kinney, and James Legg
This 16th-century site yielded a number of glass beads, including a twisted Nueva Cadiz specimen, and several rolled-copper beads.

Rohrbaugh, Charles L., L.J. Stelle, T.E. Emerson, G.R. Walz, and J.T. Penman
A 17th-century Illini village yielded ca. 2,200 glass beads.

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.

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.
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.


**Rosenthal, Jeffrey S. and Jack Meyer**


Among the ten Middle Holocene-age burials (radiocarbon dated between ca. 6000-4000 B.P.) uncovered in Contra Costa County, one grave included over 1,000 *Olivella*, spire-ground and cut-wall beads.

**Ross, Lester A.**


Presents a thorough analysis of a collection of mid-19th-century glass beads of drawn, wound, mold-pressed, and blown manufacture.


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 manuscript, 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.


Detailed descriptions of numerous glass trade bead varieties with color plates and many references.


Beads excavated from a section of Sacramento’s mid-19th-century Chinese district are described and ethnic, temporal, and economic inferences are provided.

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. 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.


**Ross, Lester A., Scott H. Kremkau, Amanda C. Cannon, and John G. Douglass**


**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.
Royer, Martin

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.

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.

Presents a synthesis of the glass trade beads that are diagnostic of the various temporal units between 1595 and 1785.


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.

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.

Sampson, C. Garth, James A. Bennyhoff, and Richard E. Hughes

The ornament inventory of this prehistoric site in northwestern California includes beads of bone, stone, shell, and nutshell.

Sanft, Samantha Morgan

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.
Glass beads.

Scalise, Janet L.
Materials include shell, stone, bone, and wood. Southwestern California.


Schaubs, Michael
Glass trade beads comprised a substantial component of the outfit.

Scheiber, Laura L.
An examination of the artifacts (including 1,000+ “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
The recently developed technology of RTI has revealed that the beads were made by craft specialists and non-specialists alike.

Schniebs, LeeAnn
A Pueblo I-III habitation site in New Mexico produced a small number of tubular bone beads.
Schnurmann, Claudia
A discussion of wampum before and after European contact.

Schuyler, Lucy C.
Presents a thorough analysis of the Pueblo IV ornaments excavated at the Tijeres Pueblo, New Mexico. Beads and pendants of freshwater and marine shells, bone, stone, and ceramic are represented.

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 Tijeres Pueblo.

Scott, Patricia Kay
Glass beads; New York.

Sellers, Ian
2013 A Historic Archaeology of Nuu-chah-nulth Barkley Sound: Material and Economic Change through the Nineteenth Century. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.
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.
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.

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, M.L. and L.P. Saunders
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.
Beads connected with a Russian settlement in Alaska, which began in 1784.

Shephard, Christopher
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.

Shomette, Donald G.
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.
Glass beads are among the artifacts discussed.

Simoneau, Daniel
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.
Skowronek, Russell K. and Julie C. Wizorek
The Fifth Mission Church cemetery at Santa Clara, California, yielded glass and shell beads which are attributed to the post-1840 period.

Smith, Geoffrey M., Alexander Cherkinsky, Carla Hadden, and Aaron P. Ollivier
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
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.

Smith, Marvin T.
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.

Presents an illustrated seriation for glass beads in the interior Southeast (Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia) for the period 1540-1670.

Date: ca. 1600-1630.

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.


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.


Suggests that some beads assigned to the 16th century by several authors may, in fact, be of a later date.


Similar to the previous review.

**Smith, Marvin T., Jon Marcoux, Erin Gredell, and Gregory Waselkov**


The material associated with a 17th-century burial includes 11 types of glass beads.

**Smith, Marvin T., Mark Williams, Chester B. DePratter, Marshall Williams, and Mike Harmon**


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.*


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**


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.**

Compares the *Haliotis*, *Olivella*, and *Spondylus* shell ornaments of the Hohokam, Anasazi, Mogollon, and southern California cultural areas.

**Snow, Dean R.**  
Summarizes what is known about Mohawk archaeology, including the beads that typify each site. *See also* Rumrill (1991).

**Sorensen, Cloyd, Jr.**  

**South, Stanley, R.K. Skowronek, and R.E. Johnson**  
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.**  
The bone, shell, and stone beads found within the study area in Utah and Colorado are mentioned in the numerous site descriptions.

**Sprague, Roderick**  
Glass beads, Washington.

Glass beads.

Glass beads; Washington.

Glass beads from a probable Klamath winter village, Oregon; 1860s-early 20th century.


Glass beads.

Glass beads.

Glass beads.

Glass beads.

Glass.

Glass beads.


Glass beads, Alaska.

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. A review of the reported incising clearly shows the use of design elements typical of the Plateau Culture area as often also used on other materials. Washington.

**Starbuck, David R.**

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.**

**Steele, D. Gentry**

Shell beads.

**Stemm, Greg, Ellen Gerth, Jenette Flow, Claudio Lozano Guerra-Librero, and Sean Kingsley**

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**

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 *Archaeological 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.**

**Stine, Linda F., Melanie A. Cabak, and Mark D. Groover**
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.

A reprint of the 1996 article.

**Stout, Mackenzie D.**
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 Luccketti**
Pit I at Jamestown yielded a number of early-17th-century beads of glass, copper, shell, and wood.

**Sutton, Elizabeth Anne**
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.**
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.

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**  
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**  
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**  
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**  
A small habitation site occupied during the Sawtooth Phase (ca. 1500-650 B.P.) 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**  
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**  
Burials in a small Late Prehistoric cemetery were accompanied by various shell and steatite beads.

**Taché, Karine**  
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**  
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.
Templin, Robert B., III
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 beads assemblages from individual contexts are then used to refine the existing site chronology and contribute to ongoing studies of the occupation and use of the mission.

Terneny, Tiffany Tanya
Shell and stone beads are discussed by region and site, and scattered throughout the dissertation.

Tesar, Louis D. and B. Calvin Jones
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.

Thiel, J. Homer
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
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
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.
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.

Glass trade beads.

Thomas, David H. (ed.)
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.

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
A synopsis of the shell beads found at Cahokia (AD 600-2400) in Illinois, including sizing and the production process.

Thomas, Larissa A.
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.
Bone beads and tubes were recovered from this Late Iroquoian site in southern Ontario.
Titchenal, P.B.

Trace, Andrew A.
1981 An Examination of the Locarno Beach Phase as Represented at the Crescent Beach Site, DgRr 1, British Columbia. M.A. thesis. Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby.
Stone, shell, and bone beads were recovered from a site dating 1000-500 BC near the mouth of the Fraser River.

Triggs, John R.
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
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.

Trubowitz, Neal L.

Turgeon, Laurier
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, 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. 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.

Turner-Pearson, Katherine
2008 The Stone Site: A Waco Indian Village Frozen in Time. Plains Anthropologist 53(208): 565-576. 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.


Urban, Sonya O.

Van Bueren, Thad M.


Items include beads.


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.

Varney, Milton H.
Artifacts associated with several cairn burials in Pulaski County, Missouri, include several varieties of shell beads and pendants.

Veit, Richard and Charles A. Bello
Includes discussion and illustrations of shell and glass beads recovered from several 17th-18th-century sites in the Northeast.

Veit, Richard, Gregory D. Lattanzi, and Charles A. Bello
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.
Shell beads, California.
Vellanoweth, René L., Amira F. Ainis, Jon M. Erlandson, and Lisa D. Thomas-Barnett
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 B.P.) 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
Excavations on San Miguel Island revealed well-preserved sea grass knots, twined cordage, and *Olivella* spire-ground beads. The assemblage is dated to roughly 8000 BP.

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.

Virden-Lange, Christine H.
The prehistoric Hohokam Hardy site produced a variety of shell beads and pendants that date to ca. AD 950-1300.

Vokes, Arthur W.
Reports on a variety of shell beads and pendants recovered from a number of sites in the study area.

Beads.

Beads, Arizona.

Beads and pendants, Arizona.


Beads, Arizona.


Beads, Arizona.


Beads, Arizona.


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.


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**


Inhabited from AD 750 to 1700, this site in Arizona yielded a variety of shell, stone, and terra cotta beads and pendants.

**Von der Porten, Peter, Katherine Dixon, and Alex DeGeorgey**

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.

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.
Dating to 1814-1834, the site produced 26 glass beads.

Describes the beads excavated at a Kickapoo village in central Illinois that was occupied during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Walder, Heather
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.

To investigate regional differences among bead compositions, 87 turquoise-blue glass beads and 2 remelted glass pendants from five different 17th-century and early-to-mid-18th-century sites were analyzed nondestructively using LA-ICP-MS.

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.

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.

**Walker, Danny N., Michael T. Bies, Todd Surovell, George C. Frison, and Mark E. Miller**


Among the items discussed are bone beads recovered from the Lindemier 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**


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**


Provides a detailed discussion of 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.

**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.**


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.
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
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
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
About 25 wound and drawn beads are described from what may be the Illini village visited by Tonti in 1698.

Waselkov, Gregory A.
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.

Waselkov, Gregory A. and Bonnie L. Gums
The Dog River site yielded 86 types of glass beads and several gold and marine-shell specimens as well as a glass San Luís pendant. The beads are attributed to the ca. 1725-1848 period.

Waselkov, Gregory A., David W. Morgan, and Billie Coleman
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).
Watson, Daniel R.
The 106 glass beads from a ca. 1740 Pawnee village in Nebraska are described.

Webster, Rebecca J. and Julia A. King
An examination of 7,500+ 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.
Occupied 1870-1874, this site on the South Saskatchewan River yielded numerous glass beads.

Weinstein, Richard A. (ed.)
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.
Briefly summarizes the beads of shell, bone, fired clay, and stone (including fluor spar) recovered from a Mississippian culture mound in Kentucky.

Wheeler, Ryan J.
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
Bone, stone, shell, and shark-vertebra beads were recovered from deposits dating to the Mount Taylor and Orange periods (ca. 6200-4100 B.P.).

**Wheeler, Ryan J., Donna Ruhl, Arlene Fradkin, and Fredrick J. Rich**


A Belle Glade culture site yielded two rare antler beads. Comparative material is provided.

**White, Fred A.**


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.


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.


Presents a brief discussion of decorated and undecorated baked-clay beads found in the study area.

**Whitehead, Ruth H.**


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.

The site yielded a variety of drawn and wound glass trade beads dated to ca. AD 1670-1730.
**Wiberg, Randy**

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.**

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.**

Glass beads from Chickasaw sites in Mississippi.

**Wilkerson, Emily**

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 B.P.

**Wilkie, Laurie A.**

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  
Prepresents a general discussion of shell, bone, and copper beads from North American prehistoric sites.

Williamson, Ronald  
The early contact period (ca. 1580-1600) Skandatut village site yielded beads of shell, bone, stone, and glass, including a “gooseberry” variety.

This early contact period (ca. 1580-1600) Huron-Wendat village site yielded beads of shell, bone, stone, and glass, including gooseberry and possibly chevron varieties. A possible frit-core bead was also recovered.

Williamson, Ronald F., Meghan Burchell, William A. Fox, and Sarah Grant  
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  
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  
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.

Wood, W. Raymond  
1993 *Nanza, The Ponca Fort*. Reprints in Anthropology 44. 
Describes 3,526 glass beads from a Ponca village and cemetery (1790-1800) in Nebraska.
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.
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.

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
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
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
The drawn and wound glass beads recovered from the site are discussed by feature.

Wymer, DeeAnne
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.**
Glass beads from a Chickasaw site in Mississippi.

**Yentsch, Anne E.**
Discusses beads as magical and “emblematic of a cultural identity in a hetero-cultural society” among slaves (p. 193).

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.**
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.

Reconstructs the processes that prehistoric Mississippian artisans developed to manufacture shell beads through experimental replication studies, microwear analysis, and ethnographic observations.

**Zepeda, Irma Carmen**
Shell beads, southern California.

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.