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 and Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

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

Adams, Jenny L. and Mark D. Elson
Reports on the beads and pendants recovered from sites in the Lower Tonto Basin of central Arizona. See also Vokes (1995).
Adams, Jenny L. and Mary F. Ownby
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
The recovered ornaments include clay and stone disk beads, siltstone tube beads, and various stone beads, pendants, and tesserae.

Affleck, Richard M., Mara Kaktins, Meta Janowitz, Patricia Miller, and Ingrid Wuebber
2011 *At the Road’s Edge: Final Archaeological Investigations of the Wilson Farm Tenancy Site (7NC-F-94), Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware.* Report prepared for Delaware Department of Transportation. URS Corporation, Burlington, NJ.
The site produced a small but varied collection of glass beads attributed to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A very interesting find is a cylindrical mosaic bead generally associated with the African trade. To my knowledge, this is only the second such bead found in a North American archaeological context.

Agbe-Davies, Anna S.
2016 “How to do things with things, or, Are blue beads good to think?” *Semiotic Review* [S.l.]
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.
14.10. Report submitted to the City of Mandan and the North Dakota Department of Transportation, Bismarck, North Dakota. Discusses the recovered shell beads and pendants, as well as 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.

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

**Allender, Mark**
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
https://www.academia.edu/28184304/.
Describes the stone beads and pendants from the Pueblo II and III levels at the site.

Arendt, Beatrix Joy Yvonne Michelle
Examines the glass beads (mostly seed beads) recovered from three sites in northern Labrador.

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Arkush, Brooke S.

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

Arnold, Jeanne E.

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.


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

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

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.**

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**
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 Nacogdoches village located south of Nacogdoches, Texas, and compares their color pattern to seed bead color patterns from other colonial-period sites in the region.
Presidio Los Adaes was the capital of the Spanish Province of Texas for much of the 18th century.


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.

**Barbour, Terry E., Kenneth E. Sassaman, Angelica Maria Almeyda Zambrano, Eben North Broadbent, Ben Wilkinson, and Richard Kanaski**
2019 Rare Pre-Columbian Settlement on the Florida Gulf Coast Revealed through High-Resolution Drone LiDAR. *PNAS*; https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1911285116.

Drone-mounted LiDAR revealed a complex of 37 rings of oyster shell at the Raleigh Island village site 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.

**Bassett, Madeleine Gunter, Christopher M. Stevenson, and Laure Dussubieux**
The data suggest that much of the native copper that circulated through interior trade networks came from more-distant deposits (e.g., Michigan), rather than from sources in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

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

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

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

A short version of the previous work.

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

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

An 1832-1855 trading post assemblage of ca. 9,000 beads is described and then compared with fur trade ledgers for the post.

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.

Birch, Jennifer and Ronald F. Williamson
2013 The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

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

Birk, Douglas A.

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

Birk, Douglas A. and Elden Johnson
1992 The Mdewakanton Dakota and Initial French Contact. In Calumet & Fleur-de-lys: Archaeology of Indian and French Contact in the Midcontinent, edited by John A.
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.”


**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**

2004  *Cimaciw Wenuhcok Petapahsultitit / Post-Contact Artifacts and Features*. In *Wolastoqiyik Ajemseg / The People of the Beautiful River at Jemseg. Volume 2:*


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**
Discusses two fossil crinoid stems used as beads at a site in Calgary, Alberta, occupied ca. 2000 BP.
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 BP 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 Syms
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.**

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

**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.
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.

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

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.

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

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

Examines the context of deposition and the value of marine shell beads (ca. AD 1100) from a Fremont Native American site in Utah County.
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
1995 History of Shell Bead Types in the Southeastern US. Paper presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, in Knoxville, Tennessee. 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.


2019 The Beads of Indian Knoll. Southeastern Archaeology 38(2):95-112; https://doi.org/10.1080/0734578X.2018.1471655 Busycon discs, barrels, rings, and columellas, Leptoxis and Prunum shell beads, and stone and coal beads from the Webb and Moore excavations at Indian Knoll, Kentucky, are investigated to determine how they were deployed to convey social information during the Archaic period.


Claassen, Cheryl and Samuella Sigmann
1993 Sourcing Busycon Artifacts of the Eastern United States. American Antiquity 58(2):333-347. Atomic-absorption spectroscopy has been successfully used to determine the probable source of the Busycon (marine whelk) shell used to produce various artifacts found at inland archaeological sites. Unfortunately, the required sample size (5 g) precludes the analysis of most Busycon-shell beads.

Clair, Muriel
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.

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

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

Clermont, Norman, Claude Chapdelaine, and Jacques Guimont
1992 *L’occupation historique et préhistorique de Place-Royale.* Direction des communications du ministère des Affaires culturelles, Collection Patrimoines, Quebec.
Describes French-period glass beads from Place-Royale in Quebec City.
Coe, Joffre Lanning
1995 Town Creek Indian Mound: A Native American Legacy. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
Discusses the beads of shell, clay, antler, and glass recovered from excavations at a South Appalachian Mississippian culture site in North Carolina.

Conn, Richard G.
This is the transcript of a paper presented at the conference of the Canadian Archaeological Association in 1968. It shows the ground that had been covered up to that date, and indicates the gaps that remain to be filled.

Connaway, John M.
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.

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

Costello, Julia G.
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 BP, based on the amount of labor that would have been required to produce them and the capacity for beads to accrue in value after their production.
Cowin, Verna L.
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
2013 Beads. Within the Collection: A Look Inside the Fort Vancouver Museum. NCRI Curation Series 5.
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.

2018 Reevaluating the Prehistoric Southwestern Disc Bead Industry. Kiva 84(1)27-45.
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.

Curry, Dennis C. and Maureen Kavanagh
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

Daniels, Stephanie and Dale McElrath

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

Darby, Melissa

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

Davis, Deborah

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


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

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**


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


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

**Davis, Stanley Drew**


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**


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**


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.
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.

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.
https://www.academia.edu/3307845/.
Feature 71 contained a shell gorget associated with a cylindrical shell bead and 51 shell disk beads (pp. 40-42, 108-109). Radiocarbon dates indicate that the beads and gorget were not worn simultaneously but were brought together specifically for placement within the feature.

DeVore, Steven Leroy
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 Ferland, 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.

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.

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

**Bergman, Christopher A., Tanya M. Peres, and Christopher W. Schmidt**
The site yielded a small but varied collection of beads and pendants including drilled canine teeth, incised barrel-shaped beads made of antler, and bone tubes.

**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.

The distribution of mortuary items (including beads and pendants of various materials) from ten village sites in North Carolina and Virginia provides evidence for gender roles and relations in Siouan communities during the 15th-17th centuries.
Eddy, John J.
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 BP) site on Marsh Creek in the California Delta, CA-CCO-548. Results suggest production, not on the Pacific Coast, but in a protected bay or estuary with significant influx of freshwater.
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
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 *Dechyoo 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 biplicata* shell beads and a late period dominated by non-locally produced shell beads and shell ornaments made from *Olivella biplicata, Mytilus californianus,* and *Haliotis rufescens.*

Farris, Glenn J.

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
2017 *Carbonized Botanical Beads from the Ontario Pre-Contact Archaeological Record.* *The Bead Forum* 71:6-7.

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*.

Finlayson, William D.

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

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

Fitzgerald, William R.

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.

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

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

Flick, Alex J., Skylar A. Bauer, Scott M. Strickland, D. Brad Hatch, and Julia A. King
2012 “…a place now known unto them:” The Search for Zekiah Fort. Report prepared for Mr. Michael Besche et al. St. Mary’s College of Maryland, St. Mary’s City.
Describes the glass beads recovered from the Windy Knolls I site in Charles County, Maryland. It is identified as Zekiah Fort, a fortified Piscataway Indian settlement occupied from 1680 until ca. 1695.

**Fogelman, Gary L.**

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**

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.


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

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

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.


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


Franzen, John G.

Friesen, T. Max

Fuld, Kristen Ann
2011 The Technological Role of Bone and Antler Artifacts on the Lower Columbia: A Comparison of Two Contact Period Sites. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Portland State University. Describes and discusses the beads, pendants, and tubes recovered from the Cathlapotle site in Washington and the Meier site in Oregon, both occupied from 1400-1830.

Furgeson, Thomas A. and Anne K. Armstrong
2008 The Korell-Bordeaux Site: A Rare Native American Cemetery in Frontier Wyoming. In Skeletal Biology and Bioarchaeology of the Northwestern Plains, edited by George W. Gill and Rick L. Weathermon, pp. 64-76. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. A Sioux burial site near the Bordeaux trading post with all individuals buried in ground in coffins produced 14,000 small glass beads. Associated coins and a ring are dated 1853, 1866, and 1867.
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 archaeological 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 Freemont 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 BP and 450-300 years BP.


The site produced several types of Olivella and clam-shell disc beads dating to ca. 5000-5400 BP.

Shell beads.

1993 Preliminary Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fish Hooks from ORA-274, Orange County, Cal. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton.

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

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
Provides a good discussion of the shell, stone, bone, and glass beads uncovered at sites LAN-211/H and LAN-1932/H in southern California. They date to 1550-1850.

Gibson, Stanford. J.
Illustrates the various forms of rolled brass beads found at this Oneida site dating ca. 1525-1570.

Gilbert, William
Excavations at the Cupers Cove plantation established at Cupids, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, in 1610 by the London and Bristol Company of Merchant Venturers yielded a number of glass beads including chevron beads, as well as a cylindrical amber bead.

Glowacki, Mary
Discusses two PaleoIndian beads from Florida as well as other early North American examples.
Good, Mary Elizabeth

Good, Mary Elizabeth and Freida Vereecken-Odell
The site was probably visited by LaHarpe in 1719. The glass beads are dominated by white drawn, some dark blue drawn, and some wound.

Graesch, Anthony P.
Describes and discusses the glass, shell, and fluorite beads recovered from Chumash sites in southern California.

This study focuses on the socioeconomic contexts of Chumash household participation in specialized shellworking industries and the larger regional economy during the period from 1782 to 1819.

Gramly, Richard M.
Reports the first discovery of an archaic 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 WIb) 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 Scheme B of Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987).
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.

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

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

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.

Points out that “colors and their affective meanings played significant roles” in the Native cultures of northeastern North America during the 17th century. Beads enter into the discussion.


An overview of the subject.

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**

**Hanson, Charles E., Jr.**

**Hardy, Meredith D.**

**Harris, Megan**
2017  From English Camp to Bible Camp to Spirit Camp: Ground Stone Disk Beads in the Salish Sea. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby; https://www.sfu.ca/archaeology/graduate/theseslist/thesisharris.html. The social role of the beads is examined through their distribution in archaeological contexts across the Salish Sea region over time as well as the material variability of the beads.

**Harris, R. King, Inus Marie Harris, and James E. Smith II**
1993  Glass Trade Beads and Native Made Beads. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 64:142-147; https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapth1013794/. Describes the beads recovered from a historic Indian village located in Limestone County, Texas, which was inhabited during the last quarter of the 18th century. The native-made specimens include wampum, a brass tube, a wire tube, and a crinoid stem section.

**Hart, Siobhan M. and Katherine Dillon**
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

Heacock, Eikalyn Karen Bassaraba
https://www.academia.edu/21782893/.
Located in southwestern New Mexico, the Harris site (AD 500-1000) produced a variety of beads and pendants.
Heath, Barbara J.


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.
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.

Seven *Olivella* shell, four stone, one glass, and 17 bone beads were recovered from project sites.

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.

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

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.

Discusses a decorated wound bead and one of carnelian found in an early 18th-century context at the Wood Lot site in Rhode Island. The beads apparently belonged to a slave.
Hoffecker, John F., Owen K. Mason, Scott A. Elias, Diane K. Hanson, Claire Alix, Georgeanne L. Reynolds, and Karlene Leeper

Holley, George R.

Holliday, Vance T. and David Killick
2013 An Early Paleoindian Bead from the Mockingbird Gap Site, New Mexico. *Current Anthropology* 54(1):85-95. 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
1995 Noble Lake: A Protohistoric Archeological Site on the Lower Arkansas River. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 36:47-97. Beads dated to the 1600s in private collections from the Noble Lake area include European glass beads and a cuprous-metal bead (p. 73, 86), as well as a number of Native-made conch shell beads (p. 83).

Howard, Jennifer M.
2008 No Drills, No Problem? The Possible Use of Sea Urchin Spines as Drills on San Nicolas Island: An Experimental Archaeology Project. M.A. thesis. Department of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb. Disproves the theory that worked sea urchin spines found in association with shell-bead detritus at a site in California’s Channel Islands were used to drill *Olivella* shell beads. They may, however, have been used to smooth out the drill perforations after manufacture.

Howard, William J. and L. Mark Raab
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.

Huey, 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 14C 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.

**Jarratt, Tricia L.**
Discusses the copper beads excavated at the Augustine Mound at Metepenagiag, New Brunswick. They are attributed to the Early Maritime Woodland.

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

**Jefferies, Richard W. and Christopher R. Moore**
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.
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.
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
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.
This Cheyenne-Oglala village was attacked by the U.S. Army in April of 1867 and burned; 160 glass beads are described.

Joslin, Terry L.
Discusses the Olivella shell beads, abalone pendants, serpentine disk beads, and bead drills recovered from two sites dating to the Late Period (700 BP to Spanish contact).

Jurgens, Christopher James
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 Protophistic 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  
The specimens examined include coal beads from Thule settlements.

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.

2012  Guide to the Description and Classification of Glass Beads Found in the Americas.  
This guide provides information relevant to the description and classification of glass beads recovered from archaeological sites in North and South America and the Caribbean. It is partly based on and intended to be used with the classification system developed by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (2012). Material presented includes a critical evaluation of several bead classification schemes, an overview of bead manufacturing techniques, a descriptive listing of the various classes and types of beads that have been recorded to date, and an explication of the physical attributes of a bead, as well as interpretative material concerning dating and likely origins.

2016  Clay Pipe-Stem Beads in North America. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 45, Article 2. Beads fashioned from the stems of clay tobacco pipes have been found at a number of archaeological sites, principally in the Northeast. This practice appears to have begun in the early 17th century and continued until at least the beginning of the 19th century.


2016  Frit-Core Beads in North America. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:60-65. Among the earliest European beads to reach North America is a distinctive group generally referred to in the archaeological literature as frit-core or frit-cored, so called because their interiors consist of sintered sand rather than solid glass. Likely produced in France, they are restricted to northeastern North America and have short temporal ranges, making them ideal chronological indicators for the latter part of the 16th century and the very early 17th century.

2019  Even More on Frit-Core Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:75-78. 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.

Provides 587 additional annotated references to glass beads found at archaeological sites in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. See Ross (1989) for a review.

**Katz-Hyman, Martha B. and Kym S. Rice (eds.)**
The “Beads” section discusses bead use and beliefs among enslaved Blacks in the eastern United States.

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.

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 BP 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.
Kristmanson, Helen E.
While not described, the drawn and wound glass beads recovered from an Acadian house occupied from 1728 to 1758 on Prince Edward Island are illustrated in several images.

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.

**Larson, M.L., M. Kornfeld, and G.C. Frison**
2009  *Hell Gap: A Stratified Paleoindian Campsite at the Edge of the Rockies.* University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
Bone beads were recovered from two different Paleoindian levels at the Hell Gap site in eastern Wyoming.

**Lauro, James and Geoffrey R. Lehmann**
Beads and pendants of various stones – including slate, quartz, diorite, and jasper – are discussed, as well as the manufacturing techniques involved.

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

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

**Lee, Lori**
2011  *Beads, Coins, and Charms at a Poplar Forest Slave Cabin (1833-1858).* Northeast Historical Archaeology 40(1):104-122.
This essay considers the recontextualization of glass beads, a pierced coin, and a decorative, fist-shaped, metal-alloy clothing fastener used by enslaved laborers at antebellum Poplar Forest Plantation, Virginia. The enslaved mobilized these forms of material culture in shared and idiosyncratic ways to assert varying degrees of control over elements of their daily lives.

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

**Lees, William B.**
Describes 30 glass beads from a ca. 1862-1869 burial.

**Lekson, Stephen H.**
2002 Salado Archaeology of the Upper Gila, New Mexico. *Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona* 67.
Ornaments recovered from this 14th-century site include beads and pendants of shell and turquoise, as well as a quantity of otolith beads found in a jar (otoliths are bones from the inner ears of large fish).

**Leonard, Kevin**
While only a single tubular copper bead was recovered from a Late Woodland cremation burial site in southeastern New Brunswick, the author provides a list of sites in the region at which copper beads have been found (Table 7).

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

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.


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.


Contains a section on “Chronology from Glass Beads: The English Period in the Southeast, ca. AD 1607-1783” which is a forerunner of Marcoux 2012.
Thomas G. Whitley, pp. 296-310. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, SC.


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**


Monochrome 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.

**Marquardt, William H. and Laura Kozuch**


Describes the various uses the shells of the lightning whelk were put to by the prehistoric inhabitants of the Southeast, including the production of beads and pendants.

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.**


**Marshall, James O.**


The seven glass beads dating ca. 1830-1847 are described.
Martin, Brenda, Kate Bowell, Treloar Tredennick Bower, and Terry Burton
2009 The Excavation of Lindenmeier: A Folsom Site Uncovered 1934-1940. Fort Collins Museum & Discovery Science Center, Fort Collins, CO.
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
Among the artifacts discussed are beads and pendants of shell and stone.

Maslowski, Robert F.
https://www.academia.edu/36881902/.
Describes the beads, pendants, and other ornaments recovered from Bluestone Phase Fort Ancient sites and Radford sites along the New River and its tributaries in Virginia and West Virginia. Materials include shell, bone, and cannel coal.

Mason, Carol 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**


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 Archaeologist* 82(1-2):101-124

Describes beads from several 19th-century sites.

**Mathien, Frances J.**


Describes the beads and pendants made of various stones, minerals, shells, and bone. They date to AD 920-1220.


Provides an inventory of the recovered beads, blanks, and pendants of various materials, especially turquoise, which date to the period AD 925-1050. New Mexico.

Presents a survey of the argillite ornaments, including pendants, with notes on evidence of local production, sourcing the raw material, its value, and use.


Inventories the beads and pendants recovered from over 20 sites in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, which span the period from the Archaic to Pueblo III, as well as Navaho. They are discussed by period with much comparative material. Also notes on beadmaking technology. Materials include various stones and minerals, shell, bone, wood, and seeds.


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.

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

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.

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.

Medchill, Brian, Chris Loendorf, and Teresa Rodrigues
 Presents an overview of the disk beads found within the Phoenix Basin in southern Arizona, including manufacturing techniques.

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, David and Patrick Young
Seven unique trapezoidal stone pendants recovered from an exposed hearth in east-central Saskatchewan have suspension holes that were produced with a metal bit, revealing that they date to historic times.

Meyer, Jack and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal
Discusses the large and varied shell bead and pendant assemblage.

Finds include *Olivella* end-ground, spire-lopped, and thick rectangular beads, all diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period.

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

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, Myles R., Tim B. Graves, and Robert H. Leslie
A 14th to early 15th century pueblo settlement yielded a number of shell and stone beads and pendants.
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.


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.
Dedicatory and termination offerings in the kivas at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, during the Classic Bonito phase are overwhelmingly composed of ornaments and the debris from ornament
working. The items include beads and pendants of turquoise, calcite, slate, bone, shell, and “anthracite.”

**Minor, Rick and Laurie E. Burgess**  
Describes 3,300 glass beads of 56 varieties from the first half of the 19th century. Washington.

**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).

Lists the shell and copper beads recovered from a burial mound in Lake County by Clarence B. Moore in the 1890s. The site dates to AD 1100-1300.

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
2014 Distribution and Context of Worked Crystalline Artifacts from the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee. Southeastern Archaeology 33:25-41.
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. Erlandson
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.
Shells 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
Report submitted to Exxon Company, USA, Goleta, CA.

Murphy, Phoebe
2011 The Southern Component of the Labrador Inuit Communal House Phase: The Analysis of an 18th-Century Inuit House at Huntingdon Island 5 (FkB-g-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, mostly white and blue seed beads.

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
2007  *Otters and Urchins: Continuity and Change in Haida Economy during the Late Holocene and Maritime Fur Trade Periods*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.
Among the ornaments recovered from several sites in the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, were glass, copper, bone, shell (dentalium), and amber beads, as well as a sheet-copper pendant.

Ordoñez, Margaret T. and Linda Welters
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**
1992  *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Omaha Indians: The Big Village Site*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
Several thousand glass beads from Omaha burials excavated in the 1940s are succinctly described.

**Otto, Paul**
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. Jodry, Thomas W. Stafford, Jr., C. Vance Haynes, Jr., and Dennis J. Stafford
2010 *Arch Lake Woman*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.
Among the earliest ornaments reported archaeologically from North America are 19 soapstone beads buried with the 10,000-year-old Paleoamerican woman at Arch Lake in eastern New Mexico.

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
2017 Glass Trade Beads from the Goose Lake Outlet #3 Site (20MQ140), Marquette County, Michigan. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*,
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01461109.2017.1338826.
Situated within a protohistoric period of intercultural interaction and exchange, the material culture from the site provides archaeological evidence for some of the earliest arrivals of European-made trade items in the Midwest.

**Parker, Wendy**  
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.  
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.  
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.

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.


New York.


Excavations in Albany, New York, uncovered evidence of shell wampum manufacture in a 17th-century context.

**Pendergast, James F.**


Concludes that discoidal clay beads are a St. Lawrence Iroquoian trait that originated in the late prehistoric era and persisted into the protohistoric period.

**Penney, Madelaine A.**


A variety of glass, ceramic, and bone beads was recovered from two features dated to 1859-1884.

**Perttula, Timothy K.**


The beads, mostly small, were found in association with 19th-century burials so that their probable function could be determined; i.e., sewn to garments and headdresses, and as necklace components.

2010  Archaeological Findings from an Historic Caddo Site (41AN184) in Anderson County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 33:53-61.

Five large beads of non-translucent aqua blue glass are in the collection. They are generally most popular on East Texas Caddo sites that date from ca. AD 1685-1730, and are about the only kind of glass bead found on the upper Neches River.


The site produced a small collection of monochrome glass beads dating to ca. 1700-1740.
2017 The Historic Caddo Component at the Roseborough Lake Site (41BW5) on the Red River in Bowie County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 74:1-44.
Excavation revealed a small group of drawn glass beads dating to the late 17th and the 18th century.

2019 The Pearson Site (41RA5) at Lake Tawakoni on the Sabine River, Rains County, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 81:85-110.
The site yielded a lead bead as well as a variety of drawn beads dating to the mid-18th century.

**Perttula, Timothy K., T.E. Emerson, and R.E. Hughes**

2005 41H064/41H065, Late 17th to Early 18th Century Caddo Sites on San Pedro Creek in Houston County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 75:85-103.
Most of the finds from the two sites are beads.

**Perttula, Timothy K. and Michael D. Glascock**

2003 Glass Beads from the 1686 La Belle Shipwreck, Matagorda Bay, Texas. Report on file at the Archeology Division, Texas Historical Commission, Austin.
The wreck of *La Belle*, one of four ships that accompanied La Salle on his exploration of the Gulf of Mexico, yielded numerous artifacts including a variety of glass beads, some in their original packaging.


**Perttula, Timothy K. and Bo Nelson**

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

**Perttula, Timothy K., Bo Nelson, Robert L. Cast, and Bobby Gonzalez**

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

**Perttula, Timothy K. and R.Z. Selden, Jr.**

2014 Glass Beads from Kinsloe Focus Sites in Gregg, Harrison, and Rusk Counties, Texas. *Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology* 44:51-73;
The very high proportion of small beads suggests that the Kinsloe focus assemblage dates primarily to the period from ca. 1740 to the early 19th century, given trends in bead sizes.

**Perttula, Timothy K. and Diane E. Wilson**
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.

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
n.d.  Lovelock Cave Formerly Known as Sunset Guano Cave (NV-CH-18).
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
2016 Chapter 5. Saint Lawrence Iroquoians, Algonquians, and Europeans in the Saint
Lawrence Estuary between 1500 and 1650. In Contact in the 16th Century: Networks
Among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine,
Reviews the Amerindian ceramic and glass trade beads excavated at various Native American
sites in the Saint Lawrence estuary region of Quebec.

Pluckhahn, Thomas J.
1996-1997 Beads, Pendants and Buttons from Early Historic Creek Contexts at the Tarver
Describes a major collection of glass and lapidary beads from undisturbed burials dating to the
1695-1715 period.

Pollack, David and Eric J. Schlarb
2009 Archaeological Investigations of the Early and Late Fort Ancient Howard Site
(15Ma427), Madison County, Kentucky. Kentucky Archaeological Survey Report 151;
https://www.academia.edu/1837516/.
Beads recovered from late Fort Ancient/Contact period contexts include beads of clay,
Marginella shell, copper, and glass.

Pollock, John, W. Michael Barnes, and Jonathan Ferguson
http://www.cityofnorthbay.ca/living/history/lavase/97FRS627.HTM, accessed 4 March
2014.
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.
of Georgia Press, Athens.
Chapter 1 deals with stone effigy beads as well as those of copper. References to beads are also to be found elsewhere in the book.

**Pozza, Jacqueline M.**

2015 Hinting at Ideology and Intensifying Social Hierarchies: Oneota Copper Artifacts of the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47-JE-0379). Paper presented at the 2015 Midwest Archaeological Conference, Milwaukee. https://www.academia.edu/18032016/. A serpentine pendant and two rolled copper beads were recovered during the 2012 and 2014 excavations at an Oneota site (AD 1000 to 1400) in Wisconsin.


**Prentice, Guy**

1987 Marine Shells as Wealth Items in Mississippian Societies. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 12(2):193-223. Proposes that marine-shell items, particularly beads, functioned as wealth items or as a form of money within Mississippian societies.

**Purdy, Barbara A.**

1991 *The Art and Archaeology of Florida’s Wetlands*. CRC Press, Boca Raton. Mentions the marine-shell and glass beads recovered from the Hontoon Island site, Volusia Co., Florida (pp. 130-133). The glass specimens are illustrated and likely date to the late 16th century.

**Pyszczyk, Heinz W.**

2016 Back on the Horse: Recent Developments in Archaeological and Palaeontological Research in Alberta. *Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper* 36:46-66. A fine-screening experiment at Northwest Company/Hudson’s Bay Company Fort Vermilion I (ca.1798-1830) not only recovered more artifacts but also showed bias towards the selection of certain artifacts, especially in certain glass trade bead colors.
Raab, L. Mark and William J. Howard


Shell beads recovered from a Middle Holocene pit house on San Clemente Island illuminates far more extensive cultural ties between coastal Southern California and the arid American West than many previously imagined.

Ramsden, Carol

The artifact inventory from this site in southwestern Ontario includes beads made of shell, bone, stone, copper, and ceramic.

Rankin, Lisa K. and Amanda Crompton

Mentions and illustrates the glass beads recovered from several 17th-18th-centuries Inuit sites in southern Labrador. The “melon” bead in Figure 1.5 is actually a knobbed “raspberry” bead.

Rareshide, Elisabeth A.

By using needle-drilled shell beads to determine which ritual features from the Lemon Tank site (CA-SCLI-1524) on San Clemente Island securely date to the Historic Period, this exploratory research investigates the development of Tongva ritual practices during the Mission Period.

Rausch, Donna J.

Beads from several sites in Tupelo, Mississippi, are described; mostly 1700s to early 1800s.
Redmond, Brian G.
       Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Archaeological Research Report 147.
       https://www.academia.edu/6916286/.
       This prehistoric site in Ohio yielded shell disc beads as well as those made of Marginalla shells.

Reed, Patricia Louise
1990  The MacLeod Site (AlGr-1) and a Preliminary Delineation of the Lake Ontario Iroquois.
       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
2009  A Comparative Study of Human Mortuary Practices and Cultural Change in the Upper
       Analyzes the patterns found in mortuary practices by looking at a series of burial sites spanning
       the Archaic through Oneota periods in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Beads form part of
       the discussion.

Rick, Torben C.
2004  Red Abalone Bead Production and Exchange on California’s Northern Channel Islands.
       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 $^{14}$C dates on a variety of materials, and proper calibration procedures.

Ricklis, Robert A.
1994 *Aboriginal Life and Culture on the Upper Texas Coast: Archaeology at the Mitchell Ridge Site, 41GV66, Galveston Island.* Coastal Archaeological Research, Corpus Christi.

Shell and glass beads are discussed.

Rigby, Jeffrey

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, and James Legg  
Fort San Juan was built in 1566 by Spanish conquistador Juan Pardo in what is now western North Carolina and is the earliest-known European settlement in the interior United States. Excavation revealed the presence of copper and glass beads.

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

Rodning, Christopher and David G. Moore  
Compares and contrasts mortuary patterns at three sites to reconstruct patterns of social and spatial differentiation within late prehistoric and protohistoric communities in southwestern North Carolina. Shell beads and pendants, perforated pearls, and glass beads enter into the discussion.

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

Roman, Deborah V.  
Presents initial results, including a suite of 20 dates, from three sites (Ven-852, -853, and -1029) in Ventura County that document a well-established occupation sequence including evidence of occupation prior to 9000 cal/bp near the important Late Period ritual site of CA-VEN-632. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

**Rood, Ronald J.**
2010 Analysis of Human Remains and Associated Artifacts from Archaeological Site 42RI73: An Equestrian Period Native American Site in Rich County, Utah. Antiquities Section, Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City.
Provides minimal descriptions of the glass beads, primarily seed varieties, found with the burials of two individuals dating to the latter half of the 19th century.

**Rosen, Martin D.**
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 BP) uncovered in Contra Costa County, one grave included over 1,000 *Olivella*, spire-ground and cut-wall beads.
Ross, Lester A.


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.


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.


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**


A male aboriginal burial in western Ontario was accompanied by a fabric bag decorated with white glass seed beads and copper tinkling cones. A large blue tubular bead was also in association. The burial is tentatively assigned to the late 18th-early 19th century.
Roth, Aaron J.
https://www.academia.edu/34624580/.
The remains of a trader believed to have died between 1860 and 1880 in Colfax County, New Mexico, was accompanied by 18,110 glass trade beads of at least 17 varieties.

Royer, Martin
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.
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.

A much-condensed version of the previous item.

Sappington, Robert Lee and Roderick Sprague  
Glass beads.

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


Schaubs, Michael  
2015 The 1837 Fort Jackson Trading Camp Inventory: A Typical Outfit for the Plains Indian Trade and What it Tells Us About the Plains Indian Consumer.  
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.

Séfériadès, Michel Louis
https://www.academia.edu/16707636/.
Discuss Spondylus shell ornaments found at sites in Romania and the Americas.

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.

Shephard, Christopher
2015  The Materiality of Politics: Tracking the Production and Circulation of Shell Artifacts in the Algonquian Chesapeake (AD 900-1680). *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 31:39-52. 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.
1991  Archaeological Resource Potential in the Maryland Tidewater Resulting from Marine Transgressions During the Holocene Epoch: Kent Island. In *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings from the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference*, edited by John D. Broadwater, pp. 15-20. Society for Historical Archaeology, Richmond. Describes three drawn glass beads recovered from Well #2 at Kent Island which may be associated with the 1631 Claiborne settlement, the first European habitation site in Maryland. The well was in use by 1638 and was abandoned about 1725.

Sievert, April K.
2011  Ornaments and Decorations. In *Artifacts from the Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma*, by April K. Sievert with J. Daniel Rogers, pp. 105-136. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 49. Presents thorough descriptions of the beads (shell, stone, copper, and pearls) and pendants (shell, stone, bone, and ceramic) recovered from a burial mound of the Mississippian Period (AD 900-1500).

Silliman, Stephen W.
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, Erin M. and Mikael Fauvelle

Provides archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence for the trade of goods between the two areas, with shell beads and asphaltum moving east from coastal California in exchange for Southwestern ceramics and textiles.

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

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 II, James E.
Ornaments include a perforated fossil ammonite and metal pendants-tabs. A section by R.K. Harris et al. discusses the glass and other Native-made beads.

**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.


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

Smith, Marvin T., Mark Williams, Chester B. DePratter, Marshall Williams, and Mike Harmon
1988  Archaeological Investigations at Tomassee (380C1860): A Lower Cherokee Town. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 206. Dating to the period 1721-1776, the site produced a variety of drawn and wound beads which are described in tabular form.

Smith, Samuel D. and Benjamin C. Nance

Smith, Sarah Elizabeth
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
Report from Western Heritage, Inc., Olympia to Douglas County Public Utility District, East Wenatchee, WA.
Glass beads, Washington.

Glass beads.
Glass beads; Washington.

North Bonneville, 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
https://www.academia.edu/3597428/
Discovered off the Florida Keys, the wreck yielded beads of glass, stone, clay, wood, palm nut, pearls, and bone/ivory.

Stenton, Douglas R. and Bruce G. Rigby
Provides brief descriptions of the 13 glass beads recovered from House 4 at a site west of Iqaluit, Nunavut (formerly Northwest Territories), Canada, which was occupied from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

Stewart, Hillary
1996 *Stone, Bone, Antler and Shell: Artifacts of the Northwest Coast*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA.
Stone and shell beads.

Stewart, T. Dale
1992 *Archeological Exploration of Patawomeke: The Indian Town Site (44St2) Ancestral to the One (44St1) Visited in 1608 by Captain John Smith*. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 36.
A Late Woodland palisaded village in Virginia yielded beads of stone, bird bone, and shell. Early-17th-century copper and glass beads were recovered from two later burial pits.

Stewart, Tyrone H.

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**  
1996  *1995 Interim Report: Jamestown Rediscovery.* The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Richmond, VA.  
Pit I at Jamestown yielded a number of early-17th-century beads of glass, copper, shell, and wood.

**Strezewski, Michael**  
Ornaments found with burials at six Mississippian (AD 1050-1450) sites include various bead forms made of shell, bone, freshwater pearls, animal canine teeth, and copper, as well as shell pendants, some carved in the form of canine teeth. There are also copper-covered wooden imitations of canine teeth.

Analysis of Mississippian mortuary data from seven sites in the Central Illinois River valley indicates that a particular suite of grave goods is found with children less than eight years of age. These items include shell beads and marine-shell pendants.

**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.

2001 Excavations at Teddy Bear Cave (CA-KER-508), Tomo-Kahni State Park, Southern Sierra Nevada, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 37(1):1-26. Beads of stone, shell, and glass were recovered from Late Prehistoric to Historic Period contexts.

**Sutton, Mark Q., Mark W. Allen, Gregory R. Burns, and Blendon Walker**

2010 Archaeological Investigations at CA-KER-229, Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park, Sand Canyon, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 43(3):19-64. Dating primarily to the Late Prehistoric Period and early historic times, the site produced a variety of shell, stone, bone, and glass beads and pendants.

**Sutton, Mark Q. and Brooke S. Arkush**

2002 *Archaeological Laboratory Methods: An Introduction.* 3rd ed. Kendall Hunt, Dubuque, IO. Presents a useful introduction to the analysis of prehistoric stone beads (Chapter 5) and shell and bone beads (Chapter 7).

**Sutton, Mark Q., Jill K. Gardner, and Kenneth W. Gobalet**

2012 Archaeological Investigations at the Big Cut Site (CA-KER-4395), Buena Vista Lake, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 46(1-2):1-33. The site, first occupied during the Middle Archaic period and then again during the Emergent Period, produced a variety of shell and stone beads. Two glass beads were found on the surface.

**Sutton, Mark Q. and Richard H. Osborne**

2009 [2011] Archaeological Investigations at CA-KER-769, Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park, Sand Canyon, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 45(3-4):1-90. A small habitation site occupied during the Sawtooth Phase (ca. 1500-650 BP) through ethnohistoric times produced a variety of stone and shell beads, as well as several glass beads attributed to the 1770-1816 period.

**Sutton, Mark Q., R.W. Robinson, and Jill K. Gardner**


**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.

**Teteak, Steve and Patrick O’Neill**
The Transitional Context Model presented demonstrates that the life histories of glass trade beads reflect different patterns of use-life as objects of durability versus objects of consumption.

Thiel, J. Homer
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
1992  *An Investigation of Interassemblage Variability Within the Gulf of Georgia Phase.*  
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.

Investigates how marine shell prestige goods production and exchange was organized at Cahokia, including the social identities of crafters and consumers.

**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.
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.

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**
Occupied during the 1770s, this site near Waco, Texas, yielded drawn beads of various colors, as well as several wound beads.

**Urban, Kimberly A.**
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.

Investigates the ship’s links to the transatlantic slave trade based on the recovered glass beads.

**Urban, Sonya O.**
Describes and discusses the stone, bone, clay, and shell beads recovered from several Mogollon sites in west-central New Mexico.
Van Bueren, Thad M.


Items include beads.


2006 An Analysis of Glass and Shell Beads from Building 39 at the San Francisco Presidio, California.


A hypothesized Native American labor encampment at the presidio produced 10 glass beads, 7 shell beads, and 2 modified fish vertebrae. The material spans the range from the Spanish Period to the American Period.

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.

Includes a discussion of the glass beads and wampum recovered from the Lenhardt-Lahaway Hill and West Long Branch sites which date to the 17th-18th centuries.

**Veit, Richard, Gregory D. Lattanzi, and Charles A. Bello**


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 BP) on two bead fragments confirm a Middle Holocene age for the cluster.

**Vellanoweth, René L., Melissa R. Lambright, Jon M. Erlandson, and Torben C. Rick**


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.


https://www.academia.edu/31279618/

Reports on the beads and pendants recovered from a Hohokam site in Arizona. The material ranges from the Red Mountain phase (AD 1-500) of the early Pioneer period, through Middle Sacaton 1 (AD 1000-1050) of the Sedentary period of the Hohokam sequence.

Vokes, Arthur W.

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


Beads.


Beads and pendants made of various shells were found at sites in the project area in central Arizona.


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

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.


A few beads and pendants were recovered from sites near Flagstaff, Arizona.

Several types of beads and pendants were uncovered, most being found with one burial (Feature 1028), and date to the Hohokam Pioneer and Colonial periods (AD 500-950).


2012 The Shell and Coral Assemblage, San Pedro Preservation Project; http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/ap45. Deals with 191 shell artifacts, including beads and pendants, recovered from 26 sites in the Lower San Pedro River Valley, Arizona. The presence of shell in some quantity, particularly given the relatively limited nature of the testing, reflects the intense nature of the occupation at these settlements during the Classic period.

Vokes, Arthur W. and Jenny L. Adams

Von der Porten, Peter, Katherine Dixon, and Alex DeGeorgey
2014 Seriation of Clam Shell Disk Beads in Central California. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology 28:267-281. This study uses accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating of CSDB from CA-CCO-297 and YOL-69 to suggest that a seriation of CSDB types may be possible.

von Wedell, Christopher R.
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**
2012  
Among the items discussed are bone beads recovered from the Lindenmier site, the Powars II site, and two different Paleoindian levels at the Hell Gap site in eastern Wyoming. Bead manufacturing residue was recovered as the cut distal ends of both rabbit and fox tibiae in the Folsom occupation.

**Walker, Karen Jo**  
1992  
The few bone beads found at two prehistoric sites in southwest Florida are of two basic forms: disc shaped and tubular.

**Wall, Robert D. and Heather A. Lapham**  
2003  
Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley: Chronological and Cultural Implications. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 31:149-175.  
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.**  
2008  
Chapter 11. Faunal Remains from Screened Excavations. In *Data Recovery at Five Archaeological Sites Along US 491 North of Sheep Springs, San Juan County, New*
A shell bead and seven pieces of worked bone, including beads and bead blanks, came from the Basketmaker II component at the Sandy Rise site.

**Walthall, John A.**


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**

2000  *Plantation Archaeology at Rivière aux Chiens, ca. 1725-1848.* University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies Archaeological Monograph 7; https://www.academia.edu/5478106/.
The Dog River site yielded 86 types of glass beads and several gold and marine-shell specimens as well as a glass San Luis pendant. The beads are attributed to the ca. 1725-1848 period.

**Waselkov, Gregory A., 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 fluorspar) 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 BP).

**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, Carolyn L.**

Contains a section devoted to beads and other jewelry.

**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.
2017  Sixteenth Century European Artifacts from the Confirmed 8MR03538 De Soto
Encampment Site Florida Department of State, Bureau of Archaeological Research,
Provides descriptions and images of the chevron and Nueva Cadiz beads and carnelian pendants
found at the White Ranch/De Soto site in northern Florida with x-ray fluorescence analysis of
the chevron beads. Why the glass beads have a heading reading Ceramic Beads remains a
mystery.

White, Gregory G.
2003  Testing and Mitigation at Four Sites on the Level(3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Alignment,
Colusa County, California. California State University, Chico Archaeological Research
Program Reports 42.
Contains sections on the prehistoric shell and baked-clay beads, and 19th-century glass trade
beads recovered from sites in northern California.

2011  Familiar Artifacts in Artificial Stone: The Baked Clay Tradition of Prehistoric Northern
Presents a brief discussion of decorated and undecorated baked-clay beads found in the study
area.

Whitehead, Ruth H.
Report 75.
Reviews the shell and glass beads recovered from several MicMac sites. The Avonport site
produced over 1,000 glass beads, all either tubular white or dark blue. Two others yielded a
number of undecorated frit-core beads.

Whitley, Thomas G.
2013  Archaeological Data Recovery at Riverfront Village (38AK933): A
Mississippian/Contact Period Occupation, Aiken County, South Carolina. Brockington
and Associates, Atlanta.
The site yielded a variety of drawn and wound glass trade beads dated to ca. 1670-1730.

Whyte, Thomas R. and Larry R. Kimball
1999  Science Versus Grave Desecration: The Saga of Lake Hole Cave. Journal of Cave and
Karst Studies 59(3):143-147; https://www.academia.edu/26007765/.
A vandalized prehistoric site in eastern Tennessee yielded various shell and bone beads.

Wiberg, Randy
2010  Archaeological Investigations at CA-CCO-18/548: Final Report for the Vineyards at
Marsh Creek Project, Contra Costa County, California. Holman & Associates

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, Tstyiwi: 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 Tstyiwi.

**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 BP.

**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**

**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.
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.

Woollett, James
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.  


Zepeda, Irma Carmen  

2004 Exchange Networks and Beads among the Historic Kumeyaay. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 14:125-132. The shell beads from the A-mutt-nook site in San Diego County are analyzed and the findings challenge the assumption that long-distance trade among California Indian groups diminished or completely ceased after Spanish contact.