



THE BEAD FORUM

Newsletter of the Society of Bead Researchers

Issue 53

Autumn 2008

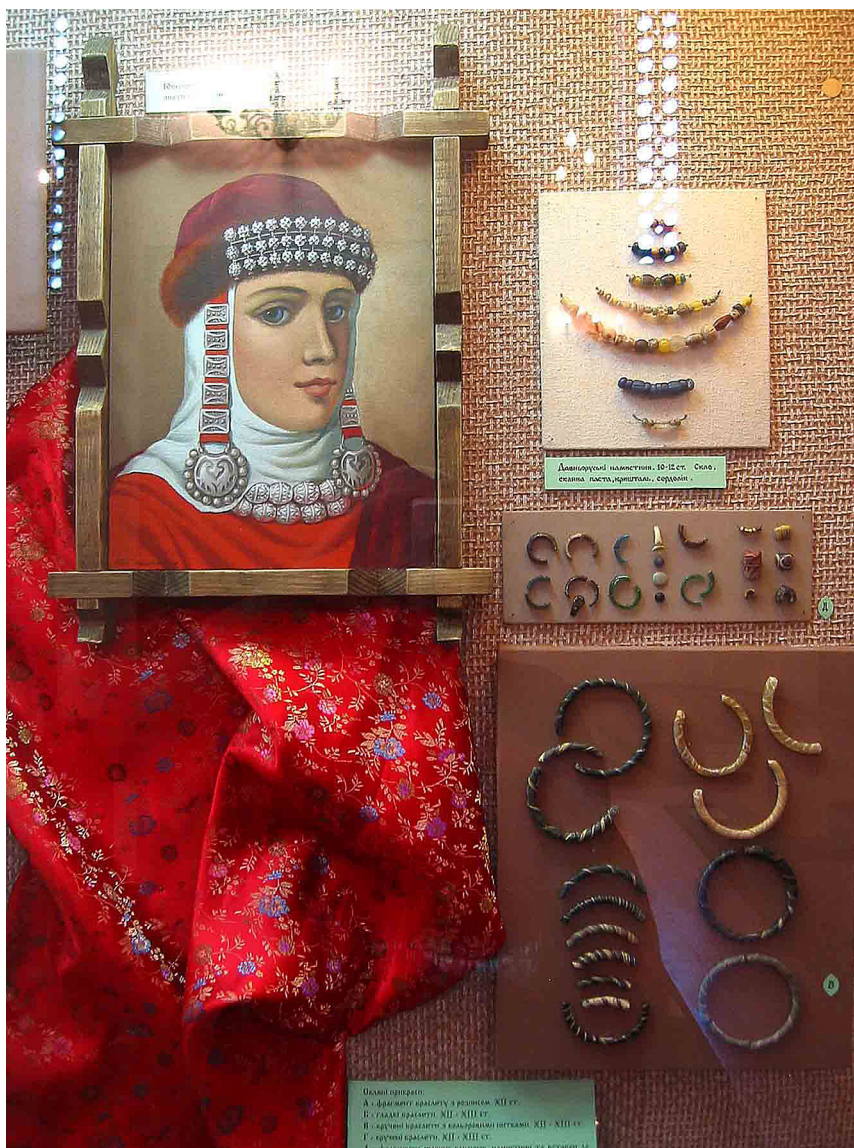
Ancient Adornments of the Kyivan Rus, X-XIII Centuries

While touring Chernihiv in the Ukraine this past September, I discovered a display showcase full of beadwork and jewelry from the 10th-13th centuries in the Borysohlib Church Museum. Chernihiv was the former capital of the Principality of Chernihiv which was one of the largest and strongest state formations of Kyivan Rus' in the 11th-13th centuries. There were fortifications, monasteries and many churches, one of which pre-dates the start of St. Sophia's in today's Ukrainian capital Kyiv. Legend has it that Anthony's Caves, an underground complex of chapels, dwellings and burial chambers, stretched all the way to Kyiv.

This find was so exhilarating that I ran back, paid 10 'hryvni' for a Photography Permission ticket, returned to photograph each tableau in great detail and quickly caught up with my group without missing a beat. I'm especially pleased because this discovery helps me illustrate how advanced were beadwork and adornments in the golden years of Kyivan Rus' where culture and the arts developed a Byzantine-Slavic style.

— Maria M. Rypan, B.A.
Toronto, Ontario

Rypan has shown her slide presentation "Beadwork in Ukraine:



Kyivan Rus' woman, beads, bracelet and rings, X-XIII c.

Past, Present and Future" to bead societies, as well as Ukrainian cultural centers, throughout Canada and the U.S., and is currently working on a PowerPoint talk titled "Contemporary Beadwork in Ukraine", to debut at the Toronto Bead Society January

14, 2009. She also teaches beadweaving classes based on techniques commonly used in Ukraine. For further information, please contact her at (416) 247-1993 or mrypan@hotmail.com. See also her website at www.rypandesigns.com.

Message from Our President

The SBR annual meeting will occur during the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Ontario, January 7-11, 2009. See "Society News" for more information. Please drop by and visit our editor, Karlis Karklins, at the book room table to talk, buy publications, and learn the schedule for the annual meeting. See page 3 for more information! Please join us.

Due to an oversight, the editor's name was omitted from the last election ballot. Based on our constitution, the position of Editor is an elected position. A ballot accompanies this issue of *The Bead Forum*. Please vote and return your ballot by e-mail or snail mail as directed.

Our editor reports that Vol. 19 of *BEADS* is ready for layout and should be in the mail by the end of December. It contains an interesting mix of articles on such topics as Turkish POW beadwork, Chalcolithic beads from India, beads in the West African slave trade, Korean face beads, and chemical analysis of glass beads from North America, as well as the obituary of former SBR President Mary Elizabeth Good.

With this issue of *The Bead Forum*, Christopher DeCorse ends his role as the newsletter editor. Chris agreed to take over as newsletter editor at a transitional time and he should be thanked by the membership of the SBR. Laurie Burgess has agreed to be the next newsletter editor and Alice Scherer will continue to provide important support in putting together the issues. Articles and items for the Journal and the Newsletter are needed, so please contact either Karlis (karlis44@aol.com) or Laurie (burgessl@si.edu) if you have anything to contribute.

—Bill Billeck, President

Officers and Others

President: Bill Billeck, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, BILLECKB@si.edu

Journal Editor: Karlis Karklins, former Head of Material Culture Research, Parks Canada, karlis44@aol.com

Secretary/Treasurer: Alice Scherer, Founder Center for the Study of Beadwork, alice@europa.com

Bead Forum Editor: Christopher DeCorse, Professor of Anthropology, Syracuse University, crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu

Forum Design, Layout and Mailing: Alice Scherer

Journal Layout and Printing Preparation: David Weisel

Finance Committee: Lester Ross and Joan Eppen

Editorial Advisory Committee: Lester Ross (chair), Christopher DeCorse, and Marvin T. Smith

Publications Committee: Karlis Karklins (chair), Alice Scherer, and Margret Carey

Society of Bead Researchers, PO Box 13719, Portland, OR 97213
<http://sbrwebsite.home.comcast.net/~sbrwebsite/index/>

Table of Contents

Ancient Adornments of the Kyivan Rus X-XIII Centuries.....	1
Some of Our Mail.....	3
Society News.....	3
Research Questions (and Answers).....	4
New Releases.....	8
Exhibitions and Conferences.....	10
Article Submission Guidelines.....	12

**Time to Renew
Your Membership!!**

Some of Our Mail

Dear Karlis,

I was astonished to arrive home this afternoon and find your wonderful, beautifully packed box [of Journals] already at my doorstep! Thank you so much! I do hope you have received my cheque in return?

I have had only a brief opportunity to browse through the materials so far but I just have to tell you how thrilled I am – so many of the articles are about beads and beadwork that interest me. I knew your series would be an invaluable resource but I had no idea just how wonderful they would be. The information and illustrations and

range of topics and depth of discussion well, I just can't wait to dig in!

Thank you so much for making all this possible for me, for such wonderful discounts and for sending them so quickly.

Gratefully and with warmest best wishes,

— Margot Thompson,
Toronto, Ontario

■ ■ ■

This is a very professional looking publication. It is easy to read, and it has appealing illustrations. There is no need to be apologetic about using the internet and computer technology to enhance

communication. A few may not be prepared to use these tools, but they're here to stay and will only become more common.

Thanks.

— Ken Johnson,
Bethesda, Maryland

■ ■ ■

Hello Alice,

I finally had a chance to print out *The Bead Forum* and think it is great! Congratulations to everyone who was involved in its production, especially you and C. DeCorse. The color is a nice addition too. Thanks for all your work.

— Gabrielle Liese,
Prescott, Arizona

Society News

Annual Meeting - 2009

The 2009 SBR Annual Meeting will take place Friday, January 8 from 5:15-6:30 p.m. in the Saskachewan room during the course of the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings which will be held at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 7-11 January 2009. The SBR will have a table in the book room where all our publications will be available for perusal and purchase and people may join or renew their membership.

■ ■ ■

Journal Editor Election

Through an oversight, the role of Journal Editor has been being appointed when it should have been an elected position. To rectify this, we are including a ballot in with your copy of *The Bead Forum*. Please take a moment and either print out, vote and mail the

ballot, or send an email to Alice Scherer with the words **SBR Election** in the Subject Line and note **Approved** or **Not Approved** in the body of the email.

■ ■ ■

Obituaries

Dr. Norman F. Barka – In Memoriam

Dr. Norman F. Barka, Professor Emeritus, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, died Tuesday, April 29, 2008. He became interested in archaeology early on and over his long career he conducted excavations at numerous historical sites from Canada to the Caribbean. His term as tenured professor in the Department of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary lasted 39 years. During that time he taught and inspired numerous students, many of whom went on to make their own contributions to historical

archaeology. While Norm was not a bead researcher, he was joint author with Karklins of the article on



"The Beads of St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles," which appeared in Vol. 1 of *Beads*. He also served as a member of the SBR's Publications Committee from 1994 until 2006. Norm was a quiet, intelligent

gentleman with a wry sense of humor who will be missed by all who knew and learned from him.

— Karlis Karklins
Ottawa, Ontario

Time to Renew!

Please remember to renew soon for 2009 membership. The cost is still only \$20 U.S. in North America and \$30 overseas. If you wish, you may pay with PayPal,

but please add \$1 for the PayPal fee. Send checks or money orders in U.S. dollars to SBR, PO Box 13719, Portland, OR 97213, or PayPal payments to socbeadres@yahoo.com.

— Your Treasurer

Bead Research Questions & Answers

Bead Conservation

Here's a question to which I have never been able to get an answer. I know glass should not be wrapped in cotton or displayed on it. I use Riker mounts with the glass top and the imitation cotton sheet inside to lay my beads on. I wonder if it is "safe". Could some of the old beads be affected by it?

— Jane Olson-Phillips
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
janeobeads@cox.net

■ ■ ■

Lithic Bead Technology

I am a lithic analyst and would like to find information regarding the production of stone (and clay) beads [in the southwestern U.S.] between A.D. 850-1350. I have several hundred very small beads with holes as small as 1.0 mm in diameter. Some are made of shale and other sedimentary rock/claystone, others of turquoise, and some perhaps of harder material. I am particularly interested in how they manufactured these beads (most are bilaterally drilled but I don't know how the drilling was done or with what) and was hoping that someone could recommend some good references concerning this technology aside from William C. Orchard (*Beads and Beadwork of the American Indians*, 1929).

— Joanne C. Tactikos, Ph.D.
Supervisory Archaeologist/
Lithic Analyst
Archaeological Consulting
Services, Ltd.
Tempe, Arizona
jtactikos@acstempe.com

■ ■ ■

Rattlesnake Beads

I need information on a bead called "rattlesnake". Is there an article or a specific source you could refer me to? I looked at the listing of topics on the past issues of your bead journal and didn't see anything that might help.

This bead was traded in East Tennessee to the Cherokee in the 18th century. I am interested in the specific years it may have been traded to the Cherokee. Like 1740-1760, or some time frame like that. This bead type is listed under "Roman" Beads in the Kidd and Kidd listing I have. It is Ilj2 and Ilj3 I believe. The bead is large, black, and has either white wavy lines encircling the bead or a yellow line doing the same.



Beads found in the 1960s-'70s at the site of a Cherokee village called Great Tellico in Monroe County, Tennessee. That village was located on the Tellico River. Collection of Steve Porter.

Thanks very much on any help you can provide.

— Steve Porter
Loudon, Tennessee
Vol30@aol.com

Steve,

While doing research on the 'net, I found some of these in a description of beads found in the Chickasaw territories of the southeastern United States (by the way, the Ilj2-3 beads you mention are of drawn manufacture and much earlier and scarcer than what you have, which are wound beads).

Karlis Karklins suggests looking at the book *Tunica Treasure* by Jeffrey P. Brain (1979), which describes the burial materials recovered from a Tunica Indian village site in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, which date to 1731-1764. Among the trade beads are wound dark burgundy beads (essentially black) with trailed lines similar to the ones you have (p. 112):

VARIETY WIIIA4

Definition. Very large, round, opaque, dark burgundy, with irregular, white, wavy, anastomosing lines around the circumference. Lengths are 11 mm; diameters 13 mm; and perforations 3 mm.

Sample: 360.

Continued on page 11



Beads at Garumele, Niger

We are seeking to borrow examples of eighteenth-century European beads *of known provenance* to help interpret an archaeological assemblage from Garumele, Niger, a site which stood at the end of an important trans-Saharan trade route. Amsterdam is a suggested point of origin of some of the Garumele material, but chemical analysis on European items of known provenance, and of the same morphological types as found at Garumele (to right), is required in order to clarify the picture.

We would therefore be most grateful to hear of any collections which might be available for chemical analysis by laser ablation. We can offer this analysis free of charge for up to 30 beads if they reach us by December 15, 2008. Analyses will be carried out by Hector Neff (California State University Long Beach) and beads will be returned after analysis, virtually unscathed (laser ablation results in a small scar, typically about 0.5 mm long and about 0.05 mm wide, essentially undetectable without microscopic examination).

Any advice or information on locating suitable materials would of course also be very welcome. Please address any correspondence to Anne Haour (a.haour@uea.ac.uk) in the UK or Peter Robertshaw (proberts@csusb.edu) in California.

— Dr Anne Haour
Lecturer in the Arts &
Archaeology of Africa
Sainsbury Research Unit
University of East Anglia
Norwich, United Kingdom

Visual inspection of the beads from Garumele by Marilee Wood (Witswatersrand) has identified the following diagnostic types:
Gooseberry bead [Kidd IIb 18] (SF42 below, 2nd from left)



Indian red on green [IROG] or green heart beads [Kidd IVa 5].

The ones found at Garumele have pale transparent green cores and their brownish-red [Munsell 7.5R 3/8] layer is coated with clear glass.



Pentagonal faceted bead [Kidd WIIc 2] of transparent light grey glass. (SF71 below, far right)



Drawn white beads with clear coats [Kidd Ia 4 and IIa12]



Wound white beads [Kidd IIa 13], including specimens with swirls suggesting the glass was not thoroughly mixed.

— Peter Robertshaw
Professor and Chair,
Department of Anthropology
California State University
San Bernardino, California





Mystery Pearls

I am trying to research a hollow pearl bead necklace, threaded onto a gold coloured metal chain, which seems to be really old to me. When I first unpacked it, and looked at it through a loupe, there seemed to be a great deal of grease or oil between the beads. I (maybe stupidly) washed it in warm soapy water for a short time to remove the oil. But it still seems there.

I simply don't know where to look for answers, I would love to find out what type of beads these are and where they probably came from. I would be really grateful if



you could 'point me in the right direction' so I may research these



pretty beads some more. (A later email from Erica says "Further research makes me think this is a rare strand of Austrian 'Roman' pearls, hollow wax-filled glass beads essentially.")

— Erica Armstrong
Vienna, Austria
erica@textwriters.net

Answers to Some Earlier Questions

Double-Drilled Stone Beads Question from Last Issue: A Response (Sort of)

Dear Karsten,

This is somewhat unrelated to your [stone beads] question, but Laure Dussubieux, who runs the LA-ICP-MS (laser ablation-inductively coupled-mass spectrometry) lab at the Field Museum in the U.S., has worked on the composition of Asian glass. I'm sure more publications of hers can be tracked down, but here are two to start. Her work may be helpful to you.

L. Dussubieux, C. M. Kusimba,
V. Gogte, S. B. Kusimba,
B. Gratuze, R. Oka

2008 The Trading of Ancient Glass Beads: New Analytical Data From South Asian and East African Soda-Alumina Glass Beads, *Archaeometry*, Volume 50 Issue 5, p 797-821.

Dussubieux, Laure

2001 How Can Laser Ablation ICP-MS Contribute to the Characterization of Archaeological Glass Samples from the Indian Ocean? Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Orleans, Orleans, France. (In French).

Best of luck with your research,

— Laurie Burgess
Associate Chair
Department of Anthropology
Ntnl Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC



Raised Spiral Beads from Fort Atkinson, Nebraska

In the last issue of *The Bead Forum*, an unusual raised spiral glass bead from the Fort Atkinson military post (1820-1827) in Nebraska was illustrated and the

membership was asked if this bead had been observed in any other collections. The bead is made from a drawn hollow glass tube that is about 2 mm in diameter that has been coiled four or five times into a spherical or slightly oval shape with a hollow center. Complete examples measure from 6.5 to 7.7 mm in diameter and from 6.3 to 10.9 mm in length. They are fragile and readily break into small segments that could be misidentified and might not be recognized as a fragment of a bead. One of the illustrated beads has a broken segment of the tube showing that the coils are hollow. They are a previously unrecorded variety of wound monochrome beads of simple shape (WI*).

Two colors of these glass beads have been identified in the Fort Atkinson, Engineer Cantonment, and Leavenworth archaeological assemblages from the Plains region of the

United States. Fort Atkinson was a military post near Omaha, Nebraska, from 1820 to 1827 (Carlson 1979). Engineer Cantonment, also near Omaha, is the 1819-1820 winter quarters for Major Stephen Long's scientific expedition. Leavenworth is an Arikara Indian site in South Dakota that was visited by the Lewis and Clark expedition and dates to approximately 1803 to 1832. There are seven beads of this type that are slightly translucent green (5BG5/4) at Fort Atkinson. One bead at Engineer Cantonment and 13 beads at Leavenworth (Bass et al. 1972:Table 11) are also this color. There are 11 slightly translucent light yellow (5Y8.5/2) beads with a satin-like appearance at Fort Atkinson.

One response to the request for information was received from Karlis Karklins, who documented a similar "raised spiral" bead in a collection from Fort Beausejour in New Brunswick. Among the beads was one transparent ultramarine (7.5PB4/14) bead that was manufactured in a similar manner as the Fort Atkinson beads. The coiled bead was made from a glass rod that was wrapped around a mandrel nine times with the coils slanted at an angle to the perforation. The bead is 4.0 to 5.0 mm in diameter and 21.0 mm long (Karklins 1970:41); much longer than the Fort Atkinson examples which are typically 6-7 mm in diameter and length. The coiled beads were made of a glass rod for the Fort Beausejour bead and made of glass tube for the Fort Atkinson beads.

The Fort Beausejour bead assemblage primarily dates to 1751-1780, but some beads cannot be dated to this time period. The raised spiral bead is one of the beads that cannot be dated because

it was a surface find (Karklins 1970:48). In Karklins' (1985:97) expansion of the Kidd and Kidd taxonomic system for beads, he proposed that WIf be applied to wound simple shaped beads that are "shaped like a compressed cylindrical spring". The "spring" is formed by winding a glass rod in a spiral fashion around a mandrel.

There are several raised spiral beads in the Giacomuzzi sample book dated to approximately 1852-1868 (Karklins 2002:Figure 3 and 4). Bead number 470 is spherical in shape and was made by coiling a multi-colored rod around a solid glass core and is WIII in the taxonomic system. Bead numbers 579 to 582 are oval-shaped and were probably made by coiling a multi-colored rod around a mandrel to form a hollow center. These beads differ from the Plains examples in that the spirals are made of multi-colored glass rods rather than monochrome hollow tubes. An 1852 Domenico Bussolin sample card from Murano has several varieties of multi-colored raised spiral



Raised Spiral Beads from Fort Atkinson, Nebraska

beads (Gable 2004:Figure 5.19) formed from glass rods. There may also be examples of monochrome raised spiral beads made from tubes, but this is not possible to assess based on the photograph.

Chronologically, raised spiral

beads made of glass rods were being produced by at least 1852 based on their presence on sample cards. Raised spiral beads made of hollow tubes have been reported in the Fort Atkinson, Engineer Cantonment, and Leavenworth archaeological assemblages that are dated to between ca. 1803 and 1827. Raised spiral beads made of hollow tubes appear to predate those made of glass rods.

References

- Bass, William M., David R. Evans, and Richard L. Jantz
1972 The Leavenworth Site Cemetery: Archeology and Physical Anthropology. *Publications in Anthropology* 2, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Carlson, Gayle F.
1979 Archeological Investigations at Fort Atkinson (25WN9), Washington County, Nebraska, 1956-1971. *Publications in Anthropology* 8, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.
- Gable, Carl I.
2004 *Murano Magic: Complete Guide to Venetian Glass, its History and Artists*. Schiffer Publishing, Atglen, PA.
- Karklins, Karlis
1970 Beads from Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick. In "The Beads Recovered From Five Historic Sites," by Karlis Karklins, pp. 25-56. National Historic Sites Service, Manuscript Report Number 37. 1970-1971, National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.
- 1985 *Glass Beads: The Levin Catalogue of Mid-19th Century Beads, A Sample Book of 19th*

Century Venetian Beads, Guide to the Description and Classification of Glass Beads. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History.
Ottawa: National Historic

Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada.
2002 The Giacomuzzi Bead Sample Book and Folders.
Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers 14:31-63.

— Bill Billeck
Department of Anthropology
Ntnl Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC

New Releases

Bar-Yosef Mayer, Daniella E. and Naomi Porat

2008 *Green Stone Beads at the Dawn of Agriculture*, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. 105(25): 8548-8551.

The use of beads and other personal ornaments is a trait of modern human behavior. During the Middle and Upper Paleolithic periods, beads were made out of shell, bone, ivory, egg shell, and occasionally of minerals. During the transition to agriculture in the Near East, stone, in particular green stone, was used for the first time to make beads and pendants. We observed that a large variety of minerals of green colors were sought, including apatite, several copper-bearing minerals, amazonite and serpentinite. There seems to be an increase with time of distance from which the green minerals were sought. Because beads in white, red, yellow, brown, and black colors had been used previously, we suggest that the occurrence of green beads is directly related to the onset of agriculture. Green beads and bead blanks were used as amulets to ward off the evil eye and as fertility charms.

■ ■ ■

Becker, Marshall Joseph

2007 *Wampum Held by The Oneida Indian Nation, Inc. of New*

York: Research Relating to Wampum Cuffs and Belts. The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association 123:1-18.

Descriptions and discussions of five wampum items recently gathered by the Oneida Nation. Includes two illustrations and summary information about wampum belts and cuffs in other collections.

■ ■ ■

Miksic, John N., F. David Bulbeck, K. Karklins, Jean-Francois Moreau, and R.G.V. Hancock

2007 A Tentative Comparison of Asian and European Glass Trade Beads. In *La mesure du passé: contributions à la recherche en archéométrie* (2000-2006), edited by Allison Bain, Jacques Chabot, and Marcel Moussette, pp. 187-192. BAR International Series 1700.

A small sampling of 12th- to 14th-century red glass beads from Riau, Indonesia and blue glass beads from Singapore were analysed using INAA (instrumental neutron activation analysis) and the results compared to 17th- and 18th-century European beads.

■ ■ ■

Friedberg, Diana and Lionel Friedberg

2007 The Treasured Bead. World on a String, Part Four.

DVD. Zepira International, Los Angeles, CA.

Rich with magnificent views of Planet Earth, Part Four of the *World on a String* series examines the origins of natural bead materials, the processes that transform those materials into beads, the uses to which the beads are put, and the people who make all this happen. Here is a partial itinerary for the magnificent journey the audience takes:

Egypt, China, India, and Arizona for minerals such as amethyst and carnelian, bauxite beads by the Ashanti people in Africa, jadeite in Guatemala, nephrite in Alaska, and turquoise in the American southwest.

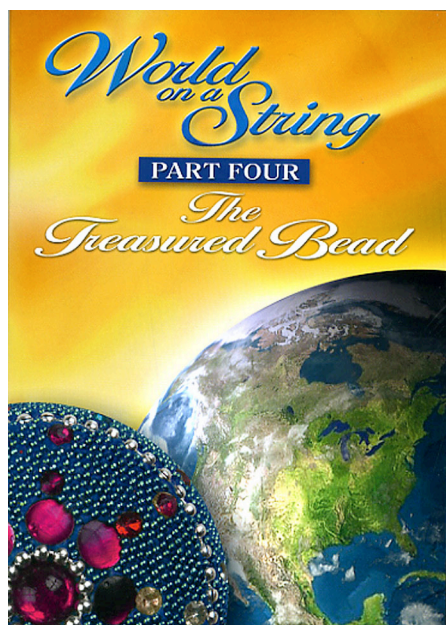
Precious metals such as gold mined in South Africa, a sensitive exploration of beads made worldwide from parts and pieces taken from "The Kingdom of Animalia" such as beads of ostrich egg shells, and claws and tusks shown as items of adornment and belief. The diverse bounty of the sea, including Italian coral, and Tahitian pearls shown being harvested at sea, sorted on land, and lovingly made into beads and eventually strung or stitched into ornament.

■ ■ ■

Friedberg, Diana and Lionel Friedberg

2008 A Passion for Beads.

World on a String, Part Five. DVD. Zepira International, Los Angeles, CA.



The fifth and final of a five-part series, "A Passion for Beads" blazes with the art form as beads are created, traded, used, and collected by glass beadmakers in a surreal African compound approached via a beaded bridge, in a serene working studio in Washington state, and at an annual meeting of the Mountain Men (and women and children, bead traders all!).

Vintage European beads inspire a Midwest designer to spend years creating the ultimate glamour gowns with no fabric, only glittering cut crystal; a Los Angeles jewelry designer indulges a collector client's vision by incorporating everything from pearls to plates into her beaded necklaces, a South

American artisan tames a plastic riot of color into elegant necklaces, and shows us the environment and style of a fashion innovator in Kenya. At the 2007 International Bead & Beadwork Conference, a Turkish artist/collector moves among mannequins she has be-decked with edible beads made from spices, nuts, and fruit.

Each segment of the *World on a String* series is available for \$24.99 plus shipping at www.worldonastringmovie.com.



Regarding the **Proceedings of the 2007 Istanbul Bead and Beadwork conference**, 75 copies were sent from Turkey earlier this year. A box of 17 of those went astray and has not been recovered. Fifty more have now been sent to the United States and are beginning to arrive. Although between 30 and 40 of those are already spoken for, there are still 10 to 20 available for purchase. After these are sold, no more are available from Turkey as the press run of approximately 500 will have sold out. To reserve a copy of the Proceedings or request additional information, please contact Alice Scherer at alice@europa.com. To see costs and a listing of speakers and their paper titles, go to http://home.europa.com/~alice/Istanbul_Proceedings.html.



2008 *Ahene: The Ghana Bead Society Journal*

Since March, the Ghana Bead Society has gotten out two more newsletters. The issue for April included stories on Bodom beads; mention of a burglary at an exhibition at the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park in which many historic Ghanaian beads were stolen, some of which were loans from private collectors; an article on Powder Beads and the Krobo People; artist Kati Torda; American bead maker Art Seymour who presented a talk at the April meeting and who has been working with Ghanaian bead maker Cedi (Nomoda E. Djaba); the Frederiksgave Plantation; a bead seminar hosted by the Ghana Society for Islamic Education and Reformation at the Labadi Beach Hotel; and a trip to the Agomanya Market with Trish Graham.

The August 2008 issue included articles on black coral; recycled glass beads from crushed glass; a profile of Nomoda Ebenezer Djaba (Cedi); Beads in the Various Rites of Passage (including the rites of "outdooing" a baby, puberty, marriage and funeral rites); and Trish Graham talks about the Koforidua bead market.

The Ghana Bead Society meets at the W.E.B. DuBois Center in Cantonments on the first Thursday of each month from 4-5:30 pm.

AHENE JOURNAL, P.O. Box CT 1216, Cantonments, Accra, Ghana, West Africa, ahenejournal@hotmail.com.

For back issues of Beads: The Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers, please visit our website. When purchasing five or more copies (does not have to be the same issue), a 20% discount applies.

Society of Bead Researchers, PO Box 13719, Portland, OR 97213
<http://sbrwebsite.home.comcast.net/~sbrwebsite/index/>

Exhibitions and Conferences

■ ■ ■
**Stephen A. Frost and Son
Bead Sample Card Collection
Springfield, Illinois
Ongoing web exhibition**

The Illinois State Museum is home to one of the largest bead sample card collections in the world, that of Stephen A. Frost and Son of New York City. The collection contains 71 cards. Some are true sample cards showing various Venetian and Bohemian beads offered for sale during the latter part of the 19th century. Another significant segment appears to have been prepared especially for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. These show the various color hues of Venetian embroidery beads available at the time and the color gradation is so fine that some cannot be differentiated even using the Munsell Book of Color.



Bead seller Dan Frost in an undated photograph. Photo courtesy the Illinois State Museum.

Thanks to the staff at the museum, the story of Stephen A. Frost and Son and excellent illustrations of all the bead sample cards are available for all to view at: http://www.museum.state.il.us/ismdepts/anthro/beads/StephenFrost_merchant.html. Enjoy!

■ ■ ■
**Archaeology
The National Museum of Ireland
Dublin, Ireland, Ongoing**

Archaeology is one of four venues of the National Museum of Ireland. Built in the 1890s, it is a showpiece of the architecture and interior design of the time. Within this excellent setting are beads, well displayed and noted, but unadvertised. There are individual huge gold beads, perfectly graduated amber bead necklaces, beads of shell, glass, jet, stone, cases devoted entirely to beads, beads sharing spaces with Ireland's Gold, with ancient trade goods, with historic costumes, beads dug up by farmers, and beads preserved in the antibacterial potions of the Irish bogs.

Aside from the pure pleasure of viewing the collection, bead researchers may want to integrate the holdings of the National Museum of Ireland into our understanding of beads found in Continental European sites, and expand our knowledge of the trading patterns of the ancient world.

Info: Tue-Sat, 10-5, Sun 2-5, closed holidays. Kildare St, Dublin 2, Ireland, <http://www.museum.ie/en/homepage.aspx>

— Lois Rose Rose,
Los Angeles, California

■ ■ ■
**Faszination Edelstein
Mineralogisches Museum of
Bonn University
November 23, 2008-June 28, 2009**

This museum has a research collection of gemstones. There are a couple of cases displaying beads with text written by Stefany Toma-

lin and translated into German by Dr. Renate Schumacher, the curator.

Info: Wed, Fri-3 pm to 5 pm, Sun 10-5 (except holidays), Poppelsdorfer Schloss, Bonn, Germany, email: museum@uni-bonn.de, www.min.uni-bonn.de.

■ ■ ■
**The Charming World of Costume
Jewellery**

**Jablonec nad Nisou
The Czech Republic, Ongoing**

This exposition presents the development of Jablonec costume jewellery from its beginnings to now. It is introduced by thematic films, different technologies, decoration techniques, and in works of arts and crafts schools in Jablonec nad Nisou, Železný Brod, and Turnov.

The first hall deals with costume jewellery and its export which has enabled the industry to develop in the whole Jizera Mountains. Short films about the Jablonec region, Jablonec nad Nisou, Museum of Glass and Jewellery, and production of small cut beads – seed beads, pressed beads, buttons, etc. – are shown in the small projection hall. An interesting item is our black costume jewellery, covering jet to black glass.

The main Art Nouveau building presents the best exhibits from large collection sets of glass, costume jewellery, coins, medals and plaques. The headquarters and a library specialising in historic and current documents on glass and costume jewellery industry, art glass and jewellery are also here.

The Belveder Gallery is one of the oldest baroque buildings in Jablonec nad Nisou. Glass and costume jewellery exhibitions take

place here as well as national history and geographic exhibitions. There is also an Empire parlour and a permanent exhibition of the traditional regional commodity of buttons.

Info: T-Sun 9-5. Museum of Glass and Jewellery in Jablonec nad Nisou, U Muzea 398/04, 466 01 Jablonec nad Nisou, The Czech Republic. Phone: 420 483 369 011. www.msb-jablonec.cz. For more information, contact Msbjbc@quick.cz.



The Art of Ceremony: Regalia of Native Oregon Hallie Ford Museum of Art Salem, Oregon

September 28, 2008-January 18, 2009

The Art of Ceremony features historic and contemporary regalia from native Oregon, offering visitors a rare glimpse at the beauty, history, and meaning of regalia in tribal life and thought. Included are objects made of buckskin and beadwork from the Plateau region of eastern Oregon, condor feathers from the Columbia River Gorge, and feather and abalone shell decoration from the Oregon Coast.

When the exhibition closes, it will travel to the Tamastslit Cultural Institute in Pendleton, Oregon, and the Museum at Warm Springs.

Info: Open 10-5 Tue-Sat, 1-5 Sun. Hallie Ford Museum of Art, Willamette University, 900 State Street, Salem Oregon, 503-370-6300. http://www.willamette.edu/museum_of_art/index.htm



Bead Technology Workshop 12th-13th January 2009 British Museum, London

A two-day workshop will be sponsored by the University of Liverpool on beads, their manufacture, and all related technologies from prehistoric Anatolia and the Near East. This will encompass research into chipped and ground stone, or-

ganic materials, ceramics, bone and shell, and the tools used in their production.

The workshop on the first day will involve temporal and spatial variation of bead assemblages and a practical session with British Museum collections and individual contributions. The workshop on the second day involves manufacturing technology, a practical session on drill manufacture, microwear studies, and other technological aspects.

Publication/dissemination efforts will include an edited volume and continuing web discussion.

Speakers and their subjects will include: Elizabeth Healey – *Obsidian as a raw material for bead manufacture*; Colin Quinn – *Perforation Technologies and Groundstone Bead Production in the Early Neolithic Southern Levant*; Adnan Bay-sal – *Abraders*; Emily Glover, Louise Joyner & St John Simpson – *The beads from Dalma (DA11)*; Holly Miller – *Drills in the Desert*; Emma Twigger – *What is the link between manufacturing technology and material? Beads from Boncuklu*; Ellen H. Belcher – *Is There a Halaf Bead And Pendant Typology? A Look At The Evidence*; Nazli Çınardalı-Karaas-lan – *Panaztepe: a case study about the late Bronze Age bead production*; Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer – *Shell bead technology from the Palaeolithic through the Iron Age in the Levant*; Karina Croucher – *Aspects of Personal Ornamentation*; and Isabella Caneva – *Yumuktepe and Çayönü*.

Info: Emma Twigger or Holly Miller at Holly.Miller@Liverpool.ac.uk or E.L.Twigger@Liverpool.ac.uk, <http://www.liv.ac.uk/sace/events/workshop/bead/index.htm>



Santa Fe Bead Fest March 12-15, 2009 Santa Fe, New Mexico

There is now, once again, a bead show in Santa Fe. Unfortunately the organizer (formerly known as Bead Expo and renamed Bead Fest when purchased by Interweave Press) has retained all the money-making bits (classes and bead bazaar) and jettisoned the money-losing one (the seminars). For those who have wanted the opportunity to return to Santa Fe to buy beads or take classes, here it is.

Venues are the Santa Fe Community & Convention Center and the Hilton of Santa Fe (host hotel), and Ghost Ranch of Abiqui. Over 200 vendor spaces and over 80 workshops are being offered in four days.

Info: Email Giesela Happe at gahappe@interweave.com; www.beadfest.com.

Continued from page 4

Distribution. Tallapoosa (Burke and Burke 1936, p. 56) about 1725; Portland (I. Brown 1975a, p. 94) 1699-1706; Guebert (Good 1972, p. 115) 1719-1833; Angola Farm (Quimby 1942, p. 546) 1700-1731.

Chronology. Temporal range 1699-1833; mean date 1730.

VARIETY WIIIA4

Definition. Very large, round, opaque, dark burgundy, with irregular, white, wavy, anastomosing lines around the circumference. Lengths are 11 mm; diameters 13 mm; and perforations 3 mm.

Sample: 360.

Distribution. Tallapoosa (Burke and Burke 1936, p. 56) about 1725; Portland (I. Brown 1975a, p. 94) 1699-1706; Guebert (Good 1972, p. 115) 1719-1833; Angola Farm (Quimby 1942, p. 546) 1700-1731.

Chronology. Temporal range 1699-1833; mean date 1730.

beads of this variety are now entirely black.

Beads of this variety are believed to have been manufactured in Amsterdam (Sleen 1967, p. 111; Karklins 1975, p. 81).

VARIETY WIIIA5

Definition. Very large, opaque, dark burgundy, with white, wavy, anastomosing lines around the circumference. Lengths range from 7 to 11 mm; diameters from 10 to 13 mm; and perforations from 3 to 4mm.

Sample: 83.

Distribution. Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974, p. 99) 1715-1781; Tallapoosa (Burke and Burke 1936, p. 56) about 1725; Fatherland

(Quimby 1966, p. 195) 1699-1730; Fort St. Joseph (Quimby 1966, p. 195) 1700-1781.

Chronology. Temporal range 1699-1781; mean date 1733.

Comments. This variety differs from WIIIA4 in that the bead is flattened on ends (not rounded) and the white design is set more deeply into the black surface of the beads.

Beads of this variety are believed to have been manufactured in Amsterdam (Karklins 1975, p. 81). These are referred to as “drawn” beads by Stone (1974, p. 99).

References

Brain, Jeffrey P.
1979 Tunica Treasure. *Harvard*

University, Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography 71.

Cook, Stephen R.

2005 The Chickasaw Indian Villages, *The Chickasaw Indians and Their Nation*. <http://www.thechickasawvillages.com/>

Day, Bill

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/archaeology/TUNICA/today.htm>

Hennessey, Jefferson

2007 http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/369915/the_legend_of_the_tunica_treasure_.html?image=141514&cat=37

— Alice Scherer, Compiler
The Bead Forum

Who We Are

The Society of Bead Researchers is a non-profit corporation, founded in 1981 to foster research on beads of all materials and periods, and to expedite the dissemination of the resultant knowledge. Membership is open to all persons involved in the study of beads, as well as those interested in keeping abreast of current trends in bead research. The society publishes a semi-annual newsletter, *The Bead Forum*, and an annual journal, *Beads: The Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers*. The society's website address is <http://sbrwebsite.home.comcast.net/index/index.htm>.

Contents of the newsletter include current research news, requests for information, responses to queries, listings of recent publications, conference and symposia announcements, and brief articles on various aspects of bead research. Both historical and pre-historical materials are appropriate.

The deadline for submissions to the next *Bead Forum* is March 1, 2009. Electronic submissions should be in Word for Windows 6.0 or later, or RTF (Rich Text Format) with no embedded sub-programs such as “End Notes”. References cited should be in *American Antiquity* format (<http://www.saa.org/publications/styleGuide/styleGuide.pdf>).

Send electronic or paper submissions to the *Forum* editor:

Laurie Burgess, Department of Anthropology

National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

MRC 112, P.O. Box 37012

Washington, DC 20013-7012

(202) 633-1915

burgessl@si.edu