



The  
**BEAD FORUM**  
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**A New Look at the Glass Bead Collection at the  
Corning Museum of Glass**  
**Katherine Larson, Kristin Landau, and Vincent Delmas**

The Corning Museum of Glass in western New York is dedicated to transforming the world's understanding of the art, history, and science of glass. Within a permanent collection of over 50,000 glass and glass-related objects are over 3,000 records of beads or beaded objects, representing tens of thousands of individual beads. The breadth of this collection was celebrated with the 2013 exhibition *Life on a String: 35 Centuries of the Glass Bead* (Gennett 2013). Since then, the curatorial team has continued to develop an understanding and appreciation of the significance of glass beads for people and cultures around the globe.

As 2022 curatorial fellows, Dr. Kristin Landau and Dr. Vincent Delmas were hired to document the depth of the collection in key areas. They focused on two areas of the glass bead collection that had received relatively little attention: beads from Southeast Asia and those from West Africa, respectively. While these are not the only significant holdings of beads in the Corning Museum collection—we have notable examples of beads made in Venice, Bohemia, and China, as well as contemporary beads and beadwork art—these collection areas were selected for their quantity of material, poor state of cataloguing, and global representation beyond a European and American focus.

Both groups of material had primarily entered the collection through Alastair Lamb (1930-2023), a British diplomatic historian and avocational bead researcher. During the 1960s, Lamb held the position of Reader of History at the Universiti Malaya. While there, he became fascinated with and began to collect and study glass beads from sites and markets in the Malay Peninsula and India (Lamb 1964, 1965, 1966). Lamb, along with Horace Beck and W.G.N. van der Sleen, was one of the first Western scholars to document

the scale and significance of glass beads produced and traded throughout the Indian Ocean.

Lamb carried that interest to Accra, where he was Professor of History at the University of Ghana from 1968-1972. He began to collect beads from local markets where they were abundant, again writing important early articles that documented these craft traditions for Western audiences (Lamb 1976, 1978). Around the same time, he began working with the Corning Museum on an arrangement for the museum to acquire his significant private collection. Many of the beads published in his articles of the 1960s and '70s are now in the Corning Museum's collection. However, a proposed catalogue of the collection never came to fruition, despite efforts by the museum throughout the 1980s and '90s to complete the project.

In their time with the museum, Landau and Delmas undertook intensive research on the target collection areas, improving catalogue information, generating photographic documentation, and conducting background research to serve as a basis for ongoing work with these materials for public display and scholarly access. In total, 1,365 object records, representing 40,893 individual beads, were examined, described, and photographed as part of this project in July 2022. In addition, more than 200 beads were sent to the Elemental Analysis Facility at the Field Museum for LA-ICP-MS analysis under the supervision of Dr. Laure Dussubieux. The publication of the chemical analysis results is in preparation.

**Glass Beads from Southeast Asia in Corning**

The chronological span of the Corning Museum's glass bead collection from the Indian Ocean world region includes examples from approximately

## The Bead Forum

200 BCE to the 21<sup>st</sup> century. As discussed above, glass beads that Alastair Lamb excavated and/or collected from archaeological sites in Southeast Asia in the early 1960s are dominant. However, additional materials were added to the collection from private collectors in the 1980s, '90s, and in 2011.

Geographically, the Corning Museum's glass beads originate from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, representing a smaller subset of the spectrum of glass bead trade and exchange throughout the Indian Ocean region (Figure 1). The majority of glass beads in the collection were excavated and/or collected from two Malaysian archaeological (and possibly bead production) sites: Kuala Selinsing (ca. 200-700 CE) and Pengkalan Bujang (ca. 1050-1350 CE). The Museum may house the largest collection of glass beads from Pengkalan Bujang outside of Malaysia. Because these two archaeological sites have been significantly affected by looting and climate change since Lamb's time, Corning's collection has become increasingly exceptional for understanding ancient Southeast Asian glass beads and their exchange throughout the Indian Ocean region.

In addition to the Malaysian materials from Lamb, the collection includes glass beads from ancient India (before 700 CE, principally attributed to the Arikamedu production site), medieval India (700-1857 CE), and modern India (after 1857 CE). Three glass bead necklaces from Vietnam have been attributed to the Han Dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE). A set of polychrome beads, produced in eastern Java, represent the distinctive tradition of contemporary glass bead craft in Indonesia inspired by historical types (Kaspers 2022). The collection also includes Indonesian beaded wedding baskets from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century from the Lampung Bay area.

The collection includes a wide range of Francis' "Indo-Pacific Beads": small, monochrome glass beads traded for over a millennium, from east Africa and the Middle East, to India, and mainland and maritime Southeast Asia (Francis 2002; Carter 2016). The Museum stewards opaque and transparent varieties of all colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, turquoise, white, and black), production techniques (drawn, wound, mosaic/millefiori, mold-pressed), and shapes (tubular, round, biconic, melon) known to have been

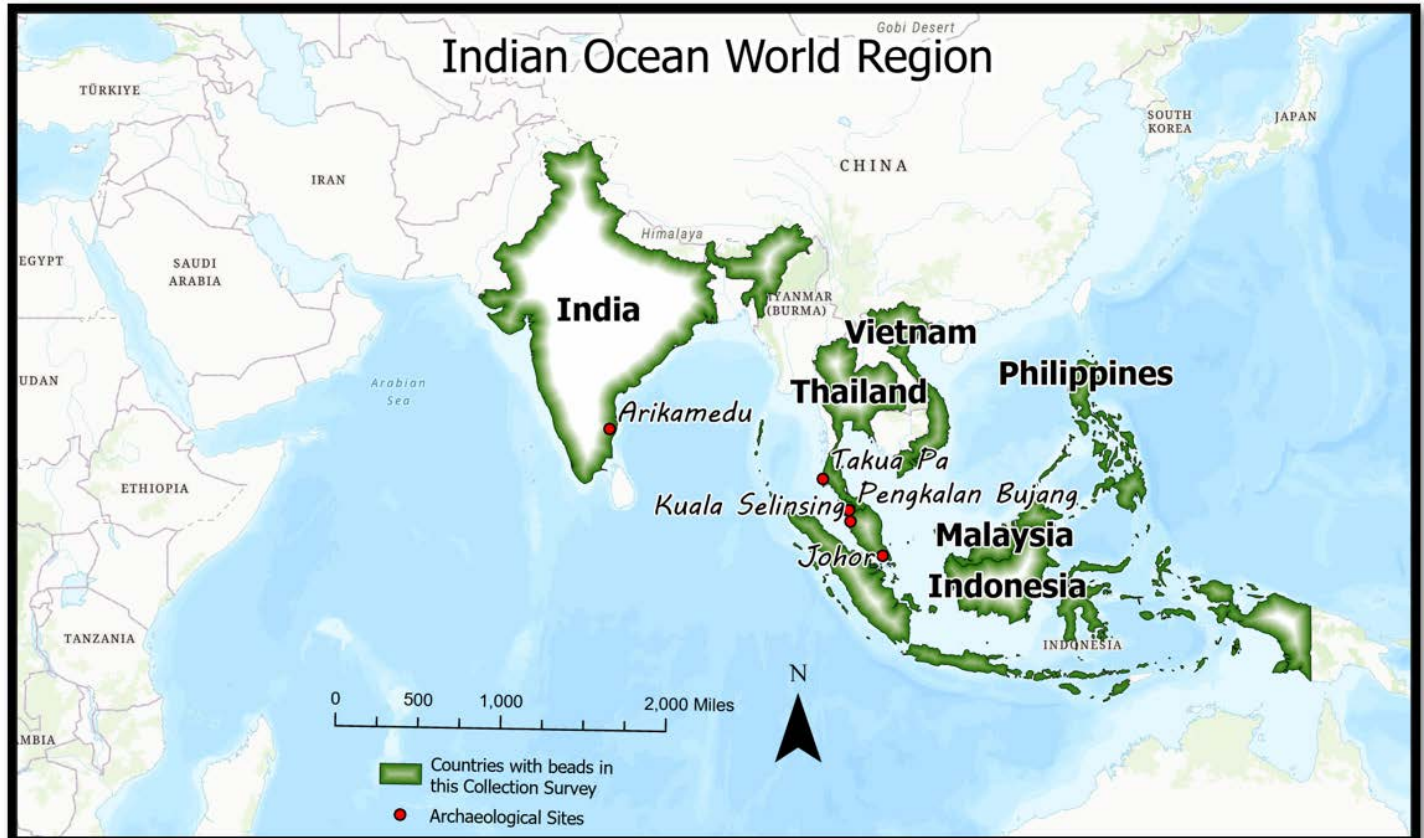


Figure 1. Sources of Southeast Asian Beads in the Corning Museum collection (image: Kristin Landau)

produced. Of particular interest are multiple examples of a unique deep blue “interlinked” bead, found at Pengkalan Bujang, for which we have yet to identify any parallels (Figure 2). Chemical analysis indicates that the glass for these beads was made in Egypt or the Levant. A small number of ceramic and compound structure (multi-colored striped or mosaic/millefiori) beads are also present in the collection.

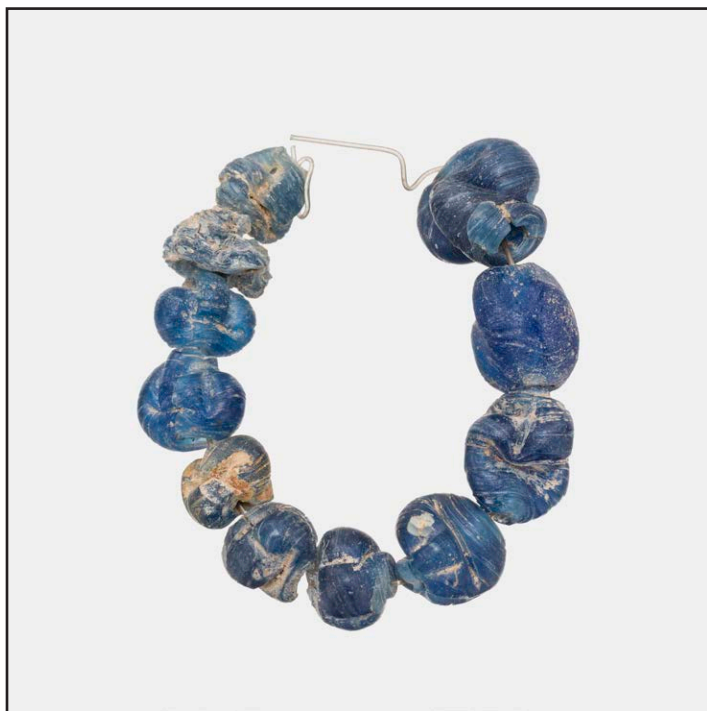


Figure 2. Interlinked beads, found at Pengkalan Bujang, Malaysia, probably about 1300. Corning Museum 75.1.22.

### Glass Beads from West Africa in Corning

During his time in Corning, Delmas identified 1,262 accessioned objects, representing 14,219 total beads, associated with West Africa. As best we can currently determine, almost all of this material was acquired in Ghana, as well as Mali, Nigeria, and Burkina Faso, by Lamb and his wife Venice while living in Accra. Many were strung for market sale or used as waist strings, necklaces, and bracelets. The collection is therefore strongest in glass beads from the so-called “Gold Coast,” but lacking in examples of glass bead traditions from elsewhere on the African continent. For instance, despite their popularity among Western collectors, the Corning Museum only stewards a handful of kiffa beads, which were acquired in the 1980s.

We have so far identified over 3,000 beads likely made in Africa within Corning’s collection. Of

these, Krobo- and Asante-made beads from Ghana are the most common, followed by Mali and Nigeria, particularly Bida. Bodom, Akoso, and Adjagba beads, likely dating from the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, are present in significant quantities (Figure 3). Many more beads from the collection are thought to have been made in Africa, but their precise origins cannot be determined at this time. Further study will hopefully narrow the large number of beads with unknown places of manufacture within this group.



Figure 3. Bodum and Adjagba beads with eye spots, made in Ghana, about 1900-1950. Corning Museum 70.3.107.

The chronological span of this area of the museum’s bead collection begins with a string of beads said to be from Gao Sane, Mali, purchased at the Koforidua Market in Ghana in 1972. Based on comparisons with excavated examples, they likely date before 1000 CE (McIntosh et al 2020). From the period of the transatlantic trade of enslaved peoples during the 16<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries come examples of the estimated billions of Venetian-, Dutch-, German-, and Bohemian-made beads that were traded with African peoples in exchange for enslaved persons (Alpern 1995). Venetian and Bohemian chevron beads (Figure 4) and Dutch drawn, striped canes are the key index objects of this period.

The vast majority of Corning’s collection of West African beads dates from the later 19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Among the Venetian-made beads, which represent over 50% of the collection, the Corning collection includes large numbers of millefiori, crumb, mosaic, feathered, and other so-called “fancy beads” that were the hallmark of the Venetian export market. Approximately 15% of the Lamb collection in Corning





Figure 4. Chevron beads, made in Venice about 1600-1700 CE; collected in Accra, Ghana, 1970. Corning Museum 71.3.21.

consists of beads which can be attributed to Czech production, most likely at Jablonec. The most clearly identifiable types include facet-cut beads, fancy mosaic and trailed beads, strings of beads imitating agate or carnelian, and mold-pressed monochrome beads. Smaller numbers come from the Netherlands, Turkey, Greece, and Germany; these were likely acquired by Lamb for comparative purposes to illustrate the overall history of beads.

In the course of this research, the Corning Museum also uncovered within its storage a multipage bead portfolio produced by the Murano Fratelli Giacomuzzi fu Angelo firm in Venice, tentatively dated to the second half of the 19th century (Figure 5). The example in Corning is similar, but not identical to, one formerly in the collection of the Bead Museum in Prescott, Arizona (Karklins 2002). The portfolio in Corning had been a gift to the museum from the Wadsworth Atheneum in the early 1970s. It was covered by mud in the 1972 flood that devastated the Corning Museum archives and collections, so it was never properly accessioned. Many of the beads, however, remain intact on their strings. Detailed study of this important document has yet to occur, and no specific date for the folio has been identified.

### Looking Forward

The Corning Museum is committed to continuing this work to understand its current collection, collect beads and beadwork more broadly, and showcase more stories of bead history and artistry within its galleries. In December 2023, we installed a new focus display of Beads from West Africa in the Museum's 35 Centuries of Glass permanent gallery (Figure 6). The display highlights many of the beads and beadmaking tools made by Larteh and Tetteh and collected by Lamb in the early 1970s, brought up to date with new photography of Nomoda "Cedi" Djaba from Philippe Kradolfer (2020) and Lesley Lababidi's work on Masaga glass making in the Nigerian city of Bida (Lababidi 2015; Lababidi et al 2022).

We continue to make improvements and add images to our online collections catalogue at <https://glasscollection.cmog.org/> and invite members of the bead community to provide feedback and additional information on our collection.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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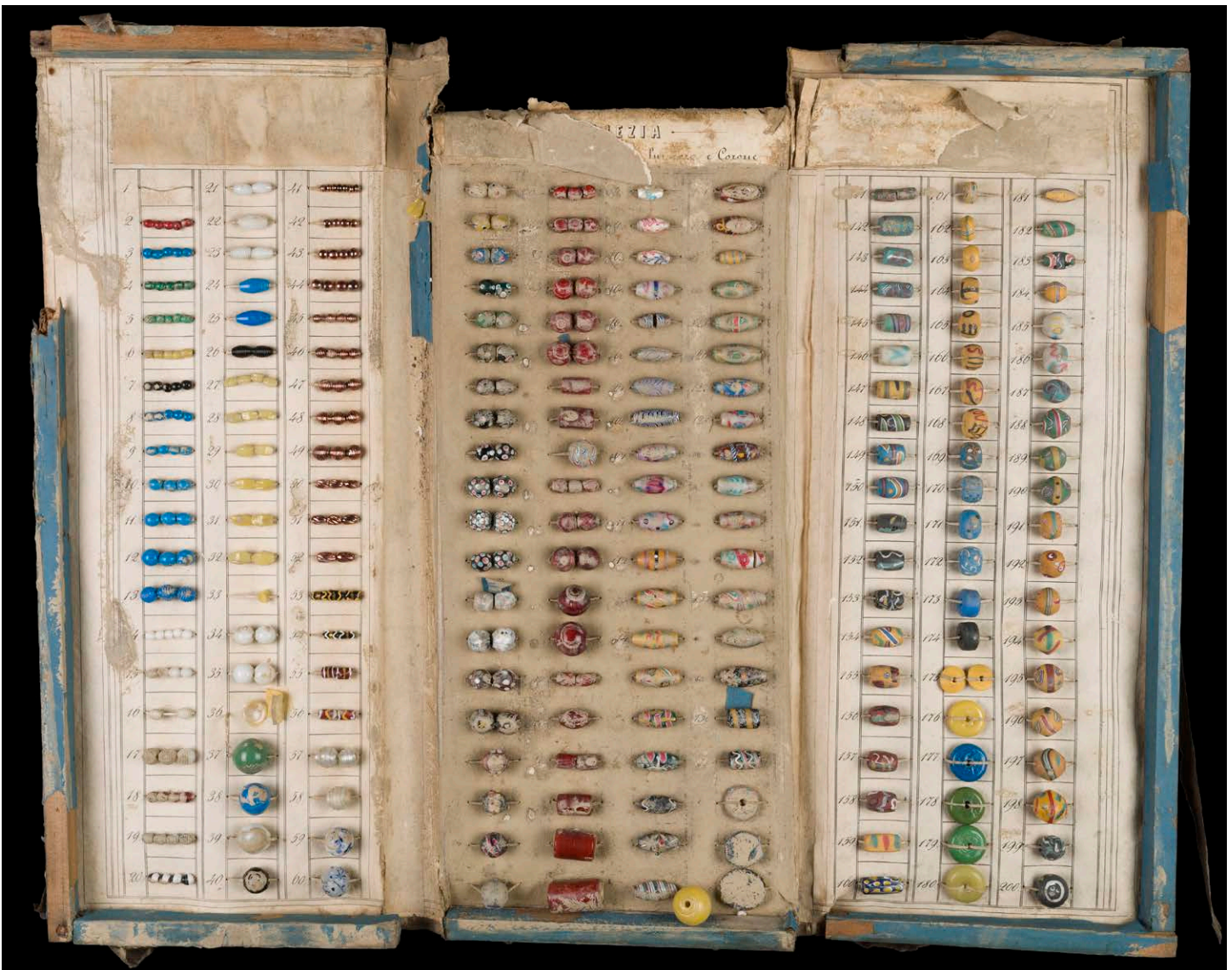


Figure 5. Glass Bead Portfolio. Murano Fratelli Giacomuzzi fu Angelo, Venice, probably 1852-1898. Corning Museum 2024.3.4.

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Figure 6. New permanent display “Beads in West Africa,” Corning Museum of Glass, December 2023

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# A String of Shell Money from 17th-Century Virginia at the Canterbury Cathedral, England

## Ruslan Yendrzhiyevskyy

A sample of Virginia Indian *Roanoke* (currency beads) was collected on the Rappahannock River in the 1650s by the Rev. Alexander Cooke, then a colonist with Sir Thomas Lunsford<sup>1</sup> and later Rector of Chislet near Canterbury. The string became part of the collection of canon John Bargrave (1610-1680) before 1673 and is now in the archives of Canterbury Cathedral, Kent, England.

The description of the string in the “Catalogue of Dr. Bargrave’s Museum” reads:

(71.) The native Virginian money, gold, silver, pearls, brought over by Mr. Alexander Coocke, that, being thrust out of his living at Dunkester, in Yorkshire, by the rebels, went over chaplain to Sr Tho. Lonsford, and at the King’s Restauration was made minister of Chislet, near Canterbury, in Kent, by Archbishop Juxon.

The black, that is the gold, the name forgot.  
The long white, their silver, called Ranoke.  
The small white, their pearl, called Wapenpeake.  
The wife and daughter of Mr. Cooke gave me them as a present at a new year’s time.

John Bargrave, Praeb. Cant., 1673  
(Bargrave 1867:140).

The string includes three cylindrical purple beads made from quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) shell; four smooth white cylindrical beads likely also made from quahog shell; three white cylindrical beads with spiral grooves on the surface indicating they were fashioned from the columellae of a gastropod, likely a lightning whelk (*Sinistrofulgur perversum*); and 85 white disk beads, some with groove remnants, also likely made from whelk columellae. The purple beads are the “black” beads mentioned above, the white cylinders are the “Ranoke,” and the disks, the “Wapenpeake” (K. Karklins 2023: pers. comm.). The total

length of the string is 22 cm, while the bead section is 15 cm long.

Webster (2022:70) points out that during the 1650s, roanoke was the most common term in Virginia for shell beads which served as currency for small transactions between settlers, tobacco being the central commodity for larger dealings.

### ENDNOTE

1. Sir Thomas Lunsford (ca. 1610-ca. 1653), a Royalist colonel in the English Civil War, was exiled in 1649 to the Virginia Colony where he held offices, acquired land, and died either ca.1653 or ca.1656 (Lee 1893:281-283).



Figure 1. The string of shell currency in the Bargrave collection (cat. no. B-83, Canterbury Cathedral Archives, Kent, England).

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## Society News

### SBR BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

The SBR's annual business meeting was called to order at 11:15 A.M. PST on 29 April 2024 via Zoom by President Elliot Blair. In attendance were Blair, Editor Alison Carter, and Secretary-Treasurer Alice Scherer.

### OLD BUSINESS

#### President's Report

The President has little to report from 2023, with his primary activity having been promoting the society and attempting to recruit new members. A particularly important venue for this was at the 2023 Society for Historical Archaeology meeting in Lisbon, Portugal. This conference had an extensive array of papers dedicated to bead research, including a session on Glass Bead research, organized by Brad Loewen and Andreia Martins-Torres. Blair served as the discussant for this session and used the forum to promote the SBR.

Blair also assisted with the distribution of Vol. 35 of the journal, packaging and mailing copies to Society members located in the United States.

#### Editor Emeritus Report

Delayed due to unavoidable circumstances, Vol. 35 of the journal was printed in late January and distributed in early February. The issues destined for Canadian and international members were mailed by me from Ottawa with help from my good friend, Charles Bradley. Those bound for the United States were bulk shipped to our president, Elliot Blair, and

distributed from Alabama to take advantage of reduced USPS media mail rates. My continued thanks to Dave Weisel for the wonderful job he does in producing the journal.

Associate Editor Alison K. Carter helped review, edit, and seek submitted journal articles, while our Newsletter Editor, Michele Hoferitza, produced two excellent issues. My thanks to both of them for their dedicated service.

As this is my last report as Editor, I would like to thank all those who have helped keep the journal going for the past 35 years. This includes the 150+ authors who submitted articles and book reviews from all over the globe, as well as the many officers and committee members who helped steer the Society and its publications in the right direction. I also express my gratitude to the membership of the Society for lending both financial and moral support over the years. To facilitate a smooth transition in the office of the Editor, I will remain in an emeritus status for the duration of 2024. I hope everyone will support Alison in her new position

#### Editor Report

As of January 2024, Karlis Karklins has moved to editor emeritus status, and I have assumed editor duties for the *BEADS* journal. These are big shoes to fill, but I appreciate Karlis' continued mentorship and have a feel for how things work having served as Associate Editor since 2020. This is a time of change for the journal; we have phased out our print journal and will be digital-only starting with Volume 36. We are in



the process of revising and updating our digital journal platform and will be sure to let members know how to access the forthcoming issue and previous issues as these changes take place. Volume 36 is coming together, and I look forward to continuing the strong tradition of bead scholarship in this role.

### Secretary-Treasurer Report

Secretary-Treasurer Scherer reports that the SBR had 175 paid members in 2023; in 2022 we had 208, for a loss of 33. (This loss of members most likely resulted from the Secretary's inability to send out three renewal notices over the course of the year, as would be usual). Our members are mostly from the United States (125) and Europe (26), but also from Canada (14), the Middle East (2), Asia (3) and Australia (5). In our first year offering digital-only memberships as an option, 21 people took us up on that, 10 of them from out of the U.S. Institutions make up 12 of our members and bead societies/museums 4. There were also 9 comp'd or traded memberships.

Total revenues for 2023 were \$10,804.86 \* and total expenditures were \$8,380.05 \*

As of 31 December 2023, the balances in the various SBR accounts were:

U.S. Bank Account (Portland)	US \$ 11,965.71
PayPal Account	US \$ 1,031.44
Vanguard Account**	US \$ 24,946.10
TD-CT Account (Canada)	
(CD\$319.36)	US \$ 241.42
Petty Cash	
(CD\$158.19 = US\$121.70,	
+US acct \$72.23)	<u>US \$ 193.93</u>
<b>Sub-Total 31 December 2023</b>	<b>US \$38,378.60</b>
Dep not yet cleared as of	
31 December 2023	<u>US \$ 11.00</u>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>US \$ 38,389.60</b>
Expenses outstanding as of	
31 December 2023	<u>-US \$ 6,256.35</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>US \$32,133.25</b>
<b>Total Monies on Hand</b>	
<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>US \$32,133.25</b>

\*The revenues and expenditures totals above include credits (+\$535.82) and reimbursements (-\$562.60).

\*\*The amount as noted above for our Vanguard account does *not* include \$2,514.79 in *unrealized* loss which is reflected in the 12/31/23 Vanguard statement balance of \$22,431.31. (A full accounting of Vanguard monies is available upon request.)

### Summary Report

Balance End of 2022	US \$ 29,705.63
2023 Income	<u>+US \$ 10,269.04</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>US \$ 39,974.67</b>
2023 Expenses	<u>-US \$ 7,817.45</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>US\$ 32,157.22</b>
Credits	<u>+US \$ 535.82</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>US \$ 32,693.04</b>
Refunds, Reimbursements	<u>-US \$ 562.60</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>US \$ 32,130.44</b>
Reconciliation	<u>+US \$ 2.81</u>
<b>Total End of 2023</b>	<b>US \$ 32,133.25</b>

### NEW BUSINESS

#### The Fate of Journal Backstock in Ottawa

For decades, editor Karklins has stored extra copies of *BEADS* in his basement, periodically supplying the Secretary-Treasurer with more copies to fill out her inventory, which she sells largely to American customers, while Karklins has filled orders for those customers in Canada or overseas.

With advancing age and decreasing health, the disposition of the copies of *BEADS* in Karklins' home has become of paramount concern. The most attractive option would be for an institution to take them and sell them as part of their bead-related offerings. This could be a bead museum or a glass-related institution, for instance. In the past, the Corning Museum's gift shop sold some issues, but had little luck selling enough to make taking on the back stock worthwhile for them. Karklins has reached out to anthropology departments in universities in his part of Canada with no luck. The Society would retain the most recent volume and volume 23 to continue to sell. Additionally, so long as she has stock, the Secretary-Treasurer will continue to sell copies of all in-print issues. Should members have any ideas as to what can happen with the multiple boxes of journals, please weigh in with your thoughts. Just know that the editor emeritus is not going to load up the

boxes in his van and drive them anywhere, nor does it make economic sense to mail them.

### Proposal for a Research Fund

Now that the SBR journal *BEADS* is going digital, the Society's annual expenses will be greatly diminished and we have a fairly big chunk of money in our treasury. To put some of this to good use, Karklins has proposed that we initiate a research fund to assist serious researchers in their projects. This could finance small projects or specific tasks such as archaeometric analysis.

The board has decided to disburse a maximum of \$5,000 in any given year with disbursements maxing out at \$1,000 per individual. Recipients must be Society of Bead Researchers members. There will be no deadline; requests may come in at any point throughout the year. Applications will be assessed on the basis of their merit, with monies disbursed relatively soon after the application has been evaluated and approved by the Awards Committee. Along with the general membership, officers of the Society will also be eligible to submit requests.

### Some Notes on Publishing *BEADS* Digitally

Following the decision by the board in Spring 2023 to make Volume 35 (2023) our last printed volume, the board will be researching options for print-on-demand for those members who may wish to pay extra to get a printed copy. As we find out more what those options might be, we will be informing the membership. Suggestions of relevant services are welcome.

### Election Results

Thirty members responded in the recent Editor's election and unanimously elected Alison K. Carter as the new Editor.

Regarding the proposed membership fee change, of the 32 votes received, 29 were in favor while 3 were opposed, the latter citing as reason wanting the continuation of the paper version of the journal.

### Secretary-Treasurer Position Up for Election

Alice Scherer, the current Secretary-Treasurer, will not be running for re-election, so some other stalwart soul must step up and assume this very important

Society role. Fortunately for her successor, with the full digitization of the journal and the cessation of the majority of Canadian expenses, there is a large chunk of Society financial tasks that will no longer need to be managed, making this officer position considerably easier than it has been. Scherer steps down at the conclusion of eighteen years as Secretary-Treasurer, from 2007 through 2024. Please send nominations for Secretary-Treasurer to the President, Elliot Blair, at [ehblair@ua.edu](mailto:ehblair@ua.edu).

There being no other new business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:43 P.M. PST.



### Brad Loewen Steps into Associate Editor Role

With the election of Alison Carter as Editor, the position of Associate Editor became vacant. Brad Loewen, who was associated with numerous articles in Volume 33, graciously stepped into the breach and we welcome him into the fold. Below is an introduction.

Loewen is a full professor of historical and maritime archaeology in the Département d'anthropologie at the Université de Montréal. His interest in historical trade beads stems from discoveries made during field excavations, especially European beads from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries that made their way to Indigenous hands in the Americas. By following these exquisite artifacts through time and space, we can retrace the human networks that propelled them from the beadmaker's atelier to wearers around the globe. Loewen is grateful to Karlis Karklins and Laure Dussubieux for introducing

him to beadmaking technologies and the chemistry of coloured glass. He credits student projects he has supervised for leading him down new research paths. His publications on beads and other subjects may be found at: <https://umontreal.academia.edu/BradLoewen>

### **Bead Society of Greater Washington Grant**

As the Bead Society of Greater Washington winds down its business, having ended their Society, they have decided to divide their remaining funds between the Craft Emergency Relief Fund and the Society of Bead Researchers. This will add \$3,603.05 to the SBR's coffers, which comes just in time to supplement our newly established Research Assistance Fund. In Spring of 2023, the BSGW also granted the SBR \$1,750 to assist with our Student Conference Travel Awards and to purchase a scanner that allowed Editor Karklins to scan numerous texts from the North American Trade Bead Bibliographies. Those texts have been uploaded and are now available on our site at <https://beadresearch.org/resources/trade-bead-bibliography-texts/>. We send out a note of gratitude to the Bead Society of Greater Washington for its longtime support of bead studies. The dissolution of their Society leaves an enormous hole in our community.

### **Opportunities for Members to Take on Important Roles**

Over the last many years, the majority of the work in the Society has been done largely by two people: Karlis Karklins, who served as editor since the beginning of the Society, and Alice Scherer as Secretary-Treasurer, as newsletter graphics person from Autumn 2008 (Issue 53) through Spring 2022 (Issue 80), and also as webmaster from early in that period, through shepherding the Society from an earlier web page iteration through a major redesign, along with continuous updates to this day.

While Scherer will continue for a period of time as the webmaster, someone will ultimately need to take over that role. Additionally, if the Society is to grow as an organization, and increase its usefulness to the bead and research community at large, an expansion of what it has to offer should be contemplated. Editor Carter had a number of interesting ideas which she raised at the board meeting, many of which will likely filter into these pages more fully realized in the Autumn issue.

The new leadership would certainly welcome more assistance from members in increasing membership, creating and providing new resources, and managing the tasks associated with keeping the Society ongoing.

This is no time for people to sit on their hands, hoping someone else steps up. Please consider volunteering. There are many ways, both great and small, where people can make a difference. Contact Blair, Carter, or Scherer (email addresses on the back page) to raise your hand and make your voice heard.

### **Herewith We Express Our Gratitude**

A special thank you to those members who've helped ensure the financial well-being of the SBR through their Sustaining, Patron, or Benefactor membership monies. We are grateful for your help. Our list below runs from 12 April 2023 through 12 May 2024.

**Sustaining (\$50+):** Sindi Schloss, Penelope Drooker, Julie Joynt, Rosanna Falabella, Bill Billeck, Jamey Allen, William Spitzig, Carrie Anderson, Patrick Trader, Kathy Anderson, (2024) Marilee Wood, Tonia Marek, Gregory Waselkov, Kathy Anderson, Deborah Zinn, Farnosh Bolvardi, Julie Joynt, Penelope Drooker, and Jean Nicholls.

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## SBR Treasurer's Summary Report for 2023

**OPENING BALANCE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2023 ..... \$29,705.63**

**INCOME..... \$10,269.04**

### Annual Dues

Individual-North America ..... 2,2200.00

Individual-Overseas ..... 685.00

Digital-Only ..... 475.00

Sustaining ..... 1,000.00

Patron ..... 800.00

Benefactor ..... 950.00 ..... 6,130.00

Journal Sales ..... 1,079.46

Investment Income..... 680.58

Donations ..... 1,759.00

Miscellaneous: Prepaid Postage \$617.97, Prepaid PayPal fees \$2.03 ..... 620.00

**EXPENSES..... \$7,817.45**

### Journal Production (Volume #35)

Layout ..... 967.50

Printing..... 3,249.19 ..... 4,216.69

### Postage/Shipping

Journal (Annual Issue) ..... \$1,403.90

Newsletter (Two copies) ..... 1.74

General (Back Issues and Other) ..... 636.03 ..... 2,041.67

Website (Domain Names, Web Hosting, Site Maintenance) ..... 550.09

### Office Expenses (Stationery, Supplies, PO Box Rent)

Secretary-Treasurer ..... 210.58

Editor..... 207.97 ..... 418.55

### Miscellaneous

Cost of Selling (eBay) \$79.06, PayPal (\$235.84) ..... 314.90

Bank fees..... 0.00

Academia.edu Premium Fee (Editor)..... 205.55

Oregon Corporation Filing Fees ..... 70.00 ..... 590.45

**Preliminary Closing Balance as of 31 December 2023 ..... \$32,157.22**

Credits \$535.82 plus Refunds (\$562.60) ..... -26.78

Plus Reconciliation ..... 2.81

**FINAL CLOSING BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023 ..... \$32,133.25**

## SBR Proposed Budget for 2024

**OPENING BALANCE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2024 .....\$32,133.25**

**INCOME.....\$9,050.00**

### Annual Dues

Individual memberships (digital only) (\$25 each).....	5,000	
Sustaining.....	400	
Patron.....	400	
Benefactor.....	600	6,400
Journal Sales .....		1,200
Investment Income.....		600
Donations .....		200
Prepaid Postage.....		650

**EXPENSES.....\$10,026**

### Journal Production (Volume #36)

Layout. ....	1,200	
Postage/Shipping (general orders) .....	850	
Website (Domain Names, Web Hosting, Maintenance).....	600	
Office Expenses (Stationery, Supplies, PO Box Rent)		
Secretary/Treasurer .....	150	
Editor.....	75	225
Student Conference Travel Awards (2 .....	1,500	
Research Assistance Fund .....	5,000	
Miscellaneous		
Bank, PayPal and Square Charges .....	325	
Cost of Selling.....	50	
Academia.edu Premium Fee .....	206	
Oregon Corporation Filing Fees .....	70	651

**PROJECTED CLOSING BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024 .....\$31,157.25**

— Respectfully submitted, Alice Scherer, Secretary-Treasurer (29 April 2024)

You can help keep *The Bead Forum* interesting and useful by submitting short articles on your bead research, as well as announcements of new publications and relevant conferences or symposia. Send to [beadforumnewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:beadforumnewsletter@gmail.com).

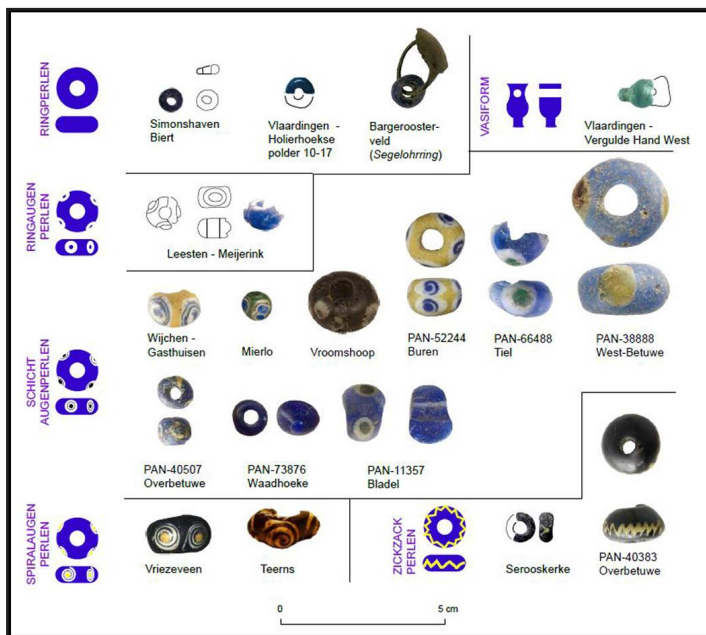
Next deadline:  
1 September 2024

## Recent Publications

**Arnoldussen, Stijn, Hans Huisman, Pepijn van de Geer, Jos Kleijne, and Bertil van Os**

2023 Shiny and Strange: The Introduction of Glass in Dutch Later Prehistory. *Metaaltijden* 10:115-140; <https://www.academia.edu/108455829/>.

Contextualizes glass ornaments from Dutch later prehistory (2000-12 BCE; Bronze Age up to the Late Iron Age) with special attention to chronology, the ways in which glass was used in ornament traditions, the state and context of their deposition, and shifts in composition and glass technology.



**Backwell, Lucinda, Francesco d'Errico, Paloma de la Peña, and Lyn Wadley**

2023 Border Cave, South Africa. In *Handbook of Pleistocene Archaeology of Africa*, edited by A. Beyin, D.K. Wright, J. Wilkins, and D.I. Olszewski, pp. 1297-1310. Springer, Cham, Switzerland. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373202557>.

Ostrich-eggshell beads and bone points found in Early Later Stone Age layers starting at around 44,000 years ago represent the earliest examples of modern human behavior as we know it.

**Beck, Lauren**

2023 Beads and Ceremony: The Collision of Pan-American, European, African, and Asian Bead Networks in the Sixteenth-Century Spanish Empire. *Religions* 14:1335; <https://www.academia.edu/108508555/>.

A powerful bead network that wove together a transcontinental tapestry of cultures predated the Spanish invasion of the Americas.



**Chen, Dian, Qingshuo Zeng, Chao Li, Baotong Qiao, and Wugan Luo**

2024 Exotic Treasures or Local Innovation: Gold and Silver Beads of Han Dynasty Excavated from Nanyang City, Henan Province, Central China. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 161:105903; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2023.105903>.

Analysis of glass beads decorated internally with gold and silver foil applied through foil-fusion revealed that the gold beads originated from different sources, whereas the silver ones likely originated from the Central Plains region.

**Čizmař, Ivan and Jana Čizmařová**

2023 Němčice: Research at a Key La Tène Site in Moravia. *Antiquity* 97(393); <https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2023.80>.

Believed to be the earliest glass workshop in Transalpine Europe, the site yielded examples of glass beads and bracelets.



**Costes, Alice N.T. and Andrea Fischer**

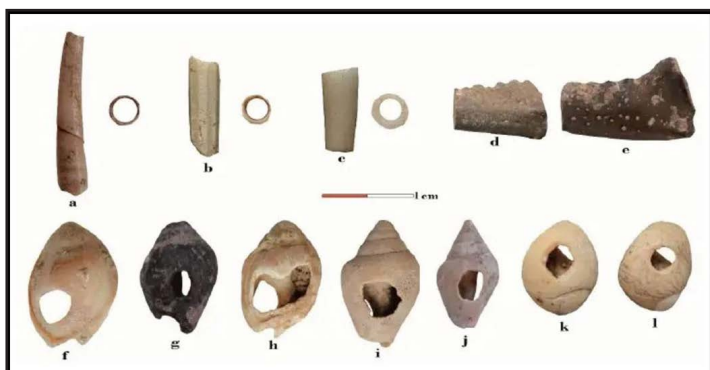
2023 The Bead Necklace from the Child's Grave CG7. Conservation and Restoration of an Exceptional Find. In *Death in Ba`ja. Sepulchral Identities and Symbolism in the Early Neolithic Community of the Transjordanian Highlands. Household and Death in Ba`ja 2*, edited by Marion Benz, Julia Gresky, Christoph Purschwitz, and Hans G.K. Gebel. Propylaeum, Heidelberg. <https://books.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeum/catalog/book/1224>.

Recovered from the Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic B site of Ba`ja in southern Jordan, the multi-strand necklace consists of 2584 beads made of shell and various stones as well as a central mother-of-pearl ring and a hematite buckle.

**Erek, Cevdet Merih**

2023 A Terminal Natufian Technocomplex on the Boundary of the Middle Taurus Mountain Range and Pazarcik Plain: First Results from Yusufun Kayasi Cave in Kahramanmaraş. *Colloquium Anatolicum* 22:47-60; <https://www.academia.edu/112873061/>.

Ornaments recovered from a site in south-central Turkey include beads made from the claws of freshwater crabs with both ends cut off, as well as several species of marine gastropod shells.



**Freidel, David A., Olivia C. Navarro-Farr, Michelle E. Rich, Juan Carlos Meléndez, Juan Carlos Pérez, Griselda Pérez Robles, and Mary Kate Kelly**

2023 Classic Maya Mirror Conjurers of Waka', Guatemala. *Ancient Mesoamerica* online; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373937634>.

Finely worked small discs of *Spondylus* shell found with the remains of a 6th-century conjuror king are believed to have been used for casting, calculation, and

divination, analogous to the tokens, seeds, and found objects used by contemporary and ethnohistorically documented sages.

**Johnson, Eric Daniel**

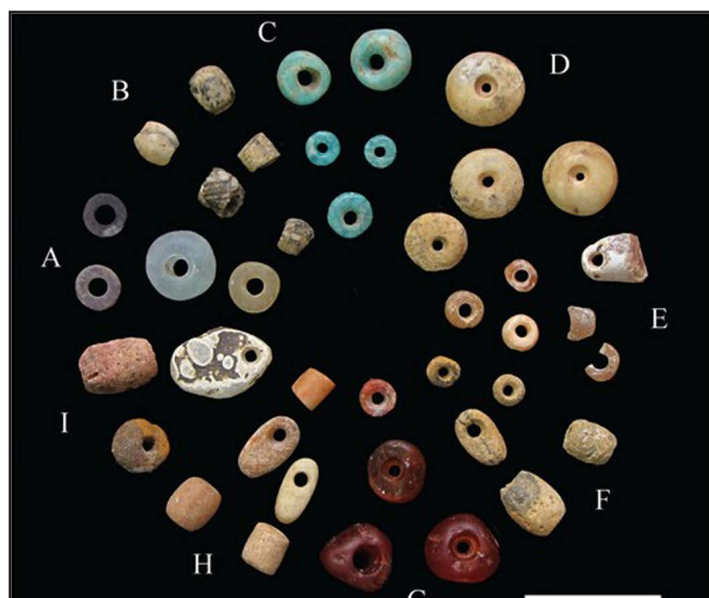
2023 The *Chaîne Opératoire* of Settler Wampum Manufacture at the David Campbell House in Northern New Jersey. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 27:1068-1099; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10761-023-00702-w>.

Artifact analyses combined with merchant ledger manuscripts reveal the *chaîne opératoire* of settler beadmaking from 1770 to 1900, including temporalities of production, waste, and racial and gendered labor dynamics in transition to factory production.

**Klehm, Carla E., Mark A. Helper, Elisabeth Hildebrand, Emmanuel Ndiema, and Katherine M. Grillo**

2023 Mineralogy and Sourcing of a Stone Bead Industry Found in Communal Cemeteries Associated with Eastern Africa's First Pastoralists, ca. 5000 B.P. *Journal of Field Archaeology*; <https://doi.org/10.1080/00934690.2023.2232703>.

Describes the archaeomineralogy of strikingly colorful and mineralogically diverse stone-bead assemblages in northwestern Kenya where, ca. 5000-4000 cal BP, a novel tradition of personal adornment occurred in tandem with new monumental mortuary traditions.



### Kozuch, Laura

2023 Cahokia's Shell Bead Crafters and Maize Producers: Are-examination of the Data. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 52:104277; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2023.104277>.

Explores two important aspects of the rise and fall of Greater Cahokia, a Mississippian earthen-mound center in Illinois: 1) marine shell bead crafting and use, and 2) maize production and nixtamalization. These two seemingly dissimilar topics are related due to the evidence they provide regarding the establishment of specialized, high-status material production groups.



### Langley, Michelle C., Shimona Kealy, Mahirta, and Sue O'Connor

2023 Sequins from the Sea: Nautilus Shell Bead Technology at Makpan, Alor Island, Indonesia. *Antiquity* 97(394):810-828; <https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2023.97>.

Reports on carefully crafted beads formed from the shell of *Nautilus pompilius* directly dated to ca. 12,000 cal BP. The assemblage includes single-holed disc

beads, but is dominated by a two-holed type which was sewn onto a material or textile as reflective appliqués.

### Liu, Robert K.

2023 Precolumbian Stone Ornaments. *Ornament* 44(2):24-29; <https://www.academia.edu/114950984/>.

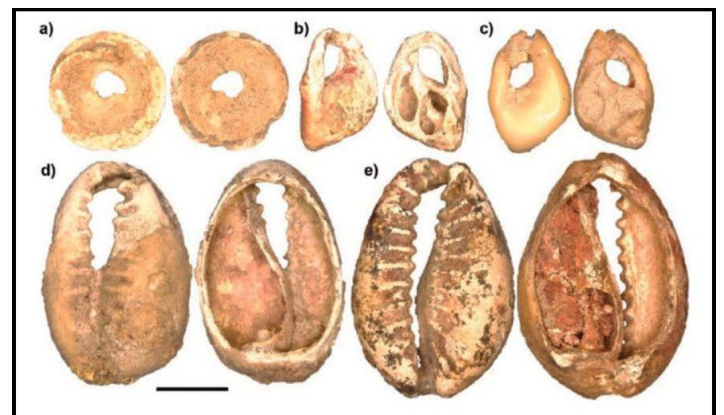
A visual survey of precontact stone beads and pendants of the Americas, concentrating mostly on the Maya and Taírona.



### Maloney, Tim Ryan, India Ella Dilkes-Hall, Adhi Oktaviana, Etha Sriputri, Falentinus Triwijaya Atmoko, Marlon Ririmasse, Muslimin Effendy, Pindi Setiawan, Jillian Huntley, Brandi L. MacDonald, David Stalla, and Maxime Aubert

2023 Socioeconomic Roles of Holocene Marine Shell Beads Reveal the Daily Life of Composite Objects from East Kalimantan, Borneo. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 158, 105840; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2023.105840>.

Examines the rich marine-shell bead assemblage excavated at Liang Jon. Assessment of this 16,700-year sequence provides a unique context for discussing the collection, transport, manufacture, and use of the beads.





**Nowell, April and Aurora Skala**

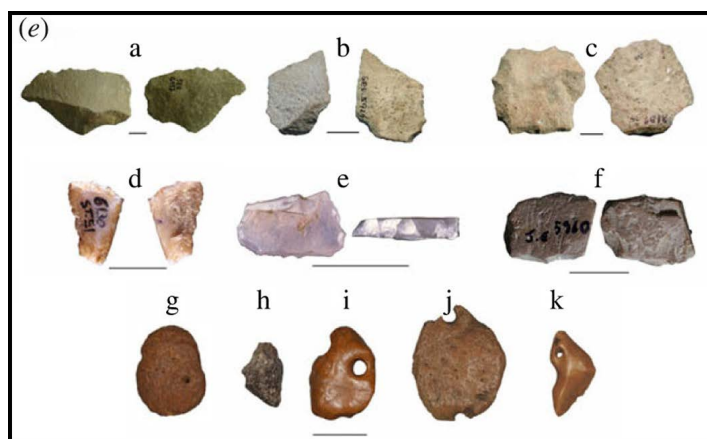
2024 The Best Dressed Hominin: Clothing, Tanning, and Textile Production in the Paleolithic. In *Culturing the Body: Prehistoric Perspectives on Identity and Sociality*, edited by Benjamin Collins and April Nowell, pp. 236-274. Berghahn Books, New York.

The section on “Shells and Beads” presents a useful summary of beads of the Paleolithic, especially their use in the adornment of garments and accessories.

**Pansani, Thais R., Pansani, Briana Pobiner, Pierre Gueriau, Mathieu Thoury, Paul Tafforeau, Emmanuel Baranger, Águeda V. Vialou, Denis Vialou, Cormac McSparron, Mariela C. de Castro, Mário A.T. Dantas, Loïc Bertrand and Mírian L.A.F. Pacheco**

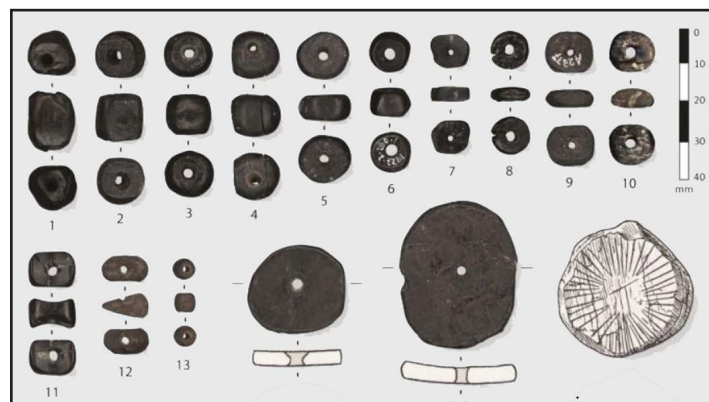
2023 Evidence of Artefacts Made of Giant Sloth Bones in Central Brazil around the Last Glacial Maximum. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 290:316; <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2023.0316>.

Detailed imaging and traceological analyses of three perforated osteoderms of the giant ground sloth show direct evidence for human modification of these bones, possibly to serve as pendants.

**Peschaux, Caroline and Bertrand Ligouis**

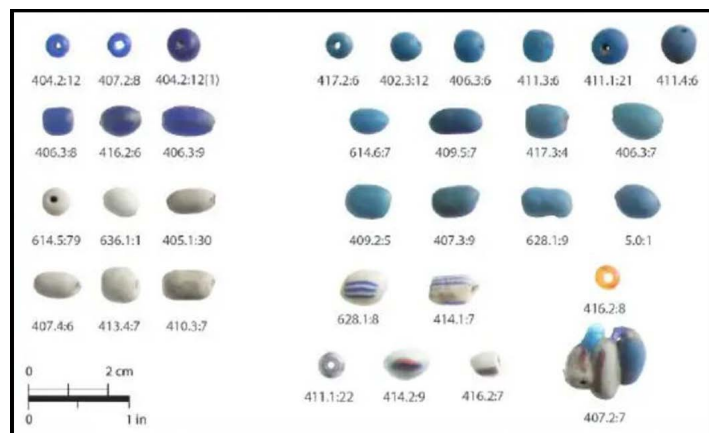
2023 From the Jura Arc to the Paris Basin: Exploitation of Jet as Black Raw Material for Making Ornamental Objects during the Magdalenian in the Northwest Europe. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 15:66; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-023-01763-y>.

A multidisciplinary study of jet ornaments reveals the exclusive use of jet for the production of symbolic objects (geometric beads, figurative pendants, and elements of portable art) and shows that jet-working techniques were adapted to the specific mechanical properties of the material (percussion and meticulous grooving, scraping, and abrasion techniques).

**Sherard, Jeff L. and Ralph Bailey**

2023 Glass Beads, Pearlware, and Red Filming: Exploring the Material Culture of the South Carolina Inland Lowcountry Settlement Indians. Paper Presented at the 79th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Chattanooga. <https://www.academia.edu/111327051/>.

Glass trade beads of the late 17th-early 18th centuries recovered from an early-19th-century Indian settlement in South Carolina are interpreted as “possibly representing multigenerational, passed-down heirloom objects serving as visual cues of remembrance.”





Surovell, Todd A., McKenna L. Litynski, Sarah A. Allaun, Michael Buckley, Todd A. Schoborg, Jack A. Govaerts, Matthew J. O'Brien, Spencer R. Pelton, Paul H. Sanders, Madeline E. Mackie, and Robert L. Kelly

2024 Use of Hare Bone for the Manufacture of a Clovis Bead. *Scientific Reports* 14:2937; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-53390-9>.

A tubular bone bead dating ca. 12,940 BP was recovered from a hearth-centered activity area at the La Prele Mammoth site, Converse County, Wyoming. This is the oldest known bead from the Western Hemisphere.



Tomková, Katarina, Natalie Venclová, Šárka Křížová, Nadine Schibille, Veronika Faltusová, Tomáš Vaculovič, and David Daněček

2023 Early Medieval Glass Beads: Witness to Changes in Central Europe—the Case of Hostivice (Czech Republic). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 15:60; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-023-01754-z>.

The long time period covered by the Hostivice cemeteries of the 4th, late 5th to mid-6th, and 10th centuries makes it possible to study the development of glass beads from the Late Roman period to the Early Middle Ages. Chemical analyses confirm that the beads from central Europe reflect the principal transition from natron to plant-ash glass during the 8th-9th centuries.

Wang, Kuan-Wen, Laure Dussubieux, Yoshiyuki Iizuka, Kuang-Ti Li, and Cheng-Hwa Tsang

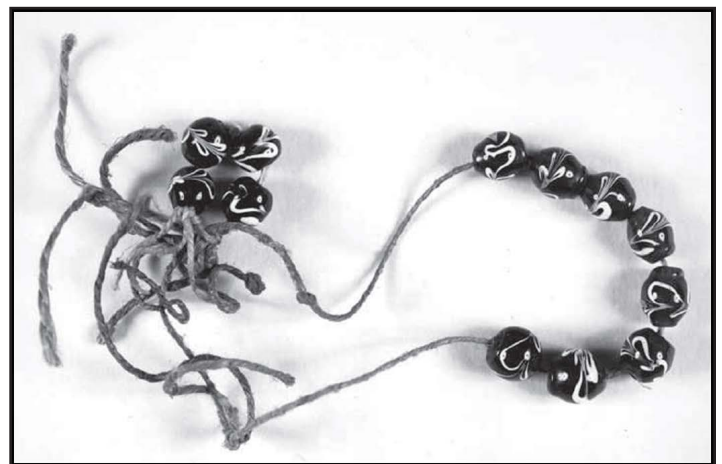
2023 Glass Ornaments from Southwestern Taiwan: New Light on Maritime Glass Exchange across Southeast, South and West Asia in the Early-mid 1st Millennium CE. *Heritage Science* 11(1):255; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/376270053>.

LA-ICP-MS and SEM-EDS analysis of glass samples (including beads) from sites in southwestern Taiwan revealed the existence of multiple long-distance glass exchange networks that directly or indirectly connected Taiwan to Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia, and possibly the Mediterranean region. The samples cover a time span from the 1st-8th centuries.

Webster, Jane

2023 *Materializing the Middle Passage: A Historical Archaeology of British Slave Shipping, 1680-1807*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Chapter 7 contains sections on “Beads for the Slave Trade” and “Shipping Beads: Evidence from the Shipwrecks.”



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## Who We Are

The Society of Bead Researchers is a non-profit corporation founded in 1981 to foster research on beads and beadwork of all materials and periods and to expedite the dissemination of the resultant knowledge. Membership is open to all persons and organizations involved in the study of beads, as well as those interested in keeping abreast of current trends in bead research. The Society publishes a biannual newsletter, *The Bead Forum*, and an annual peer-reviewed journal, *BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers*. The Society's website address is [www.beadresearch.org](http://www.beadresearch.org).

Contents of the newsletter include current research news, listings of recent publications, conference and symposia announcements, and brief articles on various aspects of bead research. Both historic and prehistoric subject materials are welcome.

The deadline for submissions for the next *Bead Forum* is 1 September 2024. Submissions should be in Word for Windows 6.0 or later with no embedded sub-programs such as "End Notes." References cited should be in *Historical Archaeology* format (<http://www.sha.org/documents/SHASStyleGuide-Dec2011.pdf>).

Send submissions to:

Michele Hoferitza

Newsletter Editor

[beadforumnewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:beadforumnewsletter@gmail.com)

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