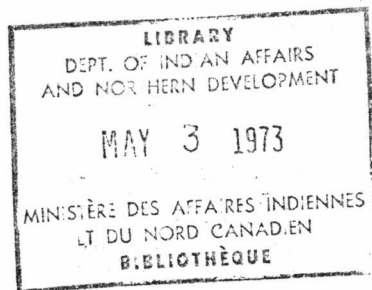


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The Pearson Site

A Historic Indian Site at Iron Bridge Reservoir, Rains County, Texas

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Abstract

The Pearson Site, a historic site at Iron Bridge Reservoir in Rains County, Texas, was investigated by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project in 1960. The site yielded materials of European manufacture as well as a distinctive assemblage of native artifacts. This assemblage was found to occur at other historic sites in north-central Texas, including the Garrett's Bluff (Womack), Sanders, Spanish Fort, Stansbury (Towash), Vincent, and Stone sites. A previously unrecognized complex, attributed to protohistoric and historic southern Wichita groups, is tentatively and partially defined under the name *Norteño Focus*. It is suggested that the focus may have derived in part from an earlier local culture, the Henrietta Focus, with an admixture of some Caddoan traits; subsequently, in the mid-18th century, modifications were probably introduced by other Wichita groups who moved into the area from the north. An alternative interpretation is that the Norteño Focus is to be attributed solely to the Wichita groups who moved into north-central Texas from Kansas and northern Oklahoma in the mid-18th century.

It has been suggested that the Pearson Site is the location of a documented village of Tawakoni and Yscani Indians of the 1760's. Analysis of the European trade materials, while not eliminating entirely the possibility of a 1760 date, suggests strongly that the principal occupation of the Pearson Site took place between 1775 and 1830. The materials from the site, in any event, indicate affiliations with the Tawakoni, Yscani, or other related tribes of the Wichita Confederacy.

tapers toward the outside edge. This sherd has sand tempering and, as far as could be determined, does not belong to any recognized type.

One engraved rim sherd (Fig. 4, u), which has an everted lip and an encircling line on the rim, resembles somewhat the Natchitoches Engraved type, and in a general way shows similarity to rims of several Fulton Aspect vessel forms (Ripley Engraved, Taylor Engraved, etc.).

Pipe Fragments (9 specimens)

Nine fragments of pottery pipes were found and, while no complete specimens were recovered, several of the sherds suggest two definite pipe forms. One form is an elbow type pipe with a fairly large, flat-rimmed, conical bowl; the other form is probably also an elbow pipe, but it has a large bowl with much the same shape as Womack Engraved vessels. A pipe similar to this latter form, and bearing the characteristic triangular engraved designs of the Womack Engraved pottery type, was found in the late component at the Sanders Site. Seven of the pottery pipe fragments recovered at Pearson were tempered with sand, one with shell, and one has both sand and shell.

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

By historic artifacts is meant those materials of European origin or design, most of which were traded to or given to the Indians by Europeans. These would include firearms, iron and copper items, lead firearm balls, glass beads, and both European and native-made gunflints. The beads and gun parts are of particular value for correlating the Pearson Site with dated historic sites elsewhere in the United States.

Beads

The glass beads form a large and important group of artifacts. Their structure, style, color, form, and size lend themselves to typological analysis, and they are especially useful as dating aids.

The manufacturing techniques could be determined for several of the bead styles. First, there is the simple cylindrical form (Fig. 11, f') which was made by breaking a glass tube composed of one kind of glass into segments which were then tumbled in a heated drum to wear off the sharp edges. Another group, here called compound beads (Fig. 12, c'), were made by fashioning two layers of different-colored glass into a tube, and then breaking the tube into bead lengths, which were

then tumbled in a heated drum. These latter beads have a central core of one kind of glass and an exterior coating of another kind of glass. Another form, the complex bead (Fig. 12, e', g') is a further elaboration of the compound form. These beads have three or more component parts: a central core, one or more coats of different kinds of glass, and/or glass rods or dots impressed into the core or into one of the coats. The details of construction can be seen in many cases only under a microscope.

In addition to classification by structure, the beads can also be grouped according to size and color. The various shapes, too, aided in classification and in making descriptive groupings.

In the following descriptions of the beads an abbreviated set of terms is employed for designating the structure of the compound and complex specimens. The term used for a tubular bead made up of two or more concentric layers of glass lists the layers by color, beginning with the exterior layer and ending with the central core. For example, a bead with a blue glass core and an exterior layer of white glass would be termed White/Blue (this may be read as white over blue). A bead with three layers might be designated Clear/Red/Green, or a more complex form might be labeled Red-and-White (swirled)/Green/Red. Some of the beads have stripes, dots, or other designs formed by tiny glass rods or dots that are embedded in one of the constituent layers. This feature is indicated by the use of the symbol <. For example, many of the Cornaline d'Aleppo beads are listed as Clear/Red<White Stripes/Green, which may be translated as: a clear glass exterior layer, a second layer of red glass into the surface of which are inlaid white rods that form stripe patterns, and a central core of green glass. White<Blue Dots/Blue would indicate a bead with a blue glass core and a white exterior layer into which are embedded blue dots.

SIMPLE BEADS

Large, White, Round Beads (3 specimens, Fig. 11, a)

This large, globular bead, measuring 7 to 8 mm. in length is of an opaque white color and has a frosted surface in which many small air holes are exposed. Air bubbles are distributed throughout the glass matrix and may be seen by examining the ends of the beads.

Large, White, Cylindrical Bead (1 specimen, Fig. 11, b)

This large bead (12 mm. long and 9 mm. wide) is cylindrical in shape

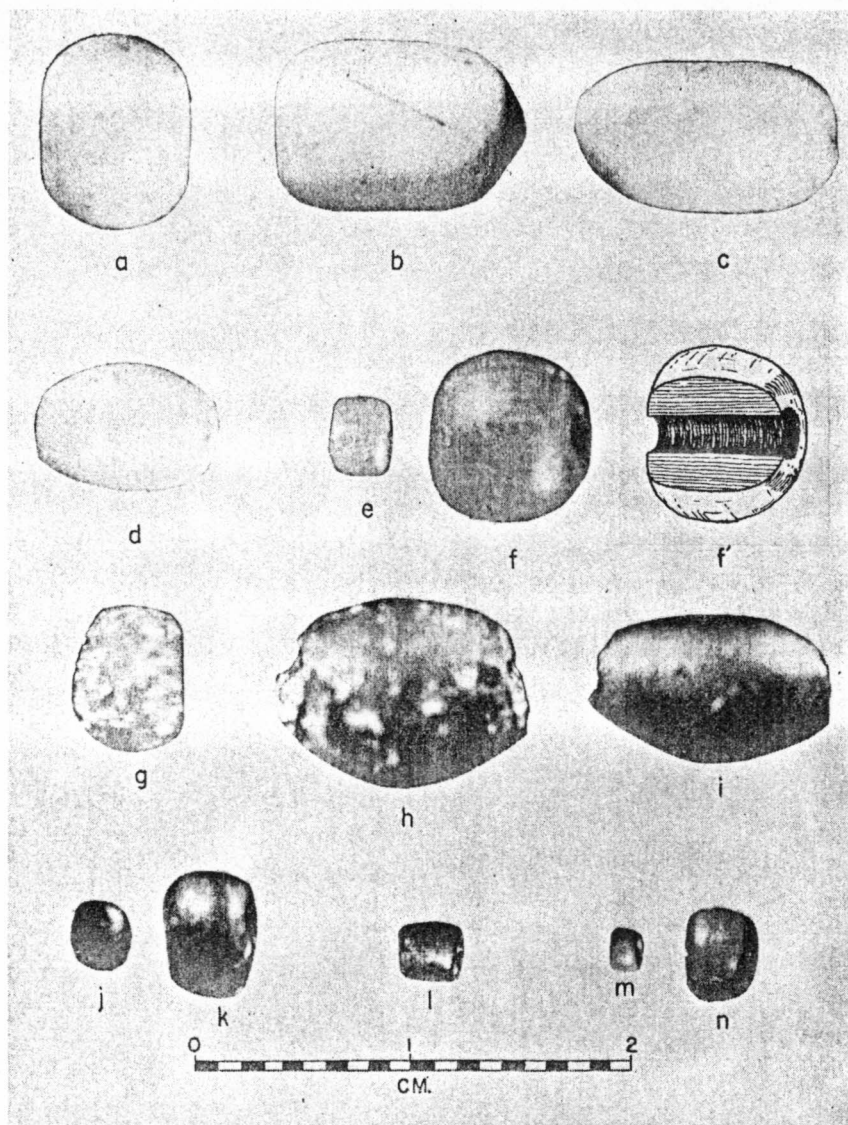


Figure 11. Beads. Simple beads: a, large, white, round bead; b, large, white, cylindrical bead; c, large, white irregular ovoid bead; d, medium, white, irregular ovoid bead; e, small, robins-egg-blue, subcylindrical bead; f, f', large, robins-egg-blue, oblate bead; g, medium, robins-egg-blue, subcylindrical bead; h, large, dark blue, ovoid bead; i, large, blue-green, ovoid bead; j, small, purple-black, doughnut-shaped bead; k, medium, purple-black, doughnut-shaped bead; l, small, translucent blue, subcylindrical bead; m, small, light blue, doughnut-shaped bead; n, medium, light blue, doughnut-shaped bead.

and is of an opaque white color. A small chipped area on one end shows that beneath the frosted surface the glass is milky white. Small air bubbles occur on the surface.

Large, White, Irregular Ovoid Beads (6 specimens, Fig. 11, c)

These large beads are elongated, and either subcylindrical or egg-shaped. Their length ranges from 8 to 14 mm. and the diameter from 6 to 7 mm. They are simple beads composed of a milk-white, opaque glass. A few of them give the appearance of being compound beads because the core area is pitted with small air holes and the outer part has fewer such pits. Most likely the tumbling in the heated cylinder made the outer surface slightly more dense than the inner portion, thus accounting for their compound appearance. The perforation is circular and, for the most part, quite regular in size, while the surface area within the hole is rough and pitted in appearance; this is in contrast to the small compound beads whose interior surfaces are relatively smooth.

Medium-sized, White, Irregular, Ovoid Beads (5 specimens, Fig. 11, d)

While these beads are similar to the large, irregular, ovoid, white beads described immediately above, they are nevertheless of a considerably smaller size, ranging from 6 to 8 mm. in length and from 4 to 6 mm. in diameter.

Medium-sized, White, Doughnut-shaped Bead (1 specimen)

This bead has irregular grooves on the outside surface. The grooves may have once contained small glass rod inlays which have since eroded out, or they could represent faults in the glass. The central hole is large and ovoid in shape. This bead measures 4 mm. long and 7 mm. in diameter.

Small, Robbins-egg-blue, Subcylindrical Beads (769 specimens, Fig. 11, e)

These are of a translucent, robbins-egg-blue color, although when the exterior is highly frosted the color is considerably lighter. Just beneath the exterior surface innumerable air bubbles can be seen. Occasionally bubbles appear also on the surface, where they produce small but fairly deep pits. In lateral view, the bubbles form striations which have a slight twist in a clockwise direction. The length of these specimens ranges from 2 to 3 mm. and their diameter from 3 to 4 mm. In general,

the shape is that of a doughnut, but occasionally small cylindrical forms and irregular shapes occur.

Medium-sized, Robins-egg-blue, Subcylindrical Beads (23 specimens, Fig. 11, g)

These beads are larger versions of the small robins-egg-blue beads described above. In shape they are more irregular than the smaller beads and the longitudinal air-bubble striations are more conspicuous. On some specimens the air bubbles emerge on the surface at the ends of the bead.

Large, Robins-egg-blue, Oblate Beads (8 specimens, Fig. 11, f, f')

The barrel-shaped beads in this group are a larger variety of the two groups of blue beads described above. They, like the medium-sized ones, have a more vesicular matrix than do the small sized ones, and their air-bubble striations are conspicuous. The bubbles, when they open out onto the surface (especially at the ends of the beads) form a rough and pitted exterior. The length of these specimens ranges from 5 to 6 mm.; the diameter is 7 mm.

Large, Robins-egg-blue, Doughnut-shaped Bead (1 specimen)

This bead is a doughnut-shaped version of the large robins-egg-blue oblate bead. It is 4 mm. long and 7 mm. in diameter.

Small, Light Blue, Doughnut-shaped Beads (13 specimens, Fig. 11, m)

These small doughnut-shaped beads are light blue in color and, although a frosted surface tends to make them virtually opaque, close examination reveals that they are slightly translucent. Very few air bubbles can be seen on the bead surface. These specimens are approximately 1 mm. long by 2 mm. in diameter.

Medium-sized, Light Blue, Doughnut-shaped Beads (5 specimens, Fig. 11, n)

The medium-sized beads of the light blue, doughnut shape are basically the same as those described above except for size. They are larger, measuring 3 mm. in length and 4 to 5 mm. in diameter, and their circumference is more irregular.

Small, Dark Blue, Subcylindrical Beads (5 specimens)

These translucent, dark blue beads lack air bubbles on their surfaces.

Their shape is subcylindrical; the central perforation is round and straight. The length is 2 mm. and the diameter is 3 mm.

Large, Dark Blue, Doughnut-shaped Bead (1 specimen)

This dark blue bead is a larger variety of the small dark blue bead category. It is doughnut-shaped and has a central perforation which is large and quite regular. The surface of the bead appears smooth, but under a microscope some slight pitting can be seen. Although the bead is translucent, the rather dark color renders it almost opaque. The circumference is slightly irregular and the central perforation, while somewhat off center, is regular and straight. This bead is 4 mm. long and has a diameter of 8 mm.

Large, Dark Blue, Ovoid Beads (2 specimens, Fig. 11, h)

These dark blue beads are egg-shaped and have badly pitted and eroded surfaces. Because of the roughened condition of the surface they are opaque, although the interior glass is slightly translucent. The striations created by air bubbles tend to be elongated and S-shaped, while the central perforation is regular and straight. The surface of the fenestration, like the rest of the bead, is rough and pitted. The length ranges from 9 to 10 mm. and the diameter is 8 mm.

Large, Blue-green, Ovoid Bead (1 specimen, Fig. 11, i)

This bead has a translucent blue-green color and a generally smooth surface. The central perforation is regular in shape and in direction. A few random pits are visible on the surface. The length is 9 mm. and the diameter is 7 mm.

Small, Purple-black, Doughnut-shaped Beads (16 specimens, Fig. 11, j)

These small, purple-black, doughnut-shaped beads have a shiny black luster. The surface is smooth and the central perforation has an irregular shape. The length is 1 mm, and the diameter 2 mm.

Medium-sized, Purple-black, Doughnut-shaped Beads (9 specimens, Fig. 11, k)

This larger variety of the purple-black bead is 3 mm. in length and 4 mm. in diameter. It has a doughnut shape as does the smaller bead, but its surface, especially at the ends, is pitted. The central perforation is large and regular.

Small, Translucent, Blue, Subcylindrical Beads (5 specimens, Fig. 11, 1)

These translucent beads are light to medium blue in color. They are regular in size, their length being 2 mm. and their diameter 3 mm.

Medium-sized, Translucent, Blue, Subcylindrical Beads (3 specimens)

These beads are 3 mm. in length and 4 mm. in diameter. Like the small variety described above, they have a translucent blue color, and their surfaces are smooth and unpitted.

Small, Translucent, Colorless, Doughnut-shaped Beads (5 specimens)

These small beads are 1 to 2 mm. long and 2 to 3 mm. in diameter. Their ends are heavily pitted with air holes that are relatively large and regular in shape.

Small, Translucent, Green, Doughnut-shaped Beads (7 specimens)

A very large central perforation is a characteristic feature of these translucent green beads. Small air bubbles can be seen on their surfaces. They are 2 mm. long and from 2 to 3 mm. in diameter.

Large, Translucent, Yellow, Globular Bead (1 specimen)

One fragment of a translucent yellow bead probably represents a large globular form. The glass from which it was made is relatively free of air bubbles and its perforation is small and very straight.

Small, Translucent, Yellow, Subcylindrical Bead (1 specimen)

This bead is made of glass containing a great abundance of air bubbles. The central hole or perforation is straight but small, and the ends of the bead are heavily pitted. The length is 2 mm. and the diameter 2 mm.

Small, Opaque, Yellow, Subcylindrical Bead (1 specimen)

This bead is made of glass that has only a few air bubbles. The central hole is large and regular in form. The shape of the bead, which measures 2 mm. long and slightly over 2 mm. in diameter, is subcylindrical.

COMPOUND BEADS

Small, Clear/White, Subcylindrical Beads (782 specimens, Fig. 12, a)

These small subcylindrical beads have a dull, opaque, creamy white inner core which is coated with a clear glass exterior. The core is irregular in shape and the perforation is not always centrally located.

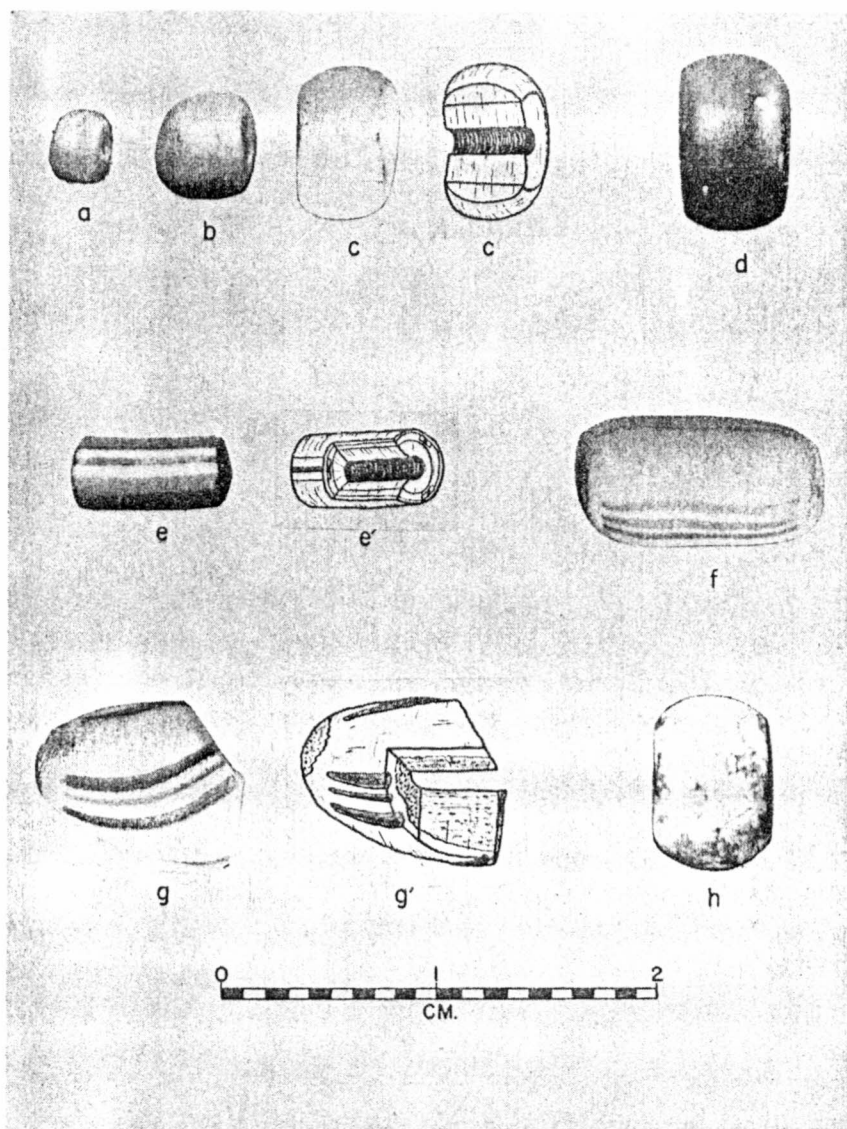


Figure 12. Beads. Compound beads: *a*, small, white, subcylindrical bead; *b*, medium, white, doughnut-shaped bead; *c*, *c'*, large, white, short cylindrical bead. Complex beads: *d*, medium, red-over-green, oblate bead; *e*, *e'*, small, red-over-green and white stripes, tubular bead; *f*, large, white with blue stripes, tubular bead; *g*, *g'*, large, white with blue core, tubular bead; *h*, lead bead.

The exterior is somewhat frosted so that on casual examination the bead appears to be made entirely of opaque white glass. The trans-

parent coating is even less obvious when, as is often the case, the core is large and only a very thin veneer of clear glass covers the outer surface.

The central perforation is sometimes oval in cross section but is usually round. Sometimes the hole is not uniform, either in shape or in size, and it is not always centrally located.

Small air bubbles can be seen in some of the beads, but they appear to be concentrated in the core of white glass. Sometimes one of the small air bubbles extends the entire length of the bead, forming, in effect, an additional lengthwise perforation; 19 per cent of 200 beads examined show this feature. The specimens included under this grouping are approximately 2 mm. long and have diameters of 3 to 4 mm.

Medium-sized, Clear/White, Doughnut-shaped Beads (39 specimens, Fig. 12, b)

These beads are basically the same as the small white compound form, except that they are doughnut-shaped. Four of them have a secondary hole, created by an elongated air bubble, through the central core. The length varies from 2 to 3 mm. and the diameter from 4 to 5 mm.

Large, Clear/White, Short, Cylindrical Beads (3 specimens, Fig. 12, c, c')

These large, white, compound beads are the same as the small ones except for size. In addition, they tend to be shorter in length as compared to diameter than are the small white ones. There are secondary holes in all three specimens. The length is 4 mm. and the diameter 6 or 7 mm.

COMPLEX BEADS

Small, Clear/Red/Green, Doughnut-shaped Beads (85 specimens)

These doughnut-shaped beads have a translucent, light green interior over which is an opaque red-orange layer that is coated in turn with an exterior veneer of clear glass. The transparent outer coating can only be discerned by close examination of a cross section of the bead under a microscope. These beads are frequently called "Cornaline d'Aleppo" after their major center of distribution in the Near East (Woodward,

correspondence). They are the smallest beads found at the Pearson Site, measuring only about 1 mm. in length and 2 or 3 mm. in diameter.

Small, Clear/Red/Green, Tubular Beads (2 specimens)

This is a tubular variety of the Cornaline d'Aleppo bead described immediately above. One specimen of this form lacks the outer, clear glass coating present on the smaller beads. They are 8 mm. long and 3 mm. in diameter.

Medium-sized, Clear/Red/Green, Oblate Beads (6 specimens, Fig. 12, d)

These beads are large versions of the Cornaline d'Aleppo form. The most distinctive characteristic is their size, the length ranging from 3 to 4 mm. and the diameter being 5 mm.

Small, Clear/Red<White and Maroon Stripes/Green, Tubular Beads (29 specimens, Fig. 12, e, e')

This group of tubular beads is much like the preceding group in that it is a variety of the Cornaline d'Aleppo form, but it has white stripes as an additional decorative feature. The decorative design consists of a central longitudinal band formed by a maroon or black stripe which is flanked on both sides by bands of white. This combination is repeated three times around the circumference of the bead. Structurally, the bands consist of minute glass rods, four or five in a band, which are closely spaced to form a strip pressed into the surface of the red glass. Over this there is a layer of transparent glass. Considering the multitude of elements, a bead of this kind may have as many as 36 or more component parts. The length ranges from 8 to 9 mm. with a rather consistent diameter of 3 mm.

Large, White<Blue Stripes, Tubular Bead (1 specimen, Fig. 12, f)

This bead is tubular in shape and is slightly constricted in the middle. The central core is heavily pitted where it is exposed at the ends, while the exterior is smooth. On the outer surface are three decorated areas, each made up of three rods of dark blue glass embedded in the surface of the white glass. These blue rods are not closely spaced, so that the white matrix is exposed between them, giving the appearance of white lines. Since the blue stripes are not completely embedded, they create low ridges. The inner surface appears rough and pitted.

Large, White<Blue S-shaped Design/Blue Beads (2 specimens, Fig. 12, g, g')

This bead form, which is very similar to the above, has a central, opaque, blue core which is covered by a thin, opaque, white coating in which S-shaped rods of dark blue glass are inlaid. The dark blue rods are not well embedded and create slight ridges on the surface.

Medium-sized, White<Blue Stripes, Subcylindrical Bead (1 specimen)

This bead has a distinctive decoration consisting of four groups of elements, each made up of three parallel bands of closely-spaced, opaque, blue glass rods embedded in the white surface of the bead. In this respect it differs from the other white beads with blue stripes, which have only three groups of rods. The length of this specimen is 3 mm.; the diameter is 4 mm.

Small, Black<White Stripes (1 specimen)

This bead is subcylindrical in shape, and has four groups of decorative elements, each consisting of four or five closely-spaced, white glass rods impressed into the surface of the bead. The length is 2 mm. and the diameter is 4 mm.

Medium-sized, Black<White Stripes, Subcylindrical Bead (1 specimen)

This bead has six groups of white bands in contrast to the specimen described above, which has only four such groups. Each of the bands is composed of four or six white glass rods that are very closely spaced. Sometimes the rods are separated slightly in the middle of a band so that a central black stripe appears between them. This bead is 4 mm. long and 6 mm. in diameter.

Large, White-and-Brown (swirled)<Red Dot/Green (2 specimens)

Two bead fragments appear to have been subjected to intense heat judging from their friable, crazed condition. These specimens have an opaque, light green core surrounded by a swirled layer of opaque white and brown glass. A red dot of translucent glass appears on one part of each specimen.

GLASS BEADS IN SITU

Among the concentration of artifacts thought to have been the re-

mains of a burial were six groups of beads, found in situ, that were still aligned in decorative patterns such as might have been sewn on clothing. All of the patterns were made up of small subcylindrical beads of the simple robbins-egg-blue and the compound Clear/White varieties.

One group is a section of a narrow band that tapers almost to a point at one end. Four rows of white beads lie adjacent to several rows of blue beads.

A second group, composed entirely of blue beads, seems to have been sewn spirally around a small cylindrical object such as the quill of a feather or a small stick.

Another pattern (Fig. 14, e) consists of a band of beads that tapers somewhat at either end. The band is 88 mm. long and is composed entirely of white beads.

A fourth sample of beadwork (Fig. 14, c) is part of a curved band of beads that is folded over on itself. The lateral rows contain seven beads each on an average, and the band is composed of alternating white and blue sections. Some of the white beads and the adjacent soil matrix are covered with red ocher. The surviving portion of this band is 64 mm. wide and 76 mm. long.

A bead cluster was found in which the blue beads seemed to be segregated from the white ones. The beads had been somewhat disarranged, however, and no distinct pattern could be discerned.

The final group of beads found in situ is made up of two roughly parallel bands lying about 55 mm. apart, each band being six beads wide. One band is 193 mm. long; the other is 178 mm. long. Each band is blue at one end and white at the other.

BEADS OF NATIVE MANUFACTURE

Lead Bead (1 specimen, Fig. 12, h)

This is a perforated lead firearm ball that may have been used as a bead. The ball is somewhat flat on two sides, and the central perforation is slightly off center. The diameter is 7 mm.

Tubular Copper Bead (1 specimen)

One small copper bead was made from a thin strip of copper rolled into a tube. This specimen is 11 mm. long and 6 mm. in maximum diameter.

DISCUSSION OF THE BEADS

For identification and dating, the beads from the Pearson Site were sent to Dr. Kenneth E. Kidd, Toronto, Canada, and to Dr. Arthur Woodward of Altadena, California. The following discussion is condensed from their reports.

Simple Beads

The group of simple beads (the large, white, round beads; the large, white, cylindrical beads; the large, white, irregular, ovoid beads; and the medium-sized, white, irregular, ovoid beads) are frequently found associated together in sites in Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, Missouri, Michigan, Tennessee, and New York which date from the late 17th century to the mid 18th century (Woodward, correspondence).

The following simple bead forms are commonly found with the above-mentioned groups and have the same late 17th century to mid 18th century time range: the large blue-green, ovoid beads; the large, dark blue, doughnut-shaped beads; the large, dark blue, ovoid beads; and the medium-sized, robins-egg-blue, subcylindrical beads.

The small, purple-black, doughnut-shaped bead; the medium-sized, purple-black, doughnut-shaped bead; the small, robins-egg-blue, subcylindrical bead; the small, light blue, doughnut-shaped bead; the medium-sized, light blue, doughnut-shaped bead; and the small, blue, subcylindrical bead: all these have been found on sites in Tennessee, Alabama, Michigan, New York, and Illinois where they accompany the beads listed above.

Kidd (correspondence) comments that the small robins-egg-blue subcylindrical bead is one of the less common types in the northeast and, according to his data, occurs on sites dating from A.D. 1600 to 1750 or 1775. The medium-sized round and ring-shaped beads, in particular, continue down to 1775. He also reports that the small, blue, subcylindrical beads that are translucent appear in eastern North America during the period A.D. 1600 to 1700. Concerning the small, purple-black doughnut-shaped beads, he states that they are very scarce in the northeast, but that they are sometimes found on sites which date from 1600 to 1625, and from 1650 to 1700.

Compound Beads

The aforementioned bead groups are commonly found associated

with the compound small, medium, and large Clear/White subcylindrical beads which consequently have much the same time range as the above group. Kidd (correspondence) reports that the small Clear/White beads are also found in Canada "... on sites dated from 1600 to 1750. The small barrel-shaped one [small, Clear/White subcylindrical] is seemingly restricted to 1600 to 1675, while the medium-sized barrel-shaped [medium-sized, Clear/White, subcylindrical] dates a little later (to 1725) and the small round [small, Clear/White, subcylindrical] to 1750."

Complex Beads

The following varieties of the Cornaline d'Aleppo bead are present at the Pearson Site: the small, Clear/Red/Green, doughnut-shaped beads; the small Clear/Red/Green, tubular beads; the medium-sized Clear/Red/Green, oblate beads; and the small, Clear/Red<White and Maroon Stripes/Green tubular beads. According to Woodward (correspondence), the tubular varieties of these beads were at times, during the early 17th century, two inches or more in length and about 1/8 inch in diameter. In the bead trade they were known as "bugle beads," a term which survived until the 19th and 20th centuries. He also states that there is some evidence to indicate that these long, thin beads (bugles or pipes) had a relatively limited range in southeastern Canada and were traded into Pennsylvania in the 1650's and 1670's. In the 17th century many of these long beads were of an opaque, dull red color on the outside, and had a dark, translucent green core. The Cornaline d'Aleppo beads were sometimes spiraled, and sometimes they were rectangular or octagonal in cross section.

Continuing his comments on the Cornaline d'Aleppo beads, Woodward states: "These varying forms of small seed beads and rounded Cornaline d'Aleppo came down well into the middle of the 19th century. However, during the latter period the exteriors were a brighter, translucent red while the interior cores ranged from an opaque white to yellow and pink."

Kidd (correspondence) remarks that the medium-sized, Red/Green, oblate beads apparently date about 1600 to 1725. While he has none identical to the small, Red/Green, tubular bead, a very similar one, he states, dates between 1600 and 1775.

The large, White<Blue stripes, tubular bead and the large, White/Blue tubular bead are virtually a single bead type, and both have been

found on sites in Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, Missouri, Michigan, Tennessee, and New York. In Illinois they occur at 17th and 18th century sites and represent the same time range as the beads mentioned immediately above.

The large, White-and-Brown (swirled) <Red Dot/Green globular bead is also found on sites of similar date. However, Kidd (correspondence) comments that this bead "... is new to us and we could not give you a date for it. It resembles beads traditionally traded in Africa, even to the present...."

In summary, Woodward, basing his opinion largely on the occurrence of beads in dated sites in the eastern United States, suggests that the beads from the Pearson Site, viewed as a unit, range from the late 17th century into the middle or even the latter part of the 18th century. Kidd, judging from similar beads found in northeastern North America, suggests a date of sometime between 1600 and 1775 for the historic occupation of the Pearson Site.

Firearm Parts

Gun Barrels (5 specimens, Fig. 13, a', b')

Five fragments of gun barrels found on the site are badly pitted and corroded. Four of them are octagonal in shape and the other is round. The round one has a badly rusted iron or steel rod inserted in the barrel. According to Smith (correspondence), one of the octagonal-shaped barrels (Fig. 13, b') is a breech typical of late 18th century and early 19th century English trade guns. This specimen has a diameter of 30 mm., a length of 150 mm. and its interior diameter measures approximately 15 mm. Another barrel fragment (Fig. 13, a'), originally octagonal in shape, has been flattened on one end as if it had been reused as a scraper or a gouge.

Gunlock (1 specimen, Fig. 13, n)

One flintlock cock for a pistol or a small shoulder arm was found. It is

Figure 13. European artifacts. a, camp ax (similar to others from 18th century sites); b-d, gun flints; e, f, buttons (late); g-i, tinklers; j, steel knife; k, fork or spoon handle (late 19th or early 20th century); l, bail ear fragment (not known after 1800); m, scissors; n, flintlock cock (style of 1700-1750); o, battery or frizzen (from 18th century flintlock); p, sear; q, side plate (18th century); r-t, lead balls (could be 18th century); u, guard bow, ventral view (18th century); v, guard bow, side view; w, finial of forestock plate (middle 18th century); x, guard bow fragment (18th century); y, harness fitting?; z, side plate fragment (brass, 18th century type); a', gun barrel fragment; b', breech end of gun barrel (type found on 18th and early 19th century sites). (Identifications by Carlyle S. Smith, Craddock H. Goins and C. Malcolm Watkins; dates by Smith and Watkins.)