

515.

Early 18th Century French-Indian Culture Contact
in the Yazoo Bluffs Region
of the Lower Mississippi Valley

by

Ian W. Brown

B.A., Harvard College 1973
A.M., Brown University 1975

Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of
Anthropology at Brown University
June, 1979

LIBRARY
DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

AUG 9 1979

Abstract

The Yazoo Bluffs region is a small area located near the juncture of the Yazoo River and the Mississippi River in the state of Mississippi. This region, now largely uninhabited, was occupied by both French and Indian in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This thesis is a study of the interaction between these groups.

French involvement in the area occurred in two pulses. Between 1698 and 1706 (the "missionary" period), French interest in the area was largely religious in nature. A gap of approximately 13 years occurred in which French involvement in the region was negligible. In 1719, a large colonial settlement was established in the area, with Fort St. Pierre as its principal edifice. For the next ten years, French interaction with the natives appears to have been largely economic (the "trader" period). With the destruction of Fort St. Pierre in 1729, the area was abandoned by both French and Indians and received only minor and sporadic occupation over the next 250 years.

A number of historic French and Indian sites (including Fort St. Pierre) have been discovered and excavated in the Yazoo Bluffs region, some of which can be dated to the "missionary" period and others to the "trader" period. It was argued in the original proposal for this study that differences in the archaeological trade materials would occur as a result of both the different forms of French contact - missionary role versus trader role - and the time of contact. Over a 30 year period, it was felt that the material assemblages of aboriginal sites would begin to approach assemblages found on French sites. Furthermore, it was supposed that such changes would be a reflection of sociocultural change.

The first two parts of this thesis present the method and theory involved in the study (Chapters 1 and 2), background on the general history of Louisiana (Chapter 3), and a more detailed examination of the history of the Yazoo Bluffs region (Chapter 4). The sociocultural background of the contacting groups - French and Indian - is then investigated (Chapter 5), with such subjects as settlement organization, economic organization, sociopolitical organization, and religious organization receiving principal consideration. Part III of the thesis presents the excavations at six historic sites in the region (Chapter 8) and an analysis of the recovered materials, arranged according to functional groups (Chapter 9). The analysis of the archaeological findings reveals both quantitative and qualitative changes in European materials on aboriginal sites, with later Indian sites approaching more closely what is found on contemporary French sites.

Part IV of the dissertation is an examination of sociocultural change and stability in the Yazoo Bluffs region using the ethnohistorical record. Chapter 10 is a review of past and present contributions to the study of sociocultural change. Discussed in detail are the reasons why an acculturation approach was used for this particular study. It is also argued in this chapter, and in the following chapters, that changes in materials alone are not necessarily a reflection of changes in non-material phenomena. To understand how and why certain changes occurred (or did not occur) in aboriginal culture and society, it is necessary to examine the roles of the individuals involved in the contact situations.

French explorers, administrators, traders, and missionaries had different goals in dealing with the Indians of Louisiana, and their objectives tempered the ways in which they confronted the indigenous population. The materials exchanged or given were just one part of the interaction network. The effect of materials on aboriginal sociocultural change and stability appears to have been more related to the roles of the individuals involved in the transmissions. Chapter 10 is an examination of the various French roles in Louisiana. The Yazoo Bluffs region is considered in regard to the affect of such roles upon the Indians in both the "missionary" and the "trader" periods.

Chapter 12 is divided into three sections. The first summarizes general sociocultural change and stability in non-material phenomena of the Louisiana Indians. The second section deals with material changes. Each item of European introduction is examined as to how the Indians used the merchandise, how it was valued, and what significance it might have had in wielding sociocultural change. It is at this point that the archaeological findings break down. It is shown that materials were often not used in the manners intended by the European donors. To arrange archaeological materials according to functional groups (as was done in Chapter 9) ignores the fact that such items often had completely different usages and meanings in aboriginal contexts.

The third section of Chapter 12 compares the relationship of material to non-material changes in aboriginal culture and society. It is basically a negative review. Even though quantitative and qualitative material changes occur on aboriginal sites in the Yazoo Bluffs region, the changes in and of themselves cannot be used as evidence of sociocultural change. Without a solid understanding of the structure of the contact situation and the ways in which introduced materials were used and valued, little can be said from artifacts alone concerning acculturation. However, when used in accordance with the ethnohistorical record and with a general knowledge of change processes resulting from cultural anthropological investigations, archaeological trade materials contribute to a better understanding of French-Indian interaction in the Yazoo Bluffs region.

301

Chapt. 9 - The Cultural Remains -
Clothing Group

1972:87; fig. 22g-h,k; fig. 23a,d-i,l-o; Grimm 1970:151, plate 31, No. 19; Jelks et al. 1966:91-92). Twelve tinklers were discovered in our excavations, all of which are from St. Pierre. Most of the specimens were found in the southern dry moat. Leather is often preserved within the archaeological specimens, because of copper salts. Two of the tinklers found at St. Pierre are still attached to each other. Charles Cleland described the method of attaching tinklers to clothing:

In most cases, after a piece of leather cordage was tied to the center of a small bundle of organic material, probably hair or vegetable fiber, the free end was passed through the wide end of the cone and out through the narrow terminal opening. The fiber bundle, pulled into the cone, became lodged in a doubled-over position, thus securing the leather cord. Occasionally a small piece of wood which was wedged into the cone further secured the fiber anchor. The cone was then suspended by the leather cord (Cleland 1971b:27).

The tinklers from St. Pierre range in length between 1.1 cm and 3.9 cm, with an average of 2.73 cm and a standard deviation of 0.78 cm.

Clothing Ornaments - Glass Beads (Plate 118 ; Appendix 2c)

A total of 298 glass beads were recovered from the Portland (87), St. Pierre (188), Lonely Frenchman (1), Lockguard (7), and Anglo (15) Sites. Glass beads were one of the most important items of the North American Indian trade. They are found on virtually every historic aboriginal site, and often in considerable numbers. Much has been written about bead technology and

classification (Good 1972:92-129; Kidd and Kidd 1970; Murray 1964; Stone 1971; 1974:88-117; Van der Sleen 1967). The system used in this volume is adopted directly from that used to classify the beads in the Tunica Treasure (Brain et al. ^{n.d.} b). Before discussing the classification, however, it may be of some use to quickly summarize glass beads technology.

There are two basic ways in which glass beads are made. The first manner is called the drawn or tube bead method. Drawn beads are formed by stretching a large hollow globule of glass. After cooling, the long filaments are either cut or snapped into small pieces. If round beads are desired, the small glass sections are reheated and tumbled in a mixture of ground charcoal and fine sand. Decoration is applied in several ways. One method is to add layers by dipping the globule into different batches of glass metal. To add stripes one places the globule in a pail lined with different colored glass rods. The globule, with the glass rods sticking to it, is then placed in the fire and subsequently stretched. The second technique of bead manufacture is called the wire or mandrel - wound method. This technique consists of wrapping a heated glass rod around a chalk-covered iron or copper rod. Each bead is then individually manipulated (molded, faceted, etc.) until the desired shape is achieved. Different glass filaments are also applied as decoration.

Wire-wound and drawn beads are well represented in the Yazoo Bluffs region, particularly the latter. As stated above, this assemblage is analyzed according to Brain's classification of the beads in the "Tunica Treasure" (Brain et al. ^{n.d.} b). As the latter

work is not yet published, the structure of the classification is presented here. All classes and associated types are described, but only those varieties which are represented in the Yazoo Bluffs sample are included. Similar to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) typology, Brain divides drawn beads into four classes. These classes are based on structure, structure being defined as to whether the beads are rounded or not and whether they are of simple, compound, complex, or composite construction. The latter terminology is taken directly from Stone (1974:88-89). Simple construction consists of one layer of glass. Compound is two or more layers. Complex beads have a simple construction with the addition of surface decoration, and composite beads have compound construction with surface decoration.

Brain divides wire-wound beads into three classes. Beads of the first class are of simple shape and construction, and are monochrome. The second class is similar, but the beads are modified in some way (faceting, pinching, etc.). Beads of the third class consist of more than one layer of glass. Also included in this last class are colored insets, incising, etc.

The breakdown of classes into types is based on whether the beads are monochrome or polychrome, their average shape, and any additional physical manipulation. Decorative elements are described according to shape, color, number, and size. Finally, varieties are set up according to differences in color, degree of opacity or translucency, and the color and form of decoration.

In describing the beads of each variety, Brain draws from several pre-existing classifications. Kidd and Kidd's (1970:66)

criteria for bead diameter is applied - very small (under 0.2 cm), small (0.2 cm - 0.4 cm), medium (0.4 cm - 0.6 cm), large (0.6 cm - 1.0 cm), and very large (over 1.0 cm). In presenting the proportions of the beads, Sleen's (1967:32) classification is adopted - a standard bead is one in which the length and diameter are equal; a long bead is one in which the length is greater than the diameter; and a short bead consists of a diameter greater than the length. Finally, Stone (1974:89) is again referred to in classifying bead form as to being round, convex, convexo-elongate, ring, or doughnut-shaped.

The results of this classification are presented in Appendix 2c and summarized in Table 8. Most of the beads are from St. Pierre and Portland, and only at these two sites are the samples large enough to allow some statement on changing bead popularity. There is now ample evidence that Portland is considerably older than the historic component at the St. Pierre Site, and although it is not possible to say all the glass beads found at St. Pierre definitely relate to the French occupation, it is reasonable to assume that most of them do. With this assumption, some trends can be observed. Overall, drawn glass beads far outnumber wire-wound beads at both Portland and St. Pierre. There is some evidence, however, that wire-wound specimens were more common at the turn of the 18th century than later as 8.05% of the Portland bead assemblage is wire-wound, whereas only .53% of the St. Pierre beads are made in this manner.* Drawn beads with rounded ends (DII) are the most common specimens at both sites,

Table 2

Summary of the Glass Beads from the Yazoo Bluffs Region

Drawn Beads	Portland	St. Pierre	Lonely Frenchman	Lockguard	Wrights Bluff	Anglo	Total
DIIA1	44	121	1	4		5	175
DIIA2		1					1
DIIA4	1						1
DIIA5		2					2
DIIA6	16	16					32
DIIA7	1	1				1	3
DIIA8	6					9	15
DIIA13	3						3
DIIA15		12					12
DIIA18		5					5
Total	71	158	1	4		15	249
DIIB2	1						1
DIIB15	2						2
DIIB16	1						1
Total	3						3
DIVB1	1	19					20
DIVB2		3					3
DIVB3	2	5					7
DIVB9	1						1
DIVB10	1						1
DIVB11	1						1
DIVB12		1					1
DIVB13		1					1
Total	6	29					35

Table 2 (Cont.)

Wire Wound Beads	Portland	St. Pierre	Lonely Frenchman	Lockguard	Wrights Bluff	Anglo	Total
WIA5		1					1
WIIA3	1						1
WIIA4				1			1
WIIA11	1			1			2
WIIb2	3						3
WIIb3	1						1
WIIIA4	1						1
WIIIA6				1			1
Total	7	1		3			11
Total Beads	87	188	1	7		15	298

untumbled beads being totally absent in the Yazoo Bluffs region. Those of simple construction (DIIA) are, by far, most typical, constituting 81.61% of the assemblage at Portland and 84.04% at St. Pierre. There is no significant difference between these percentages, yet there does appear to be significant variation in some of the other drawn types and classes. Beads with but a single layer of glass and additional surface decoration (DIIB) may have been more popular at the turn of the century (Portland - 3.45%; St. Pierre - 0.00%), whereas beads with two layers of glass and additional surface decoration (DIVB) appear to have increased in popularity over the next three decades (Portland - 6.9%; St. Pierre - 15.43%). Beads made out of two layers of glass, but lacking surface decoration do not appear to have been introduced at all to the Yazoo Bluffs region.

An item of interest is a small clay bead found at St. Pierre (W47A). It is believed to be an aboriginal copy of a European trade bead. It is cone-shaped, has a flat irregularly circular base, and at least four facets on its top. Its maximum thickness is 1.8 cm. It has been drilled for a short distance on two opposing ends, the manufacturer having for some reason decided not to complete the bead, I believe this to be a copy of a wire-wound faceted trade bead, corresponding most closely to varieties WIIA3, WIIA4, and WIIA11 in the Yazoo Bluffs collection.

* Lockguard, believed to have been contemporary with St. Pierre, seems to be an exception to this trend, yet the discovery of but seven beads has little statistical significance.

Glass Beads

Most of the glass beads sent to the New World during the Colonial Era derived from Venice (Woodward 1965:4-6), but during and after the 17th century many were manufactured in Amsterdam (Karklins 1975; Sleen 1967:108). Beads were sent to the colonies in casks, barrels, and boxes (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:55). Others were strung, particularly the smaller kind. Strings of beads were commonly sold by the mass, or by what the French traders called the brasse. The latter originally measured 5.318 feet, but in the 18th century was reduced to 18 inches. A mass of beads usually consisted of a dozen strands (Woodward 1965:9). Small "seed" beads were generally sold in bunches of five or six strings, each of which were 6 inches long and weighed four or five bunches to the pound (Orchard 1929:87). There were two principal bead categories - the rassades, which applied to round beads (both white and colored) of porcelain or glass, and the canons which were tubular beads (Rowland and Sanders 1927:45).

The Indians of Louisiana had a multitude of uses for glass beads. They sometimes substituted for little stones in their rattles (Swanton 1911:137), but generally they were employed in personal adornment. The Great Sun of the Natchez wore beads in his feather crown. The cap, which held a diadem surmounted by large feathers, was made of black threads. The diadem was red and was embellished with either hard white seeds or little beads (Ibid.:106). The Choctaw chiefs also used beads in their headresses. These materials

hung from the outer ends of ostrich feathers, which were placed at the top of their headresses (Swanton 1931:102). In the Lower Mississippi Valley women often wore their hair braided in tresses:

These tresses are ordinarily interlaced by way of ornament with strings of blue, white, green, or black beads (made of glass), ... (Dumont dit Montigny in Swanton 1911:51).

The Lower Mississippi Valley Indians also wore beads on their necks and in their ears:

Their greatest ornament consists of bead necklaces of different colors, with which they load the neck and the ears, where they have holes, as well as the men, large enough to pass an egg through, which the size and weight of what they put there from infancy greatly enlarges (Anon. in Swanton 1911:133).

Natchez men also wore glass beads in necklaces like the women, and sometimes carried fans in their hands (Swanton 1911:55). It is probable that glass beads replaced similar native ornaments made of shell or stone (Ibid.:56). The Chitimacha, in prehistoric times, are reported to have had beads of these materials (Ibid.:345), whereas the Choctaw used wooded beads, "as big as acorns" prior to receiving glass beads. They also strung chinquapin nuts together. These were dyed with the same colors used on baskets. Seeds of red haw also served as beads (Swanton 1931:43). Pearls appear to have been common in protohistoric times. The Indians of Louisiana received these items from the Gulf Coast:

I noticed that he [the chief] had 16 fine pearls hung at his ears, and, having told our interpreter to ask where they had found them, he replied that it was at the sea, in shells, and that he had many of them (Tonti in Swanton 1911:259).

Tonti noted that these pearls were ruined, because they had been pierced with a red hot fire. The chief presented these pearls to him after Tonti gave a gift of a bracelet (Ibid.:260). Such beads must have been considered quite valuable as one of the wives of a Taënsa chief would not part with a pearl necklace, even for ten yards of glass beads:

I saw that one of his [the Taënsa chief] wives wore a pearl necklace. I presented her with 10 yards of blue glass beads - exchange for it. She made some difficulty, but the chief having told her to let me have it, she did so (Ibid.:261).

Such pearls appear to have had religious significance, as they were kept in a small cabinet in the Taënsa temple:

These old men showed me a small cabinet within the wall, made of mats and cane. Desiring to see what was inside, the old man prevented me, giving me to understand that their god was there. But I have since learned that is the place where they keep their treasure, such as fine pearls, which they fish up in the neighborhood, and European merchandise (Ibid.:260).

There is some indication that there were qualitative differences between pearls used in protohistoric times. They were not totally the property of elites, as Nicholas de la Salle, who accompanied Robert de la Salle in the latter's 1682 expedition, recorded that many Taënsa Indians had small pearls on their necks

and in their ears (Swanton 1911:261). This type of pearl beads was valued as highly as those owned by the elites and kept in the temple. . They^{may} have been the kind which were traded (14 specimens) by the Koroa for, "a mean little boxwood comb" during the La Salle expedition (Ibid.:328).

The above reference of Tonti having offered 10 yards of blue glass beads suggests that early explorers carried great quantities of this merchandise with them to trade or give to the Indians. It appears, however, that these artifacts may not have had a significant effect on the earlier forms prior to intensive European contact. In 1698, about two decades after La Salle's journeys, Thaumur de la Source noted that the Taensa had fine pearls which they pierced to string them (Ibid.:265). The importance of certain types of pearls apparently remained intact, as evidenced by a gift to d'Iberville and his companions when they first visited the Natchez in 1700. They were each given a pearl which d'Iberville considered, "not at all handsome (d'Iberville in Swanton 1911:190)." Penicaut described the significance of these pearls to the Natchez:

They have similarly a necklace of fine pearls, which they received from their ancestors; but they are all spoiled, because they have pierced them by means of a hot fire. Two or three are placed around the necks of the infant nobles when they come into the world; they wear them to the age of 10 and then they are replaced in the temple. At all the audiences of the

female chiefs this necklace is placed around their necks until the ceremony is finished. Then they take it back to the temple. It is kept in a coffer as a very precious relic (Penicaut in Swanton 1911:159).

Father Gravier, among the Natchez in 1700, also commented on the importance of these pearl beads:

It is a fact that the chief's wife has some small pearls, which are neither round nor well pierced, but about seven or eight of which are as large as small peas, which were bought for more than their value after a good deal of seeking (Gravier in Swanton 1911:158).

As time passed, it is possible that the ready availability of glass beads served to undermine the social significance of pearl prototypes. It is perhaps significant that pearl beads are not mentioned in the ethnohistoric accounts after Gravier's travels. Glass beads were not as valuable to the Indians as other European materials. They were the first items to be bet in gambling in the Chunky game - first individual beads and then whole strings (Swanton 1911:91). It is obvious, however, that they did have a certain amount of importance to the aborigines. Young Natchez girls, for example, would provide sexual services for a bead necklace (Ibid.:120), and women would take great precautions to prevent the loss of these items (Ibid.:62). There are also indications that certain bead colors and sizes were preferred by the Indians of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Father Gravier, at the Illinois mission in 1708, ordered 10 livres (2 ounces) of white beads (large-sized and olive-shaped)

and 4 livres of small blue, green, and white beads (Thwaites 1896-1901, 66:132-133). Le Page du Pratz also noted the preference for certain beads:

When they have beads (rassade) they make necklaces composed of one or more rows. They make them long enough for the head to pass through. The rassade is a bead of the size of the end of the finger of a small infant. Its length is greater than its diameter. Its substance is similar to porcelain. There is a smaller one, ordinarily round and white. They value it more than the other. There is a blue one and one of another style which is banded (bardelée) with blue and white. The medium sized and the smallest are strung to ornament skins, garters, etc. (Le Page du Pratz in Swanton 1911:56).

The historical references to Indians selecting beads is supported archaeologically. The Indians who utilized the St. Ignace Ossuary in Huronia failed to deposit polychrome or brightly colored monochrome beads with the burials (Quimby 1966:136). Similarly, the burial at the Anglo Site in the Yazoo Bluffs region, was accompanied only by white and blue beads, all of the same size. The preference for white beads above all others is supported by both the written record and the archaeology. Plain white beads of simple construction (var. IIA1) are, by far, the most common beads in the Yazoo Bluffs region.

In sum, although glass beads were undoubtedly subjected to a number of functions, their main utilization among the Indians of Louisiana was in bodily adornment. There is some evidence that qualitative differences existed in the prototypes which glass beads eventually replaced. Pearl beads were used

by commoners, but a certain type of pearl bead appears to have had strong socio-religious significance to some Lower Mississippi Valley groups. It is possible that the introduction of glass beads contributed to socioreligious disorganization, because after intensive contact, members of both the elite and the lower "classes" all wore the same kinds of glass beads.

Bells

Bells were employed in a number of manners. Nineteenth century Choctaw Indians attached them to the necks of their ponies (Swanton 1931:53,179), and some Southeastern Indians tied bells to their war pipes (Swanton 1928:435). For the most part, however, bells were associated with bodily adornment. Lower Mississippi Valley warriors often war bells into battle (Swanton 1911:127). Ambassadors of enemy groups who came to make peace with the Natchez are reported to have worn bells (Ibid.:137). Similarly, little bells were worn by two Indians who came to chant the calumet to Father Poisson in 1726 (Thwaites 1896-1901,66:132-133). The Catawba Indians of South Carolina tied bells to their ankles and knees in dancing (Hudson 1970:2), while Lower Creek dancers strung them, along with rattles, around their waists (Mereness 1916:220). Archaeology has revealed that bells were often strung with glass or copper beads (Brown n.d. a). Some were used as pendants or necklaces. Supporting the ethnohistorical record is the common discovery of bells around femurs, knees,

Clothing Ornaments - Glass Beads (Plate 118)

Class DI

This class consists of tubular beads which were not subjected to rounding by reheating and tumbling. Only 370 beads of this class, constituting two types and nine varieties, are represented in the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. As no beads from the Yazoo Bluffs region fit the above criteria, the breakdown of this class will not proceed any farther.

Class DII

The beads of Class DII are identical to those of DI, except they are rounded on the ends. The beads are either monochrome or have surface decoration.

OF
Type A
^

Type A consists of monochrome beads of simple construction and no surface decoration. This is equivalent to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) Type III.

Variety DIIA1 (Plate ⁺ 118, Nos. 1, II)
^

Definition

Almost all opaque white beads of simple construction are included in variety DIIA1. Size ranges from very small to large, and the shapes represented are round, oval, doughnut,

and barrel. Stone refer^{red} to these beads as having "convex" or "convexo-elongate" shapes, and described them as being snapped instead of cut. Included within this variety are Stone's (1974) CI, SA, T2, Va; T3, Va; and T4, Va; and Kidd and Kidd's (1970) Types IIa13, 14, and 15.

Dimensions

Length	0.1 cm - 1.9 cm
Diameter	0.1 cm - 1.0 cm
Perforation Diameter	.05 _{cm} - 0.3 cm

Sample - 175

Provenience

Portland (44) - Y505A2; Y505D2(2); Y506A; Y506B(16); Y506C(2); Y506C1(11); Y506C1-1; Y506C2(3); Y506C3(4); Y510B(3)
 St. Pierre (121) - Y552A; Y558-3; Y558-9(Y550F1)(2); Y558-9(Y578)(2); Y558-9A; Y558-21; Y558-31A(32); Y558-31B(6); Y558-31E; Y558-31H; Y558-62; Y562A; Y575A; Y576A; T1Q; T4D; Y601A; Y602A; Y603A; Y640B; Y646B(5); Y647B; Y908; W3A; W6A; W13A; W24B; W25B; W27A(10); W27B(10); W28A(5); W28B(3); W29A; W35A; W36A; W40A; W43A; W45A(2); W48A(2); W53A; W55A; W59A1; W80A(2); W85A; W117B; W411; W412(2); W424; W425; W429; W436
 Lonely Frenchman (1) - Y915
 Lockguard (4) - W352A; W355A; W376A; W377A
 Anglo (5) - W409; W409A(4)
 Comments - W352A and W376a same bead

Description

Length measurements were taken of 98 specimens and diameter measurements of 117. Length ranges between 0.15 cm and 2.2 cm with an average of 0.92 cm. Diameter ranges between 0.3 cm and 1.0 cm with an average of 0.51 cm. The shapes of 109 glass beads of this variety are as follows: convexo-elongate (47), convex (35), ring (26), and round (1).

Fifteen convexo-elongate specimens are slightly incurvate at the center giving a peanut-shaped appearance. All of the examples from Anglo are convex and 19 of the 26 ring-shaped beads at St. Pierre are associated with the Lead Shot Drop area. Many beads of this variety have a compound appearance (Plate 118, nos. 11). Good set this form up as a separate type (102) at the Guebert Site, but indicated that the compound appearance is probably due to the tumbling process (Good 1972: 118).

Distribution

Variety DIIA1 beads are probably the most common beads found on historic sites. Those found at Chicoutimi are much smaller than the specimens recovered in the Yazoo Bluffs region (J-F Blanchette-personal communication). Ridley (1954:49) recorded this variety at the Frank Bay Site, and it has also been found at St. Ignace Ossuary (Quimby 1966: 135); Bell (Wittry 1963:31-32); Fatherland (MDAH Collections); International Paper (LMS Collections); Womack, where it comprises more than half of the 2,123 beads recovered and corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) types 1-3, 6, and 44-45; Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:118); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93-96); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:57); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:99); Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Port Dauphin (Noel Read Stowe-personal communication); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:125); Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:24, fig.1, Nos.1 and 3-8); Fish Hatchery

(Ibid.:21-22); Southern Compress (Ibid.:18); Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:90-93); Fort Toulouse (Heldman 1973:132-134, fig. 55c); Los Adaes (Gregory and Webb 1965:28); Guebert (Good 1972:118); Trudeau (LMS Collections); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:43); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:37); Wilkinson (Ibid.:27); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:280); and Conesoga (Good 1972:118).

Discussion

With the exception of Los Adaes, variety DIIA1 is virtually absent at sites associated with Spanish occupation. Although it is very common in areas included within the French trade sphere, it curiously is not represented at Haynes Bluff or Russell, two principal historic sites in the Yazoo Bluffs region. St. Pierre and Portland make up for this deficiency, however.

Variety DIIA2

Definition

This is a very small to large translucent amber drawn bead variety. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIA18 and IIA19.

Dimensions

Length	0.1 cm - 0.7 cm
Diameter	0.1 cm - 0.6 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.05 cm - 0.1 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

St. Pierre (1) - Y645A

Description

The specimen from St. Pierre is opaque, rather than translucent, but otherwise corresponds with the above definition. It is very small and ring-shaped.

Distribution

Variety DIIA2 beads have been found at Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:46); Fort Berthold (Smith 1953:47); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:133); Chota (Gleeson et al 1970:93-96); and Womack (Harris and Harris 1965:313).

Discussion

This bead variety has been found on sites dating between 1700 and 1890. Brain gives it a median date of 1763 (Brain et al. ^{n.d.} b).

Variety DIIA4 (Plate 118, no. 2)

Definition

The beads of this variety are opaque and light blue. They range in size from small to large, the smaller specimens being doughnut-shaped and the larger ones oval. This variety

corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIa⁴6 and IIa⁴7. It appears to be the same as Good's (1972) type 88.

Dimensions

Length	0.2 cm - 1.3 cm
Diameter	0.3 cm - 0.8 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.05 - 0.2 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y506B

Distribution

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety DIIA⁴ has been found at Fatherland (Good 1972:116); Haynes Bluff (LMS Collections); Russell (LMS Collections); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93-96); Gilbert (Jelks et al. 1966:103); Los Adaes (Gregory and Webb 1965:32); Guebert (Good 1972:116); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:38); and at Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1767 (Good 1972:116).

Discussion

Variety DIIA⁴ is not well represented on historic sites. A considerable amount occurs in the "Tunica Treasure" from Trudeau (Brain et al. ^{n.d.} b), but this is still a small representation in terms of the overall collection. It was distributed mostly between 1700 and 1800, and its discovery at the Portland Site suggests it was being traded at least by 1706.

Variety DIIA5

Definition

This is a dark burgundy (black in appearance) drawn bead variety. Size ranges from small to large and the beads are generally doughnut-shaped. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIA7.

Dimensions

Length	0.2 cm - 0.9 cm
Diameter	0.3 cm - 0.8 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.05 cm - 0.2 cm

Sample - 2

Provenience

St. Pierre (2) - Y640B; W86A

Description

One of the beads is round in shape while the other is ring shaped. Length ranges from 0.4 cm to 0.45 cm while diameter ranges between 0.45 cm and 0.5 cm.

Distribution

Variety DIIA5 has a considerable distribution in North America and its rarity in the Yazoo Bluffs region is curious. It has been found at Tallapoosa (Burke and Burke 1936:55); Presidio Ahumada (Tunnell and Ambler 1967:52); Old Ft. Albany (Quimby 1966:191); San Xavier (Gilmore 1969:98); San Juan (Schuetz 1969:59); Los Adaes (Gregory and Webb 1965:37); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:45); Haynes Bluff (LMS

Collections); Fort Berthold (Smith 1953:48); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:57); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:281); Albert Ibaugh (Kinsey 1960:91); Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:133); Chota (Gleeson et al 1970:93-96); Guebert (Good 1972:127); Lasanen (Cleland et al 1971:78); Angola Farm (LMS Files ; Bayou Goula (Quimby 1966:87); Rosebrough Lake (Miroir et al. 1973:134); Deer Creek (Sudbury N.D.:126); Womack (Harris and Harris 1965:313); and Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:90).

Discussion

Beads of this variety often have a shiny irridescent patination and faint rings encircle the ends. They are believed to have been made in Amsterdam (Karklins 1975:71). They have been dated between 1700 and 1740 (Bell and Bastian 1967; Stone 1974), but Brain has recorded their appearance on sites ranging in date from 1600 to 1890. He offers a median date of 1746 (Brain et al. N.D.b).

Variety DIIA6 (Plate 118, No. 3)

Definition

This is a small to large, translucent, dark blue bead variety. Specimens range in form from square to oval to doughnut-shaped. This variety included Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIA55, IIA56, and IIA57, and corresponds to Stone's

(1974) CI,SA,T2,Vb; T4,Vc; and T1Va, and to Good's (1972) type 56.

Dimensions

Length	0.2 cm - 1.3 cm
Diameter	0.2 cm - 0.8 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.05 cm 0 0.2 cm

Sample - 32

Provenience

Portland (16) - Y501BF.1; Y502AF.1(3); Y505A2; Y506B(3);
Y506C1(5); Y506C2(3)
St. Pierre (16) - Y558-9A(2); Y558-20; Y558-31A; Y558-31B;
Y558-31D; Y579A; T9B1; Y603A; Y604A; W24A; W42A; W86A;
W117A; W117B(2)

Description

Only the St. Pierre specimens were available for measurement. Length ranges between 1.1 cm and 1.7 cm with an average of 1.34 cm. Diameter ranges between 0.65 cm and 0.9 cm with an average of 0.75 cm. These beads are, on the whole, somewhat larger than The "Tunica Treasure" assemblage. The Portland specimens are also on the larger end of the scale (Brown 1975a:62). The only shapes apparent in the Yazoo Bluffs sample are convex and convexo-elongate. They each occur in about the same frequency.

Distribution

Variety DIIA6 has an extremely wide distribution. It occurs at Hiwasee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1970:133); Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Factory Hollow (Good 1972:113); Chicoutimi (J-F Blanchette-personal communication); Bell (Wittry 1963:30); International Paper (LMS Collections);

Haynes Bluff (LMS Collections); Womack, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) types 13, 14, and 48; Chota (Gleeson et al 1970:93-96); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:100); Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Port Dauphin (Noel Read Stowe-personal communication); Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965: 25, fig.1, Nos.26-28); Fish Hatchery (Ibid.:23); Southern Compress (Ibid.:20); Fort Toulouse (Heldman 1973:132-134); Los Adaes (Gregory and Webb 1965:30); Guebert (Good 1972:113); Presidio Ahumada (Tunnell and Ambler 1967:49); Mission San Lorenzo (Ibid.:60); the San Xavier Missions (Gilmore 1969: 98); San Juan (Schuetz 1969:59); Trudeau (LMS Collections); Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:49); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:44); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:37); Wilkinson (Ibid.:27); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:279); and Cooks Ferry (LMS Collections).

Discussion

The heaviest distribution of this variety seems to have occurred between 1706 and 1800 (Brown 1975:64, fig.3). According to Tunnell and Ambler (1967:59), dark blue translucent beads are commonly found on sites dating from 1700 to 1740, but decrease in the period from 1740 to 1767, disappearing after the latter date. Variety DIIA6 was at least in existence by 1615, as shown by its discovery at the Factory Hollow Site (Brown 1975a:fig.3).

Variety DIIA7 (Plate 118, No. 4)

Definition

The beads of this variety are opaque turquoise blue. Size ranges from very small to very large, while shape varies from doughnut to square to oval. Many of the beads have an irridescent patination. This variety corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIA31, IIA40, IIA41, and IIA42, and to Good's (1972) types 90, 90a, and 92.

Dimensions

Length	0.05 cm - 1.7 cm
Diameter	0.05 cm - 1.2 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.03 cm - 0.4 cm

Sample - 3

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y506B
 St. Pierre (1) - Y558-9A
 Anglo (1) - W409

Description

These beads are large. Length ranges between 0.6 cm and 0.9 cm and diameter ranges between 0.6 cm and 0.9 cm. The Portland specimen is convex in shape while the St. Pierre and Anglo beads are convexo-elongate.

Distribution

Variety DIIA7 is widely dispersed, although not to the degree of varieties DIIA1 and DIIA6. It has been found at The following sites : Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Albert Ibaugh (Kinsey 1960:91); Chicoutimi (J-F Blanchette-

personal communication); Dann (Good 1972:117); St. Ignace Ossuary (Quimby 1966:135); Fatherland (Ibid.:192); International Paper (LMS Collections); Pumpkin Lake (Ibid.); Haynes Bluff, where 38 specimens of the same size as those found at Portland, St. Pierre, and Anglo were discovered in a breast pouch in Burial #2 (LMS Files); Russel (LMS Collections); Fort St. Joseph (Quimby 1966:192); Chota (Gleeson et al 1970:93-96); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:99); Angola Farm, where most of which were "seed" beads, 35 being of the size encountered in the Yazoo Bluffs region (LSU Collections); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:126); Guebert (Good 1972:117); Presidio Ahumada (Tunnell and Ambler 1967:50); the San Xavier Missions (Gilmore 1969:97); Trudeau, where 31,367 specimens of this variety are "seed" beads (LMS Collections); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:44); Conesoga (Good 1972:117); Cooks Ferry (LMS Collections); Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:54); and sites in northeast (Tunnell and Ambler 1967:50) and central (Watt and Meroney 1937:63) Texas.

Discussion

The period of greatest distribution of variety DIIA7 appears to have been between 1700 and 1764. It was in existence at least by 1663 (Brown 1975a:66, fig.3).

Variety DIIA8 (Plate 118, nos.)

Definition

This is a large, opaque turquoise bead variety. The specimens have an oval shape and the ends appear to have been pinched-off after being rounded. This variety corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIa⁴², and presumably also to Good's (1972) type 88. The surface of these beads is shiny. Wavy longitudinal lines appear on many, seemingly the result of impurities in the glass.

Dimensions

Length	0.9 cm - 1.2 cm
Diameter	0.6 cm - 0.9 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.2 cm

Sample - 15

Provenience

Portland (6) - Y505D2; Y506B(2); Y506C; Y506C1-1; Y506C2
Anglo (9) - W409(2); W409A(7)

Description

Individual measurements were only taken of the Anglo specimens. All are fairly equivalent in size. Length ranges from 0.9 cm to 1.3 cm with an average of 1.09 cm, and diameter ranges from 0.65 cm to 0.75 cm with an average of 0.69 cm. The dimensions of the Portland beads fall within the Anglo ranges. All of the Anglo specimens are convex in shape.

Distribution

Only 179 specimens of this variety are included in the

enormous bead collection of the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. They have also been found at Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:100); and at Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:58).

Discussion

It is strange that this variety is so sparsely represented at Trudeau, while the very similar variety DIIA7 has such a high representation. The situation is reversed at Portland. The regularity of size, shape, and color of these beads at the Anglo Site, a situation also seen in the variety DIIA1 beads from this site, suggests that beads were selected at times on the basis of all three attributes. Variety DIIA8 beads were distributed between 1700 and 1825, but its rarity at Trudeau suggests they were most heavily dispersed in the first quarter of the 18th century. Their appearance at Portland suggests the variety was a part of the trade assemblage by at least 1706 (Brown 1975a:68, fig.3).

Variety DIIA13 (Plate 118, No. 6)

Definition

This is a large translucent turquoise bead with an oval shape. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIA32. Tiny semi-circular fracture marks on the surface of the beads of this variety are common.

Dimensions

Length	1.1 cm
Diameter	0.6 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.3 cm

Sample - 3

Provenience

Portland (3) - Y506A; Y506C2; Y506C3

Description

These specimens range between 0.9 cm and 1.3 cm in length and between 0.55 cm and 0.8 cm in diameter.

Distribution

Only two specimens of this variety are in the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. The variety has also been recovered at Southern Compress, but the beads are smaller and more barrel or doughnut shaped than those from Trudeau and Portland (Gregory and Webb 1965:21, fig.1, Nos.34,36); and at Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:45).

Discussion

The probability of finding three beads of variety DIIA13 in such a small collection as Portland's would be rather low, unless this particular variety was fairly popular at the time this site was occupied (circa 1698 - 1706). Conversely, the discovery of only two beads of this variety at Trudeau, a site with over a quarter million beads, suggests that the popularity of this variety decreased by the time Trudeau was occupied (circa 1730 - 1760). Its

absence at Fatherland, Angola Farm, and the early historic sites along the Red River indicates that its popularity may have centered around the turn of the 18th century.

Variety DIIA15 (Plate 118, no. 7)

Definition

This is a very small to large translucent dark green bead. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIA27, described as "circular, clear, emerald green", or "oval, clear, dark palm green", and to Good's (1972) types 36 and 37. The small "seed" beads are doughnut shaped while the larger beads are square and oval. A white surface patination occurs on many of the beads.

Dimensions

Length	0.1 cm - 1.7 cm
Diameter	0.1 cm - 0.8 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.05 cm - 0.2 cm

Sample - 12

Provenience

St. Pierre (12) - Y558-31D; Y558-31E(2); Y572-10; Y641A;
Y642B; Y646B; W10A; W27B; W55A; W117A(2)

Description

All but one of these beads are convexo-elongate in shape. The single exception is round. Length ranges between 0.75 cm and 1.5 cm with an average of 1.24 cm. Width ranges between 0.65 cm and 0.9 cm with an average of 0.78 cm. They are all

of the larger kind, similar to Good's (1972) type 36.

Distribution

This variety is represented by 1,107 beads in the "Tunica Treasure", but only two of these are of the larger kind. The variety has also been found at Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Bell (Wittry 1963:30); Chota (Gleeson et al 1970: 93-96); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:103); Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965:21, fig.1, Nos.35,37); Los Adaes (Ibid.:33); Guebert (Good 1972:110); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961: 46); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:38); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:281); Cooks Ferry (LMS CollectionS); Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:58); and on Wichita sites dating between 1740 and 1767 (Good 1972:110).

Discussion

The absence of variety DIIA15 at Fatherland, Portland, and Angola Farm, suggests that it was not too popular in the early years of the 18th century. With the exception of St. Pierre, most of the sites it has been discovered at have long occupation spans, thus making it difficult to narrow down the time at which this variety was most popular. It was in existence at least by 1729, as evinced by its appearance at St. Pierre, and it seems to have had its greatest popularity between 1717 and 1820 (Brown 1975a:72, fig.3).

Variety DIIA18

Definition

This is a new variety, not represented in the "Tunica Treasure". It is a dark rose brown drawn bead variety, corresponding most closely to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIA61. They describe beads of the latter type as being clear, but all specimens in the Yazoo Bluffs region are translucent. The only shape represented is round.

Dimensions

Length	0.3 cm - 0.45 cm
Diameter	0.5 cm - 0.6 cm

Sample - 5

Provenience

St. Pierre (5) - Y558-31A; W27A; W28A; W28B; W48A

OH
Type B
^

The beads of Type B have a complex construction, consisting of a single layer of glass with the addition of surface decoration. The latter can either be simple (one color against a background of a different color) or compound (more than one color against a background of a different color). Type B corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIB, IIB', and IIBb.

Variety DIIB2 (Plate 118, No. 8)

Definition

The beads of this variety are large, opaque, and white with four dark blue longitudinal stripes. Shapes are round and oval. This variety corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types ^{IIB} IIB25 and 26, and to Good's (1972) type 142.

Dimensions

Length	0.6 cm - 1.5 cm
Diameter	0.5 cm - 0.8 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.1 cm - 0.2 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y505A2

Description

The length and width of this bead are 1.3 cm and 0.7 cm respectively. Its shape is convex.

Distribution

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety DIIB2 has been found at Haynes Bluff (LMS Collections); Womack, as represented by Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 2; Fish Hatchery (Gregory and Webb 1965:23, fig.1, No.17); Guebert (Good 1972:124); sites in central Texas (Watt and Meroney 1937:66); and on Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1740 (Good 1972:124).

Discussion

The rarity of this type at Trudeau, in comparison to its abundance at Fish Hatchery (Brown 1975a:table 6, figure 5), suggests that this variety was most heavily distributed prior to 1730, the estimated initial date of Trudeau's occupation. The wide dispersal of this bead variety in the Red River watershed suggests that it may have been carried by some of the early 18th century expeditions up this river - Bénard de la Harpe, for example, in 1719 journeyed up the Red River with 2,000 livres of merchandise to trade to the Wichita and other aboriginal groups along the route (Wedel 1971:42). Its discovery at Portland indicates that the variety was around at least by 1706.

Variety OIB15 (Plate 118, No. 9)

Definition

This newly defined variety is not found in the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. The variety consists of large translucent dark blue beads with eight longitudinal white stripes. The beads are barrel-shaped.

Dimensions

Length	0.6 cm - 0.7 cm
Diameter	0.7 cm - 0.8 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.2 cm

Sample - 2

Provenience

Portland (2) - Y505C2; Y506C1

Distribution

Variety DIIB15 has also been found at the Womack Site, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 34, and at Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965: 20, fig.1, No.23).

Discussion

This variety is quite rare and little can be said about it. It seems to date primarily between 1700 and 1730 and, as it was found at Portland, it was at least being traded by 1706.

Variety DIIB16 (Plate 118, no. 10)

Definition

This too is a new variety, not being represented in the "Tunica Treasure". The definition is based on a single medium-sized compound bead with an opaque white background. Decoration consists of three thick wavy green lines, with a single thin red stripe upon each green line. The bead is oval. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIBb17.

Dimensions

Length	1.0 cm
Diameter	0.45 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.15 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y502AF.1

Distribution

Similar beads have been found at Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:25, fig.1, No.20) and Southern Compress (Ibid.:20).

Discussion

Little can be said about this variety. Its period of heaviest distribution occurred between 1714 and 1803, but this is based on the date ranges of only three sites (Brown 1975a:fig.3). The absence of this variety at Trudeau suggests that distribution may have been more confined to the lower portion of the above range. It was at least in existence by 1706.

Class III

This class consists of hollow cane beads having a compound structure (two or more layers of glass). Also included in this class are composite beads (compound beads with surface decoration). These beads have neither been reheated nor tumbled to round the ends. As no beads from this class were found in the Yazoo Bluffs region, a discussion of the various types and varieties set up by Brain must await the final publication on the "Tunica Treasure" (Brain et al. m.d. b).

Class ^DIV
^

These are compound or composite beads identical to the above, except that their ends have been rounded by reheating and tumbling.

Type ^{DIV}A
^

Type A consists of compound beads (two or more layers) with no surface decoration. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IVa. Beads of this type have not been found in the Yazoo Bluffs region.

Type ^{DIV}B
^

The beads of this type have two or more layers of glass with the addition of glass insets on either the surface or between the layers. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IVb.

Variety DIVB1 (Plate 118, no. 12)

Definition

This is a small to large bead variety, with longitudinal white stripes lodged between two layers of clear glass. The beads are barrel-shaped, the smaller one having between 14 and 18 stripes and the larger ones having seven. Kidd and Kidd (1970) did not consider these composite beads, giving

them the typological designation of IIB18. The variety corresponds to Good's (1972) types 154-159. These beads are commonly called "Gooseberry", because of their resemblance to this ribbed fruit.

Dimensions

Length	0.8 cm - 0.9 cm
Diameter	0.8 cm - 1.0 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.1 cm - 0.3 cm

Sample - 20

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y506C2
 St. Pierre (19) - Y558-31; Y558-31B(3); Y558-31C(2); T9B1;
 Y642B; W6A1; W11A; W15A; W22A; W25A(2); W28A; W28B;
 W69A; W117A; W117B

Description

Nine of the specimens are barrel-shaped and 10 are round. One is quite long and should have been two barrel-shaped beads. They were never disconnected, however, and a peanut-shaped bead is the result. Lengths range between 0.55 cm and 1.6 cm with an average of 0.84 cm. Diameters range between 0.65 cm and 0.9 cm, with an average of 0.77 cm.

Distribution

The so-called "Gooseberry" bead has a phenomenal spatial and temporal distribution. In addition to Portland, St. Pierre, and Trudeau, a single specimen of this variety has been found on the site of a glass factory in Jamestown, Virginia, which was established in 1607. A second glass house was erected in Jamestown in 1622 for the purpose of

manufacturing glass beads (Griffin and Smith 1948:29). The variety has also been found at Seven Oaks (Goggin N.D.:50); Wayland Smith (Good 1972:100); Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:13); Chicoutimi (J-F Blanchette-personal communication); Fatherland (Quimby 1966:194); International Paper (LMS Collections); Haynes Bluff (LMS Collections); Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:100); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93-96); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:24, fig.1, No.12); Fish Hatchery (Ibid.:23); Guebert (Good 1972:126); True Mound (Goggin N.D.:50); Parrish Mound I (Ibid.); Lake Butler (Ibid.); Fountain of Youth Park (Ibid.); Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1740 (Good 1972:100); English sites in Georgia and Alabama; and even as far away as Brazil in a Portuguese context (Goggin N.D.:50).

Discussion

The heaviest distribution of this variety seems to have occurred between 1698 and 1750 (Brown 1975a:fig.3), but it was in existence by the late 16th/early 17th centuries, by virtue of its discovery at Wayland Smith and Jamestown. The fact that this variety is found on so many sites in Florida, some of which definitely date to the 16th and 17th centuries, suggests that beads of this sort were fairly common Spanish trade items in this early period. The variety is not characteristic of Spanish-related sites of the 18th century, however. They are noticeably absent from the mission sites in Texas. French-related sites of the 18th

century (Fatherland, Portland, St. Pierre, Fort St. Joseph, Trudeau, etc.) do have this variety and, as stated above, it seems as if Englishman also traded this bead at one time or another. Although variety DIVB1 beads were around for a considerable time, there seems to have been a major change as to which nationality traded them in different periods.

Variety DIVB2

Definition

This is a large drawn bead variety, a layer of dull opaque white glass covering a gray-white layer. Four thick blue longitudinal stripes form the decoration. Bead shape varies between oval and convexo-elongate (peanut-shaped).

Dimensions

Length	1.1 cm - 1.5 cm
Diameter	0.6 cm - 0.7 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.15 cm

Sample - 3

Provenience

St. Pierre (3) - Y558-31A; W14A; W27B

Distribution

In addition to Trudeau (Brain et al. ^{n.d.} b) and St. Pierre, this variety has also been found at Fatherland (Robert S. Neitzel-personal communication).

Variety DIVB3 (Plate 118, No. 13)

Definition

A bead of this variety is large and has a shiny off-white layer of glass over a core of blue-gray glass. Three sets of three thin blue longitudinal stripes form the decoration. The shape of the bead is oval. It corresponds to Good's (1972) type 140.

Dimensions

Length	1.2 cm - 1.6 cm
Diameter	0.5 cm - 0.7 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.1 cm

Sample - 7

Provenience

Portland (2) - Y502F.1; Y506C3
St. Pierre (5) - Y558-62; Y558-76; Y602A; W62B1(2)

Description

Four of these specimens vary somewhat from the established definition, but they are close enough to warrant inclusion in this variety. One bead from Portland and another from St. Pierre have cores off-white in color, rather than blue-gray. The other bead from Portland has thick stripes instead of thin, and one bead from St. Pierre has two sets of three stripes but one set of four. All but one of the beads are convex shaped. The exception is a convexo-elongate bead (peanut-shaped) from St. Pierre. Length ranges from 1.25 cm to 1.75 cm and diameter ranges from 0.6 cm to 0.9 cm.

Distribution

Only seven beads of this variety occur in the "Tunica Treasure" from Trudeau. It has also been found at International Paper (LMS Collections); Womack, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 23; Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Fish Hatchery (Gregory and Webb 1965:23-24, fig.1, No.14); Guebert (Good 1972:124); and Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:49).

Discussion

This bead variety seems to be primarily associated with French sites, but even then it is somewhat of a rarity. It was at least in existence by 1706, as it is found at Portland, and its heaviest distribution was probably between 1714 and 1764 (Brown 1975a:fig.3). The large collection of this variety at Fish Hatchery and its negligible presence at Trudeau (Ibid.:table 6), suggest that it may have been more confined to the first quarter of the 18th century.

Variety DIVB9 (Plate 118, No. 14)

Definition

This new variety is not present in the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. The beads of this variety are large, oval, and very similar to variety DIVB2, in that a blue-gray glass core is covered by a layer of off-white glass. The difference between the two varieties is in the form of decoration. Instead of three sets of three blue lines, the

beads of this variety have four sets of two. The shape of these beads is oval.

Dimensions

Length	?
Diameter	0.7 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.2 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y506C2

Distribution

To my knowledge, this variety has not been found elsewhere.

Variety DIVB10 (Plate 112, No. 15)

Definition

This new variety is not represented in the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. The beads are large and have a light blue-gray core covered by a dark blue-gray layer of glass. The decoration consists of three sets of two white stripes. Contained between each set of the latter is a single red stripe. This variety corresponds to Stone's (1974) CI, SC, T8, Va beads.

Dimensions

Length	1.1 cm
Diameter	0.75 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.2 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y506C3

Description

One of the sets of two white lines has two red stripes between, indicating that some lines which appear to be single may have been made by applying more than one glass rod. According to Good (1972:96), it was a common practice to group minute glass rods together so that the design would appear solid when the glass was drawn.

Distribution

In addition to Portland, variety DIVB10 has been found at Womack, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965: 308-313) type 30; Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:133); and Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:24,fig.1,No.18).

Discussion

The discovery of this variety at Portland suggests it was traded by at least 1706. Its heaviest distribution appears to have been between 1706 and 1760 (Brown 1975a: fig.3).

Variety DIVB11 (Plate 112, no. 16)

Definition

This new variety is not included in the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. The beads are large, dark blue, and translucent, with a core and outer layer of the same color. They are decorated with five twisted S-shaped white stripes. It corresponds to Good's (1972) type 30.

Dimensions

Length	0.9 cm
Diameter	0.8 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.25 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y502AF.1

Distribution

This variety has been found at Fatherland (Good 1972: 109); Womack, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 31; Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:109); Guebert (Ibid.); and Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1740 (Ibid.).

Discussion

→ Variety DIVB11 seems to be primarily associated with French-related sites, although the sample size is of course too small to be able to state this with any certainty. The variety was at least in existence by 1706, as it was found at Portland. The heaviest distribution seems to have occurred

between 1700 and 1730 (Brown 1975a:fig.3).

Variety DIVB12

Definition

This is a new variety, not represented in the "Tunica Treasure". It shares decorative features with varieties DIIB2 and DIVB2, but it has three blue stripes and a pale bluish-gray layer over a white core. The occurrence of but one bead is not enough data to establish dimensional criteria for the variety.

Sample - 1

Provenience

St. Pierre (1) - W3A

Description

This bead is convexo-elongate, 1.1 cm long and 0.7 cm in diameter.

Variety DIVB13

Definition

This is a new bead variety, not represented in the "Tunica Treasure". It is a black composite bead with inner and outer layers of the same color and a decoration consisting of three sets of three stripes, one red between two white. It corresponds with Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIbb6.

Sample - 1

Provenience

St. Pierre (1) - Y558-31B

Description

This specimen is convexo-elongate (peanut-shaped),
1.75 cm long and 0.7 cm in diameter.

Class WI

The beads of this class are monochrome and have a simple shape and wire-wound construction. The glass is porcelain-like in texture and is of poor quality. The surface of these beads are pocked with tiny circular fracture marks and streaks, seemingly because the glass has both a high soda content and was blown at too low a temperature (. . . Sleen 1967:111).

Type W1A

This type consists of simple round wire-wound beads.

Variety WIA5

Definition

This is a very large opaque white wire-wound bead variety. The surface of the beads is dull and like porcelain. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type W1b2.

Dimensions

Length	1.6 cm - 1.7 cm
Diameter	1.0 cm - 1.9 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.3 cm - 0.4 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

St. Pierre (1) - W4A

Distribution

This bead variety has been observed at Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:101); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960: 57); Guebert (Good 1972:113), and Womack (Harris and Harris 1965:313). Brain (et al. ^{n.d.} b) provides a date range of 1700 to 1833 with a median of 1752.

Class WII

The beads of this class are monochrome and are of simple construction. They have more elaborate shapes than Class WI, due to pressing, molding, or other manipulation.

Type WIIA

These are faceted beads, formed by pressing the glass beads, while still in a plastic state, against a flat surface. Most of these beads have eight facets and two flat ends. This type corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIC and to

Stone's (1974) CII, SA, T1.

Variety WIIA3 (Plate 118, No. 17)

Definition

This is a very large, translucent, dark blue bead with eight five-sided facets. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIc12, to Stone's (1974) CII, Sa, T1, Va, and To Good's (1972) type 7.

Dimensions

Length	0.8 cm - 1.3 cm
Diameter	1.1 cm - 1.7 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.2 cm - 0.5 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y501B

Description

Unlike the specimens in the "Tunica Treasure", the Portland bead does not have a white surface patination. It is very carefully made, each facet having regular dimensions. Its length and width are 0.9 cm and 1.05 cm respectively.

Distribution

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety WIIA3 has been found at Bell (Wittry 1963:32); Fatherland (Quimby 1966:195); Womack, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 40; Fort St. Joseph (Quimby 1966:195);

Chota (Gleeson 1970:93-98); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:57); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:100); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:125); Guebert (Good 1972:106); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:279); Whiteshell Provincial Park (Quimby 1966:195); Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:59); an unknown Oneida Iroquois site dating from 1710 (Good 1972:106); sites in central Texas (Watt and Meroney 1937:63); and at Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1820 (Good 1972:106).

Discussion

Beads of this variety were traded throughout most of the 18th century, their heaviest distribution seemingly occurring between 1700 and 1781. The variety was at least in existence by 1706, as shown by its discovery at Portland (Brown 1975a:fig.3).

Variety WIIA⁴

Definition

This is a large to very large translucent amber wire-wound bead variety with eight five-sided facets. It corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types WIIA⁴⁶ and WIIA⁴⁷.

Dimensions

Length	0.9 cm - 1.4 cm
Diameter	1.0 cm - 1.6 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.3 cm - 0.5 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Lockguard (1) - W357

Distribution

Beads of this variety have been found at Bell (Wittry 1963:31); Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:59); San Xavier (Gilmore 1969:98); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Kaskaskia (Perino 1967:128); Chota (Gleeson et al 1970:93-96); Guebert (Good 1972:106); and Trudeau (Brain et al. ^{m.d.} b).

Discussion

The specimens in the "Tunica Treasure" all have a white surface patination, a characteristic of the Middle Historic Period (Quimby 1966:86). These beads are believed to have been made in Amsterdam (Karklins 1975:80) and Brain dates them between 1700 and 1833, with a median date of 1750 (Brain et al. ^{m.d.} b).

Variety WIIA11 (Plate 112, no. 12)

Definition

This is a new variety, not represented in the "Tunica Treasure". The beads are large, clear to light gray, and have eight five-sided facets. The variety corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIC2, to Stone's (1974) CII, SA, Ti, Vh and Vi, and to Good's (1972) type 6.

Dimensions

Length	0.8 cm - 0.9 cm
Diameter	1.05 cm - 1.3 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.3 cm - 0.35 cm

Sample - 2

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y505B2
Lockguard (1) - W354A

Description

The facets on both beads are pressed-in, giving the beads a lopsided appearance. The Portland specimen is broken in half longitudinally and the impression of the rod (w-shaped incisions) on which the glass was wrapped, shows up clearly inside.

Distribution

Variety WIIA11 has also been found at Mulberry Mound (Smith 1956:51); Fatherland (Good 1972:105); Site 1Ds53 (Thompson 1974:2); Womack, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 41; Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:105); Angola Farm (Ibid.); Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965:18, fig.1, No.10); Fort Michilimackinac (Good 1972:105); and Conesoga (Ibid.).

Discussion

This variety seems to have been most heavily distributed between 1700 and 1730 and, being found at Portland, it was in existence at least by 1706 (Brown 1975a:fig.3).

Type WIIB

The beads of this type are commonly referred to as "raspberry" or "mulberry" beads. Along with "gooseberry" and "corn" beads, they were designed to resemble food (Orchard 1929:87). While still molten, these beads were probably rolled on a sculptured surface. Kidd and Kidd (1970:50) suggested they were pressed in a two-part mold, but mold seams do not appear on these beads. The knobs generally occur in two or three circumferential rows. These beads are believed to have been made in Amsterdam (Sleen 1967:110).

Variety WIIB2 (Plate 118, no. 19)

Definition

This variety of "raspberry" beads is large, clear, and transparent. It corresponds to Stone's (1974) CII, Sa, T2, Vf and to Good's (1972) type 26.

Dimensions

Length	0.3 cm - 1.2 cm
Diameter	0.7 cm - 1.0 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.3 cm - 0.4 cm

Sample - 3

Provenience

Portland (3) - Y502AF.1; Y506B; Y510B

Description

These specimens are clear, unlike the frosted ones in the "Tunica Treasure". The latter are apparently more typical on historic sites (Good 1972:109). The length of these three specimens is 0.7 cm and the diameter ranges between 0.7 cm and 0.8 cm. Perforation diameter ranges between 0.3 cm and 0.4 cm.

Distribution

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety WIIB2 has been discovered at Fatherland (Quimby 1966:196); Womack, where it corresponds to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 42; Fort St. Joseph (Quimby 1966:133-196); Chota (Gleeson et al. 1970:93-96); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:57); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:133); Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965:20, fig. 1, No. 13); Guebert (Good 1972:109); Conesoga (Ibid.); and at Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:58).

Discussion

This variety appears to have been most heavily distributed between 1700 and 1781 (Brown 1975a:fig.3). There is some evidence that a change occurred in this variety through time, the clear specimens appearing earlier in the range and the frosted ones later. The variety was in existence at least by 1706, by virtue of its discovery at Portland.

Variety WIIB3 (Plate 118, No. 20)

Definition

These are often called "melon" beads. They are large, clear, and transparent. Eight longitudinal spiral ridges give them a corrugated effect (Harris and Harris 1965:312). The variety corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIe1.

Dimensions

Length	0.7 cm
Diameter*	0.9 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.4 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y502AF.1

Description

This specimen has a length of 0.9 cm, a diameter of 1.1 cm and a perforation diameter of 0.3 cm.

Distribution

Variety WIIB3 is represented by one specimen in the "Tunica Treasure" from the Trudeau Site. It has also been found at Womack, as represented by Harris and Harris (1965: 308-313) type 43.

* Diameter is measured to the crest of the ridges

Discussion

This bead variety is very rare, and little can be said of it. It was at least being distributed by 1706, and its date range for "heaviest" trade has been calculated at 1700 to 1730 (Brown 1975a:fig.3).

Class WIII

Beads of this class have a variety of shapes. They are polychrome, having either surface decoration or inlays of contrasting colors.

Type WIIIA

These beads are large, round, spheroidal, with surface designs of a different color from the background. Wire-wound marks and air bubbles are not readily apparent, making it difficult to determine method of manufacture. Beads of this type were probably made in Amsterdam (Sleen 1967:53).

Variety WIIIA⁴ (Plate 118, No. 21)

Definition

This is a large, round, opaque, black (actually dark burgundy with a black appearance) bead, having white wavy lines upon its surface. It somewhat resembles Good's type 75 bead, except that she classified the above as a drawn bead of complex construction and described its color as

opaque black (Good 1972:115). It is similar to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type II, except they classified the latter beads as drawn, rather than wire-wound.

Dimensions

Length	1.1 cm
Diameter	1.3 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.3 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Portland (1) - Y506C3

Description

This specimen has a length of 0.9 cm, a diameter of 1.2 cm, and a perforation diameter of 0.4 cm. The white glass inlays are not set deeply into the glass.

Distribution

In addition to Trudeau and Portland, WIIIA⁴ beads have been found at Womack, where it seems to correspond to Harris and Harris' (1965:308-313) type 39; and Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:56). According to Fairbanks (1955:18), black spherical inlaid beads also occur at Ocmulgee Old Fields and at various Coosa and Chattahoochee Valley sites of the early 18th century.

Discussion

Sleen (1967:111) described "quite a few black beads often ornamented with two interweaving wavy lines" as being made in Amsterdam. This variety is not overly abundant

on historic sites, but where it does occur, the contexts are generally early 18th century. The bracketed dates for the heaviest distribution of variety WIIIA4 are 1700 to 1730. Its discovery at Portland indicates that it was being traded at least by 1706 (Brown 1975a:fig.3).

Variety WIIIA6

Definition

This is a very large opaque dark burgundy wire-wound bead variety. Yellow wavy anastomosing lines occur around the bead circumference.

Dimensions

Length	0.6 cm - 0.9 cm
Diameter	0.9 cm - 1.1 cm
Perforation Diameter	0.2 cm - 0.3 cm

Sample - 1

Provenience

Lockguard (1) - W353A

Distribution

Beads of this variety have been found at Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:56); Bayou Goula (Quimby 1957:134); Fatherland (Quimby 1966:195); Fort St. Joseph (Ibid.); Chota (Gleeson et al 1970:93-96); and Trudeau (Brain et al, ^{m.d.} b).

Discussion

Variety WIIIA6 beads are believed to have been made in

Amsterdam (Karklins 1975:81). Brain assigns a date range of 1699 to 1799, with a median date of 1733 (Brain et al. m.d.

b).

^

Clothing Ornaments - Bells

Sample - 2

Provenience

Lockguard (2) - W356A; W363A

Description

These bells, both of the Flushloop variety, are badly crushed. Measurements cannot be taken.

Clothing Ornaments - Springs (Plate 90 c)

Sample - 2

Provenience

St. Pierre (1) - Y558-31D
Lockguard (1) - W355A

Description

The St. Pierre specimen (Plate 90c) has 12 coils of 0.25 cm thick iron wire. Its spring diameter is 1.5 cm and its length is 4.4 cm. The Lockguard spring has 11 coils of 0.15 cm thick

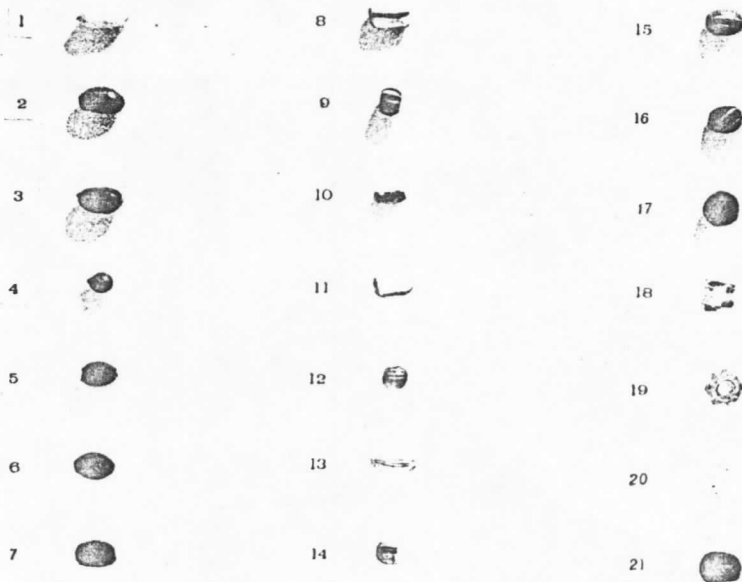


Plate 118

Glass Beads. 1 and 11, var. DIIA1. 2, var. DIIA4. 3, var. DIIA6. 4, var. DIIA7. 5, var. DIIA8. 6, var. DIIB13. 7, var. DIIA15. 8, var. DIIB2. 9, var. DIIB15. 10, var. DIIB16. 12, var. DIVB1. 13, var. DIVB3. 14, var. DIVB9. 15, var. DIVB10. 16, var. DIVB11. 17, var. WIIA3. 18, var. WIIA11. 19, var. WIIB2. 20, var. WIIB3. 21, var. WIIIA4.