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THE TALKING CROW SITE
A Multi-Component Earthlodge Village in the
Big Bend Region, South Dakota

by
CARLYLE SHREEVE SMITH

with appendices by:

Rupert I. Murrill

Ricky L. Roberts

Nancy J. Fix

Hugh C. Cutler

Leonard W. Blake

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APPENDIX C GLASS BEADS

by
NANCY J. FIX
University of Kansas

The purpose of this paper is to describe and tentatively date the 228 glass trade beads found at and in the vicinity of the site. The beads are actually from three different sites, Talking Crow (39BF3) and localities designated 39BF225 and 39BF233 on a hill north of Talking Crow. The sites on the hill were excavated in 1961 by Neuman (1962a, 1962b, 1974). Eight groups of beads were recovered from Talking Crow and will be described first in relation to their locations within the site.

- 39BF3-962: Surface collection of 157 miscellaneous beads found in association with a small purple cloth bag at the former location of a log cabin which was moved in 1950.
- 39BF3-983: Feature 2, Trench 2. 1 small blue bead found in a fireplace in the fortification ditch on the north side of the site.
- 39BF3-1764: 1 medium size blue bead, surface find.
- 39BF3-372: Mound 1, Zone III, Square 25, 1 large blue bead found 6 to 12 inches deep.
- 39BF3-984: Mound 1, Zone III, Square 25, 1 small blue bead found 0 to 6 inches deep.
- 39BF3-882: House 3, Fill, 1 small blue bead.
- 39BF3-4861: Unit D, 1 small blue bead found 0 to 8 inches deep.
- 39BF3-992: Burial 1, 44 small white beads and 1 small blue bead found in the vicinity of the skull with other artifacts of both European and native manufacture.
- 39BF3-4A: 12 miscellaneous beads from the surface, omitted from the catalog.
- 39BF233: 7½ miscellaneous beads were found on the surface of sites 39BF233 and 39BF225. They were apparently deposited in conjunction with some recent burials in the area.

METHODS OF MANUFACTURING GLASS BEADS

The manufacture of cheap glass beads for trade has always had one major technical

problem: a simple, practical means of forming the perforation by which the beads were strung. Four methods have been devised to accomplish this but only one has adequate documentation to explain the process of manufacture. Glass beads are generally named by their process of manufacture and the four types are hollow cane, mandrel wound (wire wound), hollow bubble (hollow sphere), and moulded. The first method (hollow cane) involves the drawing out of a hollow glass tube and then breaking the tube into bead-length sections. The second method (mandrel wound or wire wound) involves wrapping of viscous glass around a mandrel or iron wire which has been coated with chalk. The mandrel, or wire, is removed when the glass has cooled. The third method (hollow bubble or hollow sphere) involves blowing a hollow bubble and perforating its thin walls at opposite ends. The final method (moulded bead) involves pouring viscous glass into a mould and removing the bead when the glass has cooled.

The only method of manufacture not found in the collection is the hollow sphere technique. The most common method of manufacture in the collection is the hollow cane method which has been described in detail by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (1970: 48-49).

In the following section, bead descriptions were made through the use of a field classification and nomenclature system developed by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (1970). It was felt that this was the most informative and flexible of the systems proposed by various authors in the literature examined. This classification is based on three points: The method of manufacture, physical characteristics (size, shape, and color including translucency and opacity), and finally the attributed encompassing verifiable entities. They state that it is possible to subject any given specimen to an examination with regard to them (verifiable entities) and to compare this specimen with

any other bead with respect to each (Kidd and Kidd 1970:48). The drawback to this classification system is that it has no provision for the dating of the specimen examined. Because of this lack, a comparison was also made with the analysis system proposed and utilized by Harris and Harris (1964:129-160) in order to arrive at some tentative dates for the beads in this collection.

The color chart used in this analysis is that developed by the Kidds. Because this classification system is rather recent, a comparison was made with Bustanoby's 1947 color chart which has been the standard source for previous trade bead color analyses (Fig. 1). (See also Bass *et al.* 1971; Duffield and Jelks 1961; Harris and Harris 1967; Harris *et al.* 1965; Jelks 1967; and Krause 1972).

TABLE 40. Comparison of two proposed glass bead color classification charts.

Kidd and Kidd (1970)		Bustanoby (1947)	
Number	Color	Number	Color
IIa1	Redwood	H-12	Harvard Crimson
IIa4	Redwood	H-12	Harvard Crimson
IIa5	Ruby	N	Ruby
IIa6	Lamp Black	P	Black
IIa11	Oyster White	E-10	Oyster White
IIa13	White	P	White
IIa17	Lt. Gold	A-7	Colonial Yellow
IIa18	Amber	B-11	Copper
IIa20	Cinnamon	F-12	Tomato
IIa23	Brite Mint Green	C-6	Mint Green
IIa24	Apple Green	C-5	Fern Green
IIa25	Surf Green	D-7	Robin's Egg Blue
IIa28	Dk. Palm Green	A-6	Bottle Green
IIa31	Turquoise Blue	D-6	Turquoise
IIa33	Lt. Aqua Blue	H-7	Sky Blue
IIa35	Lt. Aqua Blue	H-7	Sky Blue
IIa40	Robin's Egg Blue	D-9	Peacock Blue
IIa44	Cerulean Blue	B-7	Bluebird
IIa46	Shadow Blue	F-9	Grape
IIa48	Dk. Shadow Blue	A-12	Dk. Wedgewood Blue
IIa55	Brite Navy	B-8	Yale Blue
IIa58	Lt. Cherry Rose	D-4	Baby Pink
IVa2c	Lt. Gray	E-11	Pearl Gray
If3	Emerald	P	Emerald
If5	Amethyst	P	Amethyst

Bead colors were determined by examination with the color chart and comparison under fluorescent light, incandescent light, and under water which rendered the patination invisible. It was noticed that the beads reflected slightly different colors when sub-

jected to different lighting. This was especially noticeable in the examination of the blue beads and caused some confusion over their exact coloring. The color distribution may be seen in Table 41.

The beads were next classified as to size.

TABLE 41. Colors of glass beads.

Capsule No.	No. of Beads	Type	Bead No.	Size	Glass	Name of Color
39BF3-962						
1	14	IV	IVa2	VS	cl	Redwood
2	1	I	If5	SM	cl	Amethyst
3	2	II	IIa4	SM	cl	Redwood
4	2	II	IIa1	SM	op	Redwood
5	1	II	IIa20	SM	op	Cinnamon
6	8	II	IIa58	VS	op	Lt. Cherry Rose
7	3	II	IIa58	VS	cl	Lt. Cherry Rose
8	3	II	IIa5	VS	cl	Scarlet
9	1	II	IIa58	VS	op	Lt. Cherry Rose

op White (core)

TABLE 41. Colors of glass beads (Continued).

Capsule No.	No. of Beads	Type	Bead No.	Size	Glass	Name of Color
10	1	II	Ila25	VS	op	Surf Green
11	1	II	Ila24	SM	cl	Apple Green
12	2	II	Ila23	SM	cl	Brite Mint Green
13	5	II	Ila28	SM	cl	Dk. Palm Green
14	1	II	Ila23	VS	cl	Surf Green
15	2	II	Ila24	SM	op	Apple Green
16	1	II	Ila31	SM	op	Turquoise Blue
17	1	II	Ila31	SM	op	Turquoise Blue
18	2	?	?	SM	cl	Glass
19	1	II	Ila18	SM	op	Lt. Orange
20	1	II	Ila18	SM	op	Amber
21	2	II	Ila17	VS	op	Lt. Gold
22	1	II	Ila6	SM	op	Lamp Black
23	2½	II	Ila48	SM	tr	Dk. Shadow Blue
24	7	II	Ila48	VS	tr	Dk. Shadow Blue
25	1	II	Ila55	VS	op	Brite Navy
26	1	II	Ila40	SM	tr	Robin's Egg Blue
27	1	II	Ila44	SM	cl	Cerulean Blue
28	1	II	Ila40	VS	cl	Robin's Egg Blue
29	17	II	Ila46	VS	op	Shadow Blue
30	2	II	Ila46	SM	op	Shadow Blue
31	1	II	Ila46	SM	op	Shadow Blue
32	39	II	Ila31	VS	op	Turquoise Blue
33	8	II	Ila31	SM	op	Turquoise Blue
34	1	II	Ila35	SM	op	Lt. Aqua Blue
35	5	II	Ila35	VS	op	Lt. Aqua Blue
36	2	II	Ila35	SM	op	Lt. Aqua Blue
37	1	II	Ila35	SM	op	Lt. Aqua Blue
38	5	II	Ila13	SM	op	White
39	15	II	Ila13	VS	op	White
40	1	II	Ila13	SM	op	White
41	1	II	Ila13	SM	op	White
39BF3-983						
1	1	II	Ila33	VS	op	Lt. Aqua Blue
39BF3-1764						
1	1	II	Ila31	MD	op	Turquoise Blue
39BF3-372						
1	1	II	Ila40	LG	tr	Robin's Egg Blue
39BF3-984						
1	1	II	Ila48	SM	tr	Dk. Shadow Blue
39BF3-882						
1	1	II	Ila40	SM	tr	Robin's Egg Blue
39BF3-4861						
1	1	II	Ila40	SM	tr	Robin's Egg Blue
39BF3-992						
1	42	II	Ila13	SM	op	White
2	2	II	Ila13	SM	op	White
3	1	II	Ila40	SM	op	Robin's Egg Blue
39BF3-4A						
1	1	II	Ila9	SM	cl	Scarlet
2	1	II	Ila17	SM	op	Lt. Gold
3	3	II	Ila13	SM	op	White
4	3	II	Ila31	VS	op	Turquoise Blue
5	4	II	Ila31	SM	op	Turquoise Blue
39BF233 and 225						
1	½	II	Ila46	LG	op	Shadow Blue
2	1	II	Ila11	LG	tr	Oyster White
3	1	II	Ila4	SM	cl	Redwood
4	1	I	If3	SM	cl	Emerald Green
5	1	II	Ila18	SM	op	Orange
6	1	II	Ila20	SM	op	Cinnamon
7	1	II	Ila46	SM	op	Shadow Blue

They fell into two groups: garter beads (tube shaped or bugle beads and seed beads) and necklace beads. Garter beads are the small to medium sized beads generally used on skins, garters, and other articles of clothing or accessories while necklace beads are those larger beads used mainly for necklaces (Harris and Harris 1967:139). The beads were sorted into the size groupings proposed by the Harrises (1967:139) as follows:

- <2mm — very small
- 2-4mm — small
- 4-6mm — medium
- >6mm — large

The measurements are for the diameter of the bead perpendicular to the hole. The length was also considered, although to a lesser degree. The length of the seed bead, especially, varied within the groups as much as 1 mm. due to the breaking of the rods of glass before tumbling. This dimension is important, however, to beads for which the diameter falls on a dividing line as it can make the difference in the percentage of type sizes identified at the site. Therefore, in this analysis if the length was equal to or greater than the diameter the bead was placed in the next higher category. If the length was less than the diameter it remained with the smaller beads. In this way a bead 2 mm. x 2 mm. was classified as a small bead while one measuring 2 mm. x 1.5 mm. was classed as a very small bead. The diameter is given first.

The structure of the beads may be either simple or compound. Simple beads are those composed of monolithic, structurally undifferentiated masses of glass (Harris and Harris 1967:138). Hollow cane and moulded beads generally fall in this category. Compound beads, on the other hand, are those consisting of two or more concentric layers of glass, one over the other and generally are hollow canes (Harris and Harris 1967:138).

The next notation in this listing is concerned with the finishing techniques. It will be noted whether the bead was tumbled (T), i.e., with edges smoothed and rounded by the finishing technique, or untumbled (UT) with the edges left sharp or faceted.

The final entry is the tentative date for the appearance and existence of each bead. Due

to the lack of diagnostic beads such as the polychrome *millefiore*, or chevrons, it was not possible with the available technology to make positive chronological identification. Therefore, a comparison based on color and size was made with the analysis of 106,354 glass trade beads by the Harrises (1967:129-160) which appeared to be the most exhaustive study of both the large necklace beads, including the polychrome *millefiore* and chevrons as well as the smaller seed or garter beads. Their analysis was made of bead collections from 18 archaeological sites in the Southern Plains with a time span from 1700-1850. The purpose of the study as stated by the authors was threefold. The first objective was to describe the types of glass and shell beads of non-Indian origin found at certain archaeological sites on the Arkansas, Red, Brazos, Sabine, Trinity, and Mississippi Rivers in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana (Harris and Harris 1967:129). They examined 12 village sites dated to the 18th or 19th centuries and 6 other sites such as European trading posts and contemporary non-Wichita Indian villages. The second objective was to determine the dates of the appearance and disappearance of various bead types in the Southern Plains (Harris and Harris 1967:129). The third and final objective was to ascertain, if possible, the nationality of the traders who were supplying the beads to the Indians (Harris and Harris 1967:129). This objective was out of reach for my own study as the majority of the beads recovered were not in good stratigraphic context nor were they found in association with European artifacts which could be attributed to specific traders. Nevertheless, the comparison was made to see if some continuity in appearance and disappearance of the types based on size and color could be found.

The Harrises proposed 5 time slots for the occurrences of specific beads for the 18 site collections analyzed (1967:130). These periods have been utilized in this study as well and are as follows:

- Period 1: 1700-1740
- Period 2: 1740-1767
- Period 3: 1767-1780
- 1780-1820
- Period 4: 1820-1836
- Period 5: 1836-1850

Period 3 is divided into two subperiods by the authors based on their historical research and on the types of artifacts present at a certain Roseborough Lake Site which indicated that the occupation at this site ended around 1780 (Harris and Harris 1967:157). They describe new bead types that occur at the site, i.e., before 1780, and several new types of very small garter beads which enter the trade after the abandonment of the Roseborough Lake site as proof of this.

Period 5 is only partially complete as only one site was analyzed for the study. The authors suspect, therefore, that all the bead classes of this period are probably not complete. They cite the fact that nothing is known about the larger beads of the period at present (Harris and Harris 1967:158).

The analysis ends with Period 5 at about 1850. There is no work known to this author concerning trade bead appearances and distributions for the time span from 1850 to the present. This lack may have created a bias in the distributions in the present study but without such information no judgements can be made in this area. The author remains open, however, to any new study which may question and/or correct any errors or conclusions in the present work.

In the collections examined 166 beads could not be effectively dated. These are the collection (39BF3-962) of 157 miscellaneous beads found with the small purple cloth bag at Talking Crow and the 8 beads attributed to 39BF225 and 39BF233. As seen in the following table when the beads were compared to the Harris collection, the majority were not present, and the few that were scattered across the chart with a wide range of limited dates. This was unacceptable for a group that was reported to be contemporaneous (39BF3-962) and suggests that one must use extreme caution when comparing collections without having all the beads present. Several of the beads from the above group which fit into the Harris scheme (nos. 9, 22, 25, 26, 30, 34, and 38) bear a striking morphological resemblance to a number of the undatable beads (nos. 3-5, 10, 11, 18, 19, 27, 28, and 30) which were identical to beads presently on the market. With this one can see that size, color, and general shape are not detailed enough for

the study of garter beads and begs for another parameter, perhaps coloring agent and/or aging studies which could be correlated. It seems that the coloring agent would determine the amount and type of decomposition a bead would experience. For example, translucent and opaque robin's egg blue beads and opaque lamp black beads acquire a metallic patination when heat damaged and weathered. Turquoise blue beads, on the other hand, attain a white crust. Translucent scarlet or red beads in general, are usually in a very poor state of preservation being heavily pitted, having a thick white coating of oxidation and being quite soft. This softness and apparent inherent instability of the glass may be the reason that most have a white opaque core of much harder glass. White beads appear to be the most stable forms and the best preserved of the colors examined.

Another problem encountered with this group of beads (39BF3-962) was slight color variation. In many cases the colors did not match either the Kidd's color chart (1970) or Bustanoby's color chips (1947:28-29). The beads which did not match were generally very harsh, bright colors in the red to yellow range. It has been the experience of this author in working with modern beads that their colors are much like yarn dye lots in which slight variations are encountered depending on which shipment the beads were purchased from and where the beads were manufactured. However, with this group the variation was much more severe resulting in very different colors and not just shades. The Kidds note (1940:50) that the beads of the 18th century and earlier were not consistent in color due to the lack of color standardization in the industry. However, with the introduction of strict standardizations in the 19th and 20th centuries colors became more harsh and strident as well as consistent. Therefore, one may assume that the group in question is probably of recent purchase with a few heirloom beads intermixed.

The following dates were determined for those beads which could be compared with the Harris' scheme. Fifty-two beads were distributed between Periods 1 to 4 (1700-1836). Of this group 47 were small opaque white beads, 1 was a large translucent robin's egg

blue, 1 was a small translucent dark shadow blue, 2 were small translucent robin's egg blue, and 1 was a medium sized opaque robin's egg blue. Eight beads were limited to Period 4 (1820-1836). This group included 1 very small opaque light aqua blue bead, 4 small opaque turquoise beads and possibly the 3 very small opaque turquoise beads which may be variations in size of the small turquoise beads. One medium opaque turquoise bead was dated to Period 1 and 2 (1700-1767). One light gold opaque bead occurred between Period 2 and 4 (1740-1836). And, finally, the one small translucent scarlet exterior with opaque white core is questionably dated in Periods 4 and/or 5 (1820-1850). This bead was not described in a small size by the Harrises. They describe a very small translucent Harvard crimson (scarlet) with an opaque white core (Harris and Harris 1967:154, No. 175) which is limited in distribution to Period 5 and a large bead with the same morphology (Harris and Harris 1967:154, No. 154) which is limited to Period 4. Therefore, I tentatively place the small scarlet/white bead in Period 4 and/or Period 5 with the hope of finding it dated accurately at another site. It may be noted with respect to this bead that it is also identified as a late variety of the Cornaline d'Aleppo or Hudson's Bay Bead by Woodward (1970:22) and Orchard (1975:100). Woodward placed the transparent red exterior with the opaque white, pink, or yellow interior Cornaline d'Aleppo in the 19th century in general while its predecessor the Cornaline d'Aleppo with the opaque exterior (generally brick red) and translucent core (generally dark green appearing black) in the 17th and 18th centuries (1970:22). The Harrises note

this latter type of Cornaline d'Aleppo (1967: 144-145, Nos. 55, 57-59), and find varieties of it distributed in Period 2 to 4 (1967:156-158).

The color analysis of all the beads, datable and undatable, provided the following distribution by size and shape. This form of color analysis is not particularly significant in this case because the time distribution of the beads is so great. If the beads are limited to one period the color distribution may show a correlation to the preference of the beadworkers at that time. The total number of beads from the sites do not make separate color distributions for each period profitable.

No attempt is made to determine the country of manufacture for the beads. The Harrises note (1967:129), as have several other authors, that present knowledge in this area is insufficient for sound conclusions concerning the origins. Woodward states (1970: 15): "In general, the bulk of the glass beads traded on the North American continent from the 16th until the first half of the 19th centuries were manufactured in the glass factories of Murano, Venice since the 13th century the centre of European glass production." The Harrises state that although this statement is probably accurate with respect to trade beads of the 16th to early 18th centuries it does not apply to the period of their concern, namely 1700 to 1850. They argue that with the fall of the commercial Republic of Venice in the 1730's, the glass production of Murano declined drastically, until by about 1735, what had once been a flourishing industry with 300 glass houses was quickly reduced to less than 20. During this time many Italian glassmakers fled to other European countries including France, England, and Spain, where some of

TABLE 42. Glass bead color distribution by size.

Colour	Very Small		Small		Medium		Large		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	.4
Blue	76	58	19	20	1	100	2	60	98	43
Green	3	2	10	11	---	---	---	---	13	6
Red	15	12	6	6	---	---	---	---	21	9
Red/white	15	12	1	1	---	---	---	---	16	7
White	18	14	51	54	---	---	1	40	70	31
Others	3	2	6	6	---	---	---	---	9	4
Totals	130	100	94	99	1	100	3	100	228	100.4

them were employed in glass factories. Orchard (1975:100) notes that the Hudson's Bay Company was ordering seed beads from France and Lyford's (1940:58) remarks describe seed beads coming from France, England, Czechoslovakia, as well as from Venice in the 19th century. The Harrises also state that because of the secrecy of the guilds surrounding the manufacture of beads, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ever unravel the historical details concerning the places where 18th and 19th century trade beads were manufactured.

CATALOGUE OF BEADS

39BF3-962

- No. 1. 14 sm compound seed beads; clear redwood with opaque white core; heat fracture lines; frosted; 2mm x 1 mm. T
- No. 2. 1 sm simple seed bead; faceted clear amethyst with an iridescent glaze. The bead has 6 sides with central facets cutting across the sides; 2mm x 3mm. UT
- No. 3. 2 sm simple seed beads; clear redwood with large bubbles; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T
- No. 4. 2 sm simple seed beads; opaque redwood; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T
- No. 5. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque dark cinnamon; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T
- No. 6. 8 vs simple seed beads; opaque lt. cherry rose; pits perpendicular to the hole; 2mm x 1-1.5mm. T
- No. 7. 3 vs simple seed beads; clear lt. cherry rose; heat fracture lines; 1.5mm x 1mm. T
- No. 8. 3 vs simple seed beads; clear scarlet; heat fracture lines; 1.5mm x 1mm. T
- No. 9. 1 vs simple seed bead; opaque lt. cherry rose; 2mm x 1.5mm. T
- No. 10. 1 vs simple seed bead; opaque surf green; 1.5mm x 1mm. T
- No. 11. 1 sm simple seed bead; clear apple green with large bubbles; 2mm x 2mm. T
- No. 12. 2 sm simple seed beads; clear brite mint green; frosted; 2.5mm x 2mm. T
- No. 13. 5 sm simple seed beads; clear dk. palm green; cane-like glass with pits; frosted; 2-2.5mm x 2-2.5 mm. T
- No. 14. 1 vs simple seed bead; clear surf green; bubbled; 1.5mm x 1mm. T
- No. 15. 2 sm simple seed beads; opaque apple green; cane-like glass; frosted; 2-3mm x 1mm. T
- No. 16. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque turquoise; heat fractured and pitted; frosted; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T
- No. 17. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque turquoise; heat fractured; frosted; 3.5mm x 2.5mm. T
- No. 18. 2 sm simple seed beads; clear glass with core painted gold; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T
- No. 19. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque lt. orange; 2.5mm x 2mm. T
- No. 20. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque amber; cane-like and pitted; frosted; 2mm x 1 mm. T
- No. 21. 2 sm simple seed beads; opaque lt. gold; pitted; frosted; 2mm x 2mm. T
- No. 22. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque lamp black; 2mm x 2mm. T
- No. 23. 2½ sm simple seed beads; translucent dk. shadow blue; frosted; 2.5mm x 2 mm. T
- No. 24. 7 vs simple seed beads; translucent dk. shadow blue; frosted; 1.5-2mm x 1.5mm. T
- No. 25. 1 vs simple seed bead; opaque brite navy; 1.5mm x 1mm. T
- No. 26. 1 sm simple seed bead; translucent robin's egg blue; bubbled; 2mm x 1mm. T
- No. 27. 1 sm simple seed bead; clear cerulean blue; bubbled; 2mm x 2mm. T
- No. 28. 1 vs simple seed bead; clear robin's egg blue; bubbled; 1.5mm x 1.5mm. T
- No. 29. 17 vs simple seed beads; opaque shadow blue; pitted; frosted; 1.5mm x 1mm. T
- No. 30. 2 sm simple seed beads; opaque shadow blue; 2-2.5mm x 2 mm. T
- No. 31. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque shadow blue; pitted; frosted; 2mm x 2mm. T
- No. 32. 39 vs simple seed beads; opaque turquoise; pitted; frosted; .5-2mm x 1mm. T
- No. 33. 8 sm simple seed beads; opaque turquoise; pitted; frosted; 2 mm x 1.5-2mm. T
- No. 34. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque lt. aqua blue; 2.5mm x 2mm. T
- No. 35. 5 vs simple seed beads; opaque lt. aqua blue; pitted; frosted; 2mm x 1-1.5mm. T
- No. 36. 2 sm simple seed beads; opaque lt. aqua blue; pitted; frosted; 2.5mm x 2mm. T
- No. 37. 1 vs simple seed bead; opaque lt. aqua blue; pitted; frosted; 2mm x 1.5mm. T
- No. 38. 5 sm simple seed beads; opaque white; 2.5 mm x 2mm. T
- No. 39. 15 vs simple seed beads; opaque white; pits perpendicular to the hole and on the surface; 2mm x 1-1.5mm. T
- No. 40. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque white; pits perpendicular to the hole; 2.5mm x 2mm. T
- No. 41. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque white; pitted; 3mm x 3mm. T

39BF3-983 (Fortification Ditch)

- No. 1. 1 vs simple seed bead; opaque lt. aqua blue; pits perpendicular to the hole; 1.5mm x 1mm. T 1820-1836

39BF3-1764 (Surface)

- No. 1. 1 md moulded necklace bead; opaque turquoise; 4.5mm x 5mm. 1700-1767

39BF3-372 (Mound 1)

- No. 1. 1 lg simple necklace bead; translucent robin's egg blue; cane-like glass with pits; possibly pearl covered; iridescent glaze); 7mm x 6 mm. T 1700-1836

39BF3-984 (Mound 1)

- No. 1. 1 sm simple seed bead; translucent dk. shadow blue; pitted with iridescent patination; 3.5mm x 2mm. T 1700-1836

39BF3-882 (House 3)

- No. 1. 1 sm simple seed bead; translucent robin's egg blue; 3mm x 2.5mm. T 1700-1836

39BF3-4861 (Unit D)

- No. 1. 1 sm simple seed bead; translucent robin's egg blue; pitted; metallic patination; broken into 3 pieces; 2mm x 1mm. T 1700-1836

39BF3-992 (Burial 1)

- No. 1. 42 sm simple seed beads; opaque white; bubbled; red stain; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T 1700-1836
 No. 2. 2 sm simple seed beads; opaque white; fused together; red stain; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T 1700-1836
 No. 3. 1 md simple necklace bead; opaque robin's egg blue; cane-like and pitted; frosted; 4mm x 3 mm. T 1700-1836

39BF3-4A (Surface)

- No. 1. 1 sm compound seed bead; clear scarlet with opaque white core; pitted; frosted; 2mm x 2 mm. T 1820?-1850?

- No. 2. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque lt. gold; pitted; frosted; 2.5mm x 1.5mm. T 1740-1836
 No. 3. 3 sm simple seed beads; opaque white; cane-like and pitted; 2mm x 2-2.5mm. T 1700-1836
 No. 4. 3 vs simple seed beads; opaque turquoise; pitted; frosted; 1.5-2mm x 1-1.5mm. T 1820-1836
 No. 5. 4 sm simple seed beads; opaque turquoise; pitted; frosted; 2.5mm x 2mm. T 1820?-1836?

39BF233 (and 39BF225)

- No. 1. ½ lg moulded necklace bead; opaque shadow blue; 3mm x 8 mm.
 No. 2. 1 lg moulded necklace bead; translucent oyster white; 6mm x 8 mm.
 No. 3. 1 sm simple seed bead; clear redwood; frosted; 2.5mm x 1.5mm. T
 No. 4. 1 sm simple seed bead; clear faceted emerald green; 6 faces with 6 facets cut across them; bubbled; 2mm x 2mm. UT
 No. 5. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque orange; 2.5 mm x 2.5mm. T
 No. 6. 1 sm simple seed bead; opaque cinnamon; 2.5mm x 2.5mm. T
 No. 7. 2 sm simple seed beads; opaque shadow blue; 2-2.5mm x 2mm. T