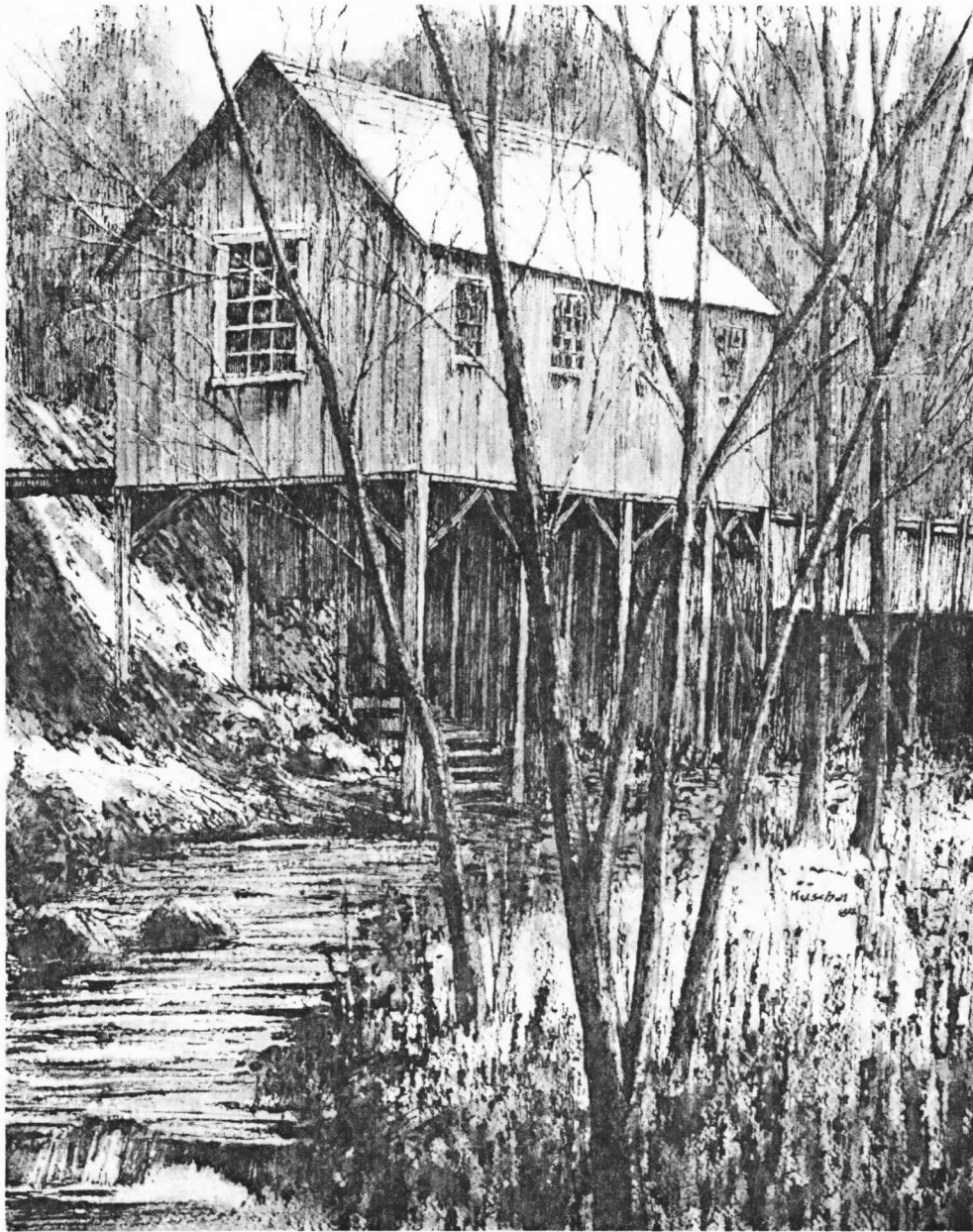


# **The Mill Creek Site and Pattern Recognition in Historical Archaeology**

**By Patrick Edward Martin**



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## Beads

The bead classification system devised by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (1970) is used to describe this group of artifacts. The Kidd system has a number of qualities that make it useful for this purpose, among them the use of transmitted light to detect colors, infinite expandability, and strong internal consistency. It has also been widely applied and thus has great comparative value.

The Kidd system classifies tubular and wire-wound beads separately, subdividing each group into classes based on manufacturing techniques and further subdividing on the basis of color. For details of bead manufacture or the Kidd system of classification, the reader should consult Kidd and Kidd (1970).

## Tube Beads

## Class I - Simple Tube Beads

Bead Number Ia9 - Large, opaque, Brite Mint Green, one example

Bead Number Ia19 - Medium, clear, Brite Navy, 32 examples

Bead Number Ia22 - Small, translucent, Dark Rose Brown, 24 examples

Bead Number Ic9 - Small, clear, Apple Green, one example (flattened on two sides)

Bead Number If5 - Large, clear, Amethyst, six sides, two examples

Bead Number If6(?) - Large, clear, Light Gray, eight sides, forty facets, round, one example

## Class II - Tube Beads, Reformed by Heating and Rolling

Bead Number IIa41 - Small, circular, opaque, Robin's Egg Blue, 641 examples

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Bead Number IIa56 - Small, circular, clear, Brite Navy, five examples

Bead Number IIa61 - Small, circular, clear, Dark Rose Brown, four examples

#### Class III - Tube Beads, Multi-layered

Bead Number IIIa13(?) - Small, clear, Light Gray outside layer, translucent Oyster White core, ten examples

Bead Number IIIf1 - Large, clear, Light Gray outside layer, translucent Oyster White core, faceted, four examples

Bead Number IIIf2 - Large, clear, Ultramarine outside layer, translucent Light Aqua Blue core, faceted, three examples

#### Class IV - Tube Beads, Multi-layered, Reformed by Heating and Rolling

Bead Number IVa11 - Small, circular, clear Light Gray core, opaque Oyster White middle layer, ninety examples

#### Wire-wound Beads

##### Class I - Simple Monochrome Wire-wound Beads

Bead Number WIb7 - Large, round, clear, Amber, four examples

Bead Number WIb8 - Large, round, clear, Maple, one example

Bead Number WIb16 - Large, round, clear, Brite Navy, five examples

Bead Number WIb17(?) - Large, round, clear, Dark Rose Brown, one example

Bead Number Wic1 - Small, oval, opaque White, two examples

Bead Number Wic1 - Large, oval, opaque White, two examples

Bead Number Wic5 - Large, oval, clear, Maple, four examples

Bead Number Wic12(?) - Large, oval, opaque, Turquoise, two examples

Bead Number W1c13(?) - Large, oval, clear, Dark Rose Brown, one example

Bead Number W1d4 - Large, donut, clear, Amethyst, one example

#### Class II - Shaped Monochrome Wire-wound Beads

Bead Number W1Ic3 - Clear, Pale Blue, eight facets, one example

Bead Number W1Ic12 - Clear, Brite Navy, eight facets, one example

#### Class III - Multi-layered Wire-wound Beads

Bead Number W1IIa3(?) - Large, round, clear, Ruby outside layer, opaque White core, one example

#### Personal Group

##### Coins (Figure 26a, b)

Four coins were recovered in the 1973-1975 excavations at the Mill Creek Site. Three of these are of Spanish colonial origin and date from the major historic occupation of the site, while the fourth is a modern American coin, probably lost by a fisherman.

The first two specimens are nearly identical, though one example is slightly more worn and thus partially unreadable. Both coins are Spanish colonial silver half real, minted in Mexico City. The most legible example was minted in 1790 (Figure 26a); the other coin's date is not readable. Both are 17 mm in diameter and bear a bust of Charles III below the legend "CAROLUS.III.DEI.GRATIA.," with the date below the bust. On the reverse side are the pillars of Hercules with the crowned shield of Castile and Leon and the legend "HISPAN.ET.IND.R.M.F.M."

The third specimen is a bit piece cut from an eight-real coin also minted in Mexico City. The last two digits, "06," of the date are visible