AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOHISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF HURON INTRA-COMMUNITY EXCHANGE SYSTEMS

By

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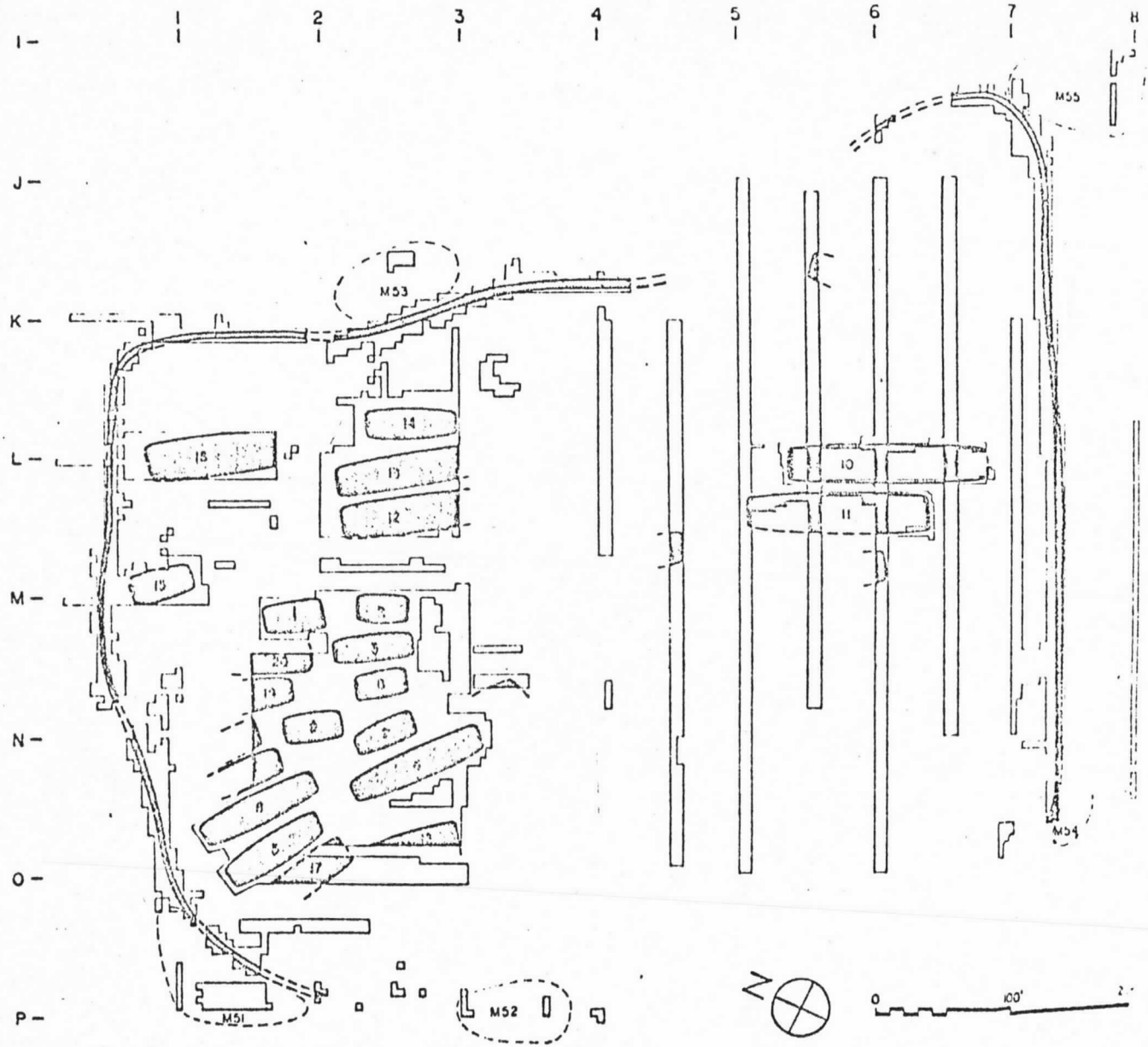

FIGURE 9 MAJOR STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE NORTH VILLAGE DIVISION AT WARMINSTER

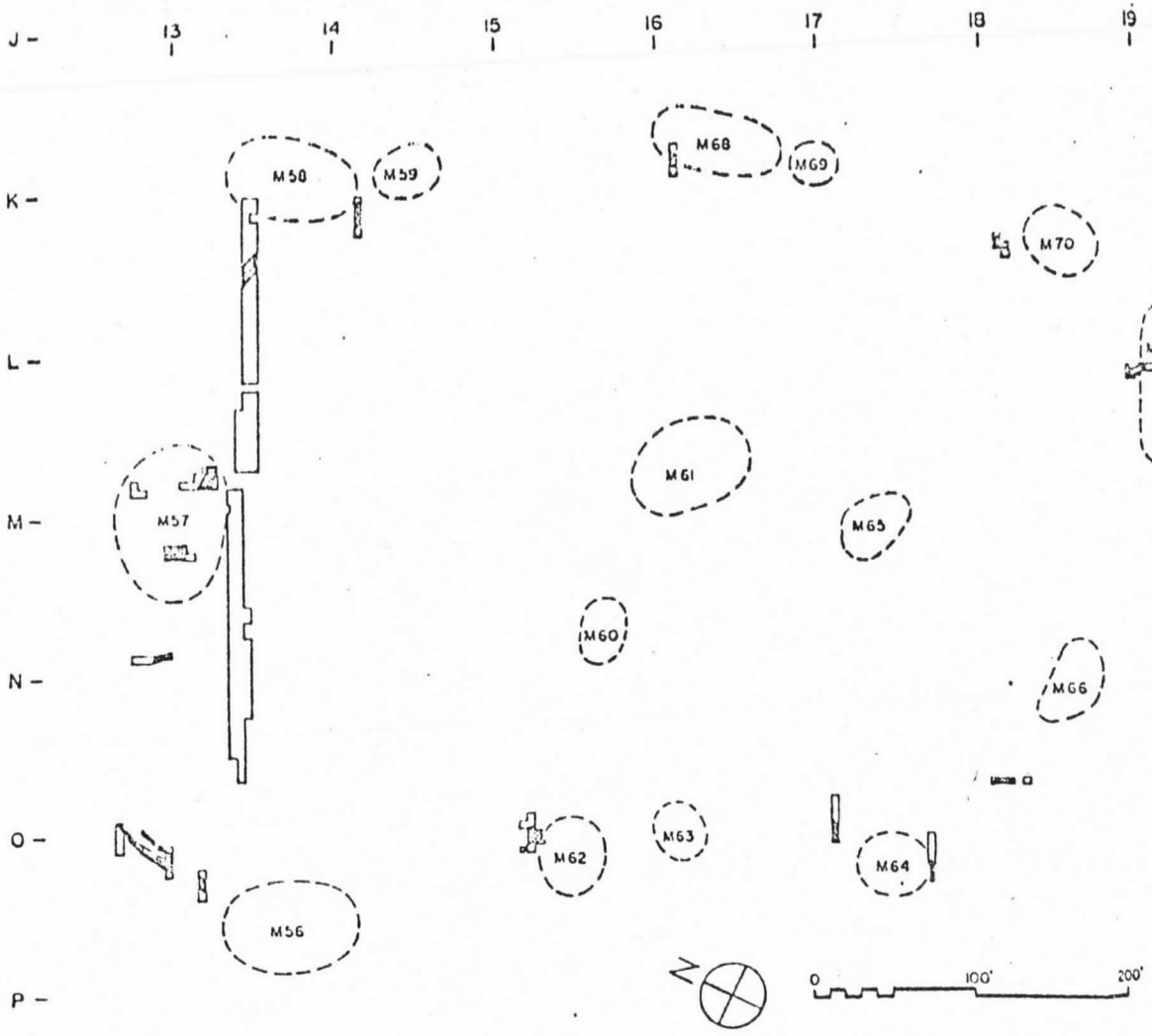

FIGURE 10 MAJOR STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE SOUTH VILLAGE DIVISION AT WARMINSTER

Four hundred fifty-two European glass beads are present in the Warminster site collections. An additional 160 beads were recovered from the 1946 ossuary excavations, but apparently they have been lost or misplaced over the years. Sufficient information on these missing beads exists, however, to permit preliminary generalized identification of the bead types represented (see below).

The classification of glass trade beads has proved a thorny problem for archaeologists working in the Northeast. Each of the proposed typological schemes (Pratt 1961; Quimby 1939,1966; Motykova 1969; Kidd and Kidd 1970; Stone 1971, 1974) has its own peculiar biases and limitations. However, the bead typology developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970) best characterizes the formal variability evident among the Warminster specimens, and adequately serves the purposes of this dissertation. Therefore, little would be gained by presenting yet another glass bead typology here.

Twenty-six distinct types of glass beads are represented among the Warminster specimens (Table 41). The most common types, in decreasing order of frequency, are Type Ia5 (38%), Type IIa15 (26%), Type IIa49 (13%), Type Ia19 (6%), Type IIa14 (5%), and Type Ibb1 (3%). All other twenty types comprised only 9 percent of the total number of Warminster

beads (Table 41). Thus the seeming diversity is more apparent than real, as the majority of beads from the site are simple tubular, or modified tubular, monochrome types. In many instances, distinctions between types are on the basis of slight differences in color brightness only. There is somewhat more variation in the size of glass beads, particularly in length (Table 42). More standardization in bead coloration and diameter, than in length, might be expected, in view of the manufacturing process (Ibid: 47-50). Overall, however, it may be stated that relatively little variation is evident among the specimens from Warminster (Plate 57).

Running tallys and descriptive information contained in T.F. McIlwraith's 1946 fieldnotes permit a tentative classification of the missing glass beads from the Warminster ossuary. Table 43 correlates McIlwraith's descriptions with Kidd and Kidd's bead typology. From this table it can be seen that, like other areas of the site, Type Ia5 is the most common bead type in the Warminster ossuary. The "Walsh beads", described as "small white or blue oval and circular", could be any of bead Types IIa9-15 and/or Types IIa31-IIa57. McIlwraith's "blue miniature" beads also might be any of Types IIa31-IIa57, but probably are mostly or entirely IIa49, as elsewhere at the site. Similarly, "white miniature" beads probably are Type IIa14, but conceivably could be any of Types IIa11 through IIa15. "Blue tubular" beads could only be Type Ia14/15 or Type Ia19/20, and are probably the latter.

The one specimen described by McIlwraith as "black tubular" certainly corresponds to Kidd and Kidd's Type Ia2. The correlations proposed in Table 43 for "purple beads" and "green and white beads are very tentative, as the descriptions for these beads are particularly vague.

Of the 452 glass beads extant in the Warminster collections, exactly one-third, unfortunately, lack specific proveniences. Approximately 84% of the remaining 304 specimens are from the several refuse deposits at the site. Only 40 beads (14%) are associated with particular longhouses, or derive from the general occupational fill. Less than 3% of these ornaments may be positively associated with the Warminster ossuary (Table 41). If, however, the glass beads reported by McIlwraith (1946 fieldnotes) are taken into account, then about one-third of the entire site sample pertains to a mortuary context. This latter observation is in keeping with the distributional pattern of other ornaments at Warminster, a large proportion of which derive from the ossuary.

The several bead types present in the site sample appear to be generally distributed; few significant differences between structural units are evident. As noted previously, distributional differences are more apparent than real since Kidd and Kidd's (1970) bead typology emphasizes minor variations; on the whole, Warminster glass beads are rather simple and uniform in appearance. Among the predominant bead forms represented (where N is greater than 10), however, there are some differences in distribution. Bead Type Ia5 appears to be about twice as common in

the South Village as it is in the North Village. Conversely, Type IIa15 accounts for 20% of all glass beads in the South Village, compared with 39% in its northern counterpart. Overall, however, the glass beads from the two village divisions are remarkably similar. Overlooking the very minor color differences, a Coefficient of Similarity (Brainerd 1950) of 145 is obtained when all bead types from the two villages are compared. These findings are identical to those of Emerson (1968a), who independently analyzed samples of glass beads from the two villages. In both cases, a relatively high degree of association is indicated (73% sharing).

Similar similarities and differences are evident between the middens within each village division (Table 41). The significance of this apparent pattern is difficult to evaluate, although much of it may be due to different sampling methods employed in excavation of the Warminster deposits (see general discussion below).

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS TRADE BEADS BY TYPE AT THE WAINWINSTEP SITE

Provenience	Ia2	Ia4	Ia5	Ia6	Ia7	Ia19	Ia20	Ib3(?)	Ib20	Ibb1	IIa8	IIa10	IIa11	IIa14	IIa15	IIa32	IIa36	IIa38	IIa48	IIa49	IIa56	IIa57	IIb9	IIbb1	IIbb2	WIc4	Indet.	Totals
Midden 51	-	-	32	-	-	10	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	9	50	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	133
Midden 53	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15
Midden 55	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27
Midden 56	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Midden 57	1	-	35	1	-	6	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	12	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	80
Hse.1 F.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hse.3 F.28	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.4 F.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Hse.4 F.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.5 F.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.5 F.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hse.5 F.62	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Hse.6 F.34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.6 F.40	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.6 F.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hse.6 F.63	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.7 F.19	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Hse.7 F.30a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.8 F.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.8 F.40	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.9 F.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hse.9 F.20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hse.9 F.28	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
N.Vill.Fill	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
S.Vill.Fill	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Interv.Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ossuary	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TOTALS	1	1	167	6	1	27	2	4	1	14	1	1	4	23	119	1	1	1	1	57	2	1	1	5	1	7	2	452

TABLE 42 : METRIC ATTRIBUTES OF WARMINSTER GLASS BEADS

	Bead Type	Frequency		Bead Length (mm)		Bead Diameter (mm)		Comments
		N	%	$\bar{x}$	s.d.	$\bar{x}$	s.d.	
black	Ia2	1	0.2	?	-	?	-	
white	Ia4	1	0.2	8.1	-	4.1	-	
white	Ia5	169	37.4	12.3	2.9	3.5	0.8	
green	Ia6	5	1.1	13.6	4.5	2.7	0.5	
green	Ia7	1	0.2	15.0	-	2.5	-	
blue	Ia19	27	6.0	13.4	4.0	2.9	0.4	
blue	Ia20	2	0.4	?	-	?	-	
	Ib8 (?)	4	0.9	24.0	4.8	7.5	0.9	1 partially me
	Ib20	1	0.2	?	-	?		
	Ibb1	14	3.1	13.8	4.9	7.7	1.2	
	IIa8	1	0.2	?	-	?	-	
	IIa10	1	0.2	6.5	-	4.5	-	
	IIa11	4	0.9	5.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	
	IIa14	22	4.9	3.6	0.8	4.0	0.6	
	IIa15	119	26.3	7.8	1.3	4.6	0.9	
	IIa32	1	0.2	?	-	?	-	

TABLE 42: WARMINSTER GLASS BEADS (CONTINUED)

Bead Type	Frequency		Bead Length (mm)		Bead Diameter (mm)		Comments
	N	%	$\bar{x}$	s.d.	$\bar{x}$	s.d.	
IIa36	1	0.2	6.0	-	6.0	-	
IIa38	1	0.2	10.5	-	6.0	-	
IIa48	1	0.2	4.7	-	5.1	-	
IIa49	57	12.6	8.6	2.7	4.4	1.0	
IIa56	2	0.4	2.8	0.1	3.7	0.3	
IIa57	1	0.2	7.2	-	4.0	-	
IIb8	1	0.2	6.3	-	7.3	-	Redwood base; gol white stripe
IIbb1	5	1.1	8.6	1.8	8.2	0.4	New type
IIbb2	1	0.2	?	-	?	-	Modified bead
WIc4	2	0.4	6.6	0.6	4.7	0.7	
Indet.	7	1.5	14.5	13.1	6.1	2.5	
Totals	452						

TABLE 43 TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF MISSING GLASS BEADS FROM THE WARMINSTER OSSUARY (AFTER McILWRAITH'S MS FIELD NOTES, 1946)

N	%	McIlwraith Description	Suggested Kidd & Kidd Designation
87	52	White tubular porcelain	Type Ia5
51	30	Walsh beads	Type IIa9-IIa15;IIa31-IIa57
12	7	Blue miniature	Type IIa31-IIa57
6	4	White miniature	Type IIa11-IIa15
6	4	Blue tubular	Type Ia14/15 or Ia19/20
3	2	Purple beads	Type Ia22 or Ia61 (
1	0.5	Black cylindrical	Type Ia2
1	0.5	Green and white	Type Ib18(?)
167	100	TOTALS	