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30. NOTES ON THE EUROPEAN BEAD INDUSTRY—1897, by Albert Hartshorne (1886, 9:20)

Up to about forty years ago beads of the ordinary self colours were made by small workers in Bethnal Green and Shoreditch [London]. They bought their coloured glass canes from the glass-makers and melted them at a jet, dropping the metal upon a copper wire coated with whitening, the wire being turned during the process, and when cold the beads would slip off. The men were, however, so careless and unpunctual that the trade came to an end. Bead-making at the present day is in continental hands, principally in the district of which Reichenberg, the second manufacturing town in Bohemia, is the centre. The largest export from hence is of glass beads coming chiefly from Gablonz and finding their principal market in Paris. Figured beads come from Venice as of yore. The opening up of Africa is giving an impetus to the trade, and an idea may be formed of its extent by the fact of between sixty and seventy tons of beads having been lately destroyed by fire on the premises of Mr. L. Levin, a bead merchant in Bevis Marks. (Albert Hartshorne, 1897, *Old English Glasses*, p. 106 n.)

31. A NOTE ON CHEVRON AND OTHER BEADS FROM TRINIDAD, by Charles A. Hoffman and Thomas F. Lynch (1990, 17:14)

Two large, Spanish, faceted chevron beads were found in the Late Ceramic site of Mamoral, in central Trinidad.

Their size (30 x 25-27 mm) and color sequence (blue/white/red/white/green/white) suggest a date prior to 1550. The associated Amerindian pottery had the micaceous sand temper characteristic of the St. Joseph's complex, an assemblage local to northern Trinidad, and probably, therefore, Mainland Carib or just possibly Nepuyo. Beads may represent purchase of provisions or slaves during Spanish west-coast slave raiding, but, interestingly, the site is 22 km inland.

One small (13 mm) red bead with longitudinal white stripes was found in the Late Ceramic site of Esmeralda in southern Trinidad. The bead is made from a hard stone such as jasper, and the white stripes are narrow incisions filled with molten white material, possibly powdered glass. The associated Amerindian pottery has the *cariape* temper associated with the Mayoid series, an assemblage restricted to southeastern and southern Trinidad before Columbus, and then to the mission villages of the "Naparima" Indians (A.D. 1687-1849). [Extracted from "Current Research: Caribbean," *American Antiquity* 55(1):168-169; 1990].

32. SUMMARY OF HURON BEAD SEQUENCE, A.D. 1590-1650, by James R. Hunter (1986, 8:16-18)

The Huron confederacy consisted of four distinct Indian nations which occupied a small geographical area adjacent to the southeastern corner of Georgian Bay in what is now south-central Ontario.

Each nation within the confederacy was responsible for its own commercial relations and would act independently from decisions made by the confederacy. As a consequence, each of the four nations, represented by twenty-two contemporary villages, acquired trade goods from European traders at roughly the same time; i.e., between 1590-1600 (the start of formalized trading into Huronia) and around 1649 (the destruction of the Huron confederacy by the Iroquois).

Of 26 samples from village and burial sites in Huron country, only 15 contained more than 30 glass beads. The sequence, showing approximate date ranges, and the three to five most popular Kidd (1970) varieties and their frequency at each site or group of sites, is as follows:

Ball Village (1590-1600): 10, Ia5; 7, IIa31; 2, IIa10; 1, frit-cored bead; 1, IIg4.

Warminster North Village, Warminster South Village, and Warminster Ossuary (1600-1610): 169, Ia5; 119, IIa15; 57, IIa49; 27, Ia19; 22, IIa14.

Auger (1610-1620): 17, IIa15; 16, Ia5; 14, IIIbb3; 7, Ia19.

Peden (1620-1630): 107, IVa5; 30, IIa31; 7, IIa51; 3, IIa1.

Santimo (1630-1640): 171, IVa1; 43, IIa31, 21, IIa1; 6, IVk3; 6, IIbb1.

St. Louis (1630-1640): 11, IVa1; 4, Ia1; 4, IIa43; 4, IIa5; 2, Ia20.

Ossossane Village (1630-1640): 32, Ia1; 14, IIa33; 8, IVa5; 7, IIa1.

Ossossane Ossuary (1636): 79, IVa5; 37, IIa34-40; 41, IIa53; 16, Ia1; 16, IIa13.

Maurice Ossuary (??): 42, IVa5; 12, Ia1; 6, IIa31; 6, IVk4.

Orr Lake (1640-1650): 41, Ia1; 15, Ic1; 11, Id1; 8, Ic1; 8, IIa33.

Train (1640-1650): 23, Ia1; 23, IIa23; 21, IIa1-3; 12, IVa1-8.

Thompson Walker (1640-1648): 57, IIa4; 6, IIa33; 1, Ic1.

Sainte-Marie I (1639-1649): 73, IIa33; 63, IIa5; 16, Ia1; 6, IIa9; 5, IVa1.

When compared to the Neutral bead sequence (Kenyon and Kenyon 1983), the Huron assemblage exhibits close similarities. For example, the Neutral Sealey site bead assemblage is virtually identical to that from the contemporary Peden site. It is hoped that this system will provide researchers with a fairly clear chronological sequence of trade bead styles for the early French fur trade period in the St. Lawrence River-Great Lakes Basin. It is also hoped that the sequence will be further refined to allow more precise dating of Huron village sites and for determining European bead styles and varieties as they changed through time.

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