

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.

References Cited

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