



THE BEAD FORUM

Newsletter of the Society of Bead Researchers

Issue 66

Spring 2015

Imitations of Natural Objects Made for the African Trade by the French Factory Bapterosses

Marie-José Oppé and Craig Eady

During a recent visit to the Musée de la Mosaïque et des Emaux in Briare, Loiret, France, it was possible to view numerous old sample cards of beads and pendants in the archives of the Bapterosses factory, thanks to the kind museum staff. Well known for its production of “tile” or “Prosser-molded” beads since 1864, the Bapterosses factory was a key supplier to the African continent until 1962, when bead production ceased. The company offered a vast range of products created and manufactured for specific African tribes, traditions, and tastes.

Bapterosses products included beads and pendants imitating coral, colored agates, pearls, snake vertebrae, animal teeth, and shells.

Red Coral

Imitation coral beads came in many sizes and forms: tiny branches, tubular, cylindrical, round, and oblong. Imitation red coral was appreciated and sought after only in North Africa where it provided a significant reduction in the cost of jewelry pieces. It was not accepted in other parts of Africa. This is why the French explorer Savorgnan de Brazza didn't offer Bapterosses imitations in the region of Congo, stating that the Congolese did not appreciate fake coral (Archives Bapterosses, 28 February 1888).

Colored Agates

Talhakimts or *tanfouk*, well-known pendants made from colored agate in Idar-Oberstein and used in North and Saharan Africa, were also imitated by Bapterosses in various colors and shapes. They became very sought after and many new designs

were created. In the Briare Museum, on display with the examples of *talhakimt*, is a document dated 21 February 1892 that shows a sketch depicting a proposed new style of *tanfouk* (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Sketch for a new style of *tanfouk*, 1892.

Pearls

Bapterosses made great progress in the production of faux pearls using a special chemical finish (Kaspers 2011:43). Mostly intended for the European market, S. de Brazza ordered a specific kind of pearly bead to trade in the Congo (Archives Bapterosses, 7 February 1888) (Figure 2). The women there wore chokers made of them

(Michaud 1886-1887).

Snake Vertebrae

Considered most valuable and believed to offer protection to the wearer in Nigeria

Continued on page 2



Figure 2. Bead number 680 ordered by S. de Brazza in 1888.

Continued from page 1

and Cameroon, actual snake vertebrae have their Bapterosses imitations, too. These interlocking beads (Figure 3), while not resembling real snake bones, were likely manufactured to imitate real vertebrae (Liu 1976:33). They came in two sizes and various colors (Kaspers 2011:41). While these beads were also made in the Czech Republic, the French beads can be differentiated by their pointed edges, whereas the Bohemian beads are more rounded (Kaspers 2011:42).

Big Cat Teeth

Symbols of power, courage and strength, the real teeth of big cats are worn by Kings. In Nigeria leopard teeth are often found in imposing necklaces alternat-



Figure 3. Imitation snake vertebrae.

ing with large coral beads. In Congo, lion teeth are strung in pairs (Figure 4). Panther teeth are worn in Cameroon. A necklace from Gabon made from an unidentified type of cat teeth is in the Branly Museum collection in Paris. Molded imitation teeth made by the Bapterosses factory, perfectly mimicking nature, are on display at the Briare Museum (Figure 5) (*see also* Kaspers 2011:40).

Conus Shells

Looking through sample cards currently not on display, we were surprised to find a molded white pendant with black punctate designs (Figure 6, far right) in the shape and style of those found in Senegal composed of *Conus* shell and reported to us by the IFAN Protohistoric Department (Opper and Opper 1990:43-45). They were found at an 18th-19th centuries Senegalese burial site by workers in a sand quarry along with a large number of faceted rock crystal, carnelian, and glass beads, as well as large, flat, circular *Conus* beads, *Arca* beads, and cowrie shells (Opper and Opper 1989: Plate IA). Similar pendants are also seen on French postcards of Senegalese women from



Figure 4. King of the Bateke, Congo, 1880.

the early 20th century (Figures 7-8). *Conus* shell has a great cultural importance in Africa and is very valued. The imitation beads were more affordable than the original.

Continued on page 7



Figure 5. Bapterosses imitations of lion's teeth.

Society News

SBR 2014 Business Meeting Minutes

The SBR's annual business meeting was called to order at 9:50 AM PST on 28 March 2015, by President Stefany Tomalin in a Skype conference call. Attending the meeting were Tomalin, Editor Karlis Karklins and Secretary/Treasurer Alice Scherer. After a productive meeting that resulted in the need for further research to resolve questions that arose, the meeting was temporarily adjourned and reconvened on April 13 at 9:00 AM PST.

OLD BUSINESS

President's Report (Tomalin)

Some valuable progress is visible since last year.

Discussions are taking place regarding digitizing our journal *Beads* which is now possible without losing print or photo quality. This would dramatically reduce major Society expenses (printing and postage) and greatly increase the distribution of the information contained in each issue.

I don't travel to many bead events nor do I have contact with current serious research. But at the fairs and other events that I attend, I always have membership leaflets ready to hand out. Big bead events for me in the last year were the Czech bead tour, the Bead Society of Great Britain annual general meeting, the Amsterdam Ethnic Bead and Textile Fair, a short visit to a collector in Venice, and my first ever visit to Tucson! The latter was a great chance to publicize the SBR and remind lapsed members to renew. It was also most encouraging to meet members of a new generation of enthusiasts and collectors who really care about their beads and have made efforts to understand them.

With the apparent destruction of antiquities on an industrial scale in the war-torn areas of the Middle East we must hope that small things like beads will not be pulverized. Should looted beads begin to circulate in the various world markets, it is hoped that bead researchers will be able to help identify and preserve them.

Local bead interest groups and online forums are as important as ever, comprising serious scholars, collectors, designers, and others who value their treasured

components, often incorporated into new jewelry pieces. We can continue to preserve and pass on our bead knowledge and extend our SBR membership to new enthusiasts!

Editor's Report (Karklins)

Beads Vol. 26 was printed and distributed late in December. From the emails that came in, it was well received.

During the second week in January, your editor and Alice Scherer manned the SBR table in the book room at the Society for Historical Archaeology's annual meeting in Seattle. This was the first time that Alice was able to attend and her presence was much appreciated by the editor. Sales were respectable and the SHA book room continues to be one of the best venues for the sale and promotion of the journal and the Society.

During the conference, it was decided that a concerted effort needed to be made to get back issues of the journal out of storage and into the hands of interested persons and organizations. Consequently, in late January, nearly complete sets of the journal (minus vol. 3 which has been out of print for some time) were offered via Internet discussion lists and personal contacts at greatly reduced prices. The response was amazing and resulted in the sale of over 200 sets. In the process, vols. 4 and 5 joined vol. 3 in the out-of-print category. It is hoped that many of those who ordered the sets will become members of the SBR.

Vol. 27 of *Beads* is slowly shaping up and should contain an interesting mix of articles on both beads and beadwork. There is always room for additional articles so if you have one in mind, definitely contact the editor (karlis4444@gmail.com). This volume will likely appear in both a paper and an electronic format. Exact details are yet to be worked out.

Our newsletter, *The Bead Forum*, continues to suffer from a lack of submitted material. While the recent questionnaire sent to the membership revealed that most respondents found the newsletter interesting and worthwhile, they must keep in mind that it requires input from the members to remain functional. The last few issues have essentially been compiled by

The Bead Forum

the editor and the secretary-treasurer with the help of one or two other individuals. If this trend continues, the newsletter may not continue past the end of this year. Production of the spring issue of the *Forum* will begin shortly and should be distributed in May.

Secretary/Treasurer's Report (Scherer)

Secretary/Treasurer Scherer reports that the SBR had 154 paid members in 2014; in 2013 we had 144, for a gain of 10 members. They are mostly from the U.S. (117) and Canada (10), but Europe supplied 18, South America 1, Africa and the Middle East 3, Asia 4, and Australia 2. Institutions make up 17 of our members and bead societies 3.

Total revenues for 2014 were \$7,128.59 and total expenditures were \$9,259.31.

As of December 31, 2014, the balances in the various SBR accounts were:

U.S. Bank Checking Account	US \$ 1,281.16
PayPal Account	US \$ 135.86
Vanguard Account*	US \$15,738.61
TD-CT Account (CD\$7,040.70)	<u>US \$ 6,602.48</u>
Sub-Total	US \$23,758.11
Minus outstanding 2014 checks	<u>US \$ 5,734.14</u>
Total	US \$18,023.97

* The amount as noted above for our Vanguard account does not include \$37.71 in unrealized gain; as of the 12/31/14 balance of \$15,776.32.

Summary Report

Balance End of 2013	US \$20,177.43
Plus 2014 Income	<u>+US \$ 7,128.59</u>
Subtotal	US \$27,306.02
Minus 2014 Expenses	<u>-US \$ 9,259.31</u>
Subtotal	US \$18,046.71
Minus Credits, Reimbursements	<u>-US \$ 22.74</u>
Total	US \$18,023.97

NEW BUSINESS

On the Web (Scherer)

Scherer will be updating and redesigning our web page this year. As part of the whole web page update and redesign, it is planned to add shopping cart capabilities. Also, back issues of *The Bead Forum* will be

added as downloadable PDFs. Karklins has been gathering photographs to use in the graphic redesign of our web page so expect a more lively, vibrant appearance.

The Need for a Second Logo for Advertising (Tomalin)

Tomalin noted the need for a logo for a button which could be worn by any of the officers (or indeed, by members as well) at conferences and bead events to encourage people to ask about the society. A lively discussion ensued regarding the nature of said design and it was decided to allocate \$50-100 to the SBR graphic artist to work on creating this.

Thoughts on Promoting the Society

In addition to creating a new logo, it was agreed that we need to increase our outreach. Scherer suggested offering articles from *The Bead Forum* for republication in bead society newsletters in exchange for a quarter-page ad for the SBR in those newsletters. Tomalin agreed to make a list of said societies with their current contact information for use in approaching said societies. And although the Clear-the-Shelves sale wildly succeeded in emptying Karklins' storage space of 50% of what was there, we also very much need to sell the remaining 4,000+ copies, both to recoup our monies and relieve his storage space. Tomalin agreed to create a list, with contact information, of glass museums and adornment/design museums in English-speaking countries to approach about buying copies of *Beads* for resale in their gift shops. Ideas are welcomed from the membership regarding ways we can move these issues.

Secretary/Treasurer Position Up for Election

The position of secretary/treasurer is up for election at the end of the year. Alice Scherer, our current secretary/treasurer, has agreed to run for another term. Any additional interested candidates should contact the nominating committee, headed by Lois Rose, at loisroserose@sbcglobal.net. The nominee must be a member of the Society in good standing. The term for the position is three years. Ballots for the secretary/treasurer election will be sent with the autumn *Bead Forum*.

There being no additional new business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:45 AM PST on 13 April 2015.

— Respectfully submitted,
Alice Scherer, Secretary/Treasurer

Society News continued on page 8

SBR Treasurer's Summary Report for 2014

OPENING BALANCE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2014	\$20,177.43
INCOME.....	\$7,128.59
Annual dues	
Individual-North America	2,300.00
Individual-Overseas.....	670.00
Sustaining (\$240), Patron (\$200), Benefactor (\$300)	740.00.....3,710.00
Publication Sales	
Journal	2,644.25
Investment Income.....	563.88
Donations	16.03
Miscellaneous	
Prepaid postage (\$161.43), prepaid Pay Pal fees (\$33)	194.43
EXPENSES	\$9,259.31
Journal Production (1 volume #26)	
Layout.....	660.00
Printing.....	4,998.98.....5,658.98
Newsletter Production (3 issues #63-65)	
Printing.....	188.73
Postage/Shipping	
Journal	801.58
Newsletter	152.39
General	842.65.....1,796.62
Web site	
Domain names, web hosting	173.91
Preparing Volume 3 for the new Journal website	160.00.....333.91
Office Expenses (stationery, supplies, phone, PO Box rent)	
Secretary/Treasurer	273.70
Editor.....	145.18.....418.88
Miscellaneous	
SHA 2015 Conference Book Room Table	330.00
Oregon Business filing fees	60.00
Bank and PayPal charges, Cost of Selling, Purchase Vol 3	472.19.....862.19
Preliminary closing balance as of 31 December 2014	\$18,046.71
After Credits, Refunds, & Reimbursements of	- \$22.74
FINAL CLOSING BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014	\$18,023.97

Proposed Budget 2015

OPENING BALANCE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2015\$18,023.97

INCOME.....\$18,280.00

Annual Dues

Individual-North America	2,500
Individual-Overseas.....	800
Sustaining	400
Patron	200
Benefactor	480.....4,380

Publication Sales

Journal	12,700
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Investment Income (Interest, Capital Gains Vanguard Acct).650

Donations50

Miscellaneous

PrePaid Postage and PayPal fees	500
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EXPENSES\$15,121.00

Journal Production (1 Volume #27)

Layout.....	700
Printing.....	5,600.....6,300

Newsletter Production (# 66 and 67) (Printing)150

Postage/Shipping

Journal	1,000
Newsletter	125
General	6,000.....7,125

Website, Data backup106

Office Expenses (stationery, supplies, PO Box, long distance phone)

Secretary/Treasurer	300
Editor.....	300.....600

Miscellaneous

SHA 2016 Conference Book Room Table	330
Advertising.....	250
Button logo design work	100
Bank, PayPal and Square charges, Cost of Selling	100
Oregon Business filing fees	60.....840

ANTICIPATED CLOSING BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2015\$21,182.97



Figure 6. Bapterosses *talhakimt* with a decorated imitation *Conus* pendant at the far right.

Continued from page 2

An image of the Bapterosses factory showcase at the 1931 Exposition Coloniale in Paris shows numerous flat, circular *Conus* shell imitations and even, possibly, several *Conus* pendants (Nourisson 2001:99).



Figure 7. Cereres women from Senegal, one wearing a *Conus* pendant.

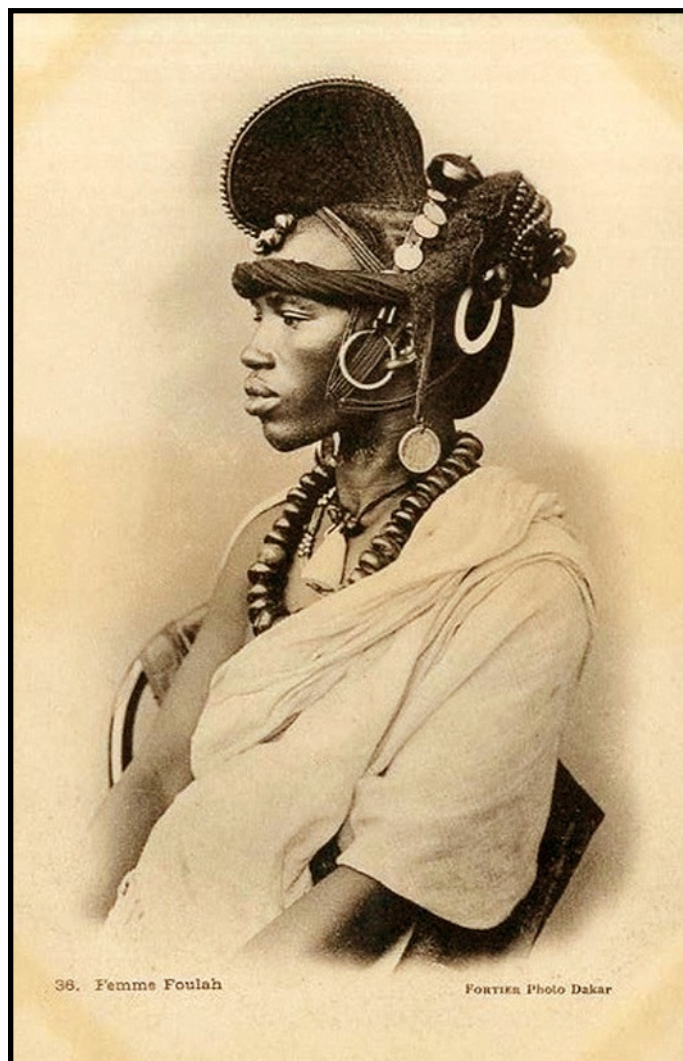


Figure 8. Senegalese woman wearing a *Conus* pendant.

Additional research is needed among the old Bapterosses sample cards to perhaps discover imitations of rare, long *Arca* beads and the triangular *Conus* beads such as were made by the Czechs (Liu 1995:42-43).

Cowries

Even cowries were reproduced. Several examples in pink, white, black, and blue are on an undated Bapterosses sample card (Figure 9).

References Cited

Archives Bapterosses

1888 Musée de la Mosaïque et des Emaux. Briare, France.

Kaspers, Floor

2011 *Beads from Briare*. Marblings Publishing, Amsterdam.



Figure 9. Bapterosses cowrie imitations.

Liu, Robert K.

1976 Molded and Interlocking Glass Beads. *Bead Journal* 2(3):32-37.

1995 *Collectible Beads: A Universal Aesthetic*. Ornament, Vista, CA.

Michaud, Pierre Henri

1886-1887 178 phot. du Congo, du Gabon et de Sao Tome, par Michaud, en 1886-1887. Gallica. <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bt-v1b7702103s>, accessed 26 February 2015.

Nourisson, Pascale

2001 *Une aventure industrielle: La manufacture de Briare (1837-1962)*. Alan Sutton, Saint-Avertin, France.

Opper, Marie-José and Howard Opper

1989 Diakhité: A Study of the Beads from an 18th-19th-Century Burial Site in Senegal, West Africa. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 1:5-20.

1990 *Beads From the Falémé River Valley*. Alexandria, VA.

Society News, continued from page 4

Open Access to *BEADS* on the Web

Last year we began working with SURFACE at Syracuse University to prepare *Beads* for open-access status. We are beginning with volumes 1-5; over the next few years, we will add more until all are available. When the SURFACE site is up and running, we will remove Volume 3 from www.beadresearchjournal.org. Currently Volumes 1 and 2 are loaded for testing and it looks like we're getting close to going live. It's looking quite good.



ERRATA

We've found a few errors we would like to correct. First, in *The Bead Forum*, Spring 2014, on page 5, under "Proposed Budget, Expenses", the first line read "Journal Production (1 Issue #25)", but should have read (1 Volume #26). Additionally, the fourth line from the bottom of the Summary should have read "Preliminary closing balance as of December 31, 2013", not 2012.

In *A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America*, by Karlis Karklins and Roderick Sprague, in listing #97 Eels, Myron. "Relics in Eastern Oregon," the author's last name should be spelled Eells.



In *BEADS* Volume 2, in the article Dominique Bussolin on the "Glass-Bead Industry of Murano and Venice (1847)", by Karlis Karklins with Carol F. Adams, on page 73, in the upper right column, in line 4, 3.5 cm should be 13.5 cm.

You TOO can help keep The Bead Forum alive by sending us your news bits, short articles, and interesting tales from the bead world. Next Deadline: September 1

<http://www.beadresearch.org/Pages/Authors.html#Forum>

Exhibitions, Conferences

Gold and the Gods: Jewels of Ancient Nubia

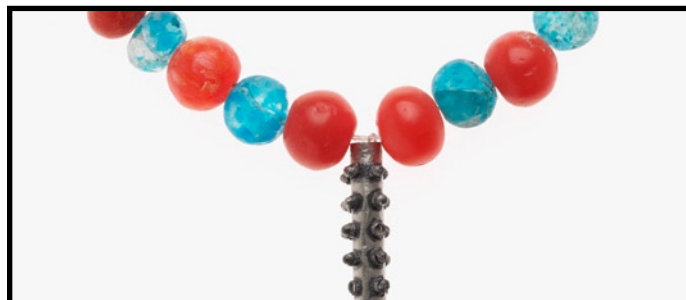
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

465 Huntington Avenue

Boston, Massachusetts

Through 14 May 2017

"Gold and the Gods" focuses on excavated ornaments, including beads, from an early 20th-century expedition by the Museum with Harvard University, dating from 1700 BC to 300 A.D., including both uniquely Nubian and foreign imports, prized for their materials, craftsmanship, symbolism, and rarity.



Necklace with cylindrical amulet case, Classic Kerma, 1700-1550 B.C., made from silver, glazed quartz crystal, carnelian, and faience. #13-3969 Museum of Fine Arts.

The Borneo International Beads Conference (BIB-Co), sponsored by Craithub, will be taking place from 9-11 October 2015 in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Speakers and topics include: Dr. Jun Cayron—ancient and historical beads of the Philippines and nearby regions; Akwele Suma Glory—powder-glass beads of West Africa; Ashvin Rajagopalan—India: The Bead Story; Khatijah Sanusi—beaded garment embellishments from Turkey to Malaysia; Elaine Robnett Moore—the business of being an artisan; Jamey Allen—Native American bead culture; Daryl Wesley and Mirani Lister—the early links between northern Australia and the wider world of the Indonesian/Malaysian archipelago; Wendy Terang—the Lukut Sekala Bead; and Reita Rahim—the present-day Rungus bead culture of northern Sabah.

The conference will be held at The Waterfront Hotel in Kuching. The cost for non-Malaysians will be \$590 before May 31st (\$650 after). For more information, visit Craithub at http://craithub.com.my/?page_id=539.

Recent Publications

Antonitesa, Alexander

2014 Glass Beads from Mutamba: Patterns of Consumption in Thirteenth-Century Southern Africa. *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa* 49(3):411-428.

Analysis of the Mutamba bead assemblage suggests that most of the beads form part of the late-12th- to mid-13th-century Mapungubwe Oblate Series.



Fitzhugh, William W. and Erik Phaneuf

2014 Basques and Inuit at Hare Harbor-1 and the Inuit Hart Chalet Site on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Provincial Archaeology Office, 2013 *Archaeology Review* 12:33-49.

Beads of glass, wood, and ivory were uncovered at a 16th-17th-centuries Basque site in northern Newfoundland.

Groman-Yaroslavski, Iris and Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer

2015 Lapidary technology revealed by functional analysis of carnelian beads from the early Neolithic site of Nahal Hemar Cave, southern Levant, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 58: 77-88.

An analysis of two carnelian beads from this site found that they were made by abrasion, drilling and tumbling, suggesting a lapidary technology with 9,000 year old roots.



Grover, Margan Allyn

2014 Chapter Nine: Clothing and Items of Personal Adornment. Castle Hill Archaeological Project. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, AK. <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/castlehill/chpt-nine.htm>, accessed 5 February 2014.

The Bead Forum

Archaeological excavations at Baranof Castle State Historic Site, commonly called Castle Hill, in Sitka, Alaska, produced a small but varied collection of 19th-century glass and bone beads.



Jia Pu

2014 Opera Length Jade Necklace with Seven Huangs and Beads. Henan Museum. http://english.chnmus.net/fortnightselection/node_1454.htm, accessed 16 December 2014.

Discusses a well preserved necklace of the Late Western Zhou Dynasty found at Sanmenxia City, Guo State, China. It is composed of jade, carnelian, and turquoise beads and jade *huangs* (pendants).



Klehm, Carla

2014 Trade Tales and Tiny Trails: Glass Beads in the Kalahari Desert. *The Appendix* 2(1). <http://the-appendix.net/issues/2014/1/trade-tales-and-tiny-trails-glass-beads-in-the-kalahari-desert>, accessed 15 January 2014.

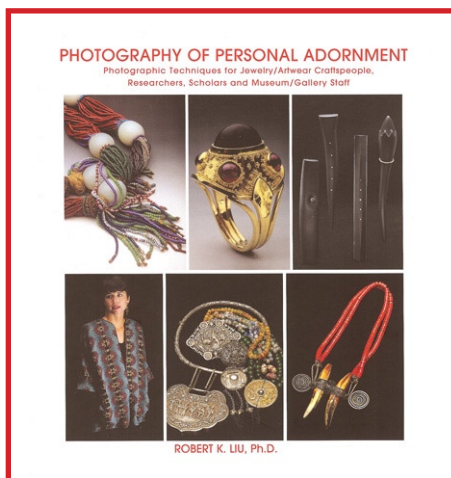
Discusses and illustrates the glass beads found at Khubu la Dintša in Botswana. The site is attributed to the period A.D. 1220-1420.



Liu, Robert K.

2014 *Photography of Personal Adornment: Photographic Techniques for Jewelry/Artwear Craftspeople, Researchers, Scholars and Museum/Gallery Staff*. Ornament, Inc., San Marcos, CA.

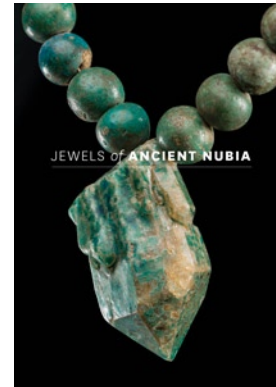
This instructive book will be reviewed in Volume 27 of *Beads*.



Markowitz, Yvonne J. and Denise M. Doxey

2014 *Jewels of Ancient Nubia*, MFA Publications, Boston, MA.

Features over 100 adornments and personal accessories from the Nubian culture located in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The book is the catalog for the exhibition of the same name, to run through 14 May 2017.



Oland, Maxine

2014 "With the Gifts and Good Treatment That He Gave Them:" Elite Maya Adoption of Spanish Material Culture at Progreso Lagoon, Belize. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 18(4):643-667. DOI 10.1007/s10761-014-0274-1.

Provides a brief discussion of the four Nueva Cadiz glass beads recovered from a Maya community in northern Belize occupied during the 15th-17th centuries.



O'Sullivan, Johanna E.M.

2015 Strung Along – Re-evaluating Gendered Views of Viking Age Beads. *Medieval Archaeology* 59 (forthcoming).

Outlines and discusses the evidence for bead use in the burial of male-gendered individuals during the Viking Age.



Panich, Lee M.

2014 Native American Consumption of Shell and Glass Beads at Mission Santa Clara de Asís. *American Antiquity* 79(4):730-748.

Uses a consumption framework to examine Native American use of shell and glass beads at a mission site in central California. The material dates to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Pion, Constantin

2014 Les perles mérovingiennes: typo-chronologie, fabrication et fonctions. Ph.D. dissertation. The Free University of Brussels.

A detailed study of Merovingian bead typo-chronology, manufacture, and function.

∞

Pion, Constantin and Olivier Vrielynck

2014 Le cimetière de Bossut-Gottechain (Belgique) et son implication dans l'établissement d'une nouvelle chronologie normalisée des perles en Gaule mérovingienne. Actes des XXXVe Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne. Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, *Bulletin de liaison* 38:87-91.

On the cemetery at Bossut-Gottechain, Belgium, and its involvement in the establishment of a new standard chronology for Merovingian beads in Gaul.

∞

Přichystalová, Renáta Švecová, Jindřich Štelcl, and Václav Vávra

2014 Glass Beads and Buttons from the Southern Suburb of the Břeclav-Pohansko Stronghold. *Journal of Glass Studies* 56:37-59.

A variety of glass beads, including segmented foil beads, were found in graves attributed to the 9th century in the Czech Republic. Includes chemical analyses.

∞

Qian Cheng, Jinlong Guo, Huajie Zhang, and Bo Wang

2014 The Colourful Hub of the Silk Road: A Study of Glass Beads Excavated from Two Shanpula Tomb Sites in the Khotan Area of Xinjiang, China. *Studies in Conservation* 59(S1):S25

∞

Robertshaw, Peter, Marilee Wood, Anne Haour, Karlis Karklins, and Hector Neff

2014 Chemical Analysis, Chronology, and Context of a European Glass Bead Assemblage from Garumele, Niger. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 41:591-604.

Garumele, also known as Wudi, is reputed to have been a capital of the Kanem-Borno "empire," but its date of settlement and occupation remain unclear. To help rectify this situation, a sample of 44 glass beads recovered during excavations were chemically analyzed using LA-ICP-MS. The results indicate that the beads are of European origin, probably Venetian and/or Dutch, and that most belong to the late 17th or 18th century.

∞

Ross, Lester A.

2014 Methodology for the Classification of Glass and Ceramic Beads. In *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California*. Vol 3: Material Culture and Subsistence Practices, edited by Seetha N. Reddy and John G. Douglass, Appendix F.5. Statistical Research, Redlands, California, and Tucson, Arizona.

∞

Ross, Lester A., Scott H. Kremkau, Amanda C. Cannon, and John G. Douglass

2014 Glass and Ceramic Beads. In *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California*. Vol 3: Material Culture and Subsistence Practices, edited by Seetha N. Reddy and John G. Douglass, pp. 325-407. Statistical Research, Redlands, California, and Tucson, Arizona.

∞

Verhaeghe, Charlotte

2014 Funerary Rites in the Kongo Kingdom: The Meaning of Shell- and Glass Beads in the Cemetery of Mbanza Nsundi, Lower Congo. M.A. thesis. Ghent University, Ghent.

A great number of shell and glass beads were found together with symbols of power such as metal bracelets and weapons. Discusses the origin of the beads and how and why they were used in the Kongo Kingdom.

∞

Walth, Cherie K.

2014 Archaeological Investigations at the Naton Beach Site, Tumon Bay, Guam. *Bioarchaeology in Southeast Asia and the Pacific*: Newsletter 10(April):5-8.

Conus and *Spondylus* shell beads as well as glass beads were found with Pre-Latte/Latte period burials.

BEADS, Volume 3 Free at
www.beadresearchjournal.org

Who We Are

The Society of Bead Researchers is a non-profit corporation, founded in 1981 to foster research on beads of all materials and periods, and to expedite the dissemination of the resultant knowledge. Membership is open to all persons involved in the study of beads, as well as those interested in keeping abreast of current trends in bead research. The Society publishes a semi-annual newsletter, *The Bead Forum*, and an annual peer-reviewed journal, *BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers*. The Society's website address is www.beadresearch.org. Free PDF copies of articles from Volume 3 of *Beads* are available at our Journal website www.beadresearchjournal.org.

Contents of the newsletter include current research news, requests for information, responses to queries, listings of recent publications, conference and symposia announcements, and brief articles on various aspects of bead research. Both historic and prehistoric subject materials are welcome.

The deadline for submissions to the next *Bead Forum* is 1 September 2015. Electronic submissions should be in Word for Windows 6.0 or later with no embedded sub-programs such as "End Notes." References cited should be in *Historical Archaeology* format (http://www.sha.org/publications/for_authors.cfm).

Send electronic or paper submissions to the *Forum* editor:

Christopher DeCorse, Professor of Anthropology
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209 Maxwell Hall
Syracuse University
Syracuse, NY 13244-1090
crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu

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