### CHECK LIST

#### GLASS INDIAN TRADE EEADS

A Descriptive Analysis of Katerial Found in Tallapoosa Valley of Alabama.

### By R. F. Burke, F. D.

### VILK GLASS, PLAIN, NOT STRIFED, OFAQUE.

Lilk Glass Beads are fairly common. Opaque, luster, when surface not worn or eroded, is shining, suggesting porcelain. Luster usually dull milk-white, irridescence when present suggests the surface of a pearl, internal structure not spiral. Made from segments of tubes of glass.

Shapes and sizes :-

1

- Short cylindrical, with rounded ends or globular, usually 2 to 9 mm in dlameter.
- 2 <u>Elongated oval</u>, with rounded or subpointed ends, equilateral or in-equilateral, lumen frequently eccentric, average 5 to 9 mm by 9 to 20 mm.
- 3 Disk shaped, 2 mm thick by 5 to 7 mm in diameter (lateral surfaces parallel).
- 4 <u>Tubular or "Spaghetti</u>", usually 2 to 3 mm in diameter and 2 to 20 mm in length. These are broken segments of tubes and the ends may be rounded off or the ends rough from the breaking of the tubes into segments.
- 5. Minute seed. Globular, tubular, or disk shaped, 2 to 1 mm in diameter. Tubes short.

# MILK GLASS, WITH STRIPES ("STICK CANDY EEADS"), Long Cylin Wical or Oval

- 6 Sizes 6 to 7 mm in diameter and up to 20 mm in length. Four stripes, two blue and two red, alternating. Sub-cylindrical.
- 7 Same size and shape as (1). 2 to 9 mm in diameter, four stripes, two blue and two grass green, alternating.
- 8 Same size as (1). Three compound stripes, each compound stripe consists of two blue stripes with chestnut red stripe between the blue stripes.
- 9 9 mm in diameter by 20 mm long. Six stripes, blue, red, green, blue, red, green, spirally arranged making 1/6th turn.
- 10 Same size and shape as (1). Three compound stripes, each consisting of two broad blue stripes placed close together.
- 11 Same size and shape as (1) or somewhat larger. Six reddish chestnut brown stripes, spirally arranged and making 1/4th turn.
- 12 Same size as (1). Three compound stripes, each consisting of two broad blue stripes with olive green stripe between them.
- 13 Same size and shape as (1). Three compound stripes consisting of two olive green lines with a blue stripe between.

53

49.

- 14. Same size as (1) or slightly larger. Five brownish-black stripes spirally arranged and making a 1/4th turn.
- 15. Same size as (1). Three compound stripes making almost a half spiral turn. Each compound stripe consists of four narrow blue lines (bright blue).
- 16. Same size as (1). Six straight blue stripes.
- 17. Same as (9). With two straight stripes instead of spiral ones. 9 mm in diameter.
- 17A. 4 by 15 mm, four dark straight blue stripes.

FILK GLASS, GLOEULAR. STRIFED.

- 18. 5 to 6 mm in diameter. Three chestnut or reddish brown, stripes straight.
- 19. <u>Subglobular</u> to short oval, 9 mm in diameter. Five raised dark blue stripes making 1/3 spiral turn, stripes stand out in bold relief.
- 20. 8 mm in diameter, <u>Globular</u>. Three blue round spots arranged around the equator of the bead. Spots 2 mm in diameter.
- 21. 5 mm in diameter, <u>Globular</u>. 6 reddish brown stripes. Core transparent clear glass, coated with opaque milk glass layer.

Practically all of the striped long cylindrical milk glass beads also occur in the subglobular shape.

MILK GLASS, TUBULAR, STRIPED.

- 22. 3 to 4 mm in diameter, and average 8 to 10 mm in length. Three-straight dark brown to almost black stripes, stripes stand out in slight relief.
- 23. Short cylindrical. 4 mm by 4 mm. Four brilliant cadmium yellow straight stripes.
- 24. Same as (23) except that the stripes are blood red to orange red.

TURQUOISE FLUE or SKY FLUE . OPAQUE.

These are the commonest glass beads and vary in size from 1 mm in diameter to 11 mm. The shapes and sizes correspond with shapes and sizes of the milk glass class. No tubular beads of this class have been found.

- 25. Same shape and size as (1).
- 27. • • (3).

28. Same shape and size as (5). 30,000 of these small seed beads were found

in a copper vessel with a burial. They had evidently been strung on fine thread or hair and the thread formed into a tassel. Frequently the turquoise glass bead is beautifully irridesced when it had been in contact with clay soil. They are subject to disintegration and may crumble into a greenish white powder when buried for a long time. Many on drying, turn a sordid white, but assume the pure blue color when ofstened. When undisturbed by erosion of soil, they are glazed with a bright luster. Some collections have a blue cast.

### TURQUOISE BLUE WITH STRIFES.

- 29. Subglobular, 6 to 9 mm in diameter. Three straight white stripes.
- 30. <u>Subglobular</u>, 4 to 5 mm in diameter. May be short <u>cylindrical</u>, three compound stripes consisting of two straight white lines with red line between.
- 31. <u>Cylindrical</u>, with four straight red stripes. 7 mm in diameter and 12 mm long.

## CONRALINE de ALLEPPO.

An opaque glass bead consisting of a tube or hollow central core of clear dark greenish glass covered with a brick red or terra cotta-red enamel. The bead appears to have a black core or eye on end. These beads are known as Hudson's Bay Trade Beads. They are fairly common, and occur in sizes from 1 mm in diameter to 10 mm in diameter. Dull luster or may be glazed shining if well preserved.

32.	Satie	shape	and	size	as	(1)	).
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- 33. \* \* \* \* \* (3).
- 34. \* \* \* (4). "Fire Cracker" Beads.
- 35. \* \* \* \* (4). Without the black eye, no central core.
- 36. " " " (1). Without the black eye.

37. • • • • (1). With Three compound stripes, each stripe consisting of two broad white lines with a narrow black line between.

38. " " " (4). Same stripe as (37), but the stripes are narrower.

39. shape and size as No. 2.

### CFAQUE ELACK.

When well preserved, glazed, shining and jet black. Usually luster is dull and not quite jet black. When buried in clay soil become beautifully irridescent. The irridescence resembles the tail of a peacock, and is especially rich in metallic colors of every hue. Some are bronze in appearance, others brilliant green resembling an irridescent beetle, others are metallic red, or all these colors may be intermingled in the same bead.

- 40. <u>Globular to subglobular or short cylindrical</u>. Made from cutting segments from tube of glass. Same shape and size as similar Cornaline and Milk glass beads. 3 to 11 mm in diameter.
- 41. Long cylindrical, 10 mm wide by 15 mm long.
- 42. Well rounded, almost perfect spheres, 10 to 26 mm in diameter. Each bead is made separately and not cut from tubes. Some show a spiral grain and were made by making contact with a revolving shaft with softened hot glass of putty consistence.

- 43. Disk shaped, 1 mm to 9 mm in diameter. Flat surfaces parallel, a very short cylindrical bead. Same shape as (3).
- 44. Cubical, with the four corners facetted 9 mm in diameter.
- 45. Cylindrical, 10 to 11 in dialeter. Four white straight stripes.
- 46. <u>Globular</u>, same size as (45). Four white straight stripes.
- 47. Globular, with three white spiral stripes.
- 48. <u>Cylindrical</u>, 6 to 7 mm diameter. Three compound stripes consisting of two white lines with red line between.
- 49. Globular, 9 mm in diameter with same striping as (48).
- 50. <u>Globular</u>, 8 mm in diameter. Eight straight stripes, alternating red and white. Very rare. Only one found.
- 51. <u>Tubular</u>, 5 mm in diameter and 13 to 25 mm long. 12 straight stripes, red and white stripes alternating.
- 52. Short cylindrical, with 6 couround stripes of two marglight white lines each 6 mm in diameter.
- 53. Subglobular to flattened, with eight white stripes. 6 to 7 pm in diameter.
- 54. Subcubical, with flat facets. 6 nm in diameter. Not striped.
- 55. <u>Globular to flat-globular</u>, 6 to 12 cm in diameter. Broad white stripes running irregularly around bead and crudely anastorosing, these suggest Chinese letters, "Chinese beads".
- 56. Same as (55), with honey yellow stripes.
- 56A. <u>Globular</u>, 8 mm in diameter, three compound stripes of two pale blue lines with red line between.
- 56E. Same as No. 56A but oval, 6 to 11 rm.

## OFAQUE VIOLET.

Color ranges from a bright violet, to a bluish gray, to a pearly gray.

- 57. Subglobular to short Cylindrical. 7 to 11 mm in diameter.
- 58. Long Cylindrical, 7 to 11 pp in diameter.
- 59. Disk shaped, (very short cylindrical), 4 cm to 8 cm in diameter.
- 60. Oval, 6 to 10 mm in diameter.
- 61. Finute, 2 um in diameter, flat disk shaped.
- 62. Tubular, 3 to 6 mm in diameter, 13 mm long.
- 63. Size and shape same as (57) adn (58) striped, each compound stripe consists of two white lines with red line between, (the red line may be missing), 6 to 7 mm in diameter and 15 mm to 25 mm long.

64. Oval to long cylindrical, 15 stripes, 5 red, 5 white and 5 dark slate blue, arranged red, then white, then blue. Stripes are straight.

# OFAQUE FUSIFORM With an internal spiral structure ("Fat Beads").

- 65. Jet black, 3 to 8 mm wide and 7 to 13 mm long. <u>Fusiform</u>, the ends showing a spiral groove due to the method of manufacture. These are not made by sectioning a tube of glass. Irridescent at times.
- 66. Size and shape same as (65). Fure white with slick glaze when in good condition. Straw color incrustation when acted upon by the soil. Ends spirally grooved. Not a very early beed.
- 67. Same as (65), but violet gray color.
- 68. Same as (65), but has a broad dark straw colored stripe making a complete spiral turn around the bead.
- 69. Same shape, but small 2 nr. wide by 5 mm long, opaque green.
- 70. Same shape and size as (65). Dull other color to paler.
- 71. Small 2 mm wide by 4 to 6 mm long. From equator to end concave, black.

CLEAR GLASS, (CRYSTAL LIKE) NO COLOR.

These beads are frequently found Amethyst colored due to the sunlight acting on the glass while they were worn. Some have some slight greenish tint as bottle glass.

- 72. Oval to <u>oval-cylindrical</u>, 6 to 11 mm wide and 8 to 22 mm long. frequently inequilateral with eccentric lumen. Irridescence well marked in some specimens. Luster when well preserved as in ordinary clear glass, usually more or less frosted due to erosion and pitting.
- 73. Large Globular, same as (42), may be slightly compressed at the poles. Frequently amethyst colored.
- 74. <u>Small Globular</u> to short <u>Cylindrical</u>, 7 mm in diameter, frequently with a pale yellowish cast. Sometimes 2 mm in diameter.
- 75. <u>Subglobular</u> to short <u>Cylindrical</u>, 4 to 12 mm in diameter. These beads have from 8 to 16 white frosted stripes made into the bead below the surface. On the ends of some of these beads, the ends of the stripes appear as white dots. May have a yellowish cast.
- 76. <u>Eight Facets</u>, size 7 to 20 mm in diameter. This bead has a spiral internal structure due to method of making (see No. 39). While plastic the facets are mashed onto the bead. Facets frequently concave. Four facets on upper half of bead and four on lower half, the facets above and below alternating in position. The same bead is made in grass green, dark clear blue, amber and opElescent.
- 77. <u>Facetted 18</u>, the <u>lateral</u> ones <u>triangular</u> and the <u>equatarial</u> ones <u>diamond</u> shaped. Facets are in three rows of 6 each/ Short cylindrical 7 to 9 rm in diameter. Also occurs in clear ruby red, and in clear rich cotalt blue.
- 78. <u>Sub Globular</u>, 12 to 15 cm in diameter. About 32 facets arranged in four rows. Facets mostly diamond shape.

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- 79. <u>Subfusiiform</u> (cross section diamond shaped). 12 facets in two rows of six each. 15 mm long, diameter 12 mm.
- 80. <u>48 Diamond</u> shaped facets in 6 rows, thick disk shaped. Diameter 12 mm.
- 81. <u>Surface nodular</u> like raspberry. Short cylindrical. Moulded bead. 8 to 12 mm in diameter.
- Slightly fusiform, 6 cm long by 2 mm in diameter. Innately striated suggesting a wheat straw. Translucent.
- 83. Short Cylindrical to subglobular. Spirally grooved, the ridges cord-like. Spirals-make 1/8th turn. Suggests cogwheel, 7 or 8 grooves.
- 84. <u>Spirally grooved</u>, <u>barrel shaped</u>, 10 mm in diameter and 12 mm longl About 8 grooves making a half turn.
- 85. "Fish bowl" same as 106.

OFAQUE GREEN

All are dull grass green to bright grass green.

- 25. Tubuler, 2 to 4 mm in diameter and 4 to 12 mm long.
- 87. Fusiform, 4 mm by 8 mm.
- 88. <u>Flattened disk shaped</u>, 1 mm to 8 mm in diameter. Usually very heavy and evidently have a heavy metallic content.

No striped green beads have been found except the clear ones.

89. A sea green to near turquoise blue. Same shape and size as No. 2. Frequently inequilateral with pointed ends.

CPAQUE YELLOW

Color usually a pale butter or egg yellow.

- 90. Subglobular, 8 mm in diameter. Opaque to translucent.
- 91. Disk shape, 6 to 8 mm in diameter. Translucent to opaque.
- 92. Disk shaped, i mm in diameter to slightly smaller.
- 93. Tubular, 1 mm in diameter by 1 to 11 mm long.
- 94. <u>Short Cylindrical</u>, with 8 facets, four above and four below equator.alternating. Suggest a grain of corn. (See also No. 70). 8 by 8 mm.

#### TRANSPARENT ELUE

Color usually a clear dark blue when wetted so as to eliminate the reflections from the scratches and pitting. When dry, a dull greyish blue. Irridescence marked in some specimens.

- 95. <u>Subglobular</u>, 6 to 10 nm in diameter, or short cylindrical. Some are so pale that the blue element is hardly noticeable.
- 96. Same shape and size as No. 2. Frequently inequilateral with eccentric lumen, ends pointed or rounded.
- 97. <u>Tubular</u>, 7 mm in diameter and up to 25 mm long, or smaller, and 4 mm in diameter, up to 20 mm in length.

98. Globular, 9 mm in diameter with ten straight white stripes.

- 99. <u>Subcylindrical</u>, 9 mm in diameter and up to 25 mm in length. Three broad white stripes.
- 100. Same size and shape as (99). Three broad straight red stripes.
- 101. Subglobular to flattened, 9 mm in diameter. 8 straight white stripes.
- 102. Same shape and size as (101), but the white stripes are broader, as broad as the spaces between them.
- 103. Oval, 7 mm in diameter. Three compound stripes of two white lines each.
- 104. <u>Oval</u>, 7 mm in diameter. Five white stripes alranged spirally, each stripe makes ith turn.
- 105. Globular, three straight white stripes. 6 mm in diameter.
- 106. Globular, 5 mm in diameter. Four broad slanting white stripes.
- 107. <u>Subglobular</u>, 6 to 7 mm in diameter. Three compound stripes, each consisting of two straight white lines with red stripe between.
- 108. <u>Tubular</u>, 2 mm to 5 mm in diameter and 4 to 10 mm long. Dark blue to a pale watery blue. Ends usually not annealed.
- 109. 8-facetted, same size and shape as No. 76.
- 110. Raspberry Short Cylindrical, similar to No. 81.
- 111. Facetted, similar to No. 77.

#### TRANSPARENT AMEER-COLORED

Color light yellowish Amber to dark Amber. Lay be chalk white - from disintegration on surface. Rarchy irridescent.

112. Same as No. 76.

- 113. Globular, to thick disk shaped, 7 to 18 mm in diameter.
- 114. Disk shaped, resembling a "life saver" or "balloon tire".
- 115. <u>Sub Globular</u>, to slightly flattened, 10 to 20 mm in diameter, central part has red and white fragments of glass made into the bead resembling a fish bowl, with red and white fish. "Fish bowl beads."
- 116. <u>Grooved</u>, six spiral grooves, short cylindrical, 10 to lw mm in diameter. Grooves make a third turn. "Cogwheel beads".
- 1154 Spiral grooved, 8 grooves, 10 mm in diameter. Subglobular with flattened ends.
- 117. Short Tubular, 4 to 5 mm in diameter and 6 to 7 mm long.
- 118. An almost opaque brownish amber bead, globular to subglobular, 7 mm in diameter. Has a clear glass core with an opaque white covering, these layers are covered with a clear amber foarming the surface of the bead. Three compound stripes, each consisting of two white straight lines with a white line between.
- 119. Subglobular, to short oval, 7 mm in diameter, three straight white stripes.
- 120. Raspberry, same as No. 81.

- 121. Flat disk-shaped, the flat surfaces parallel and the lumen parallel to the flat surfaces, resembles a large grain of corn.
- 122. <u>Globular</u>, 6 mm in diameter. Flat facets on opposite sides. The two facets are pin-head in size and are round.

TRANSPARENT DARK PURPLE

- 123. Sub globular, 5 to 10 mm in diameter.
- 124. <u>Globular</u> to <u>flat disk</u> shaped, 4 mm in diameter. Dark purple to the exact color of blackberry wine.
- 125. Short cylindrical, 5 mm in diameter by 7 mm long.

#### TRANSPARENT GREEN

- 126. Globular, 4 to 10 mm in diameter, dark dull green to a bluish green.
- 127. Short tubular, 3 mm in diameter by 4 mm long. Very dark dull green.
- 128. Short tubular, a pale bluish green, 3 mm in diameter by 3 to 4 mm long.
- 129. Short oval, 3 by 4 mm Grass green.
- 130. Short oval, 7 by 9 mm. Dark dull green.
- 131. <u>Flattened</u> or <u>very short cylindrical</u>, 7 to 8 mm in diameter by 5 mm thick. Bright grass green.
- 132. Same as No. 76., 10 mm in diameter.
- 134. Globular, 8 mm in diameter. Three compound stripes of two red lines with white line between.
- 135. Oval, 8 by 12 mm. Bluish green with eight white straight stripes.

#### TRANSFARENT RED.

- 136. Oval to long oval, ruby red, 3 by 5 mm to 5 by 11 mm. Usually badly decomposed and crushed into a pink powder. Rarely not coverdd with a dirty pink powdery coating.
- 137. Same glass as No. 136, short cylindrical. 6 mm in diameter.
- 138. Same glass as No. 136. Spirally grooved (cogwheel effect), about six grooves making 1/3rd turn, ridges cord like <u>Sub-globular</u>, 6 mm in diameter.
- 138A Globular, same glass as No. 136, 8 mm in diameter.
- 138B 8 facetted, same glass as No. 136. 5 to 6 mm in diameter.
- 139. Same shape and size as No. 77. Ruby red.
- 140. Same glass as No. 136, flat disk shaped. 3 mm in diameter.
- 141. Tubular, 2 mm in diameter by 4 mm long. Dull red.

### TRANSPARE T YELLOW

- 142. Short Cylindrical to sub cubical, 6 mm in diameter, eight facets in two rows, ends square.
- 143. Thick disk shaped, 2 mm by 3 mm. Dull yellow.

### OFALEXCENT, OPAQUE to TRANSLUCENT.

- 144. <u>Globular</u>, 8 to 20 mm in diameter. Show internal spiral structure same as No. <u>42</u>. Color a pale pearly blue to almost colorless.
- 145. Oval, smae structure and color as No. 144. 20 by 25 rm largest.
- 146. Same as No. 144, but a brilliant blue. Opaque.
- 147. Same as No. 145, but a brilliant blue color. Opaque.
- 148. Same material as No. 144, but columnar, 5 sided. Edges of facets parallel. 10 to 15 mm in diameter and up to 25 mm long.
- 149. <u>Globular</u>, same material as No. <u>144</u>. Spirally grooved with cord like ridges making 1/3 turn. There are 6 grooves. Cogwheel effect.
- 150. Same shape and size as No. 114, but has internal spiral structures.
- 151. Same as No. 76, 10 mm in diameter up to 26 mm. Translucent or opaque.
- 152. <u>Globular</u>, 5 mm in diameter. Translucent. No internal spiral. Resemble L'istletoe berries.
- 153. Flat-globular, pale pearly luster. Translucent, no internal spiral structure, 10 mm in diameter.

### CHIVERON OR STAR.

These beads are very rare. They are made up in layers of different colors. These layers are fluted frequently. The cross section or end of the bead appears to be made up of layers with triangular or semicircular teeth, hence the name "Star Beads". Some are whittled down on the ends (like sharpening a pencil) in order to show off the colors to better advantage.

#### ELUE CHEVERON

- 154. Very thick disk shaped, 9 mm by 13 mm. 24 stripes alternating bright blue and dark blackish blue.
  - (a) Core thin translacent watery white, irregularly toothed.
  - (b) Core surrounded by thin opaque milky white layer with inclined pointed toeth. (12 teeth).
  - (c) Next layer brick red with 1w pinted teeth externally. This layer is fairly broad. Teeth not inclined.
  - (d) Red layer is surmounted by milky white thin layer. This layer is zigzag. dipping in between the teeth.
  - (e) Bluish striped external enamel. This bead also occurs as a very short oval, 8 by 9 mm. The spripes in different shades of blue are caused by the blue glass being thicker and darker where the enamel fills the depressions between the teeth.
- 155. <u>Subglobular</u>, 10 mm in diameter. This bead is short cylindrical with the ends "penciled off" as in sharpening a pencil. There are 24 stripes alternating very dark and light blue.

- (a) Core, very thin, a pale greenish transparent glass with scalloped or rounded perpendicular teeth (12 teeth).
- (b) A thin milky white opaque layer covering the teeth of the core. This layer is scalloyed as the core.
- (c) A fairly broad layer same as the core, the outer edge is slightly wavy, but not toothed.
- (d) A thin brick red layer with sharp perpendicular teeth
- (e) A thin white opaque layer, zig-zag, corresponding with red teeth.
- (f) A layer of blue enamel, the outer surface of the bead. The red teeth surmounted by the opaque white layer are seen when this bead is viewed laterally ( as seen when strung on cord).
- 156. Sky Elue, 24 stripes alternating light and dark blue. The light stripes are a pale grayish blue, General size. 6 mm by 9 mm. Flat globular or very broad disk shaped. There seems to be no clear glass core.
  - (a) The core is double formed of two fluted tubes of milk white opaque glass, the smaller in the larger. This produces two rows of slightly inclined white teeth with a very narrow clear area between.
  - (B) A brick red layer with low straight broad teeth.
  - (c) This red layer is covered with a thin opaque white layer, dipping in ~ letween the teeth in a zig-zag manner.
  - (d) The blue enamel on the surface of the bead.

### 157. Indigo Blue, not striped, 5 by 8 mm. Flat globular or thick disk shaped. (a) A broad black core, not toothed.

- (b) A very narrow opaque white layer, not toothed.
- (c) The enamel of the outer surface.
- 158. Tubular, 6 mm in diameter and 15 mm long. 18 stripes, sky blue alternating with darker blue.
  - (a) Core opaque milky white with nine inclined teeth like those on a buzz saw.
  - (b) A brick red layer with nine low straight teeth with broad bases.
  - (c) A wavy opaque white layer covering the teeth of the red layer.
  - (d) The blue enamel of the surface of the bead.
- 159. Tubular, 21 mm in diameter and 20 mm long. Rich dark blue. Four sided Cross section square with slightly rounded corners. Not striped. (a) Core black.
  - (b) Thin milk white opaque layer. Cross section square with rounded corners. (c) The blue enamel of the surface of the bead.

### GREEN CHEVERONS

- 160. Subglobular, 11 mm in diameter, 12 mm long diameter. Rich watermelon green, 24 stripes alternating light and dark green.
  - (a) Core translucent clear glass, very thin, brownish tint. Outer surface inclined buzz saw teeth. (12 teeth)
  - (b) Opaque white layer, zig-zag covering the teeth, thin.
  - (c) Broader brick red layer with long straight teeth on outer surface.
  - (d) Thin milky white opaque layer covering the teeth, zig-zag.
  - (e) Green enamel.
- 161. Eroadly disk shaped, 6 mm by 9 mm. 24 stripes, pale green alternating with dark watermelon green. The dark stripe has one side terminating abruptly, the other gradually diluted into the pale green stripe. This is due to the inclined teeth on the layer below. The pale green stripe is over the apex of the teeth where the ensuel is thinest.

- (a) Core clear glass with brownish tint, outer surface irregularly 12 toothed. Teeth broad and low.
- (b) Opaque white layer, outer surface very low short straight teeth.
- (c) Erick red layer with inclined acute teeth on outer surface (12 teeth). Buzz saw effect, teeth very long with narrow bases and very sharp.
- (d) Opaque white layer, very thin, zig-zag corresponding with red teeth.
- (e) Green enamel.

162.

This is the finest of the Cheveron beads. Shape is <u>tubular</u> with sharpened or penciled ends. Size 7 mm by 15 mm. 32 stripes alternating dark and light green. This bead is six sided, cross section.

- (a) Core, clear glass with sordid white tint. No teeth.
- (b) Thin opaque mikky white layer. No teeth.
- (c) Slightly wider brick red layer. No-teeth.
- (d) Opaque milky white layer with 16 (equilateral-triangular shape), teeth not inclined.
- (e) Rich dark blue layer. Has 16 teeth on outer surface. These are not prominent due to the oblique pencilling cut.
- (f) Opaque milky white thin layer with inclined long pointed teeth (16) on outer surface.
- (g) Green enamel forming the surface of the bead.

CHEVERON EEADS, WHITE (with red and black stripes).

- (a) Core brick red with 12 low toeth (teeth are equilateral triangles)
  (b) Zig-zag thin milky white layer
  - . (c) Broader brick red layer with 12 low triangular teeth on outer surface.
  - (d) Thin milky white opaque layer forming the outer surface or enamel of the bead. 6 black and six red stripes alternating, the interspace forming a white stripe, same width as the red and black stripes. Stripes are straight and 1½ to 2 mm in width. White stripes are placed over the teeth of the layer beneath. Size 13 mm by 18 mm, thick disk shaped or short columnar with rounded ends.

#### INLAY GLASS.

164.

These beads are made with brooves and colored enamel inlaid in the grooves. They are made individually and hardly any two are alike. The commonest ones were <u>oval</u>, opaque white with a blue or red inlay, representing a compound leaf folded around the bead. The size is usually 6 mm in diameter and 15 to 20 mm long. Another variety is subglobular with a vine like blue inlay encircling the equator of the bead. Some have a golden inlay produced by placing fine copper filings in the melted glass. Some suggest castor-oil plant seed.

#### HOLLOW BUBBLE-LIKE

166.

These are similar to Xmas tree ornaments and are mere bubles of glass. They are hollow and the shell is very thin, easily crumbling into a powder. Only one set has been found intact. This is an <u>oval</u> bead with many facets. The color is a rich blue and the bead measures 6 mm in diameter by 15 mm in length. These are very light and crush easily between the fingers.

### UNCLASSIFIED GLASS BEADS

167. Subglobular, a very heavy bead with high netalic content, chalky white and 12 to 15 mm in diameter. The bead shows an internal spiral structuce, and has four rows of facets evidently made by compression. The facets are triantular to diamond shaped.