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FOR

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1878.

mining: one forms the third appendix to his excellent little work entitled *Notes on the Floridian Peninsula;* the other is published in the *Historical Magazine*, vol. x (1866), p. 137, under the title "Early Spanish Mining in Northern Georgia." Additional information on the subject is to be found in Colonel Jones's work, to which I have referred on the preceding page.

ON A POLYCHROME BEAD FROM FLORIDA.

By Prof. S. S. Haldeman.

This bead (Fig. 1), now in the United States National Museum, is of a kind known to archæology as the star pattern, because the white between the exterior blue and inner red forms a terminal star or zigzag band when the original cylinder is ground into an oval so as to expose the interior colors. Examples occur of various sizes from about two inches in length and one and a half in diameter to about one-fourth of an inch in size, the latter being spheric or oblate and as distinctly

Fig. 1.

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colored as the large ones. There is a specimen about an inch and a half long in the ancient Egyptian department of the Louvre (horizontal case Q), and, according to my recollection, a specimen from Dakkeh (Nubia) in the British Museum (horizontal case E, No. 6294 *d*) is larger. The Slade collection in the British Museum contains two of the same character.* A large one found in England with Samian cups and Roman buckles is figured in the Proceed. Brit. Archæol. Assoc. 1848, vol. 3, p. 328; Faussett† figures an example from Gilton, England; and another is described in the Archæologia (1851, vol. 35, pl. 5, fig. 10), the locality unknown, but Mr. B. Nightingale says examples occur along the Rhine and are to be seen in the museums of Mannheim and Baden. Mr. Morlot, of Lausanne, gives colored figures of two examples in the museum at Copenhagen.‡ That of fig. 1 was said to have been found near Stockholm, the other in an antique grave in

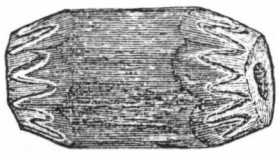
* Catalogue of the collection of glass formed by Felix Slade, esq., F. S. A., with notes on the history of glass-making, by Alexander Nesbitt, esq., 1871, p. 10, fig. 21.

† Inventorium Sepulchrale, 1866, pl. 5, fig. 2.

‡ Proceed. Am. Philosoph. Soc., Nov., 1862, p. 111–114 and 119–120.

Denmark. He also copies (fig. 3) one of Schoolcraft's figures of a smaller cylindric bead from the ossuaries at Beverly, Canada. Somewhat similar to the Stockholm specimen is a bead in the National Museum (Fig. 2) from Santa Barbara, Cal., in which the exterior blue is

Fig. 2.



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minutely and thickly speckled with yellowish points. The same collection has examples of the small spherical kind from graves at Lima, N. Y.; and I have a specimen found on the Susquehanna, with other remains, in digging the Pennsylvania canal, about the year 1830.*

The exterior blue is usually more or less clearly striped with a lighter tint, owing to the ridges of the interior white shining through. In all the specimens, and in such as I have seen in Europe, the order of the colors toward the interior is blue-white-red-white, with an additional central color in some of the larger ones, that of the large Louvre example being dark blue. This order is present in modern Venetian beads, of which I have examples much like that of Santa Barbara, Cal., and in those from New York and the Susquehanna; but the last two are more neatly made, the white, wavy band in the Susquehanna specimen being very slender, delicate, and regular. The external tint of the modern Venetian cylindric beads is blue, green, red, or longitudinally striped with several colors, and the Louvre has blue and also green ancient Egyptian specimens.

Mr. Morlot's paper is intended to show that the Northmen received these beads from the Phœnicians and carried them to America, a view which is opposed by Mr. A. W. Franks, F. S. A., of the British Museum, who thinks that the Beverly specimen figured by Schoolcraft is Venetian of the fifteenth or sixteenth century,† a view which is probably correct for all the North American examples. Of these, the New York specimens show signs of oxidation, while that from the Susquehanna is untarnished.

* Proceed. Am. Phil. Soc., May, 1869, vol. 11, p. 369. Mr. Thos. Masterson, of Columbia, Pa., has added to my cabinet a fine specimen, but little tarnished, from a grave in Tioga County, Pa., and he has the longitudinal half of another, 1⅜ inch long and 1$\frac{1}{10}$ in diameter, found at Turky Hill, below Columbia, Pa.

† Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, January 28, 1864. Lubbock, Prehistoric Times, ch. 3. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Franks for valuable ancient and modern additions to my cabinet of beads.

And yet, the manufacture of the star pattern and other kinds of beads in glass and enamel, with varicolored spots and circles, is of great antiquity. The art seems never to have been lost, and in later times to have been chiefly cultivated at Venice, where more than five hundred varieties are made. A local historian, Mr. Samuel Evans, of Columbia, Pa., says the natives along the Susquehanna traded with the French for fire-arms before 1608, and he mentions a trading-post at the mouth of the river, established in 1631 by a person named Claibourne.* Charles C. Jones † mentions that De Soto found European beads in possession of the natives as early as 1540, and they seem to have been valuable articles of trade at various periods and among many nations. They are abundant in European mounds, where they occur in various shapes and variegations of color, as may be observed in works devoted to antiquities.‡ The magnificent Cesnola collection in New York has varicolored examples from Cyprus. The Kertch example (Archæologia, 34, pl. 5, f. 20) is blue with white circles. The same tints occur on Egyptian beads in the Louvre, and on Phœnico-Greek specimens in the Liverpool Museum. The British Museum has beads from Tyre of a dark ground, some with white circles, others with transverse zigzag bands.

A Venetian bead known as "cornaline d'Aleppo" is widely spread. It is red, with a white or yellowish center, and when strung or worked into ornaments the white is scarcely apparent, so that it might be supposed that red beads would answer as well. Possibly they are more pleasing to the eye when sold in bulk. I have specimens of it from Abyssinia, Algeria, in native work of Demerara, in a medicine-bag probably from the Rocky Mountains, in moccasins of the kind made by the Indians of New York and Canada, and Mr. W. H. Holmes of the Hayden expedition picked up a specimen near the trail in the vicinity of the ancient ruins of the Rio Mancos, in Southwest Colorado. Mr. Holmes also found a small elliptic white enamel bead among the *débris* of the ruins, but

* Lancaster, Pa., Express, March 8, 1876.

† Antiquities of the Southern Indians, 1873, pp. 235–237, 520.

‡ Archæologia, 1851, vol. 34, cuts p. 117, and pl. 5, including a Sabine example (f. 27), two from Kertch (f. 20, 21), and three from Egypt. All these are varicolored. The spheric and sulcate forms, figs. 8, 13, 15, known as "Druid's beads," occur in Egypt, and are represented in a large and varied collection of ancient Etruscan specimens which I owe to the liberality of the distinguished archæologist, Signor Alessandro Castellani. Among its representatives of the plate referred to are fig. 20 (Kertch), 23 (cylindric, Nubia), 25 (triangular, Egypt), 27 (spotted, Sabine), and 35, with colored rings.

R. C. Neville, Saxon Obsequies, 1852, pl. 18–22, containing several hundred figures, mostly varicolored.

John Yonge Akerman, Remains of Pagan Saxondom, 1855, cuts p. xxviii, and colored plates 12 and 21, with thirty or forty varieties.

Faussett (op. cit.), pl. 5, 6, 7, figures in single tint and varicolored of about two hundred examples.

Achille Deville, Histoire de l'Art de la Verrerie dans l'Antiquité, 1873, pl. 78–9, varigated; pl. 5, unicolored.

even this is a Venetian pattern. Among many varieties of glass beads, the Wheeler Survey has the cornaline d'Aleppo from excavations near Santa Barbara, Cal. (Dos Pueblos, Big Bonanza), also another Venetian variety with the center black instead of white. Both kinds are used by the modern Utes. It deserves mention that Professor Henry has recently procured for the Smithsonian Institution a fine collection of Venetian beads for comparison in this branch of archæology.

COLORED BEAD DUG FROM A MOUND AT THE EXTREME NORTH END OF BLACK HAMMOCK, THREE MILES WEST OF MOSQUITO INLET, EASTERN COAST OF FLORIDA.

By A. M. Harrison, *Assistant, Coast Survey.*

Imbedded in the roots near one of the skulls was found a small gold bead, and another larger one of such peculiar material and construction that a description of it will not be amiss. (See Fig. 1, in preceding article). It is cylindrical, 1¼ inches long, 1 inch in diameter through the center, and one-half inch across the hexagonal ends. When taken from the ground, parts of its surface had a peculiarly pearly or iridescent appearance, due to oxidation. Upon my return home I divided it lengthwise, and gave one-half in its original condition to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; the other I had polished, and it is still in my possession. It is brilliantly colored around the middle by dark and light blue longitudinal bars, tapering toward the ends of the bead, which are deep red, each bar being defined by a dead white line. Running lengthwise through the center is a variegated cylinder of opaque and semi-transparent enamel, or glass, which has a single perforation. Obviously, a tube arranged in concentric layers of different colors was first made, then cut into sections at intervals, and each section ground to the present shape. It is beautifully tinted, and plainly the work of a skilled artisan.

SHELL-HEAPS AT THE MOUTH OF SAINT JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA.

By S. P. Mayberry, *Cape Elizabeth, Me.*

Fort George Island lies at the mouth of Saint John's River, Florida. It embraces 1,100 acres of high and dry "hammock" land, surrounded on three sides by 1,800 acres of marsh. On the remaining part is a sandy beach, which also extends along the mouth of the river four miles. The island is very nearly level and covered with a dense growth of many varieties of wood, among which are live and water oak, magnolia, hickory, cedar, and pine. Mount Cornelia is a hill of sand about one-half mile from the shore. It is estimated that there are forty acres covered with large piles of oyster-shells, while many acres are covered with