ONEIDA IROQUOIS GLASS TRADE BEAD SEQUENCE

325

1585-1745

by

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Rome, New York

INDIAN GLASS TRADE BEADS COLOR GUIDE SERIES NO. 1

PREFACE

William H. Ennis of Brewerton, New York, has again made possible a major research project in archaeology. Mr. Ennis joined me in collecting, counting and in discussing the material presented here. He also personally covered the bulk of the cost of publication of this expensive article. Whatever merit this study may have is largely due to his encouragement and financial support.

Very generous financial contributions for this article's publication were made by Leon J. Salter of North Rose, New York, and both by the Fort Stanwix Museum and separately by its director Gilbert Hagerty. Mr. Hagerty also provided a host of references from colonial documents and maps. His information was extremely useful in dating the Oneida sites.

My own gratitude to Mr. Ennis, to Mr. Salter, to Mr. Hagerty and to the Fort Stanwix Museum will no doubt be shared by all those who come to use this report.

INTRODUCTION

We hope that this series of color guides upon glass trade beads to the Indians of North America will be useful to persons interested in historic site archaeology. After examining collections in Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawk and Huron territories, we believe that this first issue is representative not only of the Oneida, but that it illustrates many, if not most, of the popular beads to be found throughout Iroquoia.

The beads shown in this first report were traded principally by the French, Dutch, and English. In other areas of their trade not only in North America, but throughout the world, similar beads might be expected to occur. The dating scheme is subject to revision, of course, and we welcome criticism of it.

The Indian Glass Trade Bead Repository at the Fort Stanwix Museum, Rome, New York, has been established for two reasons. First, it will provide samples to be used in the illustrations of subsequent guides. Second, it will permit students to study at first hand, at one location, beads from all over North America. With these plans in mind, we ask for samples of beads not illustrated in this report. Preferably, two beads of each kind should be sent in order to provide top and side views. We especially encourage students and institutions in the South and West to send us beads representative of those areas.

It would be desirable to supplement our information about definitely dated sites or objects such as coins, medals, guns, pewter, etc., which are associated with the beads. Therefore, please send us any information of this sort which can be furnished about either the beads illustrated here, in future issues of this series, or accompanying beads which are being sent to us.

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As may be seen here, we never could have undertaken this project without the great cooperation and trust of many friends. Therefore it is understandably with much pleasure that we thank the following people for lending us beads to use in the accompanying plates:

Walter Bennett, Poolville, New York; Richard Brewer, Canastota, New York; Glenn Cheeseborough, Sylvan Beach, New York; Merrell Conklin, New Berlin, New York; Gilbert Hagerty, Director, Fort Stanwix Museum, Rome, New York; Arthur Paul, Oneida, New York; Cleveland Reed, Durhamville, New York; John Stillman, South Brookfield, New York; Fred Thurston, Sherrill, New York; Paul van Heusen, Edmeston, New York; Jerome Wayland-Smith, Sherrill, New York; Ted Whitney, Columbus, New York; William Sterling, Durhamville, New York.

We especially want to express our deep gratitude to Fred Thurston of Sherrill who donated a sample of his beads from the Lemery site. We are also much obliged to Colgate University which, through the kind offices of the Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Dr. Wendell Bash lent us beads from the late Herbert Bigford's collection.

To others who permitted us to examine their collections we are also indebted namely, the late Herbert Bigford, Earlville, New York; Howard Lemery, Knoxboro, New York; William Marsden, Siloam, New York; Ray Enck, Burlington Flats, New York; the late Jim Peterson, Utica, New York; Leon Hickock, Bouckville, New York; Howard Shepherdson, Poolville, New York; Ken Sterling, Durhamville, New York, and A. G. Zeller, Oneida, New York.

After examining Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawk and Huron collections, we concluded that this Oneida sequence contains many and perhaps most of the more common beads to be found throughout Iroquoia. For generously making available collections which permitted these observations, our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wray of West Rush, New York, for their outstanding hospitality. We also are deeply grateful for the kindnesses accorded us by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gifford of Syracuse, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hill of Rochester, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schoff of Holcomb, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hoffman, Holcomb, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ayers, Fort Plain, New York; the Mohawk-Caughnawauga Museum through Father Thomas Grassmann and Mr. Edward Sheehan of Fonda, New York; Mr. Volkert Veeder, Fonda, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Swart, Amsterdam, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lenig, St. Johnsville, New York; the Cayuga Museum of History and Art through Prof. Walter K. Long of Auburn, New York; and the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario.

For permitting us to use his notes upon Oneida history, we are very pleased to thank Robert Wayland-Smith, Sherrill, New York.

To the late scholar of Oneida history, Miss Emily Hope Allen (Sherrill), we owe our thanks for various reference materials.

My archaeology class at Roxboro Road Junior High School in the North Syracuse, New York's, school system assembled a useful cross reference

TO THE SERIOUS AMATEURS WITHOUT WHOSE HELP ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE WOULD BE VERY LIMITED, THIS STUDY IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED series of colored drawings of the beads as they were collected. Particularly helpful in this connection was Robert Driscoll of North Syracuse.

Typing of this report was kindly accomplished by several students at Roxboro. Especially do we thank Paul Sterling for retyping the final draft.

To my wife Judith, I am deeply grateful for her excellent color drawings and patient sorting and counting which saved us much labor.

DATING

Our attack on this problem was to use four steps.

- 1. Examined historical sources.
 - a) We came to agree with Wray and Schoff that 1550 was a reasonable date to assume that European trade must be reaching far inland since a lot of fishing and exploring boats plied the Atlantic coast at the time. (Charles F. Wray and Harry L. Schoff, "A Preliminary Report on the Seneca Sequence in Western New York, 1550-1687," *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, pp. 55-63, 1953.)
 - b) An Oneida village on a very high hill having a double stockade and being 767 paces in circumference had been visited by the Dutch medical officer van den Bogaert from Fort Orange (Albany) in 1634, (van den Bogaert, Harmen Meyndertsz: "The Journey into the Mohawk Country," pp. 137-62 in *Narratives of New Netherlands*, 1609-1664 ed. J. F. Franklin Jameson; Barnes and Noble, 1953.
 - c) We knew that if we could pinpoint the date of the introduction of guns, we would have another good time marker. Thus we learned, through the efforts of Mr. Hagerty that guns were in use by the Iroquois in 1642. Thus in Isaac Jogues' journal. August 4. 1642; "We fell into ambush of the enemy (Iroquois) who lay in two divisions on the opposite side of the river to the number of 70 in 12 canoes. They poured a volley of musketry from the reeds and tall grass. Our canoes were riddled, but though well supplied with firearms, they killed none." And on August 13, 1642, Jogues' notes that at Sorell, where a fort was being built, "Accordingly to the number of 200 in a single column and almost all armed with muskets, they rushed upon the whites engaged in the various work." Mr. Hagerty provided a series of other references for the year 1642 both from the Jogues account and other documents and from later sources, but the Jogues statements are the earliest and therefore the only ones used here. From the van den Bogaert account it seemed evident that the Mohawks and Oneidas did not have guns in 1634-5. (van den Bogaert, work cited).
 - d) The Mission of St. Francis Xavier was founded in Oneida territory in 1667. (p. 481 in Mrs. L. M. Hammond's *History of Madison County, State of New York*, Truair, Smith and Co., 1872.

- e) The English traveller, Wentworth Greenhalgh, reached a newly settled doubly-stockaded Oneida village in 1677 at which there was as little cleared land and the Oneidas had to send to the Onondagas to buy corn. (Hammond, work cited, p. 481).
- f) The Johnson Papers note that there was an Oneida Castle "at the lake" (Vol. IX, p. 773, 1757); "at the lakeside (work cited, p. 861); "on the lakeside" (work cited, p. 915).
- g) The identification of the latest Oneida site (Cheeseborough) was made possible by map references provided by Mr. Hagerty. Three of the maps bore dates: 1776, 1779, and 1851. We do not give the map titles here in order that we may protect the site from possible vandalism.
- 2. The chronological sequence of the sites was determined on the basis of the similarities among them in European and native made goods with the thought that the latest sites would have the least in native made goods and the earlier sites the converse.

We were helped considerably by the fact that only one village appeared to have been occupied at a time until the coming of Sir William Johnson. When we had insufficient data to show one village to have been occupied at a different time than another, we have lumped such villages under a single appropriately extended time period.

- 3. Then we estimated life spans for the villages depending upon firsthand knowledge of how much refuse they had in proportion to how much area they covered. We considered population size to be fairly constant until about 1630 when the smallpox scourge was sweeping the country.
- 4. Next we took stock of what dated objects we had from these sites. Of significance was a snuff or mirror box cover of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange and Knight of Nassau, dated 1634 and two George I English pennies dated 1723 and 1725 respectively.

We came up with the following chronological placement, in which the sites' real names are concealed to protect the sites from looting, by the names of people whose work has helped us in Oneida territory. The real site names and the names of the owners of the sites are on file with the Fort Stanwix Museum.

PRESENTATION OF THE BEADS

All beads are shown actual size in 4-color reproduction.

The beads are illustrated in the order which they first appear in sequence, except for #47 which occurs first at Andrews and #82 which occurs first at Thurston. #36B appears first at Lemery. $\mathfrak{P} \neq \mathfrak{P}$

With each bead number are abbreviations. These are abbreviations of the names of people who have appeared under Acknowledgements, except for William Ennis.

Thus: B—Bennett; BI—Bigford; BR—Brewer; C—Cheeseborough; CO—Conklin; E—Enck; EN—Ennis; H—Hagerty; HI—Hickock; M—Mars-

den; P—Paul; R—Reed; S—Stillman; ST—Ken Sterling; STW—William Sterling; T—Thurston; V—Van Heusen; W—Jerome Wayland-Smith; WH—Whitney; Z—Zeller. *Note* however that c.s. = cross section; v.s. = vertical section.

With each bead number is given:

- 1. The name of the site(s) from which the bead(s) illustrated come(s) followed by the name of the owner(s) of the bead(s).
- 2. A brief description of the bead(s).
- 3. The sites are chronologically listed on which such beads are found giving the number of beads from each site per collection.

1540-1555: The Conklin Site:

Though five beads like No. 1 were found in one grain pit on the Conklin site, we doubt that they are of the same period as the occupation. We suspect that they are part of an offering made by Indians of a much later period, since the beads are identical, except for color, to the yellow "corn beads" found first in the Power House and Steele period in Seneca territory. (Wray and Schoff, work cited, p. 63). Furthermore, the bead on the left seems to have some iron in one eye. This iron may be part of an iron chain since beads are occasionally so strung on much later sites. Finally, no other glass beads are present on the site, though other evidences of European trade occur in the form of scrap brass.

#1 Conklin—BI; bilaterally flattened green translucent corn kernel shaped beads; Conklin—5, BI.

1555-1570: The Stillman Site:

Only one glass bead is reported to have come from this site. It was found by the late Herbert Bigford and is like No. 82, which would otherwise not have made its first appearance until 1625-1637. We are afraid that either Mr. Bigford or one of his companions may have dropped it from a trouser cuff, possibly after digging on the bead prolific Lemery site.

1570-1595: The Wayland-Smith Site: Cameron

Introduction of bead #s 2-30. Since there were apparently no glass beads at Stillman it seems reasonable to assume a date of the introduction of beads to the Oneida at about 1585.

- #2 Wayland-Smith—H (left); Shepherdson—BI (right); c.s. flattened eye to eye; opaque white with skim-milky core; Wayland-Smith—3,H; Andrews 1, P; Thurston—approximately 250, BI, 1, WH, 15, S; Clark—1, BR; Shepherdson—1, BI.
- #3 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. oval; v.s. flattened eye to eye; blue with skim-milky core; Wayland-Smith—2, T; Andrews—1, P; Clark—2, BR; Shepherdson—1, BI; Whitney—1, BI.
- Wayland-Smith—H (left), Thurston—C (right); c.s. oval; v.s. flattened eye to eye; opaque blue with 6 vertical opaque white stripes and skim-milky core; *Wayland-Smith*—1, H; 1, C.

- Wayland-Smith—H (left), Thurston—BI (right); c.s. round; v.s. round flattened from eye to eye; 4 opaque vertical blue stripes with 4 opaque red stripes alternating on white opaque background; skimmilky core; Wayland-Smith—1, H; Thurston—1, BI; Clark—1, EN; Lemery—1, T.
 - #6 Wayland-Smith—H; c.s. round; v.s. flattened eye to eye; vertical stripes, six opaque red and six opaque blue alternating stripes separated from one another by opaque white stripes, eyes are flushed, skim-milky core; *Wayland-Smith*—1, H.

Tynor

IIa

TTa

TTP

- #7 Wayland-Smith—H (left); T (right); c.s. round; v.s. round and slightly flattened top to bottom; translucent blue; Wayland-Smith 1, H; 1, T.
- #8 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. round flattened eye to eye; translucent green, corroded exterior; *Wayland-Smith*—1, T.
- 1 a55(?) #9 Wayland-Smith—W; c.s. oval, some flattening at top and bottom; translucent blue, corroded exterior; *Wayland-Smith* 1, W.
- $\pi_{a} (2) \# 10$ Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; dark purple translucent; $\pi_{a} (m) = 1$ Wayland-Smith—1, T.
- #11 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval with some flattening at top and bottom; opaque translucent blue with on side of bead 3 equidistant red spots with some white splotching in them; dark core; *Wayland-Smith*—1, T.
- III a b#12Wayland-Smith—H; v.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque black; Wayland-
Smith—2, H; Thurston—2, BI; Lemery—3, BI; Shepherdson—
"occur occasionally" (Pratt's conversation with the late Mr. Bigford)
BI; Whitney—4, BI; Cheeseborough—1, ST.
- **T** a S7 #13 Wayland-Smith—EN; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque purple-blue; *Wayland-Smith*—1, En; *Lemery*—1, T.
- #14 Wayland-Smith—H; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque brick red; skimmilky glass around opaque brick red core; Wayland-Smith—1, En.
- #15 Wayland-Smith—H; c.s. round; v.s. oval; 3 opaque white spirals on translucent deep blue background; opaque white circle around eye; *Wayland-Smith*—1, H; *Shepherdson*—1, BI.
- Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; approximately 12 vertical translucent white stripes on translucent blue background, flush around eyes; Wayland-Smith—5, T; 1, H; 1, C; 3, EN.
- Wayland-Smith—EN; c.s. bilaterally flattened; v.s. oval; approximately 12 vertical translucent white stripes on translucent blue background, flush around eyes; *Wayland-Smith*—1, EN.
- #18 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; 4 red opaque vertical stripes alternating with 4 dark green opaque vertical stripes on opaque green background; *Wayland-Smith*—1, T.
- #19 Wayland-Smith—T (left); W (right); c.s. round; v.s. oval; 16 thin vertical white stripes on a translucent purple background; dark translucent core; Wayland-Smith—2, T; 1, W.

6

WITa3

IIIa13(?)

- Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; eight vertical opaque white stripes on translucent purple background, opaque white circle around each eye, dark translucent core; *Wayland-Smith*—1, T; *Andrews*—1, New York State Museum Collection.
- W b 30 #21 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval with some flattening at the top and bottom; three broad opaque white stripes on translucent blue background, dark translucent core with opaque white circle around it; Wayland-Smith—2, T; 1, H; 1, W.
- #22 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; opaque brick red with three vertical opaque white stripes; in each of which is an opaque blue stripe; *Wayland-Smith*—1, C; 3, T; *Andrews*—"a few" (Pratt's conversation with late Mr. Bigford).
- 1667 (?) #23Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; opaque dark brown with 3
vertical opaque white stripes in each of which is a vertical opaque
red stripe; Wayland-Smith—1, T.
- #24 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque black with alternating three vertical opaque red and three opaque white stripes each of which is separated by and completely bordered by the black background; *Wayland-Smith*—1, T.
- TLE #25 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened at the eyes in the two smaller specimens; translucent yellowish to golden with 12 vertical white opaque stripes on the largest, 15 on the smallest, and 15 on the middle-sized. They are like large gooseberries; Wayland-Smith—3, T.
 - b / #26 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque brown background with 12 opaque vertical white stripes; *WaylandSmith*—1, T.
 - #27 Wayland-Smith—C; c.s. round, v.s. oval; opaque blue-background with 16 vertical opaque red stripes; Wayland-Smith—1, C.
 - #28 Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; 6 vertical opaque blue and 6 vertical opaque red stripes alternating each separated by an opaque white stripe; a crystal clear layer lies over these colors; there is a skim-milky core with a flushed eye border; Wayland-Smith—2, T.
- Wayland-Smith—EN; c.s. round; v.s. cane; opaque deep purple with 15 vertical opaque white stripes, an opaque white layer surrounds an opaque deep purple core; *Wayland-Smith*—1, EN.
 - $\underline{J} \vdash \# 30$ Wayland-Smith—T; c.s. round, v.s. cane; opaque brick red with 6 vertical opaque green stripes; *Wayland-Smith*—1, T.
 - 1595-1625: The Van Heusen and Andrews Sites:

Introduction of bead #s 31, 32, 33, 47. Beads occurring on the Andrews site which have been found earlier are #s 2, 3, 22.

IV b³ #31 Andrews—P; c.s. round; v.s. round; slightly flattened at the eyes; brick red with 3 thin vertical opaque white stripes, dark core; Andrews—1, P.

- #32 Thurston—Two smaller beads; S; Andrews—larger bead, WH; c.s. the first two are round; the larger is oval; v.s. oval, the smaller beads are not flattened at the eyes whereas the larger one is; there are 8 vertical stripes on a grayish background. Note the resemblance to the bead #61. Andrews 1, WH; Thurston—2, S.
- Wnn4 #33 Cl wi be th
 - 3 Clark—BI; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; 6 vertical red opaque stripes alternate with 6 vertical opaque blue stripes. There are vertical opaque stripes between each of these. A flush eye is composed of the following: there is an opaque red core whose outer edge is wavy, then comes an opaque white layer following the wavy contours. Finally there is an outside wavy line. Note that there is not the translucent layer which is present in #28. Andrews 1, M; 1, P; Thurston—1, H; Marshall—4, BI; Clark—2, T.

1625-1637: The Thurston Site:

Introduction of bead #s 34-46, 48-53, 82. Beads occurring on this site which have been found earlier are #s 2, 5, 12, 32, 33, 47.

This is believed to be the site visited by van den Bogaert in 1634. We think so because the site is located on a very high hill, has a double stockade (approximately 20' section revealed by Whitney, Ennis and Pratt) and produced from a grave a snuff or mirror box cover illustrating Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange and Knight of Nassau dated 1634. Furthermore van den Bogaert indicated the absence of guns among the Oneida and there is no evidence for guns on the site (v.d.B, work cited).

- 1) #34Thurston—BI; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; translucent yellow; Thurston—9,
BI; Lemery—1, BI; 2, T.
- $IIa^{*}(l)$?#35 Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque baby blue; *Thurston*—170, BI; *Lemery*—1, V; *Shepherdson*—1, BI.
- #36 & 36B Thurston—the two smaller beads, S; Lemery—larger bead, T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque red; *Thurston*—8, S; Note please that the larger bead is grained like wood as in the dark cored #60. These grained beads (36B) are later, occurring first at Lemery (1660-1677); *Lemery*—3, V; 49, T; *Shepherdson* 5, CO; 3, BR; 22, S; 59, EN; *Cheeseborough* approximately 335, ST; 7, R; 12, STW.
- The #37 Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened from eye to eye; six vertical opaque white stripes on opaque salmon background; *Thurston*—72, BI.
- #38 Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened from eye to eye; six vertical opaque salmon stripes on opaque white background; skim-milky core; *Thurston*—2, BI; 1, S.
- Image: Image:
- Image: Image:

8

- Image#41Lemery—T; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; opaque black; Thurston—2, BI; 1,
S; Lemery—1, T.
- $II \approx 2\%$ (?) #42 Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; translucent green; Thurston—1, BI.
- IIa13 #43 Lemery—T; c.s. round; v.s. flattened from eye to eye; opaque white; *Thurston*—1, B; *Lemery*—1, T.
- 116 #44 Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; translucent purple with 4 vertical opaque white stripes; *Thurston*—1, BI.
- 116^{*} #45 Thurston—S; c.s. round; v.s. oval; translucent green with 3 vertical opaque brown stripes; *Thurston*—1, S.
- Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; translucent blue with 4 vertical opaque white stripes; *Thurston*—2, BI.
- #47 Lemery—(left) T; Clark—(center) BI; Thurston—(right) S; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque baby blue with 3 vertical opaque white stripes; *Andrews*—predominently this kind of bead according to Bigford (conversation with Pratt); *Thurston*—6, S; 30, BI; 3, WH; *Marshall* 2, BI; *Clark* 9, BI; 1, E; *Enck* 1, BI.
- **11** #48 Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque brick red with 3 opaque vertical white stripes, in the center of each is a vertical opaque blue stripe; dark core; note the resemblence to #22; *Thurston*—1, BI.
 - #49 Thurston—WH; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; opaque deep purple background with 6 vertical opaque white stripes alternating with 6 vertical opaque yellow stripes, each of which is bordered by deep opaque purple; opaque red core surrounded by thin opaque white stripe; *Thurston* —1, WH.
 - #50 Lemery—T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; tumbled opaque white cane; no core; *Thurston*—1, B; *Clark*—"many" (Pratt's conversation with Bigford); *Lemery*—14, T; 3, V; *Cheeseborough*—10, ST. Note the thin broken cane with milky core should have been illustrated with #74.
- Ia*(3) #51 Thurston—BI; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; weather worn cane; aquamarine; *Thurston*—1, BI.
- Image: 10 June 2018#52Shepherdson—(left) BI; Thurston—(right) BI; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque brick red cane; Thurston—2, BI Clark—2, BR; Lemery 13, T; Shepherdson—1, BI; 2, EN.
 - #53 Thurston—BI; button c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque black; iron eye; Thurston—9, BI; Marshall—6, BI; Clark—1, EN; 1, BR; Lemery— 1, T.
 - 1637-1642: The Marshall Site:

Introduction of bead #s 54-58, Beads occurring on this site which have been found earlier are #s 33, 47, 53, 82.

The first material evidence for the Oneida's knowledge or use of guns comes from the Marshall site. There the late Mr. Bigford











found a lead ball slightly less than $\frac{3}{4}''$ in diameter which was a grave offering. This ball is the only piece of evidence of guns at this site, which was occupied for only a very short time. Since guns were popular among the Iroquois in 1642. (See DATING, section 1c), Marshall could not be much later. It is also very doubtful that Marshall was the site visited by van den Bogaert since it is not on a high hill, whereas Thurston is on such a hill. Furthermore Thurston is at least as late as 1634 as shown by the dated box already referred to. Finally, there was only one Oneida village reported by van den Bogeart and Marshall is later than Thurston as shown by its beads. This leaves Marshall as sometime after 1634 and sometime close to 1642.

- #54 Marshall—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque white; Marshall—1, BI.
- #55 Marshall—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque red with 11 vertical opaque white stripes; dark core; (a related not illustrated bead in the Bigford collection from Marshall is red with vertical white stripes and a white line encircling each eye); *Marshall*—1, BI.
- #56 Marshall—BI; five ridges make this bead look like a blossom; brown very soft glass—can be reduced to powder with handling; *Marshall* —1, BI.

IV b 3⁴ #57 Clark—BI; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; very deep opaque purple to black with 12 opaque white vertical lines, and opaque white line around deep opaque purple core; *Marshall*—1, BI; *Clark* 1, E; 2, BI, 1, BR.

T661 #58 Marshall—BI; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; no core; opaque red with three vertical opaque white stripes in the center of each is a blue stripe. A related type which has a dark core is in STW from the Cheeseborough site; *Marshall* 1, BI.

1642-1660: The Clark Site:

Introduction to bead #s 59-63. Beads occurring on this site which have been found earlier are #s 2, 3, 5, 33, 47, 50, 52, 53, 57, 82.

Upon the Clark Site is found the first evidence of Jesuit articles. These are brass rings bearing two Christian motifs, heart and I.H.S. respectively. Gun parts and gun flints are abundant at this site.

There is a round bone or horn bead about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter that appears for the first time at Clark. These are present also at Lemery and Shepherdson. We suspect that they are rosary beads. Also not illustrated is a broken opaque red cane $\frac{1}{16''}$ — $\frac{1}{8''}$ in thickness with an opaque blue core; *Clark*—2, BR; 1, EN.

#59 Clark—BI; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; 8 vertical opaque white stripes on opaque red background; red core around which is wavy opaque white line; *Clark*—2, BI; 1, BR.

#60 Lemery—(left) T; Shepherdson—(right) EN; c.s. round; v.s. oval; red with dark core; *Clark*—1, E; *Lemery*—30, T; *Shepherdson*—15, CO; 4, EN; *Whitney*—3, BI.

- 1 6 48 #61 Clark—BR; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; 8 vertical opaque red stripes on opaque green background; note resemblence to #32; Clark—1, BR; Lemery—1, V.
- ILa 17 ? #62 Shepherdson—WH; c.s. round; v.s. round slightly flattened at eyes; *Clark*—"abundant" (according to Bigford in conversation with Pratt); Shepherdson—1, WH; 1, BI.
 - #63 Clark—E; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; 3 vertical opaque red stripes and 3 vertical opaque green stripes alternating on an opaque white background. This is a drawing. *Clark*—1, E.

36B

1660-1677: The Lemery Site:

I69

IL *

TTa 40

Ta13 ?

TLLIO

ILa2/3

Introduction of bead $\#_{8,6}64-81$, 83, 90 with core. Beads occurring on this site which have been found earlier are $\#_{8}$ 5, 12, 13, 34, 35, **36B**, 41, 43, 50, 52, 53, 60, 61, 82.

Because the life span of the Lemery site covers the 1667-1671 period we think that this site is that on which the St. Francis Xavier mission was established by Father Bruyas in 1667 and where he remained until 1671.

The site seems to have been occupied long enough to have existed until 1677. At that date Greenhalgh reported that there was one Oneida village and that it was newly settled.

An opaque red cane with 3 fine blue stripes (not illustrated) c. 78'' long and 18'' wide was found at Lemery—V.

- #63B A bead having the same description as #47 only without white stripes occurs first at Lemery (not illustrated) Lemery 2, T; Shepherdson 1, BI.
- #64 Lemery—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval, flattened at eyes; opaque white with skim milky core; smaller and more round than #2. This bead is identical except for core to the coreless opaque white described under #84 B; Lemery 1, T.
- #65 Lemery—T; c.s. round; v.s. oval slightly flattened at the eyes; opaque white with skim milky core; beads somewhat smaller than #34 are included here. This is not a clear-cut distinction to make between the two. I can only say that the older beads are less round and are larger; Lemery 3, T; 2, BI. Translucent Blue.
- $\square \circ 13$ #65B Not illustrated; the same as #65 but lacking the core; Lemery 1, T; Shepherdson 271, EN.
 - #66 Lemery (left) WH; Shepherdson (right) BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque or translucent green. *Lemery* 1, WH; *Shepherdson* 1, T; 1, BI; 1, V.
 - #67 Lemery—V; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened at eyes; opaque black with 3 opaque vertical white stripes. *Lemery* 1, V.
 - #68 Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened at eyes; opaque red with clear glass core; *Lemery*—1, T.

- ILb¹⁴, #69 Lemery V; c.s. round; v.s. oval; blue and green and brown spiral on greenish semi-translucent background; *Lemery*-1, V.
- Ia2 #70 Lemery—(long) BI; (short) T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; the longer variety is a broken cane; the shorter are tumbled cane; (Long) Lemery—3, BI; 1, V; (Short) Lemery—16, V; 501, BI; 222, T; Shepherdson—30, CO; 1, BR; 1, EN Whitney—1 BI; Cheeseborough —59, ST.
- 163 #71 Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque black with 3 vertical opaque red stripes; *Lemery*—11, T; 231, BI; 1, V; *Shepherdson*—1, S.
- #72 #72 Lemery—(long cane) BI; (others) T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque red with dark core; Note that the very thin example has a crystal clear core: #72B (Long-dark core) Lemery—10 BI; 41, T; #72C (Short-dark core) Lemery—61, BI; 122, T; 1, CO; 84, V; Shepherd-son—3, BI; 8, EN; 4, BR; Whitney—1, BI; #72D Broken cane with clear core; Lemery—1, T; #72E Broken cane with opaque red core then an approximately 1 mm. thickness of clear layer followed by an outer layer of opaque red; Lemery—4, T; Shepherdson—3, EN.
- 1a7 #73 Lemery (tumbled) T; (broken) BI; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque yellow; Short tumbled—Lemery—3, T; Shepherdson—1, S; Long broken—Lemery—2, BI.
- Image: Tage 4#74Lemery BI; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque white; skim-milky core;
Lemery—4, BI; 20, T.
- 159 #75 Lemery T; c;.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque black with three vertical opaque white stripes; Short tumbled; *Lemery*—76, T; 3, BI; Long cane; *Lemery*—1, T.
- Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; short tumbled; translucent dark brown; brown with three vertical opaque white stripes; *Lemery*—1, T.
- **T662** #77 Lemery (left) T; (right) WH; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque black with three vertical opaque white stripes in center of each is a vertican opaque red stripe. Short tumbled *Lemery* 3, T; 4, BI; 3, V; Long cane—(broken) *Lemery*—1, WH. Another 5 from *Lemery* are approximately ½ of the thickness of that illustrated 5, T.
- Image: 163#78Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; opaque black with
three vertical opaque red stripes (note similarity to #71; Lemery—1,
T.
- #79 Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; opaque red with three vertical opaque white stripes each containing a very thin central opaque blue stripe; skim-milky core; *Lemery*—4, BI; 1, T.

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#80 Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; opaque red with 5 vertical opaque white stripes. The one from V collection has 6 stripes; Lemery—1, BI; 2, T; 1, V. A bead like this except that it has 16 white stripes occurred at *Lemery*—1, T.

- Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; squat tumbled; opaque white with 3 vertical opaque dark brown stripes; *Lemery*—2, T; 178, BI; 1, V; *Shepherdson*—1, EN.
- Lang? #82 Lemery T; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; opaque blue of varying shades; note that this bead first appears doubtfully at Stillman but definitely at Thurston. *Thurston*—3, BI; *Marshall*—1, BI; *Clark*—10, E; 22; BR; *Lemery*—29, T; 2, BI; 3, CO; 50, V; *Cheeseborough*—2, ST.
 - #83 Lemery BI; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; opaque blue with 5 vertically spiraling opaque white stripes; *Lemery*—1, BI.
 - #84 Shepherdson EN; c.s. round; v.s. oval, flattened eye to eye; opaque black; *Shepherdson*—892, EN.
 - #84B Not illustrated. This has the same description as #84 except that it is opaque white. *Shepherdson*—261 EN.
- \mathbb{IV}_{α} 3 (#85 Shepherdson EN; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened eye to eye; bulging eyes; red with dark core; note the similarity to #60. No matter what the relationship to #60 we have not observed at an earlier date tiny ones like the smallest two illustrated here. *Shepherdson*—3, EN.
 - #86 Shepherdson EN; c.s. round; v.s. oval; translucent blue; Shepherdson 1, EN.

1677-1710: The Shepherdson, Zeller and Marsden Sites:

Introduction of bead #s 84-89, 90 without core. Beads occurring on the Shepherdson site which have been found earlier are #s 2, 3, 15, 35, 36B, 52, 60, 62, 63B, 65B, 66, 70 short, 71, 72 short dark core, 72 multiple core, 73 short, 81.

Not enough has been recovered from the Zeller and Marsden sites to indicate whether they preceded or postdated the Shepherdson site. Both Marsden and Zeller were of very short occupation.

One of these sites must have been the site visited by Greenhalgh in 1677. Greenhalgh said that the site he visited was doubly stockaded. The approximately 15' section of stockade revealed by Whitney and myself at Shepherdson was a triple stockade. It may be that one of the other two sites is the one in question.

From both Zeller and Marsden beads of #36 are reported by the farmers who live on those sites.

- #87 Shepherdson BI; c.s. round; v.s. round; smaller version of #22; *Shepherdson*—1, BI.
- #88 Shepherdson—CO; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; opaque black background with 3 vertical opaque white stripes in center of each is a vertical opaque blue stripe. Between each of these 3 motifs are 3 other motifs each containing one vertical opaque yellow stripe bordered by a vertical opaque red stripe on each side. *Shepherdson*—1, CO.
- #89 Shepherdson BR; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; opaque black with skim-milky core which is showing through the thin black

veneer in many places. It thus looks as if the bead has silver stripes. Shepherdson-1, BR.

#90 Shepherdson EN; twisted tubular opaque red with an opaque red core and dark layer around it followed by an outer opaque red layer. This bead occurs first at Lemery. Lemery—1, T; Shepherdson—1, EN.. Another without a core occurs at Shepherdson—1, EN.

1710-1745: The Whitney, Enck and Primes Hill Sites:

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Introduction of bead #s 91-101. Beads occurring on the Whitney site which are found earlier are #s 3, 12, 60, 72, short dark core.

From the Whitney site came two English pennies which were singly perforated for suspension. One of these coins is dated 1723 (Whitney collection) and the other is dated 1725 (Thurston collection). The Enck site is tiny but Primes Hill is large though little known. We do not have enough information to say which site is the later or how much the sites may have overlapped in time. Sufficient evidence is at hand however to show that the three sites were closely related.

- Unknown Site T; Knobbly translucent blue; Whitney and Primes Hill present (according to Bigford in conversation with Pratt).
- WI67 #92 Whitney-BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque black; Whitney 1, BI.
- **TEALY** #93 Whitney BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened from eye to eye; opaque white; very tiny eyes. We haven't measured enough of these to see their contrast in size to eyes in #65B but we are sure from our experience with many hundreds of both categories that making a distinction between these two categories is sound. Whitney—approximately 25, BI (including those on the buckle illustrated here from the Whitney site, and which is also in the Bigford collection).
- Whitney—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened eye to eye; translucent blue (varying shades); very tiny eyes as in number 93. Whitney approximately 20, BI (including those on buckle noted under #93).
 - BUCKLE—Whitney—BI. See comments under #93 and #94.
- II.a*(j)? #95 Whitney—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; flattened eye to eye; translucent to opaque; note tiny eyes as in #93 and #94. Whitney—6, BI.
- The 26? #96 Whitney—BI; c.s. round; v.s. eye-shaped; four wavy opaque blue lines on opaque white background; Whitney—6, BI.
- Whitney—BI; c.s. round; v.s. round; like imitation pearls; they have outer layer about ¼th inch thick. The inner core has decomposed making these beads very fragile. Whitney—4, BI.
- **1** A 3 #98 Whitney—BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; some flattening at the eyes; opaque white very reminiscent of #43 (might actually be included in the same category). Whitney—1, BI.
- TLb 62? #99 Whitney—BI; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; eight vertical opaque red stripes on a bluish-gray, semi-translucent background; Whitney—1, BI.
- WIc3 #100 Whitney-BI; c.s. round; v.s. oval; wire-wound translucent light

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blue; *Whitney*—3, BI; *Brewer*—4, BR; *Primes Hill*—present—HI. #101 Whitney—BI; 8 faceted; like milky quartz in color; *Whitney*—1, BI.

1710- : Locations Unknown:

These beads come from Oneida territory, we are assured by Mr. Thurston, who collected them. We believe that they are post 1710 because examination of other beads in our series showed some distinctive characteristics for that time period and some of these characteristics are shared by the beads from unknown locations. (See SUMMARY at the conclusion of this paper.)

- #102 T; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; like a pale rosy quartz; presumed late historic; 1, T.
- T; 8 faceted blue to purple. Such beads are found in Onondaga territory on the Valley Oaks site, which produced #96, #93, and #100; (see Ennis collection) 3, T.
- $\mathbb{WI} \in \mathbb{Z}$ #104 T; v.s. oval; 9 vertical ridges; presumed to be late historic because it appears to be a smoothed wire-wound bead which, were it not for the smoothing, would be like #100.—1, T. See p.19
- T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque blue; presumed to be late historic because it appears to be a smoothed wire-wound bead which, were it not for the smoothing, would be like #100.—1, T.
- [NIC[★] #106 T; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque black; presumed late historic for same reason as #105;—1, T.
 - 1710- : The Brewer Site:

Introduction of bead #s 107-9. Beads occurring on the Brewer site which are also found on other sites are #s 100 and 103.

The presence of bead #100 is almost sufficient to give the Brewer site a post 1710 date. #103 and #108 are like beads found on the Onondaga site of Valley Oaks. The Valley Oaks site has beads #93, #96, and #100. (Ennis collection). Since those beads are post 1710, the Valley Oaks site must be as well. So too, it would follow, does the Brewer site have a post 1710 date.

- #107 Brewer—BR; 12 faceted translucent green; Brewer—1, BR.
- WId3 #108 Brewer—BR; c.s. round; v.s. flattened oval; see introduction to Brewer site. Brewer—1, BR.
- DId2 #109 Brewer—BR; c.s. round; v.s. oval; dark translucent amber; Brewer —1, BR.
 - 1745- : The "Site on the Lake" and the Cheeseborough Site:

Introduction of bead #s 110-120. Beads occurring on the Cheesborough site which are found earlier are #s 12, 36B, 50, 70 short, 82.

As noted (DATING, section f) there was a site adjacent Oneida Lake in 1757. George Gibbs of Constantia, New York; George Flansburg of Phoenix, New York; Nicholas Andrews of Oswego, New York and William Jennings of Syracuse, New York, dug on the very edge of the only Iroquois site known to us which would fit that description. They found glass beads which regrettably are no longer available for study. Mr. Flansburg found a catlinite maskette which shows the late period of the site. The section of the site available for digging 20 years ago is now built up with cottages. According to the present owner of the property, (with whom I have spoken), some 60 acres (which would include much of the site) were lost $\frac{1}{2}$ century ago when the area was flooded upon completion of the dam at Caughdenoy.

The other Oneida village which existed at this time according to Johnson, was very likely located at the present Oneida Castle or in the city of Oneida proper.

As remarked under (DATING, section g) the Cheeseborough site is indicated on maps dated 1776, 1779 and 1851.

Round dark brown opaque beads about $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch in diameter which have about 10 vertical spiraling opaque white lines were in a locked case in the Ken Sterling collection. They numbered about 115 and were from the Cheeseborough site.

- **T**all #110 Cheeseborough—STW; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque white. Their larger size and larger holes seems to indicate that they should be placed in a different category from #93 which they most closely resemble. *Cheeseborough*—9, R; 5, STW.
- IIa? #111 Cheeseborough—R; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; opaque green; larger than #95 and having eye size like #110; Cheeseborough 1, R.
- In 56 #112 Cheeseborough—R; c.s. round; v.s. oval; translucent blue; like #110 and #111, this is a larger version of a related category, #94. *Cheeseborough*—2, R.
- Πα2 #113 Cheeseborough—R; c.s. round; v.s. oval; opaque chinese red; Cheeseborough—10, R.
- TC? #114 Cheeseborough—STW; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; opaque shiny green; Cheeseborough—1, STW.
- LOIC 7#115 Cheeseborough—STW; c.s. oval; v.s. oval; opaque white wirewound; Cheeseborough—1, STW.
- II 40. #116 Cheeseborough—STW; c.s. round; v.s. round; opaque robin's egg blue; Cheeseborough—1, STW.
- MP 7 #117 Cheeseborough—STW; 25 faceted translucent blue; Cheeseborough —1, STW.
- MPc, #118 Cheeseborough—STW; 6 faceted; opaque white; Cheeseborough—1, STW.
- WIL2 #119 Cheeseborough—STW; c.s. round; v.s. round; shiny opaque white; Cheeseborough—2, STW.
- Ia19 #120 Cheeseborough—STW; c.s. round; v.s. tubular; broken cane; translucent blue; Cheeseborough—2, STW.

SUMMARY

Among the most distinctive beads for each period are:

1585-1595

- 1. Tiny oval beads either monochrome or opaque white with a skimmilky core (#s 2-6).
- 2. Pea size oval opaque blue beads with 3 splotches of a red and white mixture. These splotches are approximately equidistant and encircle the bead (#11). $\mathbb{Z}_{\Theta^{\parallel}}$
- 3. Large and small oval polychromes with or without flushed eyes. (#s 16, 18, 22-24, 27, and 28).
- 4. Oval opaque purple with three or 8 or more vertical opaque white stripes (#s 19-21).
- 5. Large oval gooseberry-like beads (#25).
- 6. A few thick cane beads which are an opaque color with vertical stripes in opaque white or opaque color. (#s 29 and 30).

1595-1637

- 1. Split-pea size; white stripes on nearly colorless ground; opaque salmon stripes on opaque white ground and reverse (#s 37-39).
- 2. Split pea size oval black and opaque monochrome beads with no core (#s 34, 35 and the two smaller beads illustrated in #36).
- 3. Pea size oval translucent monochrome with 4 vertical opaque white or opaque single color stripes. (#s 44-46).

1637-1660

- 1. Blossom shaped bead (#56).
- 2. Large oval cherry size deep opaque purple or opaque salmon with many opaque white stripes (#s 57 and 59).
- 3. Pea size yellow and green (#s 62 and 66).
- 4. Short tumbled opaque white cane like wampum. Though it appears in the 1625-1637 period, it is more popular at this time (#50).

1660-1677

Long or short opaque colorless or colored thin cane beads.

1677-1710

- 1. Round or oval red with dark vertical graining as in wood. This bead appeared in the 1625-1637 period but it is most popular at this time (#36 the larger bead see also #60 larger bead for better illustration of graining).
- 2. Same as (1) of this period but having a dark core (#s 60 and 85).
- 3. Tiny oval black or opaque white coreless beads used for clothing ornamentation (#84 and #84B).

AFTER 1710

- 1. Large oval translucent or opaque colorless or monochromes. (#s 100, 102, 105, 106, 108, 109, 114-116).
- 2. Multi-faceted beads which are made as if two or more cubes had been stuck (plane surface to plane surface) at right angles atop one another and then had been squeezed so as to taper the beads toward the eyes (#s 101, 103, 107, 117 and 118).
- 3. Tiny opaque white or opaque monochrome beads with very small eyes for clothing oramentation (#s 93 and 95).
- 4. Tiny squat opaque white and colored with remarkably large eyes (#s 110-113).
- 5. Eye shaped opaque white beads with vertical blue wavy lines (#96).
- 6. Imitation pearls with decomposed cores (#97).
- 7. Thin translucent cane (#120).

CORRECTIONS

- Under PRESENTATION OF THE BEADS on p. 5 read: "The beads are illustrated in the order which they first appear in sequence except for . . . and #90 which also appears first at Lemery."
- On p. 11, line 10 read "Bogaert" not "Bogeart."
- On p. 12 in the opening remarks about the Lemery Site have #36B appear as a newly introduced bead, not as one that occurred earlier.
- For #64 read: Lemery-T; c.s. round; v.s. oval, flattened at eyes; opaque white with a skim milky core; smaller and rounder than #2; *Lemery*-1, T.

Note that in the color reproduction #64 should not have a blue cast.

For #65 read: Lemery-T; c.s. round, v.s. oval, slightly flattened at the eyes; translucent blue; *Lemery*-3, T; 2, BI.

For #65B read: "... same as #64 ... " not "... same as #65 ... "

Omit #84B entirely.

For #84B on p. 18, bottom line, read #65B.

For #104 read: T; c.s. round with 9 vertical ridges running the length of the bead; v.s. oval; presumed to be late historic.-1, T.

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