

together in 1920 and that the beads on the sample cards were made before then (J.H. van Brakel 1989: pers. comm.). Further research should resolve this discrepancy.

The series as a whole provides a useful reference to beads available in West Africa during this century. Many of the beads illustrated have counterparts in 19th-century collections providing valuable comparative information. They also illustrate the continued value placed on antique beads in West African cultures and the vast array of beads produced in Europe. The average reader might be more inclined to purchase other works which provide more information on the cultural and historical background of African beads. However, the excellent photographs and the cross-referencing to other collections in Volume IV promises to make this work an important addition to the libraries of both scholars and collectors of African Beads.

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*Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800. Vol. I: Ceramics, Glassware, and Beads.*

**Kathleen Deagan.** Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, 1987. xx + 222 pp., 141 figs., 8 color plates, index. \$35.00 (cloth); \$19.95 (paper).

The primary orientation of this publication is "to view artifacts as tools in the complex process of reconstructing and understanding past lifeways and cultural systems, ceramics, tiles, glassware and beads found most commonly on Spanish colonial sites in the circum-Caribbean region." In this respect, the data are well organized, clear, concise and presented in a manner that will, it is to be hoped, help both the layman

and the professional to better understand the scientific and cultural importance that artifacts, properly interpreted, can have. As Dr. Deagan explains, "Time period, functional associations, economic activities, cultural exchange and interaction, levels of access to resources by different groups, and religion and ideology" can all be better understood through the analysis of material assemblages. "Artifacts themselves cannot address any of these issues, but can only do so in conjunction with their archaeological contexts and associations."

Sites from which samples were obtained are noted on a map, along with their approximate date ranges and are briefly described. Dr. Deagan's research actually covers the period from 1500-1820, although the terminal date listed in the title of the publication is 1800. Economic factors affecting the distribution of artifacts in Florida and the Caribbean are discussed.

The section on Spanish-colonial ceramics and ceramics from other origins found on Spanish-colonial sites includes data on coarse earthenware, Old World and New World majolica, porcelain, stoneware, Spanish-colonial tiles, unglazed tiles and bricks which were known as *ladrillos*, and roof tiles. Date ranges for these ceramics are provided.

In the section on Spanish-colonial glassware, the author discusses the manufacture of glass in Spain from the 12th century, as well as glass produced in Murano, Italy, other European glass-manufacturing centers, and Mexico. Although this information does not refer to the manufacture of glass beads, it is a source of worthwhile information for those who want to learn more about this subject.

The section on glass beads recovered from Spanish-colonial sites in the circum-Caribbean is particularly important because it provides an overview of the types present in that area over a longer time period than has been dealt with in other available reports.

Deagan points out the problems in the recovery and recording methods used on these sites over the past several decades and mentions the problem created by the inadequacy of the bead descriptions in the site reports (this is frequently the situation in reports from any area). She found that many times glass beads recovered archaeologically had been misplaced or were unavailable, and that existing descriptions were not sufficiently detailed. I have found that this situation is not limited to the circum-Caribbean region.

The author describes beads noted in documentary sources and discusses terminology used during the Spanish Caribbean period to describe specific bead types. The use and importance of glass beads in the early trade period are also discussed.

Her section on glass-bead production outlines sources of supply and major manufacturing methods. Other bead-manufacturing techniques are mentioned but not discussed because beads made using them are either rare or nonexistent on Spanish-colonial sites.

The section relative to the classification of glass beads discusses particular bead types characteristic of the 16th-century: Nueva Cadiz, chevron, eye, gooseberry, Cornaline d'Aleppo, embroidery or seed, and heat-altered drawn. The primary sources of 17th-century beads that were available for study came from Spanish mission sites. Dr. Deagan feels that these assemblages reflect the choices of the Indians themselves or of those choosing beads for the Indian, rather than the tastes of Spanish colonists.

Table 4, providing the distribution and approximate date ranges of Spanish-colonial beads, is thorough and includes Kidd and Kidd classification codes. Dr. Deagan notes the differences in beads recovered from St. Augustine in contrast to the Spanish-mission sites. She identifies 16th-century beads that continue into the 17th century.

The striking difference between 18th-century beads and those of earlier periods is defined. At this point, available assemblages are primarily from European-occupied sites and shipwrecks. The majority of the beads, many of which are marvered, are of wound construction.

The glass-bead discussion concludes with commentary on specimens of the late 18th century, for which almost no data are available. Lastly, she provides descriptions of lapidary beads present on Spanish-colonial sites: Florida cut crystal, amber, carnelian, jet, and garnet.

Both the introduction and the epilogue are important to the understanding of the significance of Dr. Deagan's findings. A useful glossary of terms that adds to the value of this work is included, as is an excellent bibliography.

It is unfortunate that Plate 8, the color plate depicting the more diagnostic glass beads, was printed

upside down. In all probability, this occurred during production of the book and the error was not recognized by printing personnel, especially since there are no letter or number guides in the illustration. Had such designators been present, this problem might not have occurred; however, such guides should not be mandatory to ensure that an illustration is properly oriented in a publication! It is not difficult to relate the bead descriptions to the correct beads and readers should not have any problem with this. The color reproduction itself is of good quality and is accurate enough to allow comparisons with other specimens.

Dr. Deagan's work is most definitely worth a permanent place in a bead-researcher's library, and I expect to see it continually noted as an important and reliable reference.

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*A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America.*

**Karlis Karklins and Roderick Sprague** South Fork Press, Moscow, Idaho, 1980. iii + 51 pp., index. \$5.45.

*A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America - First Supplement.*

**Karlis Karklins and Roderick Sprague** Promontory Press, Ottawa, Ontario, 1987. iii + 72 pp., index. \$5.45.

For North American glass bead researchers, this bibliographic series is an essential reference. The two works contain annotated bibliographies for 1043 titles, including 455 in the initial volume and 588 in the supplement. Quoting from the most recent Introduction:

... this bibliography will be most useful to those seeking comparative data for the preparation of bead chronologies and distribution charts, as well as for the dating of bead collections derived from sites in the continental United

States, Canada and Mexico. However, several references concerned with bead manufacturing techniques, beadwork, and the historical values and uses of glass beads have also been included. A few sources dealing with beads from areas outside North America are listed because they have a definite bearing on the study of glass beads in the New World. Excluded are reports that deal entirely with non-glass beads, Indian-made glass beads, and prehistoric beads (for these, see Buehler and Kidd 1972). Papers presented at conferences have been listed when copies of the text are known to be available from the author.

The authors conducted an exhaustive search of North American archaeological publications, including most federal, state and provincial report series; and have included references to many relevant international historical articles. Individual works are organized alphabetically, uniformly annotated, and well indexed, thus creating a highly useful comparative reference.

Entries within each volume are arranged alphabetically by author and year, with individual titles assigned unique numbers for ease of indexing. Each entry includes the author(s) name(s); year of publication or release; title; publication series; institution; place of publication; and an annotated description, usually less than 50 words, identifying the period covered by the work, the sites and political locations mentioned, and the types of beads described.

At the conclusion of the annotated bibliographic section, each volume has an index of selected terms, including specialized bead types, political locations, research subjects and temporal affiliations by century. The combination of this index with the well-structured annotations makes this series an extremely practical research tool.

I have had the occasion to use both bibliographies to identify works which potentially addressed faceted, mold-pressed bead varieties. Using indexed terms for bead types and temporal affiliations, it was possible to identify all works containing potential references to the specific bead varieties being investigated. Reviewing works in my personal library, and those available from local libraries, it was possible to