

Title: "Trade in Spanish California: An Archaeometric Analysis of Glass Beads"

By: Steven M. Teteak

Research Mentor: Robert M. Yohe, II, Ph.D.

Description of Proposed Activity: The Long Canyon Village Site was a site last occupied by the *Tubatulabal*, pine nut eaters, during the late-nineteenth century, when Euroamerican mining and ancillary industries moved into the valley.ⁱ Archaeological evidence indicates that the Long Canyon Village Site was a seasonal hamlet occupied over generations.ⁱⁱ As such, excavations at the site produced a range of artifacts including ground stone, obsidian debitage, shell beads, ceramics, and historic glass beads. The collection of glass beads includes forty specimens that are well provenienced, both horizontally and vertically. Some of these beads were excavated with materials that indicate the beads may have entered the Kern River Valley approximately 440 ± 149 years before present.ⁱⁱⁱ There is scant information on the trade of glass beads in the Kern River valley^{iv}; however, several archaeological collections excavated from California's Missions (personal conversation with Robert M. Yohe, II, Ph.D.) offer a valuable resource for investigating the Spanish assemblage of glass beads. In addition, much work has been done on trace element analysis of glass beads and a chronology has been established for the various chemical additives used to color and to adjust the diaphaneity of glass beads (Hancock et al. 1997; Hancock et al. 1996; Heck, Martin, and Hoffman 2002; and Karklins et al. 2002; Prinsloo and Colombari 2008; Bonneau et al. 2014). Much of the research has previously focused on the assemblage of trade beads in sites associated with Hernando Cortés's conquest of the Mexica, Francisco Pizarro's conquest of the Incas, and Hernando de Soto's transverse across the southern part of what is now the U.S. The results of which are the primary source representing Spanish colonial trade beads.^v Unfortunately, the trade in glass beads during Pedro Fages exploration of the Kern River valley has been completely neglected by earlier researchers. This project will result in a data set that can be used as a cross-comparison to other collections of glass beads. This information will illuminate patterns of trade in Spanish California and is the first study of this kind within the watershed of the Kern River valley.

Expected Outcomes: The goal of this study will develop a dating scheme for glass beads and provide baseline data that can be used in future studies of the glass bead trade and diffusion of glass beads throughout California. Very little work has been done on the trade of glass beads in California or many other regions of North America. This study will contribute to a greater understanding of the history of this region, and I will submit this paper for publication in an appropriate venue, most likely *Historical Archaeology*.

Background: The history of Native Americans and Spanish California is often neglected in U.S. Studies. Despite the currently dominant narrative, archaeology and history are valuable assets in connecting the materials and documents of marginalized people of the past and sharing their history and the dynamics of their past. My goal will be to analyze and establish a chronology of the beads using the Law of Supraposition, other temporal artifacts, and obsidian hydration dating. The results of this study will define a temporal scheme that can be compared to other Tubatulabal sites located in the Kern River Valley.

ⁱ Voegelin, Ermanie W. *Tubatulabal Ethnography*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1938.

ⁱⁱ Cuevas, Kim M., *Archaeological Excavations at the Long Canyon Village Site, CA-Ker-311, Kern County, California*. M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Bakersfield, 2002.

ⁱⁱⁱ Teteak, Steven M., Patrick O'Neill, and Robert M. Yohe, Ph.D., *Return to CA-KER-311: Refining the Chronology and Function of the Long Canyon Village Site*, presentation given at the annual meeting for the Society of California Archaeology, 2016.

^{iv} Deagan, Kathleen, *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800, Volume 1: Ceramics, Glassware, and Beads*, Smithsonian Institution Press: Washington, D.C., 1987.

^v Smith, Marvin and Mary Elizabeth Good, *Early Sixteenth Century Glass Beads in the Spanish Colonial Trade*, Cottonlandia Museum Publications: Greenwood, Mississippi, 1982, IX-45.

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