

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.

Mary Elizabeth Good
11309 South 91st East Avenue
Bixby, Oklahoma 74008

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

check the validity of the search. Accuracy of information for individual annotations was impeccable. Although many titles proved not to have relevant information for my specific research project, the search clearly identified all works that could have contained relevant data. For this project, use of these bibliographies provided a twofold benefit: 1) they eliminated the need to duplicate a search of all manuscripts on bead research in North America, and 2) they provided precise information restricting further investigation to a few dozen relevant studies. Because these bibliographies are relatively complete, their value for comparative research is outstanding.

Also, because the scope of the series is exhaustive, it requires constant updating as new manuscripts and publications are released. As such, the authors must examine all potential sources of relevant works, a task which never ends. As the series continues, colleagues with similar research interests will increasingly provide copies of relevant titles as they become available. And as is obvious with the publication of the Supplement in 1987, new titles are being located in an aggressive and exhaustive manner. Approxi-

mately half the entries in the Supplement predate the 1980 publication date of the initial bibliography. The authors appear to be committed to the continuation of the series, with additional volumes, it is to be hoped, being released every few years. Individuals or institutions concerned with glass beads and their occurrence in North America would be well advised to include this series within their libraries, and all serious researchers would be well advised to send relevant new works to the authors for inclusion in later supplements.

REFERENCES CITED

Buehler, Alfred and Kenneth Kidd

1962 A Bibliography on Beads. Mimeographed manuscript. Corning Museum of Glass, Corning, NY.

Lester A. Ross
San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, CA 92374