

individuals. Thus, they are certainly not “common” beads (*see* the definition of the word “rare” in any dictionary). The sixth bead, not mentioned in the original article, is described in Smith and Good (1982:40, type VC2c, photo no. 127).

References Cited

Delarozière, M.-F.

1985 *Les perles de Mauritanie*. Edisud, Aix-en-Provence, France.

Fisher, Angela

1987 *Fastuese Afrique*. Chene, Paris.

Mauny, Raymond

1961 *Tableau géographique de l'Ouest Africain au Moyen Age. Memoires de l'IFAN* 61. Dakar, Senegal.

Smith, Marvin T. and Mary Elizabeth Good

1982 *Early Sixteenth Century Glass Beads in the Spanish Colonial Trade*. Cottonlandia Museum Publications, Greenwood, Mississippi.

71. CZECH MOLD-PRESSED BEADS: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION, by Marie-José Oppé and Howard Oppé (1992, 21:3-4)

The mold-pressed beads in Fig. 1 are from Czechoslovakia, destined for export to Islamic countries. For the most part, they date from the 1930s-1950s, although some are more recent, such as the first two beads in the second row of the illustration. They are either transparent or opaque, with diverse colors depending on the particular models.

The bead with the airplane motif is most unusual, and is actually part of the bead collection of the Institut Fondamental de l'Afrique Noire (IFAN) in Dakar, Senegal.

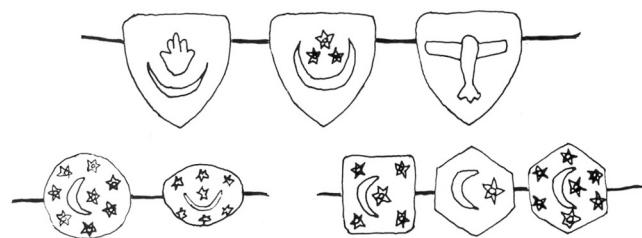


Figure 1. Czech mold-pressed glass beads with airplane and crescent-moon/star motifs (actual size).

It was purchased in 1949 in Senegal, and, to our knowledge, is the only example of this bead to date. The glass is colorless and transparent. Conceivably, this bead may well have been made for export only to Senegal, in honor of Jean Mermoz, a French aviator who was the first to succeed in flying from France to South America in 1930. Mermoz ultimately disappeared somewhere over the Atlantic Ocean near Dakar (Senegal) aboard the seaplane *Southern Cross* in 1936.

We are looking for the following information: Other models of Czech beads containing crescent-moon and star motifs; other models of triangular Czech beads with different motifs; and any other beads with different origins and/or designs containing crescent-moon and star motifs (certain beads of this genre have been found at North American sites dating to the 17th century, as well as in old necklaces with magical properties from Brittany in France).

72. JEWELRY FROM MOOSE DROPPINGS, by *The Ottawa Citizen* (1987, 11:14-15)

Glenburn, Maine (UPI) - An insurance salesman who moonlights stringing necklaces from moose droppings says he is flooded with orders for the unusual jewelry, one of them from a bride who wants them as gifts for her bridesmaids. “They don’t look anything like what they really are,” said David Bowley, who gathers the moose manure, dries the droppings in an oven, then soaks them in a hardener, lacquers them, and strings the brown nuggets together with colored beads. “I just started showing them to different people, and the ladies and gentlemen alike went bananas over these things,” he said Thursday.

An avid hunter and outdoorsman, Bowley said he has seen moose droppings in the woods for years. “I always knew you could make jewelry out of these things,” he said. The jewelry has no odor. He made a necklace and matching earrings two months ago for his wife, Ann, who brought them to work. “They came out so nice. Everyone she showed it to wanted a set,” Bowley said. “They’re quite attractive, really they are.”

Bowley now has 200 orders for his Maine Moose Dropping Necklace and Earring sets, for which he charges \$22.50 (U.S.) a set. Last weekend, Bowley filled a sack with 40 pounds of moose droppings from a moose yard near his camp in Brownville Junction. He has them drying all over his garage in Glenburn. If a batch of droppings needs a little help drying, Bowley puts them in the oven. Until recently, this procedure was unknown to his wife. “She sprayed the whole oven with oven cleaner,” he said. [Extracted from *The Ottawa Citizen*, August 17, 1987, Ottawa, Ontario]