Recent ethnohistorical research on the Spanish mission communities of *La Florida* has done much to document and elucidate complicated patterns of indigenous population relocations. These migrations, aggregations, and dispersals—due to multiple factors such as epidemics, Spanish reducción policies, and flight from antagonistic native groups—resulted in the formation of complex and diverse colonial social networks. In this presentation I explore this process at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale (GA), a 17th century Spanish Mission located on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. By combining compositional analysis of glass beads and social network analysis (SNA), I explore how the circulation of glass beads played an important role in the formation of an aggregated, pluralistic, colonial community.

**Elliot H. Blair** is a PhD candidate at the University of California, Berkeley. His research looks at questions of community and identity in the 16th and 17th century Southeastern United States. He worked for a number of years at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in New York and is a member of the St. Catherines Island Archaeological Project.