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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT SANTA ROSA PENSACOLA

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stituting the majority type. The five aboriginal pipes (Pl. 11 a-e) are made of steatite, clay or limestone.

The steatite pipe (Pl. 11 a) is an elbow pipe with bowl and stem of nearly equal length. The bowl is 1.8 inch long, and the stem 1.5 inch long.

The "Choctaw-like" aboriginal clay pipe (Pl. 11 b) is a platform pipe with bowl measuring 1.3 inch high. The platform base is broken. A sherd tempered clay pipestem section (Pl. 11 c) and a shell tempered clay stem (Pl. 11 d) are the other two representatives of aboriginal clay pipes from Es 22.

One aboriginal pipe bowl was made of limestone (Pl. 11 e).

No complete bowls or pipes of the European kaolin variety were found, the most complete specimens being illustrated in Plate 11, f-i. (See Omwake's contribution to this report).

GLASS

Glass artifacts recovered from Santa Rosa Pensacola were all in a fragmentary condition. The types of glass included European enamelled glass (Rose, 1959), etched glass, clear pressed glass, and clear blown and mold blown glass with colors ranging from clear through, clear green and blue.

The enamelled glass, painted in red, yellow, blue, green and white seems to have been in tumbler form as far as the vessel shape is ascertainable from the fragments recovered at Es 22. Several specimens of the enamelled glass were heavily patinated, giving a "milk glass" appearance to the fragments, and seemed to be enamelled on a bluish glass. Some had a colored wash as a background for the surface enamelling, while in some the enamelling was done directly on the surface of the clear glass. The enamelled fragments are shown in Pl. 21(a-h and m).

The etched glass from Es 22 also appeared to have been in either tumbler or goblet form. It is extremely thin glass, etched with stylized flowers and leaves. Several specimens (Pl. 21 n) show enamelled decoration in addition to the etching, but most fragments seem to bear etching only.

The clear blown glass included such objects as goblet stems (Pl. 20 a, Pl. 21 n-o), sometimes with faceted stems and teardrop effects blown into them. There were also clear

glass tumbler bases, sometimes fluted (Pl. 20 d, Pl. 21 r) which were blown and show pontil marks, and bottle bases (Pl. 21 q). A clear glass goblet bowl base (Pl. 20 b) was also found. One goblet stem (Pl. 21 p) was mold blown.

A small quantity of pressed glass was recovered from the site (Pl. 21 l). The fragments exhibited stylized leaf patterns.

Miscellaneous glass objects recovered included a circular lens, and an unidentified teardrop shaped glass fragment that appears to have been heated and cooled without shaping, possibly as the result of a fire.

BEADS

Only ten beads were found with two being of porcelain and the rest of glass. It would appear that more beads would have been present in such an extensive excavation and the reason for such a small number being found is unknown unless they went through the screens unnoticed.

Three decahedral beads occurred. One was a Florida Crystal Facetted which had been exposed to the rays of the sun for a considerable time and had turned purple (Pl. 19, b.). Another decahedral bead (Pl. 19, c.) is of the same type as Tallassee-hatchee Translucent Green Decahedral, however, in color it is clear. The third decahedral (Pl. 19, g.) is black in color and in form is similar to the Florida Crystal Facetted.

A black barrel bead with white stripes (Pl. 19, h.) and an Ocmulgee White Inlay (Pl. 19, k.) were the only two color beads found.

A facetted elongated jet black bead (Pl. 19, j.) and a blue ribbed bead (Pl. 19, i) were the exotic forms. A clear ovate pendant (Pl. 19, e.) that was of ground glass rather than facetted and polished may have been manufactured at the site. It has all the appearance of being a "homemade" bead with the hole being drilled from both sides. The abrasion marks were still present with no indication of polishing. An attempt was made to give the various angular planes a facetted appearance but symmetry was not accomplished. The glass used in the manufacture of this bead appears to have come from a drinking tumbler's base since the stress marks are similar to those found in handblown tumblers.

Two Georgia Milk Oval Porcelain beads also occurred (Pl. 19, d., f.).

As far as is known all of these bead forms fall into the time period of the site. Types like the Florida Crystal Facetted began about A. D. 1500 or earlier and continued throughout the Spanish Period and probably continued without a break up to the present time.

DeJarnett (1960, p. 57) published a list of beads that occurred at the Childersburg Site with dates that were determined by Arthur Woodward. The Georgia Milk Oval is dated A. D. 1700-1800, a date compatible with Santa Rosa Pensacola. The Tallassee hatchee Translucent Decahedral types are the same as the Translucent Decahedral from the site with only a color variation. The Tallassee hatchee Decahedral types are dated A. D. 1600-1700 so therefore this date can be extended, at a minimum of 22 years and probably 52 years, or until the site was destroyed by the 1752 hurricane.

GLASS BEADS

Plate No.	Bead Type	Trench	Section	Level
19 k	Ocmulgee white inlay	3	1	4
19 c	Translucent clear decahedral	3	Ex. 4	2
19 j	Faceted elongated jet black	6	2	2
19 i	Blue ribbed	6	2	2
19 h	Black barrel with white stripes	6	8	1
19 d-f	Georgia milk oval	6	3	4
19 l	Ground clear ovate pendant	6	9	3
19 g	Black decahedral	8	7	1
19 b	Florida crystal faceted	8	11	1

CHART V



a

0.5"



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i

0.5"



j



k

19

a. brass embossed button, b. - k. glass beads