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1963 The Archaeology of Ocmulgee Old Field, Macon, Georgia. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Michigan, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

of green-glazed Spanish olive jars were found. These were recovered from almost every section of the site with only nine from the vicinity of the trading house itself. The sherds are too small to provide any information about body size or shape, but the original vessels were probably the typical globular or elongated globular jars. Fairbanks has pointed out (personal communication) that the fact that all these sherds are glazed contrasts with the situation on Florida mission sites, where both glazed and unglazed olive jar sherds are found. This suggests, at least, that only the better olive jars -- the glazed ones -- found their way into Lower Creek hands, presumably as selected loot from the missions.

Beads

Trade beads were once destined to become the currency of the Carolina frontier by the Lords Proprietors (Rivers 1865: 368); and in spite of the failure of this scheme, the beads themselves remained a vitally important part of the Indian trade. They are usually the most ubiquitous of European trade artifacts on contact sites, and such is the case at Ocmulgee, where large numbers of trade beads of many different kinds were found. In spite of their volume, however, trade beads are one of the least satisfactory of the European artifacts to date. Only a few minority types can presently be dated within short enough time spans to be useful while the great majority are datable only within the limits of a century or so.

To complicate the matter even further, some kinds of trade beads have remained in production until the present and are worthless for dating purposes. Opaque blue seed beads, for example, are made in Venice today and have not changed in style or color for over two hundred years.

For purposes of rough classification, the beads from the Creek town and trading house at Ocmulgee were grouped into five general size categories, which were quite uniform for all colors of beads. The first was a category of the largest beads found on the site, averaging ten millimeters in diameter; the second group consisted of slightly smaller beads averaging eight millimeters in diameter while the third category averaged six millimeters in diameter. The fourth bead group averaged five millimeters in diameter, and the fifth category included all beads three millimeters in diameter or smaller. It is this last category that is referred to in this paper as "seed" beads. The "seed" bead category could further be subdivided into three very uniform size classes: three millimeters, two and one-half millimeters, and two millimeters. As far as sheer volume is concerned, this last general grouping, seed beads of all three sizes, was the most plentiful on the site while the largest sized beads, ten millimeters in diameter, were the least common.

In color, the beads are white, blue, purple, black, turquoise, and tomato red with green glass cores. This last type, the familiar Cornaline d'Allepo or Hudson's

Bay bead (Pl. XIII, fig. 1, bottom), is often longitudinally striped black or white over the red surface. Occasionally a milky white or "porcelain" bead is similarly striped in blue and/or red over the white surface (Pl. XIII, fig. 1, top left). The Cornaline d'Allepo bead type ranges from New York throughout the middle South and extends in time from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. At this site, it is found in several different size categories, including seed beads. In the north, at least, seed beads of this type seem to be principally post-1677 (Pratt 1961: 14).

Minority bead types found during the excavations include a number of decahedral beads. Thirteen of these were reported although eight of them were lost or stolen during excavation (find 3605). Several others were mentioned for burial 45 but never seem to have been properly catalogued, and eight more were found in the village area around Mound C. The decahedral beads now present in the trading house collections are all amber in color except for one green bead (Pl. XIII, fig. 1, top right), a single bead with a milky whitish surface (Pl. XIII, fig. 1, top), and one clear glass bead (Pl. XIII, fig.1, bottom right). Some hand-pressed decahedral beads seem to be among the earliest of trade beads, and the transparent hand-pressed decahedral beads have been considered the bead type of Desoto's time. As a group, though, the decahedral beads are thought by some to be generally confined to the seventeenth century (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960: 57, 58).

According to this dating, the decahedral beads from Ocmulgee, if they are to fit in with the rest of the chronology, must date from the very end of the period of popularity of decahedral beads in the Indian trade of this area unless they are heirlooms from early Spanish contact. In New York, however, beads of this type are considered to be post-1710 (Pratt 1961: 19). With but one exception, all the decahedral beads from the Middle Plateau were found in burials.

In addition to the decahedral beads, a number of other distinctive types were recovered. Among them was one red glass tubular bead with a green core that was found on the surface. Large black barrel-shaped beads, ten millimeters in diameter, occurred in very small numbers; these barrel-shaped black beads have irridescent, patinated surfaces and are the only beads at all affected by soil chemicals. A number of black beads with white or silver inlay (or paint?) were mentioned as stolen from one of the burial exhibits near the trading house (Fairbanks, memo. on file, Ocmulgee National Monument). These beads seem to have been somewhat unique since no other similar examples were found anywhere else on the plateau. Another group of missing beads was also described as being very unusual: these were forty large blue, white, and brown cylindrical beads, which were mentioned in the field catalogue but never appeared in the laboratory.

Twenty-six of the burials at the trading house and town site were accompanied by beads, but these provide only a few clues as to how the beads were actually worn. In a few cases, distribution of beads in the neck region indicates that some were worn as necklaces, perhaps the most common use of beads up to and including the present day. Many of the portraits and sketches of southeastern Indians confirm this fact not only for the Lower Creeks but also for many of their neighbors (Fundaberk 1958). In one instance (burial 10), blue and white seed beads were found scattered around the skull, perhaps indicating their use as part of a head covering or head-dress. Burial 29 had thousands of large white beads, light blue seed beads, and Cornaline d'Allepo beads scattered around the head and shoulders, perhaps also as a head covering or ornament. In one case (burial 62), beads were used as ankle ornaments as well as for necklaces. One burial (burial 45) had beads around the waist, probably part of a sash or belt. Seldom was any one bead type favored to the exclusion of others, and bead types were mixed in making ornaments without much apparent regard for size, shape, or color. Conch shell beads were strung with the glass beads, and even small copper coils were used as beads and strung along with the others (burial 62).

Kaolin pipes

There were many broken kaolin pipe stems and pipe