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EXCAVATIONS IN SOUTHEAST FLORIDA

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NEW HAVEN

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thick. The two long edges are rough; the two short edges are smooth; and the surfaces are smoothed.

One oval, dome-shaped piece, $9 \times 7.8 \times 5.8$ centimeters. The flat surface is smooth but the edges and top are rough hewn (Pl. 13, H). Two rounded and finished nubbins project from the top of the dome at one side. A larger, and apparently broken (?) nubbin projects from the other.

SUMMARY

	Number		Number
Stool.....	1	Woodpecker.....	1
Implements		Extended wing.....	1
Double-ended pestle.....	1	Head fragment.....	1
End fragments of pestle.....	2	Human effigies.....	2
Stirrers.....	2	Plaques or tablets	
Handle-shaped object.....	1	Large, carved plaque.....	1
Fire-drill hearth.....	1	Small, plain plaque.....	1
Animal effigy.....	1	Large plaque with post base.....	1
Bird effigies		Miscellaneous	
Bird of-prey.....	1	Trays (?).....	2
Duck.....	1	Carved objects.....	9

MISCELLANEOUS AND EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS

Pitch is listed as "miscellaneous" and is not considered to be of European derivation. The use of mineral pitch has been reported from sites in various parts of Florida, particularly along the Gulf Coast. Its origins are obscure. Possibly it was brought or traded up the Tamaulipan and Texas coasts, or it may have come as drift material from the Lesser Antilles.

The European materials described are probably of Spanish origin, and it is likely that, at least, some of them date from the early Spanish occupation of Florida in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The gold beads are most probably from this early contact period. In fact, the gold coins from which these beads were made may well have come from the treasure lost in the famous shipwreck of the mid-sixteenth century described by Fontaneda (1944). Spanish treasure ships of the period plied between Cartagena, Colombia, and Spain via the West Indies, and were occasionally lost off the Florida Keys. Gold ornaments of native Colombian style have been found in Florida, and are, obviously, imports which were a part of Spanish cargo. The tubular silver bead may be a part of Spanish treasure, and the cast copper bead is certainly of European or South American workmanship.

Glass beads are often difficult to date. The beads in this collection were not submitted to experts, but as they were taken from the same series of superficial graves in the Belle Glade burial mound as the gold, silver, and copper beads it is reasonable to assume that they were Spanish trade beads of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

The iron spike is a hand-forged ship's spike, and I am informed that these cannot be satisfactorily dated. The spike, along with other rusted iron fragments and the lead ball re-worked into a plummet, denote European contact but nothing more definite. The red-buff, green-glazed sherds tell us little more. They are probably Spanish olive jar pieces, but Mr. Stirling informs me that such jars were in use from earliest contact times up through the eighteenth century.

LUMP OF PITCH

A large lump of black, pitch-like material with shells, etc. imbedded in the mass. It is resinous, black, and has a conchoidal, obsidian-like fracture. When heated it melts and give off a mineral tar rather than a "piney" odor. Undoubtedly pre-Columbian, the pitch may have drifted ashore on the Atlantic beach.

EUROPEAN METAL OBJECTS

Gold beads. Two specimens. These were made from small gold coins which were centrally pierced and hammered around the edges to give them an imperfect-globular or nugget form. Presumably, these coins were of Spanish origin, dating from the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

Silver bead. One specimen. It is made from a small sheet of hammered silver rolled to form a cylinder. It is 2.5 centimeters long and 5 millimeters in diameter. The bead is typical of those found elsewhere in South Florida, and quite likely is a piece from early Spanish treasure that has been re-worked by the Indians.

Copper bead. One specimen. This is a cast, hollow, bead. The diameter is 1.2 centimeters. This bead could be of Mexican, Colombian, or European make, but undoubtedly was introduced to Florida via a European ship.

Iron spike. One specimen. This is a hand-forged spike, 8.8 centimeters long, and it has a circular head which is 3 centimeters in diameter. The point is flattened and has been sharp. The body is square. The head has been imperfectly made or heavily hammered. It is badly rusted.

Iron fragments. Two specimens. They may be pieces of axes, chisels, or knives. They are badly rusted.

Lead pendant or plummet. One specimen. Probably, this was made from a bullet or musket ball. It is 3 centimeters long. It is grooved at the small end and rounded at the other.

GLASS BEADS

Elliptical beads. Five specimens. These are pierced length-wise and measure 4×9 millimeters. They are partially covered with a whitish patina but are partly iridescent.

Flattened spherical beads. Three specimens. One of these is iridescent, one covered with a chalky patina, and one blue-green. They average 7 millimeters in diameter.

Amber bead. One specimen. This bead is roughly spherical, being 1.2 centimeters in diameter. It is covered with a crackled, brown incrustation.

Tiny seed beads. Several hundred specimens. These are usually blue, white, or green. Rarely, they are light yellow. The blue and white beads average 2 millimeters in diameter; the greens and yellows are slightly smaller.

Small white beads. Twenty specimens. These beads average 5 millimeters in diameter.

CERAMICS

Three specimens. There were three sherds of a red-buff, European-made crockery at Belle Glade. The surfaces of two of them have a vitreous, white-green, crackled glaze. The third specimen is green on the interior surface, but the exterior glaze, if it once existed, is

	Number		Number
Pottery:		Fragment of long bone.....	1
Belle Glade Plain.....	4	Perforated fossil shark teeth.....	4
Glades Plain (with flattened grooved lips).....	85	Artifacts of shell:	
Key Largo Incised.....	30	Celts, flat surface variety (large).....	8
Matecumbe Incised.....	3	Celts, flat surface variety (small).....	7
Dade Incised.....	3	Celts, flat surface variety, unfinished....	3
Miami Incised.....	16	Pick or adze (small).....	1
Opa Locka Incised.....	5	Columella awls.....	3
Ft. Drum Punctated.....	2	Chisels.....	2
Unidentified incised.....	10	Dippers (average size).....	2
Biscayne Plain.....	3	Dipper, fragment.....	1
Englewood Series types.....	1	Pendant, rectangular-bodied variety....	1
Miscellaneous ceramic artifacts:		Bar.....	1
Unperforated potsherd disks.....	2	L-shaped object.....	1
Artifacts of stone:		Nobbed conch lip.....	1
Projectile, long triangular, short stem, barbs.....	1	Flat pins.....	3
Celts (fragments).....	2	Disk.....	1
Pendant or plummet.....	1	Miscellaneous circular objects.....	1
Hammerstone.....	1	Miscellaneous worked collumellae....	4
Bead.....	1	Objects of European origin:	
Artifacts of bone:		Iron spikes.....	4
Socketed projectile points, short variety.....	3	Brass spikes.....	5
Socketed projectile point, slender variety.....	1	Iron fragment.....	1
Bi-pointed projectile points, short variety.....	27	Small brass chain.....	1
Bi-pointed projectile points, long, slender variety.....	2	Copper or brass cones.....	4
Bi-pointed projectile points, fragments.....	11	Ball of lead.....	1
Daggers.....	2	Silver buttons or ornaments.....	10
Pins, tapered head variety.....	2	Gold-washed button.....	1
Pin, notched head variety.....	1	Recent objects (cartridge and perfume bottle).....	2
Pin, hollow shaft variety.....	1	Glass beads:	
Pin, fragment, conical point.....	1	Tubular or elliptical.....	6
Pins, fragments, flat points.....	2	Tubular faceted.....	12
Pin, fragment, shaft.....	1	Spherical faceted.....	21
Adze sockets of antler.....	2	Pseudo-pearl.....	1
Massive section of antler.....	1	Tubular serrated.....	1
Flat fragments of worked bone.....	3	Flat.....	3
		Medium-sized spherical.....	16
		Small spherical..... approximately	100
		Small flattened spherical..... approxi-	
		mately.....	25
		Tiny seed beads..... approximately	75

The following artifacts from Opa Locka I are those which were given to the State of Florida. They are described, briefly, in the form of a list prepared and submitted to the Smithsonian Institution by Mr. Reichard.

Mr. Reichard's list from this site includes the following artifacts. These were presented to the State of Florida.

	Number		Number
Pottery:		Gouges.....	2
About 20 "stamped" sherds and several		Conch shell axe (picks, hammers, or adzes)	1
lots of plain and decorated pieces, in-		Blade.....	1
cluding rims.		Scrapers.....	2
Stone:		Disk.....	1
A piece of granite.		Arca shell.....	1
Artifacts of bone:		Miscellaneous shell scrap.	
Fishhook (bi-pointed projectile point)...	1	Objects of European origin:	
Knife handle.....	1	Iron spike.....	1
Miscellaneous teeth, animal bone scrap,		Metal fragments.....	2
antler fragments, and pieces of turtle		Beads (European?).....	2
shell.		China.....	1
Artifacts of shell:		"Cuban rum" crockery.....	8
Celts.....	7		

FAUNA

Mammals:

O'possum (*Didelphis virginiana pigra*)Raccoon (*Procyon lotor elucus*)

DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACTS

All specimens examined from Opa Locka 3 were found within the top few inches of the deposit.

GOLDEN GLADE 1

INVESTIGATIONS

The site named Golden Glade 1 is in Dade County several yards north of the Golden Glade Road in the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, Township 52 South, Range 41 East. It is referred to in the field notes as "Mound G1." The location is on a natural sand rock ridge which is approximately 4 feet high and 500 by 200 feet in extent. The ridge was wooded with wild persimmon, mulberry, and other trees and plants. The north central part of the ridge was artificially built up. Reichard speaks of this spot as showing indications of habitation. Excavations by a trench and section system were made in this area in February, 1936. At one location, four human burials were found crowded together. All were only 1 foot or more below the surface. A fifth burial was discovered in a separate but nearby location. Potsherds, bone and shell artifacts, and an oxidized iron fragment were found in the occupation area.

ARTIFACTS

The following artifacts from the U. S. National Museum collection are described from Golden Glade 1.

	Number		Number
Pottery:			
Glades Plain (some flattened grooved lips)	43	Biscayne Red.....	2
Key Largo Incised.....	2	Biscayne Check Stamped.....	5

its extreme south rim. Excavations were started on this south edge of the mound early in January, 1936. Work was halted after only a few days of excavation. Two physical layers were revealed in the mound. The upper layer or zone, 8 to 12 inches thick, was made up of loose black sand and contained bones of all sorts of animals, fish, and birds. The bottom layer was of more compact sand and yielded fewer food bones. Potsherds and shell implements were taken from the test diggings as were a number of objects of European origin. These last were from the top part of the upper mound stratum. No human burials were encountered.

ARTIFACTS

The following material from Baily 1 is in the U. S. National Museum.

	Number		Number
Pottery:		Objects of European origin:	
Belle Glade Plain.....	7	Recent objects (cartridges).....	2
Glades Plain (flattened grooved lips)....	74	Glass beads:	
Key Largo Incised.....	2	Tubular or elliptical.....	1
Biscayne Plain.....	3	Tubular faceted.....	4
Biscayne Check Stamped.....	17	Spherical faceted.....	1
Shell-tempered Plain.....	6	Medium-sized spherical.....	1
Artifacts of shell:		Small spherical.....	6
Celt, flat surface variety (small).....	1	Small flattened-spherical.....	1
Celt, flat surface variety, unfinished....	1	Tiny seed beads.....approx.	100
Celt, grooved variety.....	1	China.....	1
Miscellaneous worked columella.....	1		

The Baily 1 collection presented to the State of Florida included the artifacts listed below. The original of this list was prepared by Mr. Reichard.

	Number		Number
Pottery:		Artifacts of shell:	
Several lots of sherds, including rims and decorated pieces.		Conch core blade.....	1
Stone:		Scraper.....	1
Scraps of sandstone, coral, and oolite.		Small, perforated cardium shell.....	1
Artifacts of bone:		Miscellaneous shells.	
Needle (pin).....	1	Objects of European origin:	
Worked antler fragments.....	2	Iron fragment.....	1
Miscellaneous animal bones and teeth.		Recent objects (cartridges).....	4
		One lot of beads (presumably European).	

FAUNA

Mammals:

- Raccoon (*Procyon lotor elucus*)
- Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus osceola*)
- Otter (*Lutra canadensis vaga*)
- Rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus floridanus*)

Birds:

- Ring-necked duck (*Nyroca collaris*)
- Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Reptiles:

- Alligator, turtle

DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACTS

The pottery from Baily 1 was not recorded by depth. Presumably, all European artifacts came from the surface.

Small fragment of ornamental brass. One specimen. This is a thin, broken, sheet-like piece of brass which has an engraved design on one surface. It is 3.5 centimeters long.

Ball of lead. One specimen. Slightly flattened sphere of lead, measuring 1.4 centimeters in diameter. A musket ball or bullet?

RECENT OBJECTS

Modern cartridge and cartridge cases. Three specimens. These are modern .32 and .38 caliber bullets.

MacCauley (1887, p. 488) states that copper cartridges were worn as ornaments by Seminole women.

Modern perfume bottle. One specimen. Small bottle with trade name of "Hoyt's German Cologne" molded on side.

Glass disk. Made of window glass. It is unpatinated. The diameter is 4.7 centimeters.

WINE BOTTLES

Five specimens. These are heavily patinated sherds of dark green glass. All are apparently from the same type of bottle, a wine container with an inverted bottom.

STONE BEAD

One bead or pendant of dark red, semi-translucent carnelian. It is 2.5 centimeters long and the diameter varies from 8 to 10 millimeters. The small end is flat, but the large end is multi-faceted. The body is octagonal. It has been imperfectly drilled from each end with the drill holes failing to connect.

The stone could be of European or native South American origin, but the drilling appears to be local and aboriginal. It is unlike the carnelian pendants or beads of the Santa Marta region of northern Colombia in being octagonal or faceted.

GLASS BEADS

Tubular or elliptical beads. Seven specimens. These beads vary from 2.2 to 1.4 centimeters in length and from 5 to 7 millimeters in diameter. They are imperfectly molded. The holes run longitudinally. Some have a chalky white patina. Colors are light blue, light yellow, and green.

Tubular faceted beads. Sixteen specimens. One is green, one black, and 14 dark blue. They are all tubular with flat ends, and the sides are faceted in more than one plane. There are, roughly, two sizes, although some are intermediate. Length varies from 4 to 8 millimeters and diameter from 4 to 7 millimeters.

Spherical faceted beads. Twenty-two specimens. These beads are all the same size, 6 to 7 millimeters in diameter, except two specimens which are a little smaller. Some have larger, more pronounced facets than others. The larger faceted beads are transparent; those with smaller facets are opaque. Colors include dark blue, light blue, light yellow, amber, light green, and a steely, iridescent blue-black.

Pseudo-pearl bead. One specimen. Has a pearl-lustre covering over a white glass base. It is spherical and 7 millimeters in diameter.

Tubular serrated bead. One specimen. Sides are cylindrical but the ends are serrated, each having three cusps. Length is 6 millimeters and diameter 9 millimeters.

Flat beads. Three specimens. Flat, round, green beads. The diameter is 6 millimeters and thickness is 2 to 3 millimeters.

Medium-sized spherical beads. Seventeen specimens. These beads are spherical or only slightly flattened at each end. Light blue and light green, both opaque, are the most common colors. These are encrusted with a white patina. There are also dark and light blue beads without patina, and one dark blue translucent bead without patina. Average diameter is 7 to 8 millimeters.

Small spherical beads. About 100 specimens. All of these are opaque, and all are without patina. Light blue, dark blue, light yellow, and white are common colors. Several whitish beads have red material adhering to them as though they had once been dark red. Diameter averages about 4 millimeters.

Small flattened-spherical beads. About 25 specimens. These are red-brown with a white center. They are not as perfectly made or as uniform in size as the small spherical beads. In diameter they are 4 to 5 millimeters.

Tiny seed beads. About 175 specimens. These are both opaque and translucent. Light blue is the most common color, but green, yellow, white, pink, dark blue, and a few red-brown with white centers also occur. Diameters are less than 2 millimeters. These seed beads are smaller and brighter in color than the Belle Glade seed beads.

CERAMICS

Red-buff crockery. One specimen. Sherd with a light red-buff exterior and green-surfaced interior. It is much like the European olive jar sherds from Belle Glade.

Light grey ware. One specimen. Sherd from low bowl.

White china. One specimen. The base of a small white vase.

Blue-on-white china. Three specimens. Small fragments.