

The
FLORIDA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

CONTENTS

✓ Fort Pupo: A Spanish Frontier Outpost *pp. 139 - 192*
John M. Goggin

Confederate Finance: A Documentary Study of a Proposal of
David L. Yulee
Arthur W. Thompson

France to the Rescue: An Episode of the Florida Border, 1797
Richard K. Murdoch

Book reviews:

Chesnut, "A Diary from Dixie"
Charles S. Davis

Goggin, "Florida's Indians"

Regional and Local Historical Societies

The Florida Historical Society

Directors' meeting

New members

W. T. Cash

Contributors to this number of the *Quarterly*

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Office of publication, Tallahassee, Florida

Published quarterly by

THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Gainesville, Florida

These potsherds are all examples of well known forms described in the archeological literature so their details will not be repeated again. For the purposes of the general reader, a brief note on the forms and a reference to other descriptions should suffice.²⁵

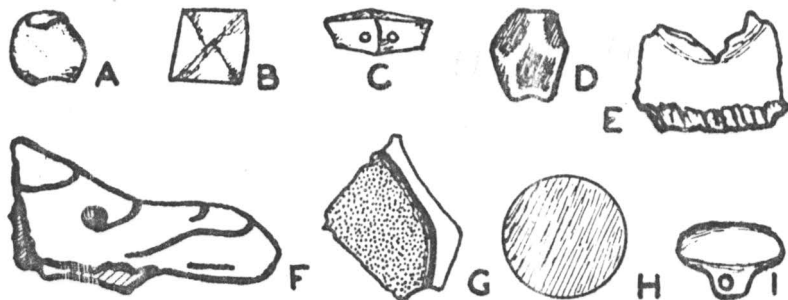


Fig. 5. Various Artifacts, Fort Pupo. A, black glass bead; B-C, jet bead; D, blue glass bead; E, glass scraper; F, soapstone effigy head; G, stipple punctuated basalt ware; H, flat brass button; I, hollow brass button. (Scale: F, twice life; remainder life size.)

Archeologists in Florida have classified Indian pottery into various wares on the basis of the clay composition used. These wares are further subdivided into types on the basis of absence of decoration or its nature when present. We will discuss these types in their related groups which are called series.

St. Johns Series. The St. Johns Series is characterized by a fine paste, almost completely without sand, grit, or other inclusions. It is smooth to the touch and when weathered it has a chalky feeling. Plain forms are known as St. Johns Plain, while the most common decorated form is called St. Johns Check Stamped (James B. Griffin, 1945; Griffin and Smith, 1949; Rouse, 1951). This latter type is decorated with a grid-like pattern formed by the impression of a carved wooden paddle. Less common in our excavation were St. Johns Simple Stamped and St. John Scored (Griffin and Smith, 1949).

25. A technical discussion of the ceramics and their distribution will be given in a forthcoming monograph which is now in preparation by the author (Goggin, MS). However, all major details are mentioned here.

narrow triangular point or drill. This is worn smooth on all sides as if it had been exposed to long stream rolling.

A small piece of soapstone seems to be a fragment of an effigy (Fig. 5, F). It is unique. Other objects of probable Indian origin are two small fragments of sandstone grinding stones, a worked deer (?) phalange, and a roughly shaped dish of *Busycon* shell.

Indian workmanship is found in a small scraper chipped from crystal glass apparently piece of a goblet (Fig. 5, E). Such use of glass is not uncommon since it can be treated like flint and is easier to work.²⁸

European Objects. These include many types of objects made from a variety of materials. Pieces of white clay pipes are numerous, 77 in all. They all appear to be of a single type (Fig. 7, D) with only slightly more than a 90 degree angle between the stem and the bowl, no spur, and no marks or decoration of any kind.

Buttons include one large (Jones 2) and one small flat brass (Fig. 5, H) specimen and one hollow brass specimen (Fig. 5, I). A brass buckle (Fig. 6, K) probably is from a shoe. It has a simple incised design on top. A small unidentified object apparently of silver may be part of a clasp.

One modern coin was found in the top level of Trench 0. It is an 1856 United States quarter.

Three beads include one of black glass (Fig. 5, A) and a fragment of a blue glass pitted-surface specimen (Fig. 5, D). A flat square bead, apparently of jet, has a low pyramidal top and two diagonal longitudinal perforations (Fig. 5, B, C).

Glass fragments were numerous with 139 sherds of three main types. Most common were 56 dark olive green pieces from bottles. These are the form with concave bottom often called rum or wine bottles. Clear, or crystal glass, numbered 52 frag-

28. Other glass scrapers have been noted in east Florida at Spaldings Lower Store (Pu 23), the Fountain of Youth Site, St. Augustine (SJ 31), and the Zetrouer Site (A 67) near Gainesville.