

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE QUAD BLOCK SITE, 8-Hi-998

LOCATED AT THE SITE OF

THE OLD FORT BROOKE MUNICIPAL PARKING GARAGE

TAMPA, FLORIDA

For

The City of Tampa, Florida

by

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with

THE HUMAN REMAINS FROM 8-Hi-998

by

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HISTORIC COMPONENT ARTIFACTS

INTRODUCTION

The classification system used in the following description of historic artifacts is based upon the function of the specimen being described. The functional categories are intentionally broad and will accommodate the assemblage recovered from the Quad Block site. It is recognized that a recipient culture may not employ an individual artifact for the same function as did the donor culture (Brain 1979:33), especially under circumstances of rapid acculturation (Sprague 1981:252). However, in view of the close physical proximity of the frontier American and native American cultures at Ft. Brooke and the known dependence of the Florida Seminoles upon European trade goods since ca. 1820 (Fairbanks 1978:183), it is reasonable to assume that most such trade goods were used for the purposes for which they were manufactured by the Euro-American donor culture. (Exceptions at the Quad Block site are hawksbells and perforated coins, ethnographically known to have been used as adornment by Amerindians). Thus, it is believed that any potential classification risk arising from the assumption of a common cross-cultural functional designation of trade goods is minimized. It is felt that a greater degree of cultural meaning will be derived from knowledge of the function of the material remains (Sprague 1981:252-253, 259) at this site than would be possible from other classification systems.

Grave goods are artifacts intentionally buried with the deceased person. It is difficult to ascertain if items of personal adornment (eg. buttons, beads, pendants, rings) were grave goods in the cultural sense or were merely worn by the deceased. However, it is less problematical to assume that items which were not designed to be worn (eg. spoons, cups, bottles)

were indeed placed in the burial as a ceremonial gesture. Therefore, a category of Utilitarian Grave Goods describes the non-adornment specimens recovered from the graves.

There was a scatter of late 19th and early 20th century materials in the highly disturbed context of the fill stratum which overlay the original (Ft. Brooke period) ground surface. These artifacts are similar to those described elsewhere from undisturbed contexts in downtown Tampa (eg. Piper, Piper and Thomsen 1981b; Piper and Piper 1980). Therefore, as they are from a post-Ft. Brooke period and a disturbed context, they are not described in this report, with the exception of one cache of ceramic bottles found in situ.

Several researchers have contributed to the artifact analysis which provides the data base for the following descriptions. Principal among them are Rebecca Saunders, Pamela Mathews, Susan Garrett and Kenneth Hardin.

ADORNMENT

BEADS

Introductory Remarks

Approximately 31,212 beads (9,462 counted necklace beads plus 21,750 seed beads estimated by weight) were recovered from the excavation of the cemetery component of 8-Hi-998. All but 17 of these beads were made of glass and the collection was subdivided into glass beads and non-glass beads.

From the first European contact with the American aboriginals, glass beads played a major role in trade (Quimby 1966:81; Brain 1975:96). The Indians had long used beads made of natural materials such as shell, stone, clay, wood and berries, and quickly adapted the European beads to their own forms of dress and personal adornment. As a result, glass trade beads are a common artifact on historic Indian sites and a body of literature

and archaeological site reports exists that deals with the beads and their use in Indian cultures (see Karlins and Sprague 1980). The high trade value accorded to glass beads by the Indians is documented in the Hudson Bay Company records which equate one large round or oval bead with two beaver skins (Orchard 1929:89 in Brain 1979:107).

The majority of all glass trade beads found in North America were manufactured in Murano (Venice) and Amsterdam, causing the beads available to traders to be similar at a given point in time. Historic documents and trade records, although incomplete, provide a basic resource for the study of trade beads at a particular point in time and geographical space as well as in the broader study of patterns through time. Because of the coincidence of time, trade bead inventories of the American Fur Company for the years 1834-1840 (Spector 1976:19) are of interest to this study of the beads from the Fort Brooke cemetery even though the company was primarily associated with the western Indian tribes. Similarly, records from Panton Leslie, and Company and its successor, John Forbes and Company, are pertinent because they provide documentation of trade with the southeastern tribes, including lists of a wide variety of merchandise (Coker and Watson, in press; Tanner 1963:90-95; Stacy 1967). Additional records of gifts to the Florida Creek/Seminole Indians during the earlier period of British control (1763-1783) were found in the files at the Public Record Office in London, England (Covington 1960a:72-75).

Classification System and Definitions

In an attempt to maximize the interpretive potential of glass beads and to facilitate comparisons of collections, standardized classification systems for archaeologically recovered bead samples have recently been developed (Stone; Kidd and Kidd in Spector 1976:17-27; Spector 1976; Brain 1979:

96-113). Spector (1976:24-26) suggests a standard form of bead description based on the physical attributes of size, shape, color, surface characteristics, tumbling and glass characteristics and then classification of each collection employing the basic principle of the Kidds' system. The Kidds' and other formal classification systems are based upon techniques of glass bead manufacture and, while isolating differences which may have analytical significance, the systems do not purport to represent meaningful differences in terms of past realities (Spector 1976:20). For the purposes of this report, then, the basic standardized description of the beads, together with the method of construction, is considered to be sufficient to illustrate the types of beads in the collection and hence available to the Florida Indians during the first half of the 19th century. More detailed classification of the beads for comparative studies is recommended and planned, but is beyond the time and budget limitations of this report.

Glass beads are classified by their method of manufacture, construction, shape, surface treatment, degree of translucency or lack thereof, and color. The non-glass beads are described individually. Size ranges and proveniences are given for each bead type and additional information such as temporal data and comparisons with similar beads from other sites will be included when pertinent.

The glass beads from 8-Hi-998 were made by four different methods of manufacture. The great majority of them (96.9%) are drawn beads which are made by stretching a bubble of molten glass, thereby creating a long hollow tube or "cane" of glass. The tube is then broken into bead size segments which may be further finished by reheating and tumbling to smooth the ends or shape the bead. The second major bead manufacturing process in the 19th century, the wire-wound or mandrel-wound method, was used to make 3% of the 8-Hi-998 beads. Mandrel-wound beads are individually produced by

winding a ribbon of molten glass around a chalk-coated wire or a metal mandrel until the desired size and shape is attained. The third process is the blown glass or hollow-sphere method in which the beads are blown, often in a mold. The fourth method of bead manufacture is the enclosing of molten glass in a mold of the desired size and shape. More detailed discussion of manufacturing processes can be found in the extensive glass bead literature (see Karlins and Sprague 1980). The method of manufacture was difficult to determine on some specimens because of poor condition.

Beads can be further classified by their type of construction. Simple beads are composed of one layer of glass while compound beads have two or more layers. Glass inlays of different colors can be added to decorate the beads with stripes and other surface designs.

Bead shapes used in this report are based upon Spector's (1976:25) categories and definitions as follows: Tubular beads are cylindrical beads in which the diameter measurement is constant along the length of the bead. Oval beads are beads in which the diameter is greatest in the center, tapering toward each end. Barrel beads are intermediate between tubular and oval beads; the diameter is greatest in the center, tapering slightly toward each end. Round or spherical beads are approximately equal in length and diameter, with every point on the circumference equidistant from the center. Donut beads are greater in diameter than they are in length. Difficulties were encountered in classifying some beads as to shape, particularly in the "barrel" and "donut" categories. These shapes are part of a continuum from those which are longer than they are wide to those that are wider than they are long and thus classification determinations are sometimes subjective.

The surfaces of the beads from the Fort Brooke cemetery have been either left smooth or modified by cutting facets with a grinding tool or

pressing facets into the still molten bead. A ribbed surface finish is also present in this collection and is assumed to be a specialized technique of wire or mandrel-winding manufacture. A highly polished surface on a smooth bead can be achieved by tumbling.

The degree of light transmittal through glass beads is another attribute that has been noted in the description. Beads that transmit light are described as translucent and those that do not are opaque. The opacity of beads can be attributed to a variety of factors such as the presence of tin oxide in the glass, recrystallization or minute air bubbles (Brain 1979:98). Some opaque beads are created by adding various mineral ingredients to the glass to produce the desired density and opacity (Hodges 1964:56 in Brain 1979:98).

The colors of beads in this collection are described as they appeared when moistened and viewed under an incandescent light rather than by assigning a Munsell Color Chart designation as advocated by Spector (1976:24) and others. While this procedure is perhaps more subjective, and subtle differences in hue are not noted, it was felt to be adequate because of the great variability in the original manufacturing dyes and subsequent changes due to weathering.

Description of Beads

Drawn Glass Beads

Tubular, translucent, smooth (7 specimens, Figure 24a). These are drawn cane beads of simple construction. They are hexagonal in cross section and the ends have been slightly smoothed by reheating and tumbling. The beads are cobalt blue and range in length from 6.5 mm to 9 mm with diameters averaging 4 mm. These tubular beads from 8-Hi-998 appear to be similar to those from the Brickell Store at the mouth of the Miami River, a

major Seminole Trading location in the late 19th century (Carr 1981). These beads were recovered from Burials 21,31 and 118.

Donut, opaque, smooth "seed beads" (21,750 specimens counted and/or estimated by weight @930 average size [2 mm diameter] beads per ounce; Figure 24c). Seed beads are drawn cane beads of simple construction with ends smoothed by tumbling. The diameter is always equal to or greater than the length. Seed beads occur in white (20,309), pink (465), blue (25), green (4), tan (2) and black (15). In addition, an estimated total of 930 very small (average .5 mm in length by 1 mm in diameter) seed beads of mixed colors were recovered with Burial 61 and 124. Bead sizes range from .5 mm to 2 mm in length by 1 mm to 3 mm in diameter. Proveniences are Burials 19,30,42,44,61,62,81,100,116, and 124.

Barrel, faceted (8,482 specimens, Figure 24 d,e). These are drawn cane beads which are polyhedral (usually hexagonal) in cross section. Facets (usually 6 or 7) have been cut around each end, leaving a central area of facets from the untouched cane. Usually 16 to 20 facets are present, but additional facets are cut in the central area on a few specimens. The great majority are of simple construction, that is composed of 1 layer of glass, but some of the beads are compound, having an inner layer. Translucent beads occur in various shades of blue (4,441), green (1,364), purple (5), amber (113) and clear (2,058). Opaque beads occur in black (501). Longitudinal striations and/or patination are apparent on many specimens. The length and the diameter at the center are approximately equal and the beads vary in size from 2.5 mm to 10 mm in diameter, with most specimens falling in the 4 mm to 7 mm range. Similar faceted beads, both simple and compound, were recovered from the Brickell Store, a major site of trade with the Seminole Indians in the late 19th century (Carr 1981:180,188-189).

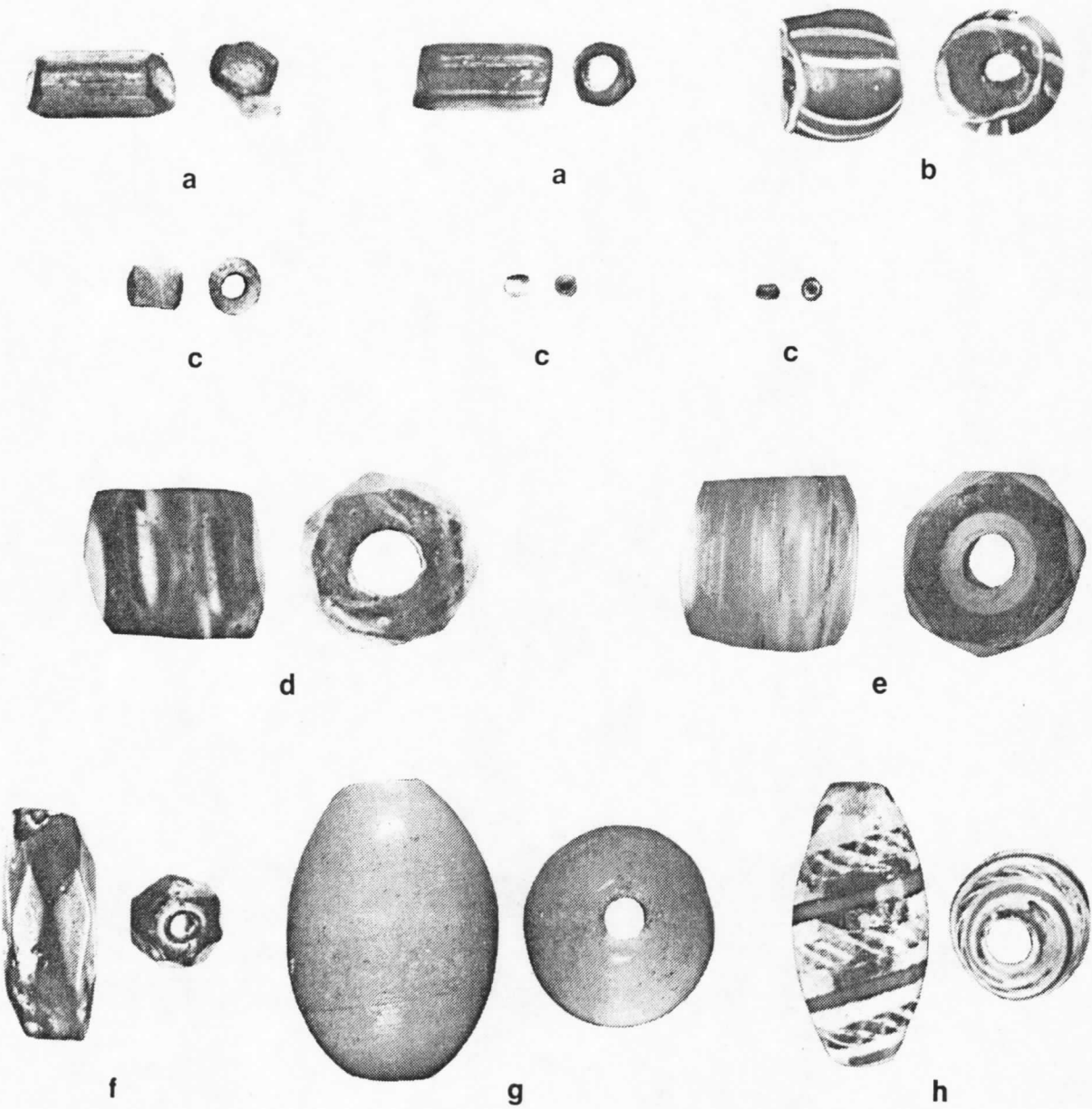


Figure 24. Representative glass beads from the cemetery at 8-Hi-998.

Beads of this type were recovered from Burials 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 42, 43, 45, 47, 52, 53, 55, 60, 61, 62, 77, 100, and 118.

Oval, translucent, faceted (1 specimen, Figure 24 f). This is a compound, drawn bead with an inner layer of light blue and an outer layer of cobalt blue which has been faceted. The bead measures 15 mm in length by 6 mm in diameter at the center and was recovered from Burial 27. This bead is similar to Type 7 from the Chieftains site, a ca. 1800-1837 Cherokee site in Georgia (Smith n.d.) and to #8109 from Fort Laramie (Murray 1964).

Tubular, opaque, smooth (32 specimens, Figure 24b). These are composite (a compound bead with surface decoration), drawn cane beads which are composed of a black inner layer and a decorated green outer layer. The decoration consists of several sets of longitudinal stripes, each set composed of a red stripe between two white stripes. The ends are smoothed. One specimen measuring 6 mm in length by 7 mm in diameter was recovered from Burial 60. Thirty-one similar but smaller beads (3 mm to 4 mm in length by 3mm to 4mm in diameter) were recovered with Burial 27. These beads are similar to Type IVB7 from the 18th century Trudeau site (Brain 1979: Plate II, p. 101) except in bead color and the arrangement of stripes. Longitudinally striped polychrome beads are also reported from the Goodnow Mound in Central Florida and from the Seven Oaks Mound in Pinellas County (Griffin and Smith 1948:13,28).

Wire or Mandrel-wound Glass Beads

Oval, opaque, smooth (12 specimens, Figure 24 g). These are white beads of simple, wire-wound construction which exhibit concentric striations on the surface. They measure 18 mm in length by 14 mm in diameter at the center and were found in Burial 21. These beads resemble Brain's (1979:

Plate III, p.108) type WIC2 except in color and are often found on sites dating to an earlier period than the Fort Brooke cemetery.

Oval, translucent, smooth (1 specimen, Figure 24 h). This is an unusual wire-wound bead of complicated construction. The bead itself is turquoise overlaid with spiral stripes of glass filaments. There are two types of stripes, one solid yellow and the other a cross hatch pattern. The area between these alternating stripes is patinated so that it appears as a cream color unless moistened. The bead is from Burial 43 and measures 17 mm in length by 8mm in diameter at the center.

Barrel, smooth (173 specimens, Figure 25 a,b). Most of this type appear to be mandrel or wire-wound beads although the method of construction of some specimens is difficult to determine. Translucent beads are various shades of blue (44), green (4), purple (3), amber (14) and clear (97). Opaque beads are blue (2), green (1), and black (8). Surface corrosion and patination are evident on many specimens. The sizes range from 3.5 mm to 7.5 mm in length by 4 mm to 8 mm in diameter. Proveniences for these beads are Burials 19, 21, 35, 26, 27, 30, 31, 43, 60, 61, 77, and 100.

Round, smooth (277 specimens, Figure 25 c). These appear to be simple wire-wound beads, although the method of construction of some specimens, particularly the ones in poor condition, is difficult to determine. Translucent beads occur in various shades of blue (28), green (2), red (141), amber (3), and clear (41). Opaque beads are blue (14), green (27), and white (21). Many specimens exhibit surface corrosion and patination. The sizes range from 4 mm to 15 mm in diameter. Proveniences for these beads are Burials 19, 21, 25, 27, 30, 31, 42, 43, 61, and 77.

Round, translucent, faceted (8 specimens, Figure 25 d). These beads are of mandrel-wound construction with cut facets and a tapering bore. All

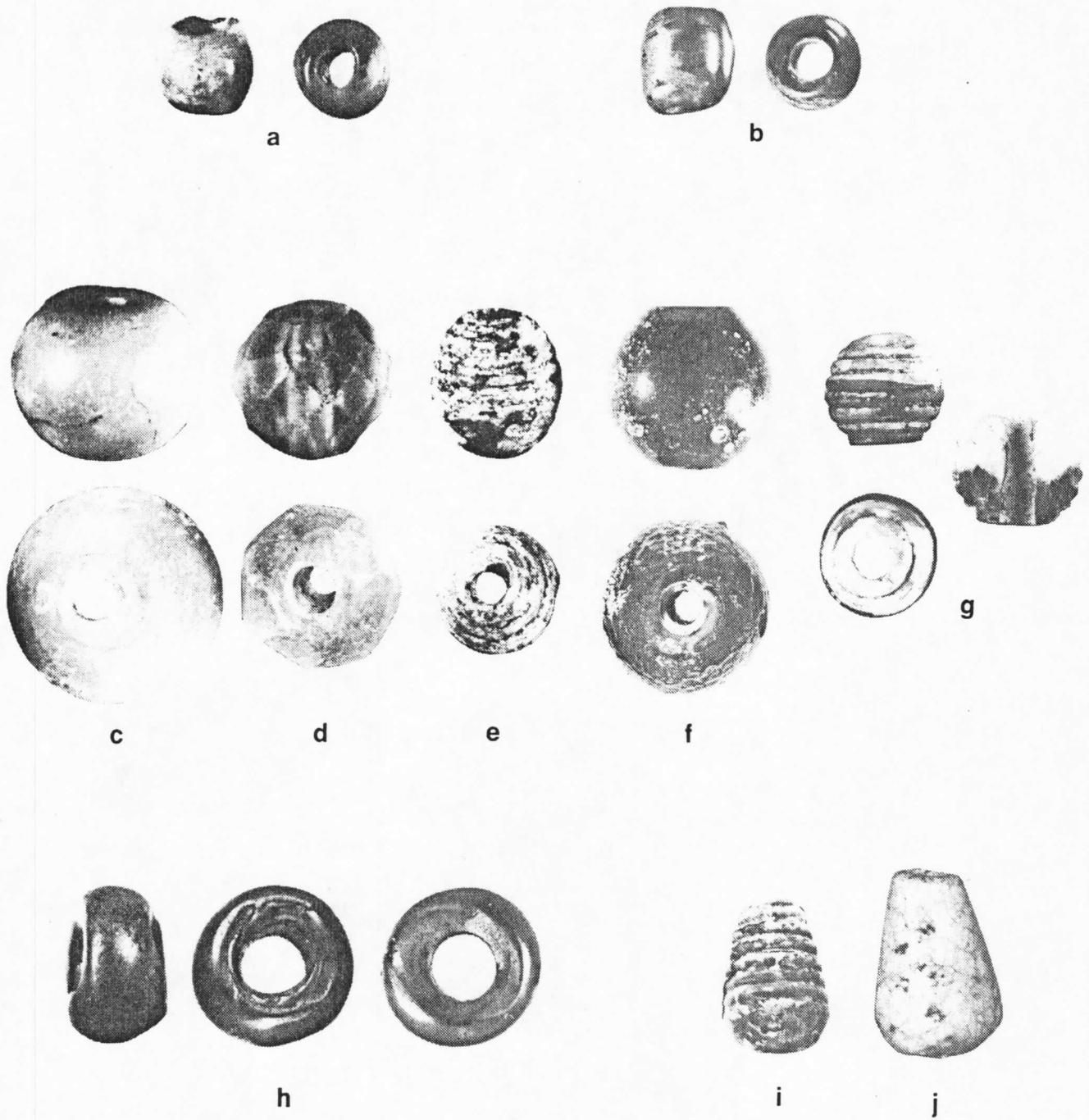


Figure 25. Representative glass beads from the cemetery at 8-Hi-998.

8 specimens are clear and sizes vary from 7 mm to 10 mm in diameter. These beads were found in Burials 21, 31, and 100.

Round, opaque, faceted (1 specimen, Figure 26 a). This is a mandrel-wound bead with facets pressed (rather than cut) into the surface. It is a dull purple color and measures 8 mm in diameter. It was recovered from Burial 25. Except in color, this bead resembles Type WIIA3 in the Tunica collection (Brain 1979:Plate IV) which has a manufacture date range of 1650-1833. Gregory (1980:88, Plate 13c), recovered similar beads at the Los Ades site which he dates to the later part of the 18th century.

Round, ribbed (165 specimens, Figure 25 e,g). These wire-wound beads have a surface finish composed of raised ribs encircling the bead perpendicular to the bore. Translucent beads are red (89) and measure 8 mm in diameter. Opaque beads are solid green (4) and bicolor (Figure 24 d). Bicolor beads occur in green/pink (3) and red/white (69). Bicolor beads measure 9 mm in diameter and proveniences are Burials 27, 52, 61 and 62.

Round, smooth, compound (96 specimens, Figure 25 f). These are compound wire-wound beads composed of a translucent red layer overlying an opaque white inner layer. They are known as "white hearts" (Marvin Smith, personal communication) and are in poor condition. The beads average 12 mm in diameter and were recovered with Burial 100.

Donut, smooth (173 specimens, Figure 25 h). These are wire-wound beads of simple construction. Translucent beads occur in various shades of blue (133), green (7), purple (1), amber (15), and clear (1). All opaque beads are black (16). The sizes range from 2 mm to 7 mm in length by 4 mm to 11 mm in diameter. Proveniences for donut shaped beads are Burials 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 45, 52, 53, 62, 77, 100, 118.

Cone, smooth, opaque (2 specimens, Figure 25 j). These are mandrel-wound beads which are in poor condition. They are white and measure 11.5 mm in length by 8 mm in diameter at the largest point. Provenience is Burial 26.

Cone, smooth, translucent (3 specimens). These are wire-wound beads. They are red and were recovered in association with round beads which were similar in every way except shape. Size is 7 mm in length by 6 to 7 mm in diameter at the largest point. Provenience is Burial 77.

Cone, ribbed, translucent (10 specimens, Figure 25 i). These wire-wound beads have a surface finish composed of raised ribs encircling the bead perpendicular to the bore. They measure 11 mm in length by 7 mm in diameter at the largest point. Provenience is Burial 27.

Blown Glass Bead

Hollow, blown, spheroidal (1 specimen, Figure 26 b). This is a thin-walled, hollow bead with a small perforated protrusion (1 mm in length) at each end. The bead was probably blown into a mold which was sculptured to produce a pattern of 8 domed areas on the surface of the bead. Originally it may have been clear but the bead now exhibits irridescient surface patination. The body of the bead measures 10 mm in both length and diameter and was recovered in Burial 100.

Few examples of blown glass beads have been observed in the trade bead literature, probably because their fragile nature made them poor items for trade (Davis 1973:118) and also unlikely to survive in archaeological contexts. Murray (1964:17) reports black specimens from Fort Laramie and Gregory and Webb (1965:38-39) describe blown beads from a Louisiana site.

Molded Glass Pendant

Molded, solid, pendant (1 specimen, Figure 26c). This is a solid glass pendant which appears to have been individually molded in a 2-part

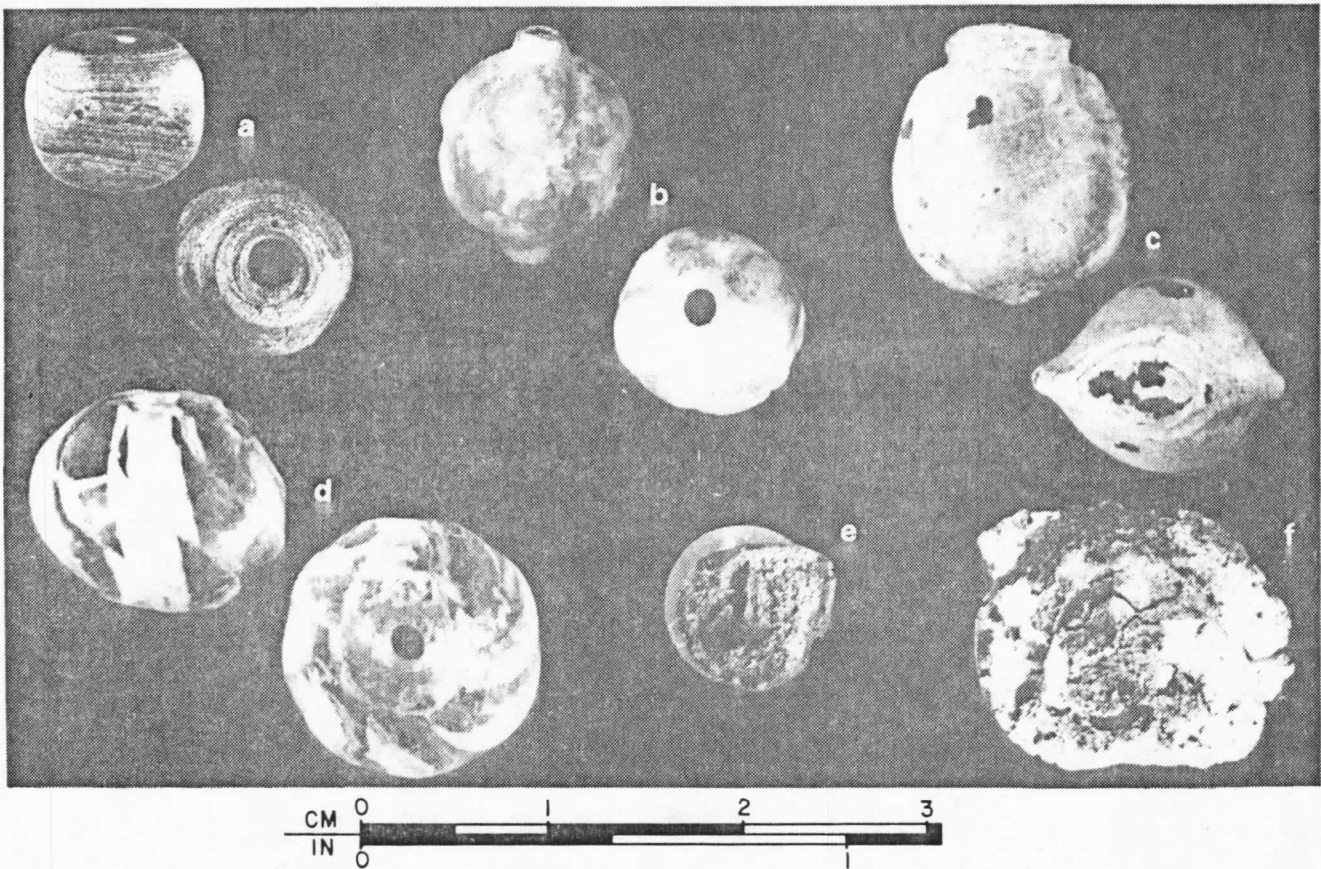


Figure 26. Miscellaneous beads from the cemetery at 8-Hi-998.
 a. Pressed faceted glass bead; b. Blown glass bead; c. Molded glass pendant; d. Quartz crystal bead; e. Natural seed or berry bead; f. Bead of unidentified organic material.



Figure 27. Seed bead pattern revealed *in situ* during excavation of Burial 44. Beads average 3 mm in diameter.

mold. The basic shape is that of a teardrop with raised mold seams along the sides and a "collar" at the top around which a string could be fastened. The pendant is 16 mm in height, 13.5 mm wide at the widest part, 11.5 mm thick and was recovered in Burial 19. It is translucent turquoise with an irridescent patination.

Disintegrated Glass Beads

The remains of disintegrated beads were recovered in association with Burials 31, 42 and 52. In each case the powdery fragments were green, suggesting that some of the glass beads colored by adding copper were less stable than glass colored by other pigments. It should be noted, however, that many green beads, particularly the faceted beads, were recovered in good condition.

Fragments of an opaque white bead(s) were recovered with Burial 100.

Quartz Crystal Bead

One (1) large spheroidal bead of clear, crystalline quartz (Figure 26d) was recovered from Burial 21. The bead measures 11 mm in length by 13.5 mm in diameter. The bore has parallel sides. One end is slightly concave and the other is rough and quite concave, showing a sharp fracture. Eight spirals are cut in the surface from one end to the other. The edges of the spiral facets are somewhat scarred.

This bead has been identified as a Florida Cut Crystal bead dating from the 16th and early 17th centuries (Charles Fairbanks, personal communication). The manufacture of these beads involved highly skilled techniques and they are rare on Indian sites (see Fairbanks 1968:13-15). All but one specimen reported have come from Florida sites, including a similar spiral faceted one from the Seven Oaks Mound in Pinellas County (Fairbanks 1968:13 and Fig.2). The presence of this early bead type on a 19th century site suggests that it was an heirloom passed from one generation to the next.

Natural Seed or Berry

One bead from Burial 100 is made from an unidentified seed or berry which has split (Figure 26e). It is generally round, measuring 8.5 mm in length and 9.5 mm in diameter. The color is a dark brown and a perforation has been made in the seed.

Organic Beads

Fifteen beads from Burial 100 are made from unidentified organic material, probably wood (Figure 26f). The exterior is brown and hard (though cracked) while the interior has a softer, pink colored composition. The beads vary in size from 6 mm long by 9 mm in diameter to 10 mm long by 12 mm in diameter and are in a deteriorated condition. A small perforation can be seen on some specimens.

Discussion of Bead Collection

The beads described above comprise the most numerous category of artifacts from 8-Hi-998, and have the potential of providing valuable anthropological data for the subject cemetery population as well as for comparative studies.

Historical documentation reinforced by archaeological data place the interments in the first Fort Brooke cemetery in the 1824-1846 date range. These dates in Florida equate with Quimby's (1966:11,87) Late Historic Period in the midwest, 1760-1820, wherein the bead types are quite different from the earlier periods and are usually found in association with silver ornaments. Quimby (1966:87-90) states that monochromatic, multi-faceted cut glass beads are a popular class of bead in the Late Historic period and that seed beads became relatively more popular and more abundant. Other authors (eg. Noel Hume 1976:54; Brain 1979:110) also state that the

monochromatic cut glass beads were the most common trade bead in the first half of the 19th century. The prevalence of these multi-faceted beads among the Seminoles during this period has also been reported (Fairbanks 1978:176; Goggin 1955:188). The beads from 8-Hi-998 fit the bead profile for Late Historic Period sites with 8,482 (90%) of the 9,462 beads other than seed beads being multi-faceted cut glass varieties.

In addition to the multi-faceted necklace beads, an estimated 21,750 seed beads were recovered. These small beads were primarily utilized in woven beadwork and embroidery. Bead embroidery designs were executed using a 2-thread technique in which the beads were strung on one thread and subsequently attached to leather or textiles by a second thread stitching over the first (Goggin 1964a:52). In burials where seed beads were recovered all traces of fabric or leather had disappeared with the exception of Burial 42, where fragments of leather were recovered. Careful excavation of Burial 44 revealed an in situ diamond pattern of white seed beads (Figure 27) which design is characteristic of the simple geometric motif favored by the Eastern Creeks and Seminoles (Goggin 1964a:60; 1964b: Plate 6; Skinner 1913:71-72 in Goggin 1955:182) and hence aids in the cultural identification of the Amerindian population buried in the Fort Brooke cemetery. The seed bead pattern was located just below the knees of the skeleton, an osteologically determined Amerindian male, and is assumed to have been on garters used to support leggings (Goggin 1955:182). Garters with similar diamond designs can be seen in the portraits of Seminole Chiefs Osceola and Micanopy (Moore-Willson 1928:212 (facing), Osceola; Peithman 1957:35, Portrait of Chief Micanopy).

The bead collection from 8-Hi-998 also reflects the preference for blue beads among the Seminole (MacCauley 1887:488; Goggin 1955:188, 1964a:60) as well as many other tribes (Davis 1973:8-13; Noel Hume 1976:54; Quimby

1966:88). Goggin (1955:188) notes that "from archaeological data we know that the most popular Seminole bead of the period was the faceted blue glass form, although clear and other colored faceted beads were present". Faceted blue glass beads account for 47% of the necklace type beads from 8-Hi-998. Most of the seed beads recovered from the cemetery, however, were white although Goggin (1964a:60) finds a preference among the Seminoles for blue as well as white in their beadwork. Any statements concerning inferred preferences of the Indians for certain types or colors of glass beads must include the caveat that the observed pattern may be the result of availability rather than preference.

Beads and beadwork items were worn by Seminole men, women, and children. Portraits of chiefs such as Osceola (Goggin 1955: Plate 5, portrait of Osceola by George Catlin) and Micanopy (Mahon 1967:127, portrait of Micanopy by George Catlin) show bead necklaces as well as belts, sashes and garters decorated with seed beads (Downs 1980:58). The fondness of Seminole women for necklaces of beads is well documented. Descriptions and photographs of Seminole women reveal multiple strings of necklace beads which were reported to weigh as much as 25 to 30 pounds (MacCauley 1887:487-488; Neill 1956:70; Moore-Willson 1928:90; A. Bullen 1965:345, Plate XIIa). Children were likewise adorned with bead necklaces (MacCauley 1887:489; Neill 1956:30,61,69; Moore-Willson 1928:90,84,164; A. Bullen 1965:344,345, Plate XIb, XIIb).

Beads were recovered with 27 burials in the cemetery. The majority, 18 or 66%, of these burials were sub-adults (less than 15 years old). Of the remaining 9 burials with beads, 3 were osteologically determined to be female, 3 were male, and the sex of 3 skeletons could not be determined. The 18 sub-adults were all buried with necklaces of trade beads, an average of over 450 per burial, and 6 of these also had seed beads. Burial 100, a

4 to 6 year old child, had over 2,000 necklace beads as well as seed beads and a relatively great quantity and variety of other grave goods. Only 1 osteologically determined Amerindian sub-adult, Burial 23, was not buried with beads; gold earrings were the only adornment with this burial and there were no utilitarian grave goods.

In contrast, despite the high value accorded trade beads by Seminole women, only 2 of the 8 osteologically determined adult Amerindian females had necklace beads, one having 102 and the other having 114 beads. One additional female had seed beads. No osteologically determined adult, male Amerindians had necklace beads although 2 had seed beads.

COINS

Eleven of the burials (#'s 27, 30, 31, 42, 47, 61, 73A, 77, 113, 115, and 119) had coins included among the grave goods (Figure 28 illustrates samples from 6 Burials). A total of 43 coins was recovered, as many as 9 (Burial 27) and as few as 1 (Burials 73A, 77) from a single burial. Of the 11 individual burials, the osteological analysis identified 4 as Amerindian sub-adults (Burials 27, 30, 42, 47) and, based upon grave goods other than coins, 3 other sub-adults (Burials 31, 61, 77) can be identified as Amerindian. Burial 73A was osteologically identified as a probable Afro-American male, Burial 113 as a probable Anglo-American male and Burial 115 as a non-Amerindian, each of them young adults. Burial 119 was a non-Amerindian male aged 35-45 at death. It can be seen therefore, that 64% of those buried with coins were Amerindian sub-adults and 36% were non-Amerindian adults. Only 3 (Burials 73A, 113, 119) of the 11 individuals could be identified as to gender and those three were males. As can be seen in Table 8, the sub-adults generally have a greater number of coins per individual than do