

SA-7-4 de Hita

1043.

The Study of 52 Beads at  
SA-7-4, St. Augustine Florida

expert for a need to  
draw up grammar/outline  
sketches; This is a good

Debra Young

June, 1975

HISTORIC ST. AUGUSTINE  
PRESERVATION BOARD  
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

### PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to classify the beads recovered by SA-7-4. excavation. I will compare and contrast the types of beads recovered at other colonial sites and SA-7-4. Dating of the beads will be done by association with ceramics and artifacts in the same provenances.

Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1513 but it wasn't until 1565 <sup>that</sup> ~~when~~ King Philip II <sup>of Spain</sup> named Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles to colonize the territory. The town was pillaged and burned in 1568 by Sir Francis Drake and attacked by Governor James Moore of Carolina in 1702. It wasn't until 1763 <sup>that</sup> ~~when~~ the British first occupied St. Augustine <sup>and</sup> they held this city for only a brief 20 years. The Spanish held the city from 1565-1763 and then from 1784 to 1821 when the United States took possession of the territory.

SA-7-4 is a colonial historic site known from cartographic study of St. Augustine. On the Puente map of 1764 the site is numbered as 80, which lies north of number 81 which belonging to Antonia de Averó. The property is described as a tabby house on a lot measuring 15 varas north to south and 71 varas east to west, both house and lot owned by Don Gerónimo de Hita. (Ganong, 1975: 1)

Gerónimo Joseph de Hita y Salazar, born in October 1706, was a son of the Adjutant Don Pedro de Hita y Salazar and a grandson of Pablo de Hita y Salazar, Governor and Captain-General of Florida from 1675-1680. Although a member of one of St. Augustine's most illustrious criollo families, Gerónimo had failed to attain a distinguish position in local society. He joined the garrison in 1734 at the age of 28, becoming a calvaryman. (Ganong, 1975: 1) He earned more than a calvaryman but less than a non-commissioned officer. He was middle class in his economic status.

Like most residents, he left St. Augustine and relied on Elixio de la Fuente to sell his property. The property on St. George Street (he owned other property in St. Augustine) was sold to Jesse Fish when a deal fell through with the British speculators.

The houses on the lot were not separated by a common wall as suspected on the Puente map, but the houses were separated just by inches. The north house measures about 16 meters ( $52\frac{1}{2}$  feet) in length. The south house was  $16\frac{1}{2}$  meters (54 feet) in length. Due to present day St. George Street, we were unable to determine the width of either house. The houses' foundations were of oyster shell and the north house has still coquina mortared to the oyster shell. Coquina is a natural formation which was mined off Anatasia Island after 1715. These blocks were sawed and mortared to make the walls of the house. Tabby consists of sand, water and lime with either crushed or burned shell. When this mixture is used with water it makes a good firm cement.

#### METHODOLOGY

SA-7-4 was excavated from March 31 to June 6 by the Florida State University Archeological field school under Dr. Kathleen A. Deagan. The stake 100N 100E was the first stake laid to tie in the Greek Orthodox Church <sup>which corner</sup> and the curb of St. George Street to establish a datum. We staked out with the transit 3 meters squares and had 15 cm. bulks <sup>in</sup> ~~to~~ each square. We dug a test pit on the side of the Greek Orthodox Church to establish the stratigraphy. We dug this square in levels of 15 cm. We dug with square-ended shovels and removed the top soil. We saved the sod until we finished a square and used it to cover the dirt. We also used trowels, garden hand shovels to dig out post holes, pits and wells. We had one electric screen and 4 hand screens and to help facilitate the screening we used water. All the artifacts were bagged in plastic bags and were labeled. Notes, field specimen data, maps, feature cards were all filled out daily. The artifacts were washed, dried and classified on catalogue cards.

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In our first 3 meter square we found out that this site was occupied later than our colonial houses. We found ceramic piping running through one square which belonged to the Dixie Highway Hotel. The hotel was built around 1900 and was torn down in the 1950's.

The stratigraphy of our site was a layer of modern humus and a layer of rubble from the Dixie Highway Hotel. ZONE 2 was divided into 2 levels for <sup>(12cm each)</sup> vertical control and included the rubble layer and the colonial occupation layer. By screening we found that ZONE 2 LEVEL 1 had a mixture of artifacts, some were of late British types and some early majolica. ZONE 2 LEVEL 2 and below was the closed first Spanish period context, which nothing later than early creamware was found.

We had 16 crew members at our site until the Fort Matanzas project. While this project went on for a month the crew was split in half. After the crew returned we excavated the well. We also dug a 16 meter trench from the back square going east all through the back lot to find any outbuildings. We encountered more Dixie Highway Hotel remains but also a barrel strap. We opened a small area of 100E 109E in the NW quadrant and found a British well. These wells were dug in the last week and half of the dig.

#### HOW TO MAKE BEADS

Classification is based upon <sup>a)</sup> the process of manufacture, <sup>b)</sup> the physical characteristics as shape, size and <sup>c)</sup> color, which includes translucency and opacity. Beads are made by 2 principle methods 1) by drawing out a bubble of molten or viscid glass into a long slender tube and 2) by winding threads of molten glass around a wire which is later withdrawn. (Kidd and Kidd, 1970: 47).



When the molten glass is cooled the beads are made by chopping the tube at desired lengths. If round or oval beads are desired they go through another process. Sand and charcoal are affixed into the orifices of the beads and are placed into a metal container. The beads are reheated while the container is constantly moving on an axle. The sand and charcoal keep the beads from sticking when they are being transformed from tube to oval or round shape beads,

To make wire wound beads a strand of molten glass is wound around a wire until the bead is of the desired size and shape. Raspberry, melon and faceted type beads are molded beads.

*the method by which*  
Marvering is ~~how~~ raspberry beads are made. The marver board has small holes and is rolled over the bead to produce the nodules. If the board is flat, facets are produced.

#### DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION

There were 102 beads found at SA-7-4. Of the 102 beads, 52 beads were found in first Spanish period context. The most common bead found on the site was the clear raspberry type. 26 beads of clear raspberry type were found overall and 10 were in the first Spanish period context. Table 1 lists the 52 beads and their provenances along with the classification system. (Kidd and Kidd, 1970). 41 beads (78%) were of the wire wound type and 6 were of the tube or cane type.

The majority of the 52 beads found were glass decorative beads except for 1 bone bead, 2 stone beads and 2 jet rosary beads.

One of the most interesting types of beads was the ~~3~~ rosary beads. Their measurements were 6.0 x 6.5 mm and 5.0 x 6.5 mm with a *thickness* depth of 3.5 mm. One side of the bead is flat and is faceted on the other side. All four sides of the beads have a perforation of 1.0 mm. Rosary beads have been recovered

at the Los Adaes site. (Gregory and Webb, 1965: 16) and SA-16-23 (Deagan 1974: 108).

The beads which were found at SA-7-4 were similiar to other beads recovered at various other colonial sites. At the Los Adaes site (Gregory and Webb, 1965), a rosary bead and a clear raspberry bead (3 rows of nodules) have been recovered. A white opaque bead is also similiar but is larger than the one found at SA-7-4. These are the only beads out of 65 recovered at Los Adaes which are similiar to the 52 recovered at SA-7-4.

At the Childerburg site (DeJarnette and Hansen, 1960) the raspberry bead again is similiar but is called Fort Moore transparent nodular and is dated 1730-1760. It is the only <sup>one</sup> which ~~can be~~ <sup>is</sup> similiar to those in SA-7-4.

The seven beads recovered at Santa Rosa Pensacola were not the same types as those recovered at SA-7-4 but are similiar to those from the de la Cruz site (Deagan, 1974). At <sup>the</sup> Childerburg and Los Adaes sites the majority of the beads were seed beads, <sup>of which</sup> ~~which~~ none were recovered at SA-7-4.

<sup>however?</sup> Although, nearly all of the beads on eighteenth century sites, whether French, Spanish or British were probably imported from Amsterdam or Venice (Noel-Hume, 1970: 52).

From information on sites of Spanish and Spanish-Indian domestic sites represented by SA-16-23 (Deagan, 1974) and SA-7-4 certain tendencies can be suggested:

*what about Santa Rosa Pensacola?*

1. Wire wound beads are preferred to tube beads on domestic sites.
2. Fewer seed beads are present on domestic sites than on mission or frontier sites. This may be due to the use of seed beads for Indian trade to be sewn on garments or used in other beadwork and may have been considered undesirable by town dwellers (particularly those trying to dissociate themselves from Indian-ness). <sup>Cite Deagan</sup> Archeological recovery techniques should also be

considered as a possible determining factor.

3. A higher porportion of complex, decorative beads (appliqued, inlaid, and multi-colored beads; or beads of complex shape) are found on Spanish domestic sites than on mission or frontier sites. (Deagan, 1974: 111).

The porportion of decorative to non-decorative beads at several eighteenth century sites is shown in the table below:

<u>Sites</u>	<u>Decorative</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Decorative</u>
SA-7-4	70	120	58
SA-16-23	18	34	52
Santa Rosa Pensacola	7	7	100
Los Adaes	4	65	7
Childerburg	7	29	20
San Luis and San Francisco	4	11	36
Fig Springs Mission*	1	16	6
Arrivas House**	4	10	40

\*Deagan, 1972b

\*\*Florida State Museum Field Notes

(Deagan, 1974: 111)

Of the closed first Spanish period context 26 (50%) of the 52 beads are decorative glass beads.

Comparing SA-7-4 to the Arrivas house there are more decorative beads and beads in general at SA-7-4. The Arrivas house was owned by a criollo family, <sup>as was the</sup> same as de Hita house (SA-7-4). With the new information from the field work at SA-7-4 it can no longer be stated that acculturated Indians and mestizoes displayed European glass beads more promienently than did the Spaniards or criollos, (Deagan, 1974: 112).



I tried to see if there were any patterns as to where the beads were recovered. Twenty-one beads from F.S. #158 (Fea. 26); F.S. #173 (Fea. 28) and F.S. #169 (Fea. 27) came from the large trash pit near the square well, which lies SE of the south house. These twenty-one beads comprises 40% of the closed first Spanish period context. East of the north house and the south house there are a total of 14 beads (26.5%) recovered (2 are rosary beads) in a large trash pit and are of the first Spanish period context.

No beads in closed first Spanish period context were recovered inside ~~in~~ either of the two houses. The beads in the large trash pit south-east of the south house can be dated and shown <sup>that</sup> definitely these were of the first Spanish period. There was no creamware recovered in any of the features and the latest ceramic was European porcelain 1755-1775 <sup>(cite)</sup>. The majority of the ceramics were Spanish majolica with other tin enameled earthenware. In Feature 26 there were 290 fragments of San Marcos pottery, the other two features had over 150 fragments apiece. In all the features there was only 1 fragment of early creamware and all the other ceramics were mostly aboriginal with a few majolica and one fragment of white salt glazed stoneware.

In reviewing the total of the beads recovered at SA-7-4 to SA-16-23 and 24, there were more recovered at SA-7-4. It could be due to the fact that the de la Cruz site was a mestizo household and SA-7-4 was a criollo household. The criollos probably wore and used more beads especially of the decorative style; whereas Cornaline D'Allepo (trade beads) were more prominent on the de la Cruz site. If criollos wore more beads then the excavation at the Arrivas house would have recovered more beads. It must be the method of recovery that is affecting the number of beads being recovered. Further archeological testing needs to be done on the study of beads of the mestizo and the criollo cultures to make any statement of who wore and used more beads in this time period.

on what  
kind of  
beads

TABLE I

<u>Description</u>	<u>Provenance</u>	<u>Kidd Type</u>
1. wire wound, green glass (patinated)	(Fea. 22)	WIb9
2. wire wound, clear raspberry	(Fea. 26)	WIIId2
3. wire wound, blue raspberry	(Fea. 26)	WIIId5
4-7. wire wound, green glass (patinated)	(Fea. 26)	WIb9
8. wire wound, orange brown doughnut	(Fea. 27)	WId2
9. wire wound, clear raspberry	(Fea. 28)	WIIId2
10-11. wire wound, orange brown doughnut	(Fea. 36)	WId2
12. wire wound, light blue barrel	(Fea. 22)	WIC10
13-15. wire wound, clear raspberry	(Pit F)	WIIId2
16-18. wire wound, clear raspberry	(Fea. 36)	WIIId2
19-20. wire wound, dark blue barrel	(Fea. 26)	WIC11
21. wire wound, light blue barrel	(Pit F)	WIC10
22. wire wound, clear raspberry	(Fea. 27)	WIIId2
23. wire wound, clear raspberry	Area B (Ex. Trench A)	WIIId2
24. wire wound, dark blue barrel	(Fea. 27)	WIC11
25. wire wound, clear faceted	(Fea. 22)	WIIIf6c1
26. wire wound, dark blue barrel	Area B (Ex. Trench A)	WIC11
27. wire wound, blue faceted	(Fea. 27)	WIIIf6b1
28-29. jet rosary bead	(Fea. 22)	None
30. wire wound, dark blue barrel	(Pit F)	WIC11
31. bone round bead	(Ext. of Fea. 6)	None
32. wire wound, blue faceted	(Pit F)	WIIIf6b1
33. wire wound, clear faceted	(Pit G)	WIIIf6c1
34. rose marbled stone (faceted, tapered)	(Pit F)	None
35. rose marbled stone (faceted, tapered)	(Fea. 19)	None

36-37.	wire wound, clear faceted	(Fea. 36)	WII f6cl
38-41.	wire wound, light blue barrel	(Fea. 26)	WII c10
42.	wire wound, black glass (patinated)	(Pit G)	WII b17
43.	brwon tube w/ white stripes	(Fea. 11)	II b13
44.	wire wound, black glass (patinated)	(Fea. 36)	WII b17
45.	wire wound, clear barrel (patinated)	(Fea. 22)	WII c2
46.	wire wound, clear barrel (patinated)	(Fea. 26)	WII c2
47.	white opaque, oblate	(Fea. 26)	II a13
48.	orange brown gobular	(Fea. 26)	II a1
49.	light blue tube, opaque	(Fea. 26)	Ia13
50.	light blue tube, opaque	ZONE 2 LEVEL 2 (297N 94E)	Ia13
51.	wire wound, <sup>clear</sup> white oval	(Pit F)	WII c1
52.	light blue tube, opaque	(Fea. 11)	Ia13

F.S. #102 (Ext. of Fea. 6)

1 bone bead, round, small. Diameter: 6.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 2.5 mm; Classification: none.

F.S. #135 (Fea. 22) Brit or dist. Sp I

2 jet rosary beads; flat on one side and faceted on the other w/ perforation on all sides. Diameter x length: 5.0-6.0 x 6.5 mm; depth: 3.5-4.0 mm; perforation: 1.0 mm. Classification: none.

1 clear poorly faceted, wire wound. Diameter: 8.5 mm; perforation: 4.0 mm; length: 5.0 mm. Classification: proposing WIIf6cl. *WIIc2*

1 broken clear barrel, patinated, wire wound. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 4.5 mm length: 6.0 mm. Classification: WIIc1.

1 light blue barrel, broken. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 3.5 mm; length: 7.0 mm. Classification: WIIc10.

1 green glass, wire wound, patinated. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 3.5 mm; length: 7.0 mm. Classification: WIIb9.

F.S. #158 (Fea. 26) Sp I usgs

4 green glass, wire wound, patinated. Diameter: 9.0-9.5 mm; perforation: 3.5-4.0 mm; length: 7.0-8.0 mm. Classification: WIIb9.

1 clear raspberry, wire wound, 2 rows nodules. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 5.0 mm. Classification: WIIId2.

1 blue raspberry, wire wound, 3 rows nodules. Diameter: 8.5 mm; perforation: 4.5 mm; length: 8.0 mm. Classification: WIIId5.

4 light blue barrel, wire wound, fragile, 2 broken. Diameter: 7.0-7.5 mm; perforation: 3.0-4.0 mm; length: 5.0-9.0 mm. Classification: WIIc10.

2 dark blue barrels, wire wound, opaque. Diameter: 7.0-8.0 mm; perforation: 3.0-4.0 mm; length: 7.0-8.0 mm. Classification: WIIc11.

1 clear barrel, wire wound, patinated. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 6.0 mm. Classification: WIIc2.



1 white, opaque, oblate. Diameter: 10.0 mm; perforation: 2.0 mm; length: 9.5 mm. Classification: IIa13.

1 orange-brown, gobular. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 2.0 mm; length: 7.0 mm. Classification: IIa1.

1 light blue tube, opaque. Diameter: 4.0 mm; perforation: 1.5 mm; length: 7.5 mm. Classification: Ia18.

F.S. #166 (Fea. 11) *SP I USGS*

1 brown w/ white stripes, oval shape. Diameter: 6.0 mm; perforation: 2.0 mm; length: 7.0 mm; width of stripe: 1.0 mm. Classification: ~~IIb18~~.

1 light blue tube, opaque. Diameter: 4.0 mm; perforation: 2.5 mm; length: 8.5 mm. Classification: Ia13.

F.S. #169 (Fea. 27) *SP I USGS*

1 clear raspberry, wire wound, 2 rows of nodules. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 3.5 mm; length: 5.5 mm. Classification: WIId2.

1 orange-brown doughnut, broken, patinated, wire wound. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 5.0 mm. Classification: WIId2.

1 dark blue barrel, wire wound, opaque. Diameter: 6.5 mm; perforation: 4.0 mm; length: 9.0 mm. Classification: WIC11.

1 blue faceted, facets are in poor condition, wire wound. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 4.0 mm; length: 6.0 mm. Classification: proposing WIIf6b1. *WIC12*

F.S. #173 (Fea. 28) *SP I Not Hughes*

1 clear raspberry, wire wound, 2 rows of nodules, lavender tint. Diameter: 10.0 mm; perforation: 5.0 mm; length: 6.5 mm. Classification: WIId2.

F.S. #205 (Area B)-Exploratory Trench A *SP I - USGS*

1 dark blue barrel, opaque, broken, wire wound. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 7.0 mm. Classification: WIC11.



1 clear raspberry, wire wound, 3 rows of nodules. Diameter: 9.0 mm;  
perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 6.0 mm. Classification: WIId2.

P.S. #215 (Fit F) *Sp I 1700*

3 clear raspberry beads, wire wound, 2 rows of nodules. Diameter: 9.0-10.0 mm; perforation: 3.0-5.0 mm; length: 6.0-6.5 mm. Classification: WIId2.

1 light blue barrel, opaque, wire wound. Diameter: 8.0 mm; perforation: 3.5 mm; length: 7.0 mm. Classification: WIc10.

1 dark blue barrel, opaque, wire wound. Diameter: 7.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 8.5 mm. Classification: WIc11.

1 blue faceted, poorly marvered, wire wound, pentagonal. Diameter: 8.5 mm; perforation: 4.5 mm; length: 6.0 mm. Classification: proposing WIIf6bl.

$\frac{1}{2}$  rose marbled stone, faceted and tapered, broken. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: -----, Classification: None.

1 clear oval, wire wound, patinated. Diameter: 5.0 mm; perforation: 2.0 mm; length: 7.5 mm. Classification: WIc1.

1 black glass, wire wound, gobular, patinated. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 3.5 mm; length: 9.0 mm. Classification: proposing WIb17.

P.S. #216 (Fit G) *Sp I W505*

1 clear faceted, poorly marvered, wire wound, pentagonal. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 3.5 mm; length: 5.0 mm. Classification: proposing WIIf6cl. *WIc*

1 black glass, wire wound, oblate, patinated. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 5.5 mm. Classification: proposing WIb17.

P.S. #223 (Fea. 36) *Sp I W505*

3 clear raspberry, wire wound, 3 rows of nodules, 2 have lavender tint. Diameter: 7.0-10.0 mm; perforation: 3.0 mm; length: 6.0-7.0 mm. Classification: WIId2.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  orange-brown doughnut shaped, wire wound. Diameter: 8.5 mm; perforation: 3.0-3.5 mm; length: 4.0 mm. Classification: WIId2.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  clear facet, facets are in bad condition; pentagonal. Diameter: 9.0 mm; perforation: 4.0 mm; length: 5.0 mm; (the  $\frac{1}{2}$  one couldn't be measured).

Classification: proposing WII f6cl.

1 black glass, wire wound, oblate, patinated. Diameter: 7.5 mm; perforation: 4.0 mm; length: 6.0 mm. Classification: proposing WIb17.

F.S. #226 (Fea. 19) *sp<sup>I</sup> cell - 1200*

1 rose marbled stone, faceted and tapered. Diameter: 8.5 mm and 5.0 mm; perforation: 2.5 mm; length: 17.5 mm. Classification: None.

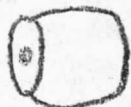
F.S. #263 ZONE 2 LEVEL 2 ( $\square$  97N 94E) *c*

1 light blue tube, opaque. Diameter: 6.0 mm; perforation: 2.0 mm; length: 9.0 mm. Classification: Ia13.

## SHAPES



globular



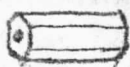
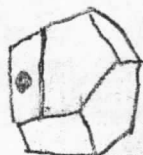
barrel



oblate



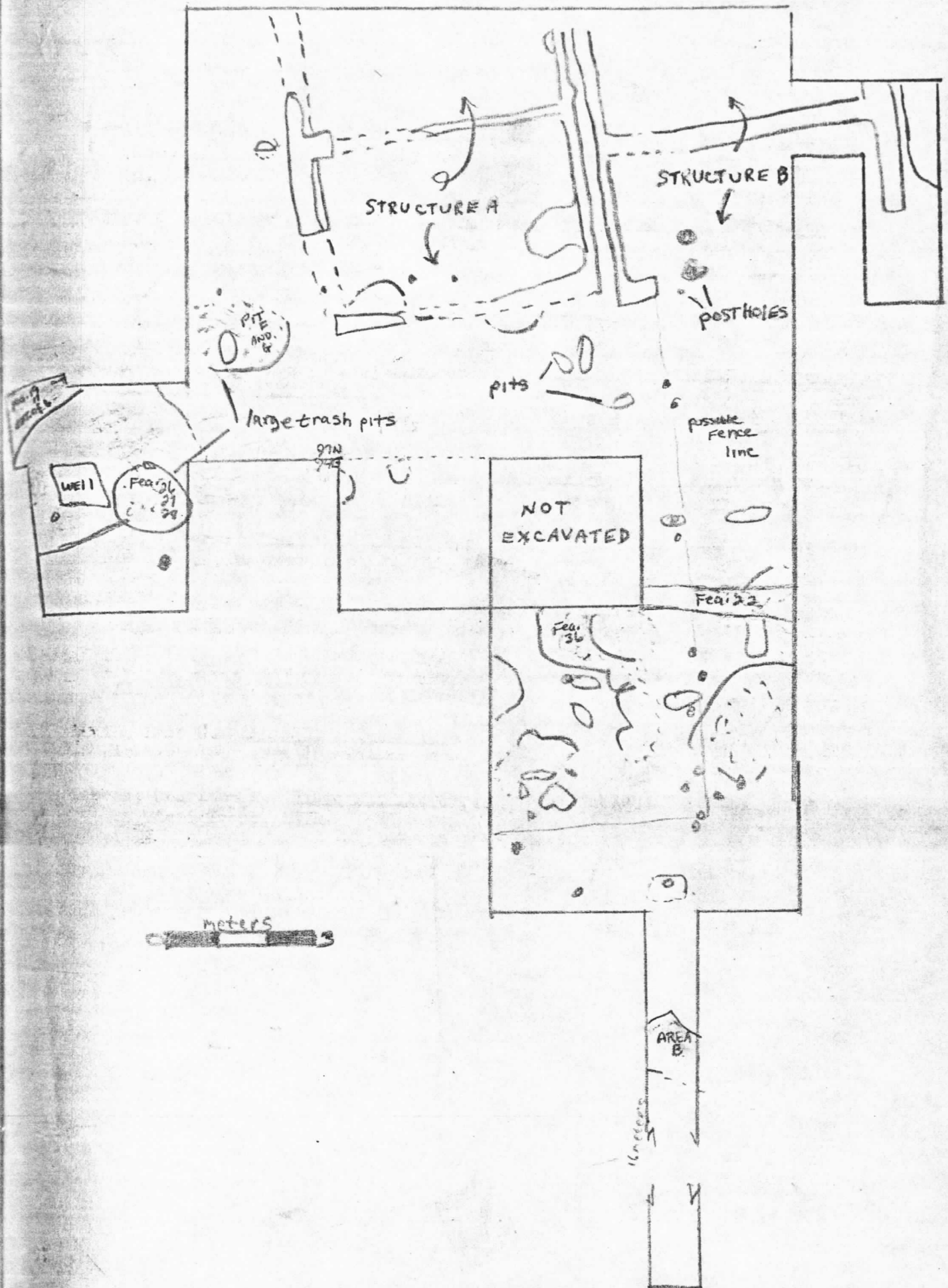
oval

hexagonal  
prism

pentagonal



striped





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