

REPORT ON THE 1994 EXCAVATIONS AT THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH PARK,  
ST. AUGUSTINE (8-SJ-31)

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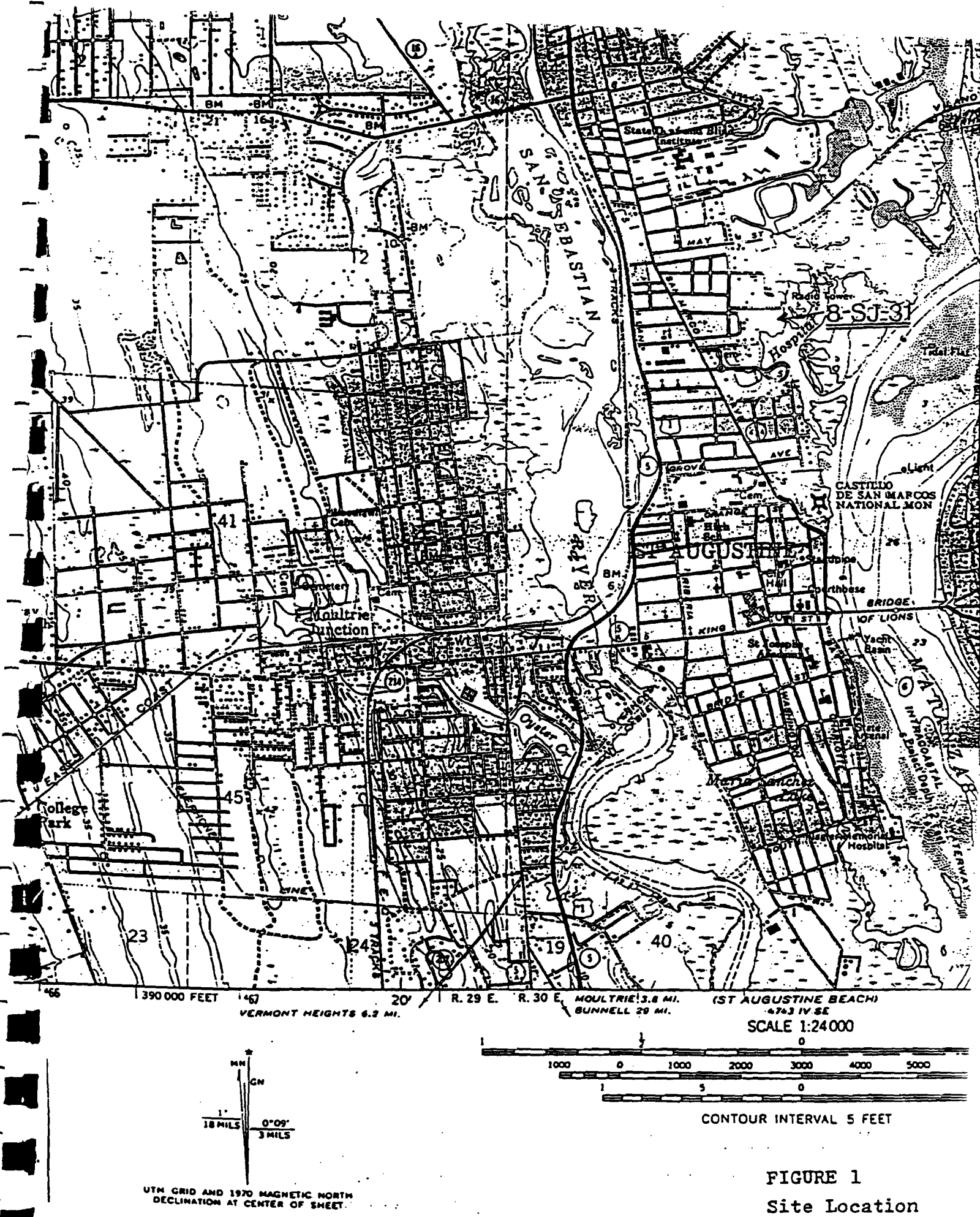


FIGURE 1  
 Site Location

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Additional thanks are extended to Mr. John Fraser, owner, of the Fountain of Youth Park, St. Augustine, Florida, and Park Manager Alan Andrews. These gentlemen provided much needed assistance with the logistical problems which inevitably arise during field work.

The St. Augustine Archaeological Association is owed a great deal of appreciation. The screening efforts of its volunteers made it possible to accomplish much more than we would have without them, as did their cheerful attitudes.

To Dr. Kathleen Deagan, principal investigator, I offer my gratitude for her patience, guidance, and expert instruction.

Thanks are also due to Maurice Williams and Mary Herron, both of the Historical Archaeology lab at the Florida Museum of Natural History, for their help in navigating my way through the database.

Finally, I would very much like to thank the participants in the 1994 University of Florida Field School. They endured rain and floods and being shuffled between the Fountain of Youth Park site and the Nombre de Dios Mission site. No work could have proceeded without them.

## INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This report discusses the results of the excavations at 8-SJ-31, the Fountain of Youth Park Site, during the field season of 1994.

The site is located in a low field within the confines of the Fountain of Youth Park, a tourist attraction just north of present day downtown St. Augustine (Figures 1 and 2). The field, currently unused by the Park, is bordered to the east by Hospital Creek. As a result of this proximity to the water, the site is subject to frequent flooding (Figure 3) and disturbance by burrowing crabs. Various shore birds have been known to flock there for its abundance of aquatic food resources.

In addition to the mid-sixteenth century component, the site has been found to have Orange Period and St. Johns Period prehistoric occupations. To the west of the site of the 1994 excavations evidence has been found of a late-sixteenth through mid-seventeenth century mission Indian settlement. Kathleen Deagan has written an excellent summary of the findings of the previous excavations (Deagan 1992). I will not reproduce her efforts here.

### The Menendez Era

St. Augustine has long been labeled the oldest and longest continually occupied European settlement in the Americas (Bushnell 1994; Deagan 1985). It was founded by Pedro Menendez de Aviles, in cooperation with King Philip II of Spain, in the autumn of 1565. It was established primarily for strategic reasons. Chief



FIGURE 2: PARK AND SITE LOCATION

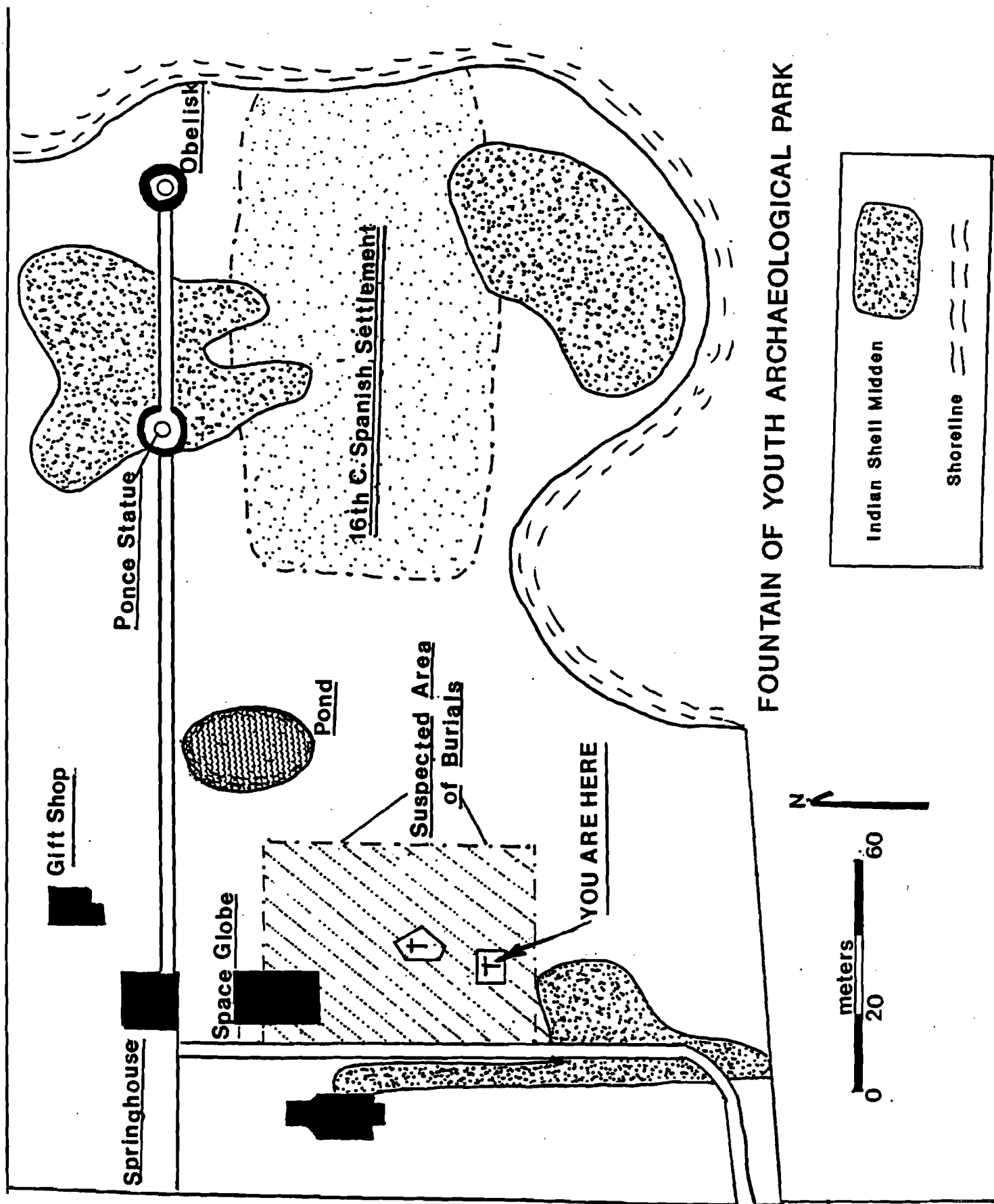
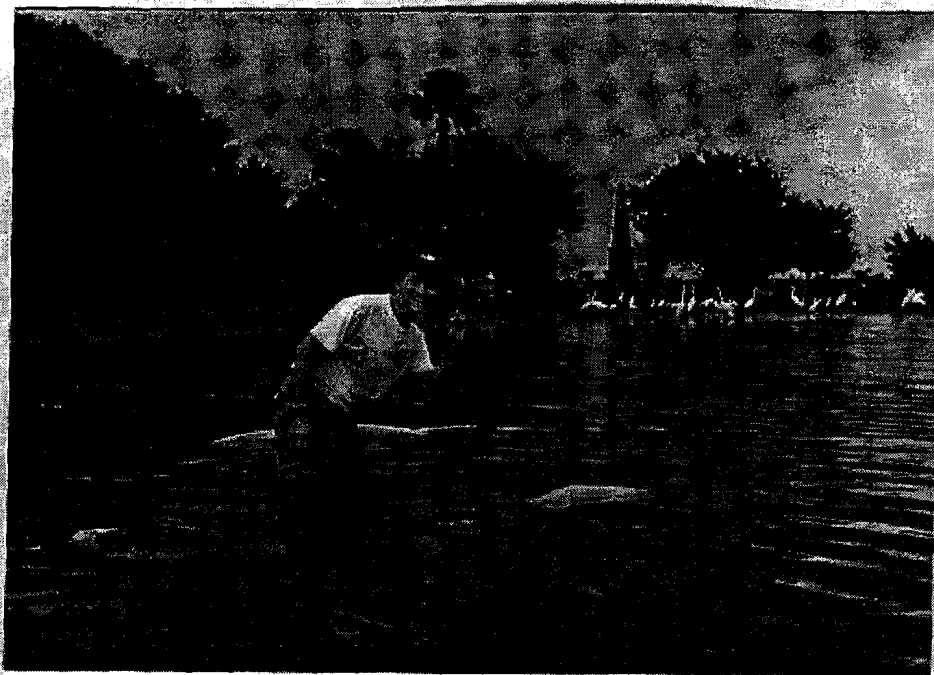


FIGURE 3: 8-SJ-31 UNDER WATER



among these reasons were protection of the Spanish cargo ships as they returned from the Caribbean and South America, the need to add a physical presence to Spain's claim to North America, and an immediate need to thwart French Huguenot encroachment in the St. Johns River region (Bushnell 1983; Lyon 1990 [1974], Reitz 1985).

This was not the first Spanish attempt to settle Florida. The first official Spanish attempt occurred in 1513, under the leadership of Juan Ponce de Leon. Several others followed: Vasquez de Ayllon, Panfilo de Narvaez, Hernando de Soto, and Tristan de Luna (Bushnell 1994; Gannon 1993). All of these missions were failures; Florida did not contain many immediately exploitable resources. These ventures caused their leaders to experience financial ruin and loss of their lives.

Menendez was somewhat more successful. He managed to establish a settlement at St. Augustine, another further north at Santa Elena (1566), and several, though short-lived, settlements in south peninsular Florida. Although Menendez had intended Santa Elena to be the capital of La Florida, a series of hostile interactions with the Native Americans of the area caused the settlement to be abandoned twice, permanently in 1587. By default, St. Augustine became Florida's capital.

The Fountain of Youth Park is the location of only the very earliest incarnation of Spanish St. Augustine. At the time of Spanish arrival, it was the home of the Seloy members of the Saturiwa, a branch of the Timucua people. For a time, the Spanish and the Timucuans co-existed, but the Spanish quickly wore out

their welcome. By 1572 Spanish St. Augustine had been relocated to where it presently stands.

The emphasis of the archaeological work at the Fountain of Youth Park Site has been to identify and understand the material and cultural patterns of the earliest Spanish settlers and to identify and understand their adaptive processes, successes and failures in these new surroundings. By studying the archaeological remains of the Menendez encampment, the first incarnation of the earliest permanent European settlement in the Americas, we hope to better understand the processes of colonization and cultural adaptation.

#### THE 1994 EXCAVATIONS: PURPOSE AND STRATEGY

Work conducted during the 1976 through 1991 field seasons (Chaney 1987; Gordon 1992; Merritt 1977) suggested the presence of a mid-sixteenth century European occupation of the area. During the 1991 excavations it was firmly established that the site contained a 16th century Spanish component, which is believed to be the encampment established in 1565, in the Saturiwa Timucua village of Seloy, under the leadership of Pedro Menendez de Aviles. Several intriguing features were discovered, but not fully excavated, during the 1991 season (Features 22, 36 and 48). Due to the historic importance of this particular site, it was found worthwhile to return to some of these features.

The 1994 excavations (Figure 4) were conducted in an effort to better understand the nature and extent of these features, and to begin to locate the boundaries of the sixteenth century



settlement. As we had a very short field season, (September 16th through October 27th, with ten days lost to rain and tide), only three areas of the site were explored.<sup>1</sup>

The objectives of the 1994 excavations were to determine the cultural functions of Features 22, 36 and 48, and to explore the southwest area of the field to better understand the physical extent of the 16th century Spanish settlement. These efforts are discussed below, organized by general site location and unit.

#### METHODS

The site was excavated using the Chicago grid system established by Merritt (1976) and used by subsequent researchers Chaney (1987) and Gordon (1991).<sup>2</sup> Wooden stakes of rectangular cross-section were used to mark unit boundaries. The coordinates of the southwest corner of a unit were used as that unit's designation. During the 1994 season we used these coordinates on

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<sup>1</sup>See site base map, Figure 4.

<sup>2</sup>We re-established the grid as best we could using iron reinforcement stake 500N 500E, set by Merritt in 1976. The stake is in the east-west running tabby pathway north of the low field that contains the site. The stake is 11 meters east of the southeast flagstone of the Ponce de Leon monument. We were unable to relocate any of the other rebar stakes placed in previous seasons. Based on a description written in the field notebook from the 1987 excavations, we reconstructed grid point 500N 530E by running a tape 41 meters east of the southeast corner of the Ponce de Leon monument and 41.10 meters east of the northeast corner of the monument, placing the grid point at the tapes' point of intersection. Although this is a somewhat tenuous method for grid reconstruction, we seem to have come very close to the original grid, as can be seen by our success in picking up Features 36 and 48 in excavation units 438N 511E and 445.5N 555.5E, respectively. For future reference we have tied our grid to existing permanent features as follows: When transit is set up over rebar stake 500N 500E, set vernier at 90 degrees and line the vertical crosshair up so that it intersects with the Ponce de Leon monument. The crosshair should be aligned directly left (south) of the serif of the V in "ANNIVERSARY", the A in "LANDING", and the D in "DE LEON" in the text on the monument. It should also almost exactly bisect the R in "APRIL" and the first small a in "Havana". When the transit is turned (towards the north) to 269 degrees 57 minutes, the vertical crosshair should directly align with a stadia rod held at the northeast corner of the obelisk. (A stone wall blocks a direct view of that corner.)

all paperwork. Gordon (1991), however, numbered his units in sequence of excavation. For continuity's sake, the units excavated during the 1994 season have been assigned numbers in Gordon's sequence. They are as follows:

Unit #75	438N 511E	3 meters x 3 meters
Unit #76	403N 500E	1 meter x 3 meters
Unit #77	406N 500E	1 meter x 3 meters
Unit #78	409N 500E	1 meter x 1 meter
Unit #79	400N 500E	1 meter x 3 meters
Unit #80	432N 511E	3 meters x 3 meters
Unit #81	445.5N 555.5E	3 meters x 1.5 meters

These unit numbers have been added to all forms. However, all field notes refer to the units by the coordinates of their southwest corners.

For vertical control, a datum plane was established in relation to the 1991 datum plane. The 1994 datum plane was established 1.28 meters above ground surface at the southeast corner of the Ponce de Leon obelisk. The 1991 datum plane was established at 1.60 meters above ground surface at this point. A permanent transit station was placed in a somewhat centrally located spot from which all units could be seen. Unfortunately, heavy winds and high tides caused the ground surface to become semi-liquid and unstable, making necessary the recording of a different transit height on several days. All depth measurements have been reconciled with the original datum plane and are expressed here as such. All provenience elevations were recorded as meters below datum ("MBD") using the transit and stadia rod. To reconcile 1994 MBD values with those of 1991, add 0.32 meters.

A ten centimeter baulk was left unexcavated around the interior perimeter of each unit, the exception being the 1 x 10 meter exploratory trench represented by units 76-79. In this trench a ten centimeter baulk was left around corner stakes 400N 500E, 400N 501E, 410N 500E, and 410N 501E. These were left to ensure the stability of the stakes themselves.

Excavation followed natural stratigraphy in arbitrary five and ten centimeter levels.

Large sheet deposits of natural origin and extensive sheet deposits such as midden layers or occupational surfaces have been labeled "Zones" (Z). Excavation of zones proceeded as described above. Zone soil was water-screened through quarter-inch mesh. Shell weights were recorded, but after weighing, the shell samples were discarded on site. All cultural and faunal materials found in zones were collected. Soil samples were not taken from zone deposits.

It is important to note that Zone 1 (the zone immediately underlying the root mat layer) was not treated as other zones. It was excavated as a single layer (rather than by ten centimeter levels) and was put aside for screening only at times when we had a sufficient number of volunteers. Zone 1 received this treatment because of its known disturbance by plowing activity and regular percolation by ground water. What Zone 1 soil we were able to screen exhibited this disturbance in its artifact content, which included aboriginal, sixteenth century, British period, and modern items.



Intrusions into zone soil with distinct, well-defined boundaries and for which we had reason to believe were caused by a single cultural event or activity were called "Features" (F). Feature numbers were assigned on a consecutive, site-wide basis. Our first feature number for the 1994 season was 49, following Feature 48 of the 1991 season. For cases in which a feature encountered was found to be a continuation of a feature uncovered in a previous season it was given the same numerical designation as in that previous season. Feature soils were screened through quarter- and sixteenth-inch mesh. Cultural, faunal, charcoal, shell, soil, and sixteenth inch samples were collected for each feature.

The label "Area" (A) was given to those intrusions into zone layers that could not immediately be ascribed to a cultural cause, origin, or function. In cases in which areas were later found to be features or posts, the information was recorded on forms and in notes, but the "Area" label was retained to provide continuity in paperwork. Area soils were screened and samples collected in the same manner as feature soils. Both features and areas were initially excavated in five centimeter levels. As time grew short, however, ten centimeter levels were introduced. Areas were numbered consecutively within each individual unit.

"Post mold" (PM) and "Possible post mold" (PPM) were terms used to describe post-like intrusions. They were assigned numbers in the same manner as areas. PMs and PPMs typically showed up in plan view as dark circles or ovals, and are drawn as such on unit plan maps. PPMs were bisected to view in cross-section, recording

depth, shape, color and composition. Some PPMs were found to be the result of bioturbation (root molds, crab burrows, etc.) and were subsequently disregarded. Other PPMs were determined to be posts and were upgraded to PM status. The remaining halves of these PMs (after bisection) were collected as soil samples for fine screening at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

#### FIELD EXCAVATIONS: 1994

#### WESTERN UNITS: STRATEGY

Unit #79 (400N 500E) was a one meter by ten meter exploratory trench placed in the far southwest of the open field at the Fountain of Youth Park.<sup>3</sup> In digging this trench, we hoped to further understand the boundaries of the mid-late sixteenth century (1565-1572) Spanish settlement.

Excavation began on September 19, 1994. The sod layer (approximately 1.44-1.54 MBD) was removed and discarded. Any cultural materials encountered in the sod layer were collected in the "General Collection" bag (FS #1824)<sup>4</sup>. No other materials were collected from this layer.

Excavators of this 1 x 10 initially worked in all four sections, sequentially. They excavated each individual level in all units sequentially, before proceeding to the next level. As we grew short on time, the northernmost three units were suspended. This was done for a number of reasons: First, as we

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<sup>3</sup>See site base map, Figure 4.

<sup>4</sup>This bag served as a general collection bag for the entire 1 x 10 meter excavation unit, 400N 500E. This 1 x 10 comprised four separate units, units #76-79. Each unit was excavated and its cultural, faunal, botanical, etc. material collected individually, with the exception of this "general collection" bag. Each will be discussed separately below.

were hoping to explore the southwestern extent of the site, the southernmost section was the highest priority for use of our time. Second, because features first became evident in this southern 1 x 3, we felt it was better to try to get more complete information about one portion of the trench than incomplete information about the whole 1 x 10. Excavation on Units #76-78 was suspended as of October 19th. Excavation was later resumed in 403N 500E (Unit #76), after the discovery of Feature 49 in Unit #79 (400N 500E).

#### Stratigraphy (Figures 5 and 6)

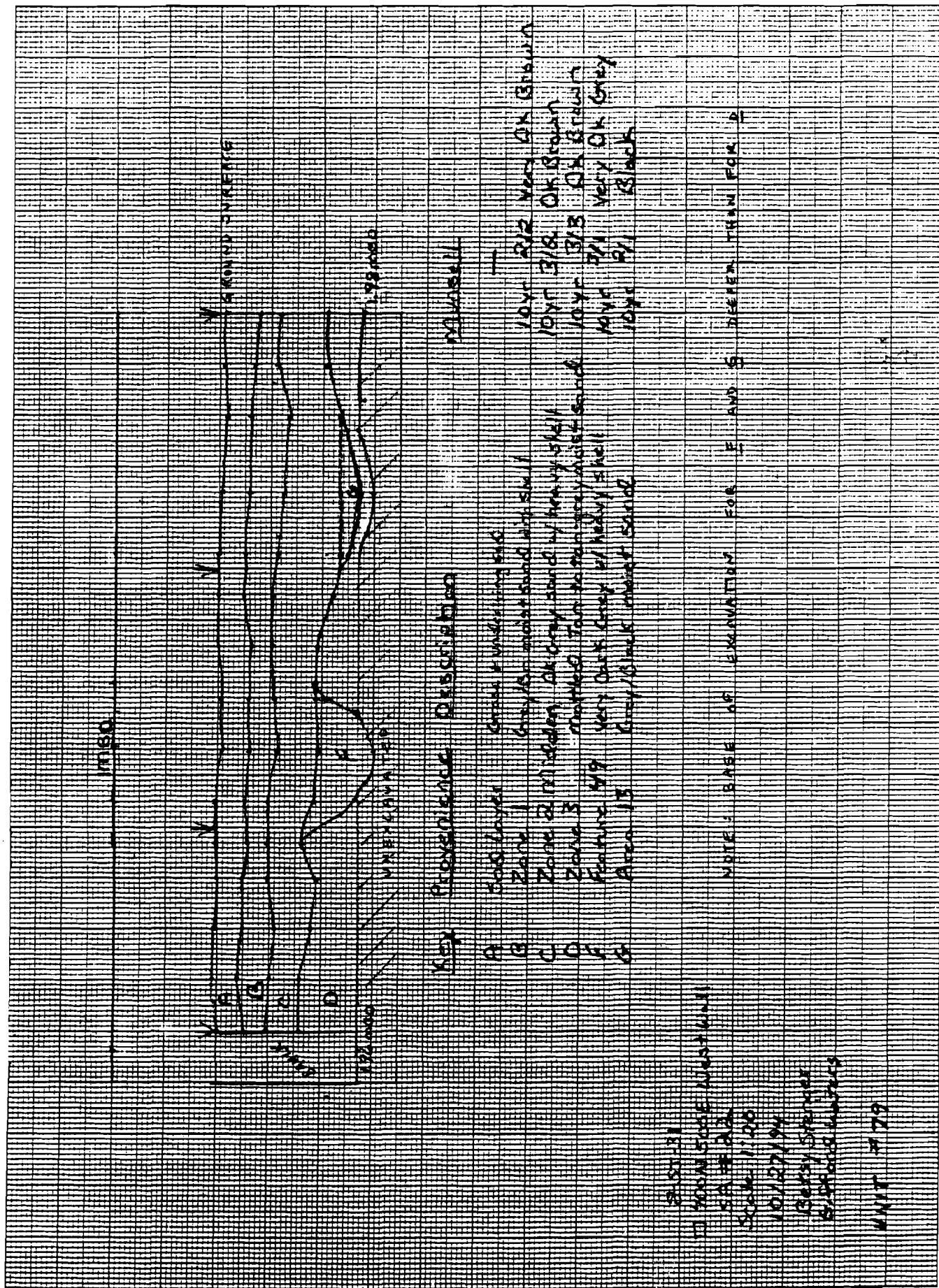
Zone 1 (1.54-1.64 MBD), a very dark brown soil (10YR 2/2) with some shell, immediately underlaid the sod in the far south and far north of the trench. The central six meters (Units 76 and 77), however, contained a level of tar and gravel paving material (first discovered at 1.48 MBD) which appeared to be the remains of an old twentieth century road. According to an old plat map, (Dr. Kathleen Deagan, personal communication), a road called Ponce de Leon Drive did run through (or near) that area. Remnants of this tar and gravel surface can still be seen through sparse grass in the area surrounding this exploratory trench.

Zone 2 (1.64-1.79 MBD) is a dark grey sandy soil with dense shell content (ranging from 10YR 2/2 to 10YR 3/2). This has been identified by previous excavators as the mission period midden. The amount of shell found in this zone upholds this interpretation. Zone 2 also exhibited occasional rusty mottling.<sup>5</sup>

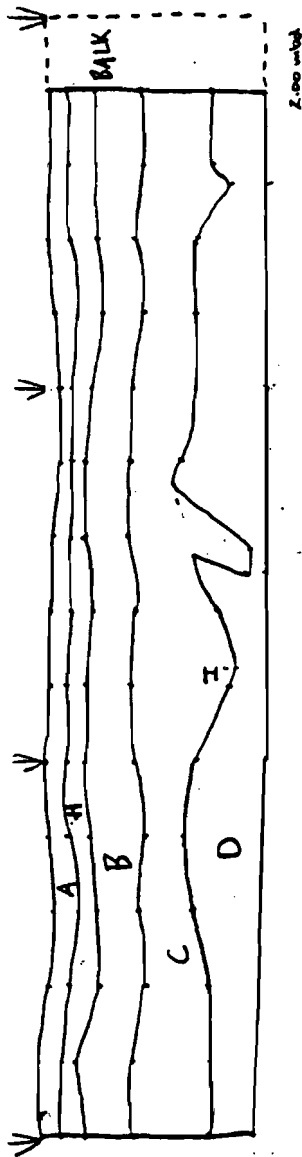
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<sup>5</sup>Analysis of Zone 2 materials excavated in 1994 show it to be disturbed, with contexts ranging from initial contact through the mission era.

**FIGURE 5: 400N 500E WEST WALL PROFILE**



□ 403N 500E



KEY:

A  
B  
C  
D  
H  
I

PROVENANCE

SOD LAYER  
Zone 1  
Zone 2  
Zone 3  
ASTHUT  
Area 14

DESCRIPTION

Gross < underlying sod  
Grey/Brown moist sand w/shell  
DK grey sand w/heavy shell  
Tan moist to wet sand (Mottled)  
Tan < gravel road  
Tan w/ charcoal & black mottling

MUNSELL

10 yr 2/2 Very DK brown  
10 yr 2/1 Mottled w/10 yr 2/2  
10 yr 3/3 DK brown  
5 y 25/1 Black



8SJ31  
FD.9.94  
□ 403N 500E UNIT #76  
Start Record #23  
West Wall Profile  
27 October 1994  
Steve Proctor  
Sophie Chalkis  
Scale 1:10

FIGURE 6: 403N 500E WEST WALL PROFILE

Most of the areas and features encountered occurred at the intersection of Zones 2 and 2B or Zones 2 and 3<sup>6</sup>. These areas were typically filled with characteristic dark shelly Zone 2 material. This indicates that they occurred slightly after the beginning of, or pre-date, the mission period.

Zone 2B, a typically moist and shell-less dark grey soil (10YR 3/2), underlaid Zone 2 in the far south of this trench and in the northernmost portion of the 1 x 3 meter unit 400N 500E. We do not know if it was present in 406N 500E or 409N 500E, as excavation did not extend beyond Zone 2 in these units. It does not appear to have been present in unit 403N 500E. This soil was also present in the far east of the site, in Unit #81 (445.5N 555.5E), but not in the central units.

Zone 3 (1.79-2.00 MBD) (10YR 3/3 dark brown) appears to the eye as a light brown to tan sandy soil. This soil was frequently water inundated. No shell was present in this soil, and screening showed it to be nearly culturally sterile.

#### Features and Areas of the Western Units

The two most intriguing anomalies of the western units are Feature 49 and Area 14, of 400N 500E (1 x 3) and 403N 500E (1 x 3), respectively.

Feature 49 was a southeast to northwest running ditch-like feature. It intersected the western wall of the unit at approximately 400.9N 500E to 401.52N 500E, and the eastern wall at 401.5N 501E to 402.04N 501E (Figure 7, Map 94-155). It was first

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<sup>6</sup>Zones 2B and 3 to be described below.

FIGURE 7: 400N 500E TOP OF FEATURE 49

MAP 94-155

8ST31

F.O.V.

MAP # 94-155

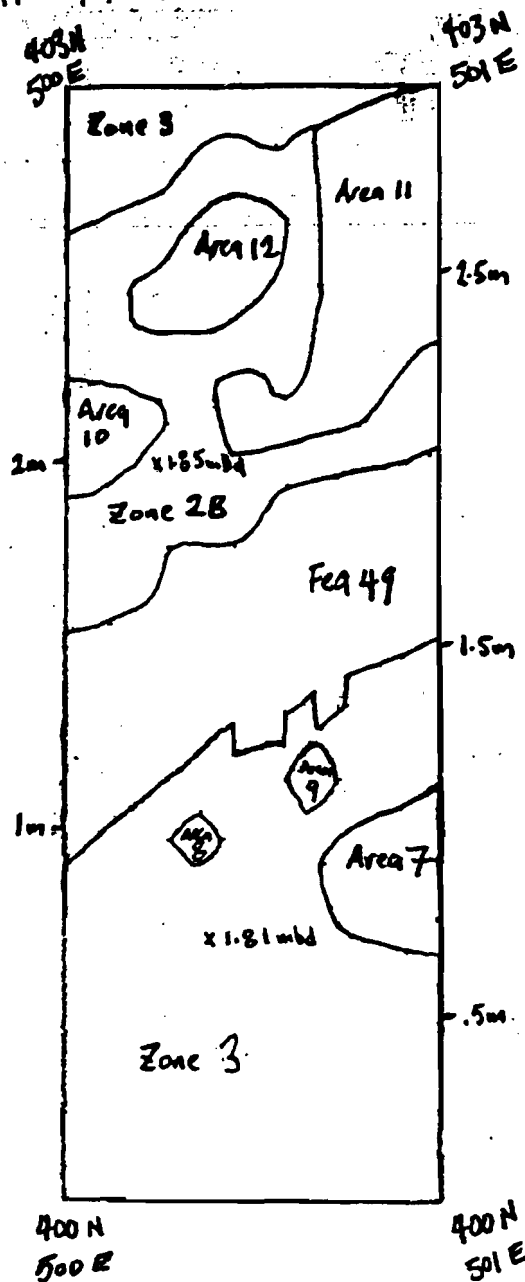
UNIT # 79, 400N 500E

20 October 1994

Scale 1:20

S. Dourbar

J. Burnette



PROV FS TOP BOT NCL ECL COMMENTS

PROV	FS	TOP	BOT	NCL	ECL	COMMENTS
F49L1	1793	1.81	1.86			10 yr 3/1
A7L1	1784	1.78	1.805			10 yr 3/1
A8L1	1785	1.82	1.83			10 yr 3/1
A9L1	1786	1.82	1.835			10 yr 3/1
* A10L1	—	1.83				Not excavated see pg 71 in 1685
A11L1	1795	1.85	1.89			10 yr 3/1
A12L1	1783	1.84	1.89			10 yr 3/1
22B4	1781	1.83	1.85			10 yr 3/2
23L1	1803	1.86	1.96			10 yr 3/3

\* SHALLOW SHELL LENS. EXCAV. W/ ZONE 2B L.1

recognized at 1.81 MBD (42 cm below ground surface) and, as shown in the profile (Figure 5, Stratigraphic Record #22), this was very close to the actual top of the feature<sup>7</sup>. The fill of Feature 49 resembled Zone 2 in that it contained a significant amount of whole and crushed shell. The soil, however, was a 10YR 3/1 very dark brown (as opposed to Zone 2's 10YR 3/2 dark brown). Thus, it is highly likely that we recognized this feature near its point of initiation.

At 1.81 MBD Feature 49 measured 62 cm wide at its west end, and 54 cm wide at its east end. It was drawn again at 1.85 MBD (Figure 8, Map 94-158), at which point it measured 48 cm wide at its west end and 45 cm wide at its east end. It retained this general size and shape to its base at 2.00 MBD, 19 cm below its top.

Due to its persistent regular shape it is tentatively suggested that Feature 49 is a structural ditch that may have held a log "sleeper". The use of "sleepers" (a split log laid on the ground as a sill) has been documented archaeologically in downtown St. Augustine (Deagan 1985). Other aspects of St. Augustine architecture have been discussed by Albert Manucy (Manucy 1960, Manucy 1985). The archaeological signature of a log sleeper is an impression or hole the shape and size of the log. If Feature 49 is a log sleeper, we would expect to find another depression, parallel to this one, and some evidence for a living floor between them. Further excavation is required to test this suggestion. Both stratigraphy and artifact content date Feature 49 to the

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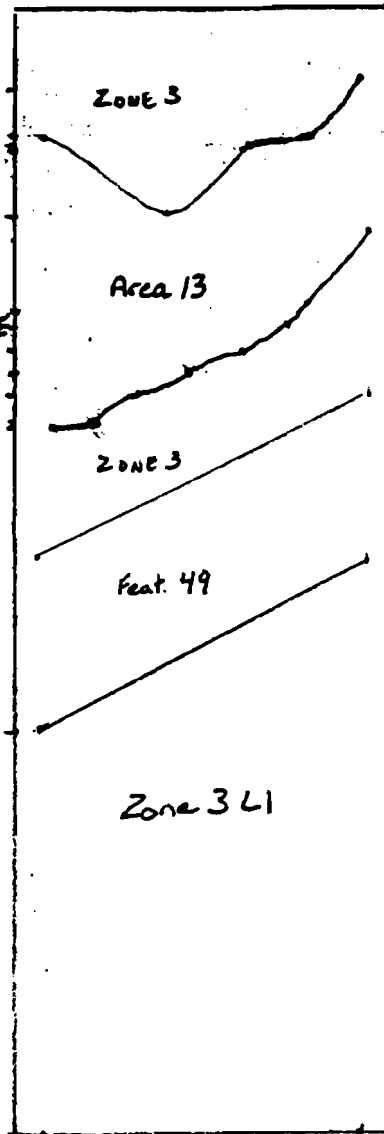
<sup>7</sup>S.R. 22 shows Feature 49 beginning at 1.78 MBD, on the interface between Zones 2 and 3.



# MAP 94-158

FIGURE 8

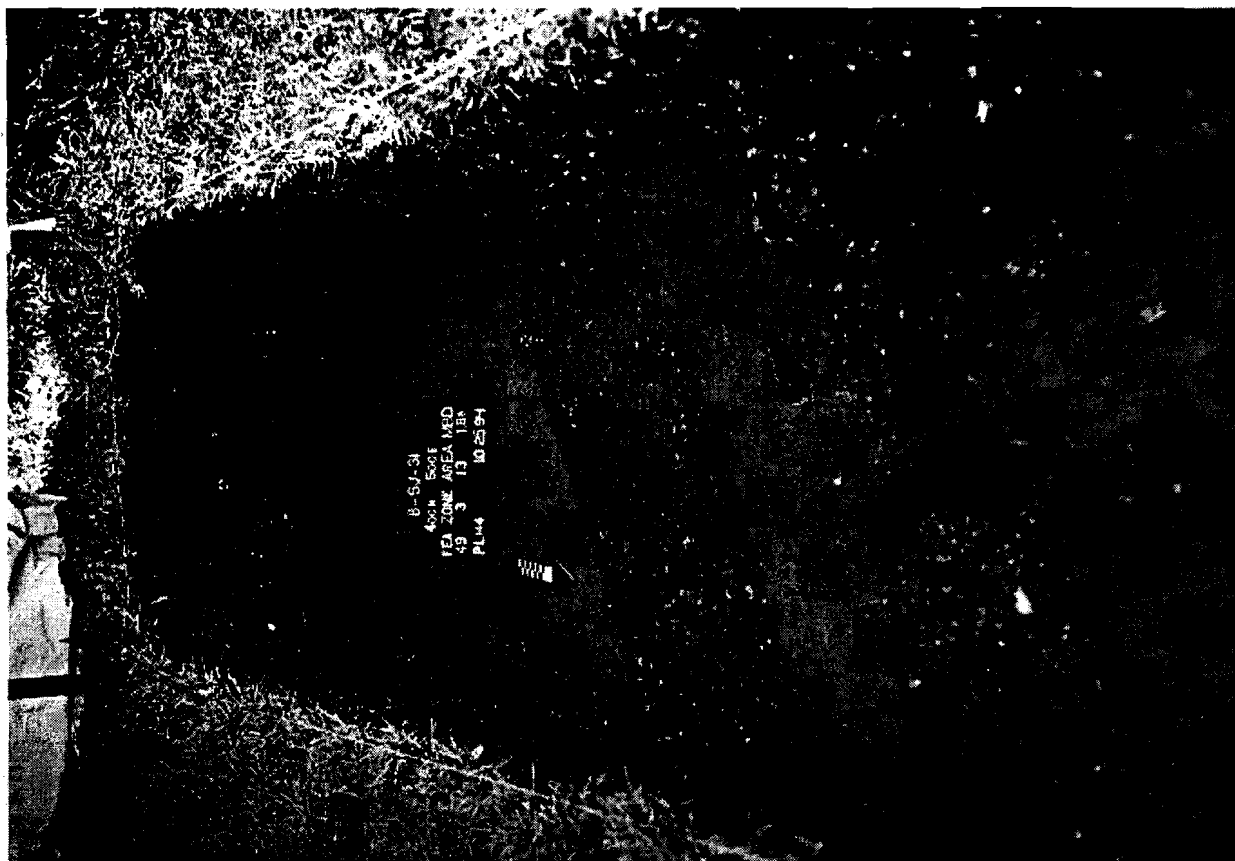
8-SJ-31  
P.O.Y. 1994  
□ 400 N 500 E  
185 MBD  
10-25-94  
STENGER + BURNETTE  
SCALE 1:20  
MAP 94-158  
UNIT #79



N↑

Prov	Top	Base	FS	ECL	NCL	Comments
Z3 LI	1.85	1.96	1803			10 YR 3/3 NO SHELL
F49 L2	1.86	1.96	1810			VERY DK ON SOIL w/ WHOLE + CRUSHED SHG
A13 LI	1.88	1.95	1815			VERY DK ON SOIL w/ <u>SOME</u> BROKEN SHELL

FIGURES 9 AND 10: FEATURE 49



sixteenth century. It is possible that this feature represents the remains of a structure that was destroyed when the Timucua burned the town. Alternatively, it could be the remains of the original fort, which is supposed to have been burned down by the Timucuans. However, it must be noted that none of the artifactual material recovered with this feature appears to have been burned.

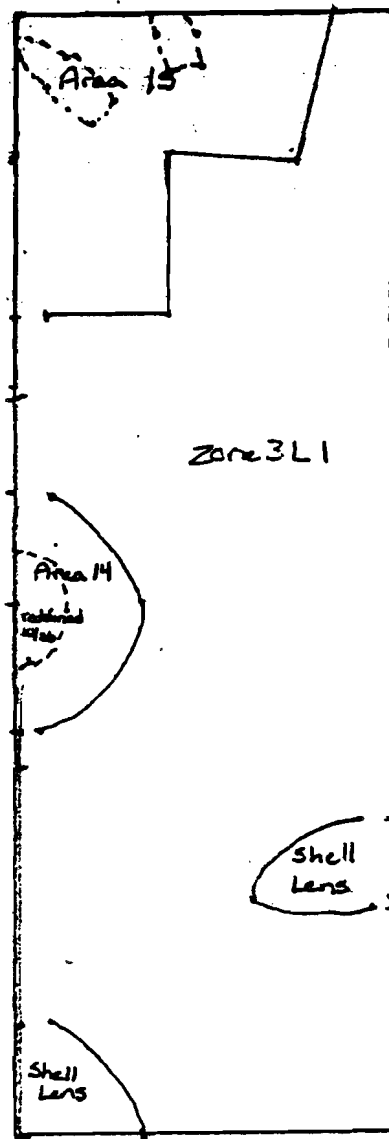
Area 14 (Figure 11, Map 94-159) was first recognized at 1.82 MBD as a very black, burned-appearing circle intersecting the east wall of unit 403N 500E from 4.04.09N to 404.71N (62 cm in diameter). The soil in this pit area was a 5Y 2.5/1 black. At 1.93 MBD, Area 14 had become a dark charcoal stained circle approximately 33 cm in diameter. One ten centimeter level of Area 14 was excavated (to a depth of 1.93 MBD) and screened. At this point, the Area was bisected. Area 14 proved to be a 24 cm deep round based intrusion into Zone 3 soil. Its base diameter (at 2.06 MBD) was approximately 10 cm. The western half of this area was collected for fine screening at the Florida Museum (FS #1821).

Due to its tapering shape and burned appearance, it is possible that Area 14 is actually a burned post. If so, there may be an association between Area 14 and Feature 49, as components of the same or adjacent structures. They have a common origination surface (1.81-1.82 MBD), indicating that they occurred during the same period.

Other areas of the 1 x 10 meter trench 400N 500E include Area 15, a 15-20 cm deep area containing dark brown soil with whole and broken shell. Area 15 was identified at 1.80 MBD and took up nearly the entire northernmost meter of Unit #76 (Figure 11, Map

# MAP 94-159

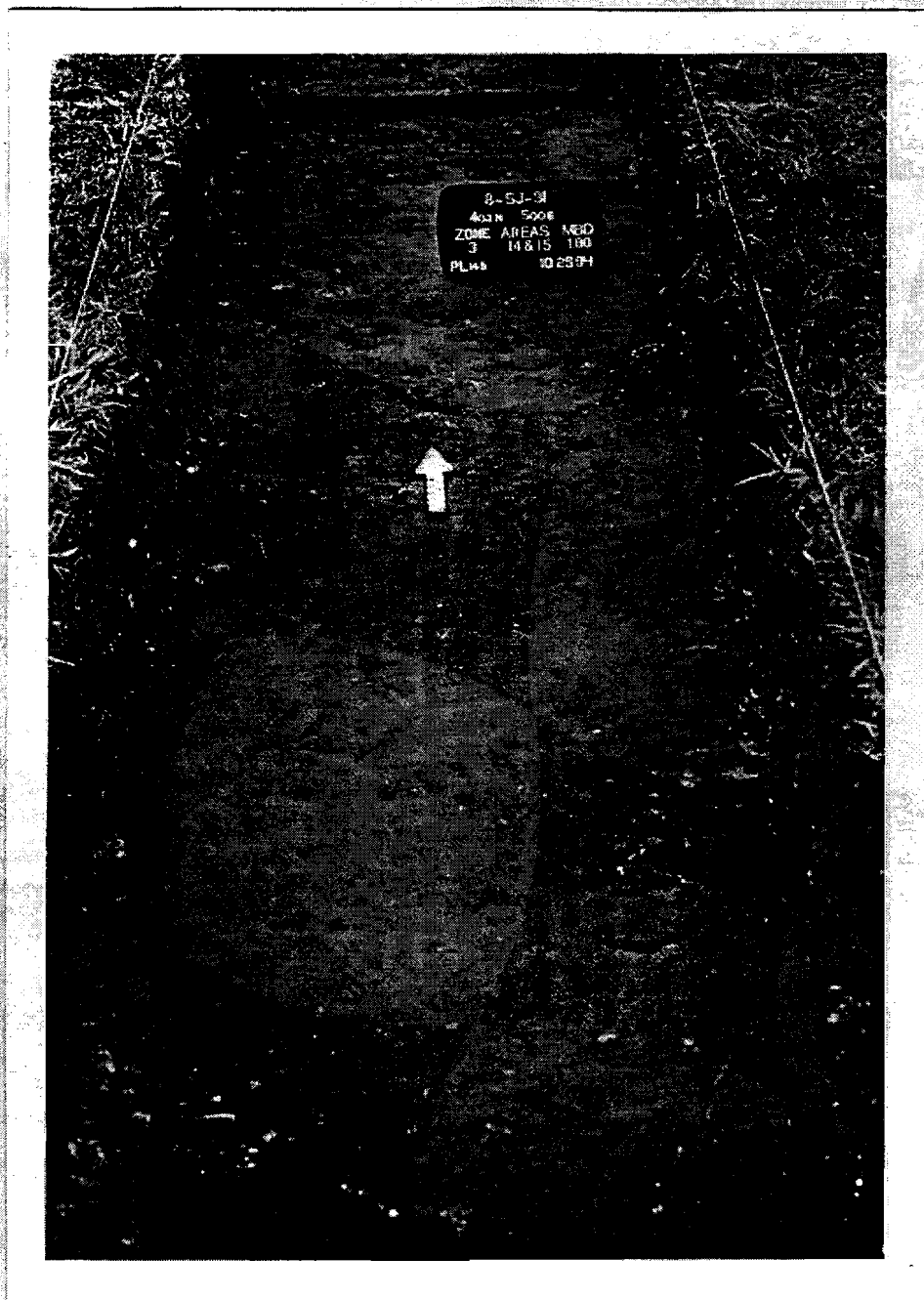
8-55-31  
 P.O. 1994  
 □ 403N-500E  
 180m80  
 10-25-94  
 Stenger + Burnette  
 Scale 1:20  
 map 94-159  
 UNIT # 76  
 — lines of areas 10/85  
 --- redefining of areas  
 10/86



	Prov	Top	Base	ES	ECC	NCL	Comments
Z3L1	1.80	1.90	1811				10YR 2/3 DK Brown
A14L1	1.82	1.93	1814				5Y 2.5/1 Black
A15L1	1.80	1.90	1807				10YR 3/2 very DK
A15L2	1.90	2.01	1812				Greyish Brown
Z3L2	1.90	2.00	1819				

FIGURE 11: AREAS 14 AND 15

FIGURE 12: 403N 500E AREAS 14 AND 15



94-159). Horizontal coring showed Area 15 to extend into Unit #77 to the north and it was visible in the north wall of Unit #76<sup>8</sup>. It became significantly smaller with depth. Three fragments of St. Johns Plain pottery were found in Area 15. Beyond noting that it is potentially contemporaneous with Feature 49 and Area 14, it is not possible to provide further interpretation now. Excavation of Unit #77, in order to discern shape and function of Area 15, is recommended.

#### CENTRAL UNITS

Two units were excavated in the central portion of the site. This site was heavily investigated in previous years, and our work here was focused primarily on an attempt to better understand Feature 22, which is thought to be the remains of a burned structure or burned living floor inside a structure (Gordon 1992).

Work at Unit #75 (438N 511E) began on September 19, 1994. Work continued until October 12, at which time the unit was suspended due to rains, flooding, and the presence of live fish. Work resumed October 26th and continued through the last day on site (October 27th). We were not able to fully excavate the features and posts discovered in this unit in the time remaining for field work. Unit #75 was left open when we closed up the site in October, with the expectation that we would return in December. This we were able to do. A small crew returned on December 5th and 6th and was able to complete the work.

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<sup>8</sup>Not shown on S.R. #24.

### Stratigraphy (Figures 13 and 14)

The soils in this central area were quite different from those of the western units. In Unit #75 (438N 511E), Zone one (1.65-1.79 MBD) was a grey sand (10YR 3/1) with no shell content. Zone one, Levels 1 and 2, were discarded. Level 3 (1.73-1.79 MBD) was screened through quarter-inch mesh. Only cultural materials were collected (FS #1759) in accordance with previously set guidelines for Zone one deposits. This zone clearly dates to the 20th century, as evidenced by the presence of asphalt fragments in the northwest quadrant.

Zone 1 Level 2 (1.68-1.73 MBD) was a slightly lighter grey sand (10YR 5/2). At the interface between Z1L1 and Z1L2, there was a small deposit of iron fragments and heavily corroded nails (FS #1800). This occurred only in the north half of the unit. At this depth, the south end of the unit was still in Zone 1 Level 1 soil.

Zone 2 (1.775 - 1.91 MBD), a very dark greyish brown sand (10YR 3/2) mottled with golden tan sand, first appeared in the center of the unit. It is in the middle of this level that Feature 36<sup>9</sup> was first recognized (1.86 MBD).

Zone 3 (1.91 - 1.96 MBD), was a tan to light grey (10YR 3/3) soil. It was characterized by a real paucity of artifacts: 1 wrought nail, 2 SJP, 1 SMP, 1 small chert fragment and some "aboriginal discards"<sup>10</sup> in 438N 551E (FS #1767), 1 SJP, 1 STP, and

---

<sup>9</sup>See "Features and Areas of the Central Units".

<sup>10</sup>"Aboriginal discards" are those sherds smaller than 1 cm in diameter. These are discarded in analysis in order that the interpretation of the feature (zone, etc.) not be biased towards those pottery types which can be identified on the basis of a very small fragment.

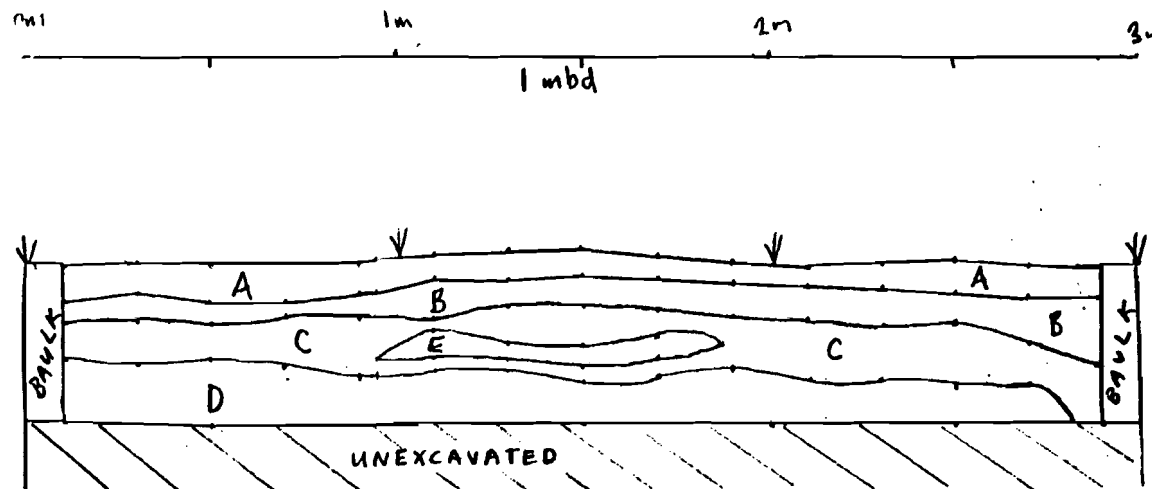
6 aboriginal discards in 432N 511E (FS #1805). This is in accordance with its previous interpretation as culturally sterile.

Excavation in Unit #80 (432N 511E) began on September 26, 1994. Sod and Zone 1 (1.675-1.73 MBD) material were removed and discarded in the same manner as in the other units. Cultural material from Zone 1 was collected as encountered in FS #1808, a general collection bag for the entire unit. Excavation in this unit proceeded sporadically; we worked in it when we had sufficient personnel.

Underlying Zone 1 was Zone 2 (1.72 MBD - 1.87 MBD). In Unit #80, Zone 2 was defined by the same Munsell values as in Unit #75 (10YR 3/2). However, here it also contained ferric staining and charcoal flecking, which were not noted in any of the other units. It appeared first in the southern half of the unit, and was revealed in the entire unit by approximately 1.73 MBD. Ferric content appeared to increase with depth. Of interest is the find of a fragment of brigandine armor (FS #1790) in Z2L1, an item which has not previously been found in St. Augustine. Zone 2 dates to the mid-late 17th century, based in part on the presence of Ming porcelain.

As with Zone 2, Zone 3 appeared slightly higher in the southern half of Unit #80 than in the northern half. Zone 3 in this unit was slightly different from that of Unit #75; it was identified as a 10YR 4/3 brown with ferric mottling. It was at the interface of Zones 2 and 3 (1.87 MBD) that three possible posts were found (PPMs 1,2 and 4). Bisection of these PPMs showed them to be actual post molds. All of these posts appear to date



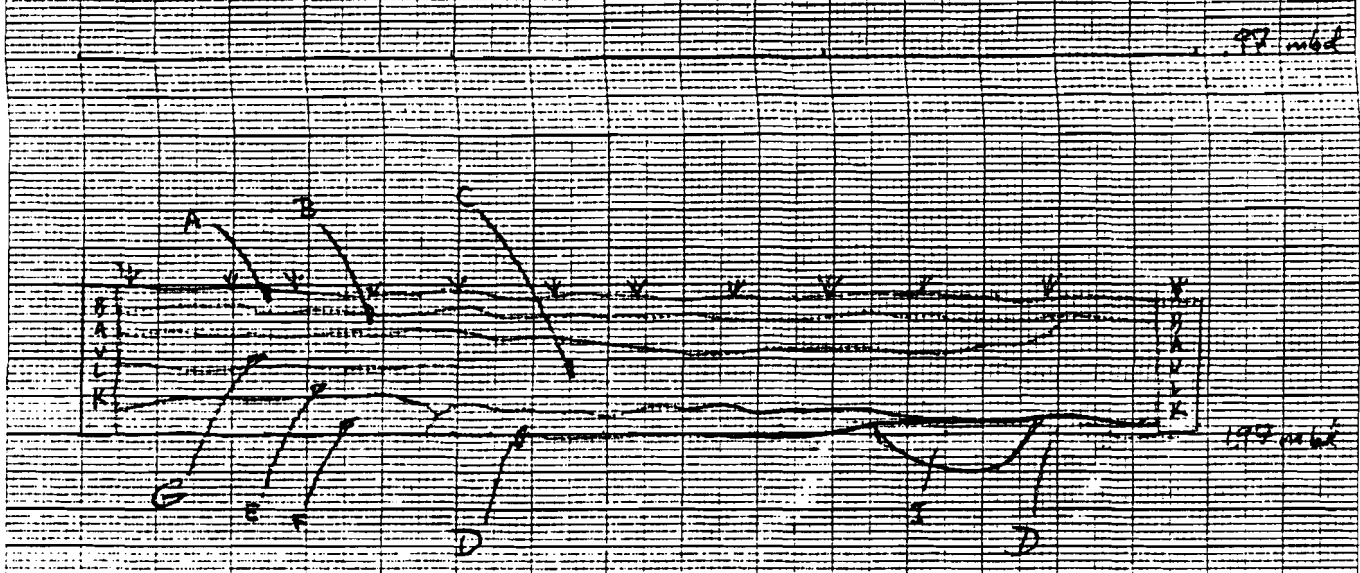


KEY:	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	MUNSELL
A	SOD LAYER	Grass and underlying sod	
B	ZONE 1	Grey moist sand	10 YR 3/1 very dark grey
C	ZONE 2	Grey to brown/tan-grey moist sand	10 YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown
D	ZONE 3	Tan moist to wet sand	10 YR 4/3 brown with ferric mottling
E	AREA 4	Zone 2 soil with whole and broken shell	10 YR 3/2 with shell

83J31  
 F.O.V. 94  
 432N 511E UNIT # 80  
 Strat. Record # 21  
 South Wall Profile  
 26 October 1974  
 Steve Dooblar  
 Gifford Waters  
 Scale 1:20

FIGURE 13: 432N 511E SOUTH WALL PROFILE

85531  
 438N 511E  
 STRAT RECORD 31  
 OCT 27, 1994  
 BRUNNEN CARTER, SOPHIA CHAKNIS  
 SCALE 1:20  
 EAST WALL



Key	Provenience	Description	Munsell
A	Soil		
B	Zone 1	Dark gray	
C	Zone 2	Mdk. Tan/gray mottled	10YR 3/2
G	Zone 2 L1	Mdk. gray with mottling	
E	EB L1	Solid Mdk. gray w/ some mottling	10YR 3/4
F	EB L2		
D	Zone 3	Lt. Tan/gray mottled	10YR 3/5
H	PPM 1	Solid mdk. gray	10YR 4/5
I	PPM 2	Solid mdk. gray	10YR 3/2
J	PPM 3	w/ reduced mottling	

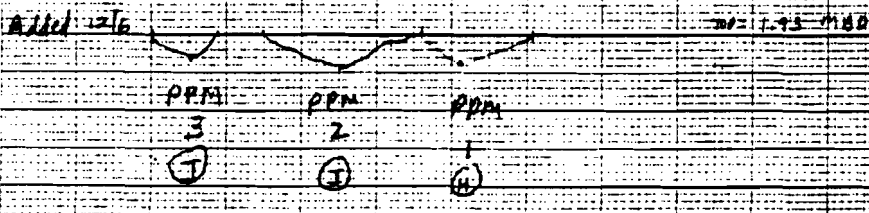


FIGURE 14: 438N 511E EAST WALL PROFILE

to the sixteenth century. Excavation was suspended at the bottom of Zone 3 Level 1 (1.97 MBD), as fresh water began to seep in at that point.

### Features and Areas of the Central Units

As discussed above, we returned to the central units primarily as an effort to better understand Feature 22, a possible burned structure. It was Chaney who first located this feature, and he described it as a "dark, roughly rectangular stain...containing aboriginal and early Spanish artifacts...and charcoal, suggesting that Feature 22 was the floor of a building which burned." (Gordon 1992:11; Chaney 1987).

During the 1991 excavations, work in units 444N 511E and 444N 514E failed to pick up evidence of Feature 22. It was in 441N 511E and 441N 514E that Feature 22 was found, caused Gordon to surmise that Feature 22 may represent a T-shaped, rather than rectangular, structure (Figure 15). This supposition, while not proven, has not been contradicted by the 1994 excavations.

Feature 36 was first noted in Unit #75 (438N 511E) at 1.86 MBD (approximately 26 cm below surface). It is described as a light grey brown soil (10YR 3/2) mottled with grey (10YR 3/4) and reddish brown ferric staining. The rusty mottling increased with depth below surface. Gordon first noted this Feature at 2.30 MBD (equivalent to 1.98 MBD in 1994 terms). Although this is a significant difference in depth for two adjacent units, the north and east positioning of the feature and its description allow us to be confident enough of its association with that of the 1991

Sketch Map:

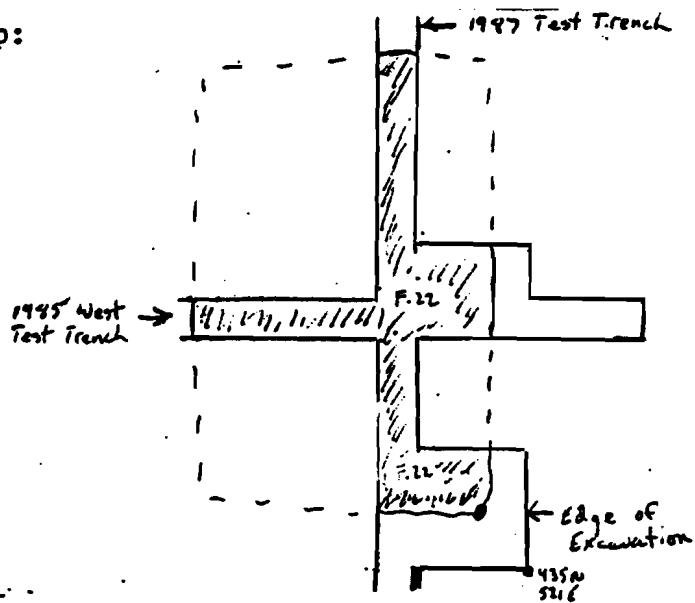


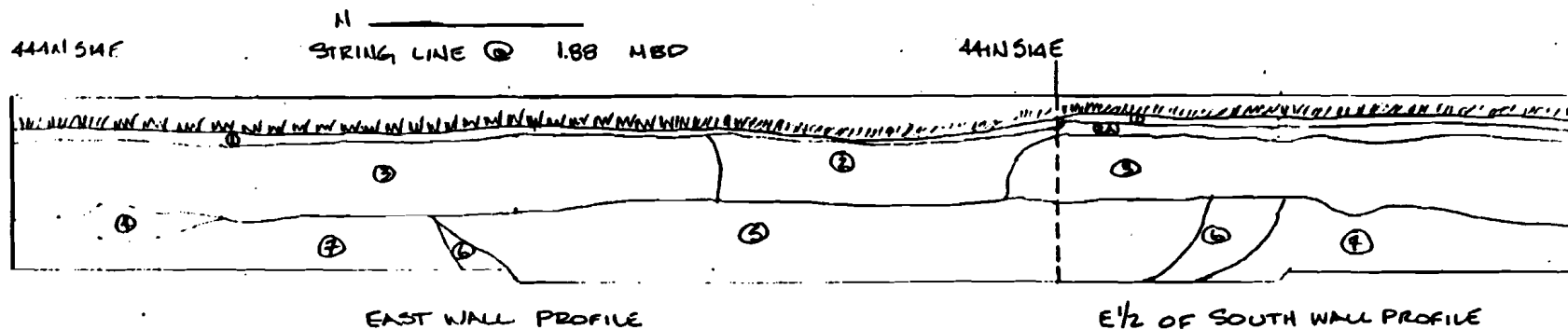
FIGURE 15: OUTLINE OF CENTRAL STRUCTURE (CONJECTURAL)

season to assign it the same number. The distinction between Zone 2 soil and that of Feature 36 was very subtle; we, most likely, recognized it at a higher elevation due to our access to Gordon's notes. Gordon's Stratigraphic Record #16 (Figure 16), shows the top of Feature 36 at 2.18 MBD, the exact equivalent of 1.86 MBD in 1991 terms.

Feature 36 was excavated in two five centimeter levels, with excavation temporarily halted at 1.97 MBD due to encroaching water table and lack of time. Although it first appeared within Zone 2 matrix, vertical coring in October showed it to continue below the surface of Zone 3, to 2.07 MBD. Artifact content of this feature (FS #s 1757 and 1761) was not dense; it consisted entirely of two iron fragments (most likely rust flakes off nails), 11 sherds of aboriginal pottery (3 St. Johns Plain, 6 San Marcos Plain, 1 San Marcos Stamped, 2 Unidentified sand tempered with smoothed interior, and 1 sherd of unidentified coarse earthenware), and one fragment of clear, flat glass. The glass and the iron attest to a post-contact period of deposition. However, none of the artifacts show indications of having been burned.

Associated with Feature 36 was Feature 36A (1.92-1.96 MBD, not fully excavated). Feature 36A resembled Feature 36 in that it was a 10YR 3/2 dark greyish brown soil. It did not, however, have the ferric mottling which characterized Feature 36. It was on this basis that we gave it a separate designation. No cultural material whatsoever was recovered from this feature. The western boundary presented by Features 36 and 36A corresponds to that of

FIGURE 16: 441N 514E PROFILES SHOWING FEATURE 36



KEY + SOIL COLOR	EXCAVATED AS	FS#
① ROOT MAT	DISCARDED	—
② ED CHANEY'S PBS TRENCH # 10	DISCARDED	—
③ BROWN GREY SOIL	ZONE 1, L1, 22L1	1321, 1322
④ BROWN GREY SOIL W/ SOME LT. BROWN MOTTLING	PART OF 22L1, L2	1322, 1325
⑤ BROWN GREY SOIL OCC. RUST BAN MOTTLING	FEA 36	1439
⑥ BROWN W/GREY; RUST MOTTLING	FEA 36	1444
⑦ BROWN TAN W/ OCC. GREY MOTTLING	ZONE 2, L2, L4	1325, 1430, 1432, 1441

(2A IS SCATTER FROM CHANEY'S WORK)

N

MAP # 91-76 10 21 91

SCALE 1:20

MAPPERS MH:GS

1991's Feature 36 in Unit 444N 511E, lending further credence to its interpretation as a rectangular or T-shaped structure.

Five possible posts were associated with 1994's Feature 36 and 36A: PPM 1 (top elevation 1.94 MBD), PPM 2 (top elevation 1.94 MBD) PPM 3 (top elevation 1.93 MBD), PPM 4 (top elevation 1.92 MBD), and PPM 5 (top elevation 1.955 MBD). All were located within Unit 438N 511E (Figure 18). PPMs 1-3 formed a straight line along the eastern wall of the unit, directly south of Feature 36A. Each measured approximately 20 cm in diameter at top. PPM 4 is located towards the center of the unit and had a top diameter of approximately 10 cm. PPM 5 was found in the southwest corner of the unit. It should be noted that PPM 5 is in alignment with posts found in 1991 units 441N 511E, 444N 511E, and 447N 511E. PPMs 1-3 were excavated in December and fine screened in the lab. No material was recovered from them, but all three were determined to be actual posts. Stratigraphically, they were found to date to the mid-sixteenth century. PPMs 4 and 5 remain unexplored. All of the posts found in both units 432N 511E and 438N 511E originated at the same elevation as Feature 36, indicating a possible association among them. This information serves to corroborate Gordon and Chaney's suggestion that Feature 36 is the remains of a sixteenth century structure.

Unit #80 (432N 511E) was placed to respond to Gordon's suggestion that there might be a sister post feature to correspond with Feature 30. Feature 30 was "a circular stain of greyish brown soil with reddish brown mottling measuring two meters in diameter" (Gordon 1992:12). Feature 30 contained some charcoal

FIGURE 17: 438N 511E FEATURE 36 AND POST MOLDS 1-3

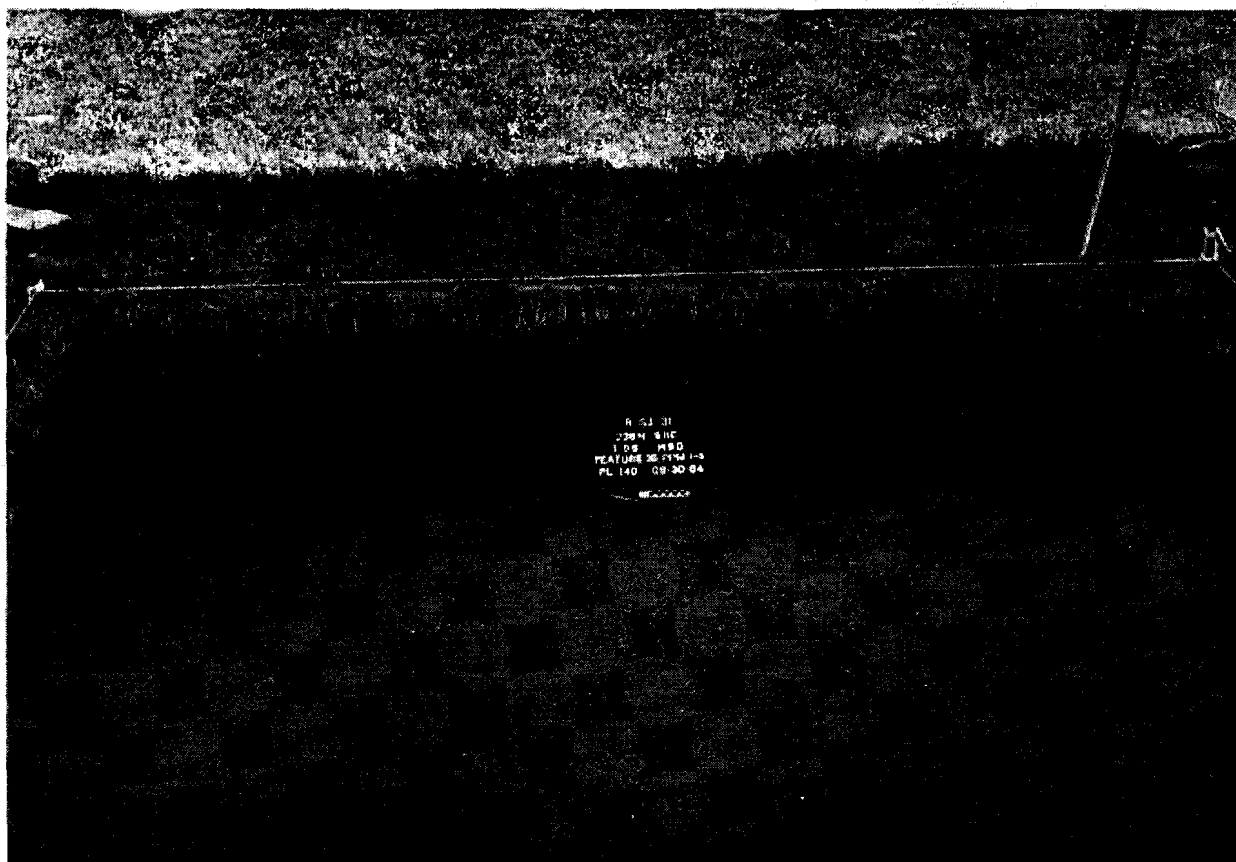
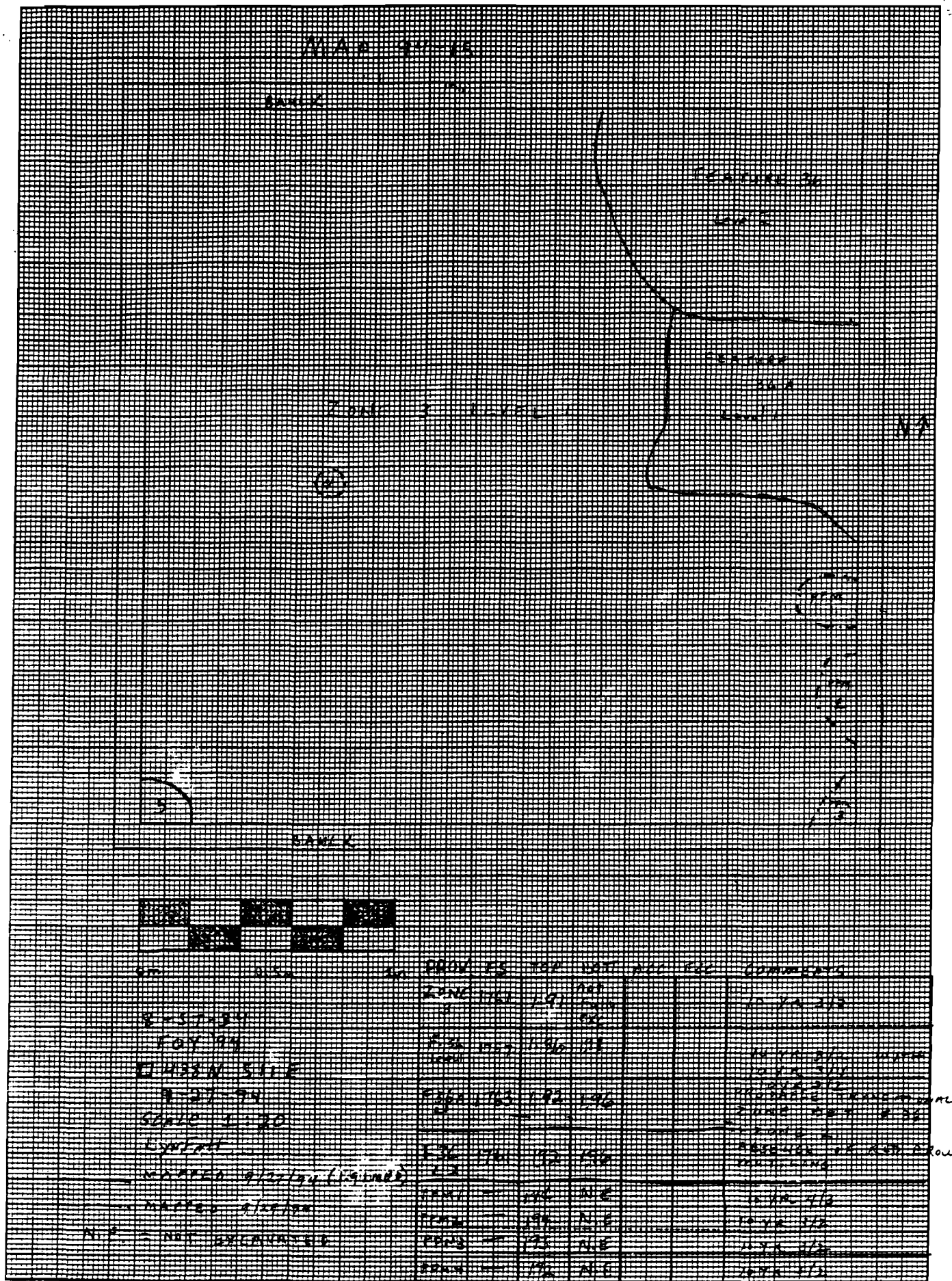




FIGURE 18: 438N 511E FEATURE 36 AND POST MOLDS 1-3



DTM - 18.5 N.E



flecking, and was surrounded by eight possible post molds. Working interpretations included a well, a large post hole, and a small aboriginal structure. Wood fragments were found in the bottom. The presence of a basal post mold, iron and other Spanish artifacts led Gordon to determine Feature 30 to be a large structural support post of the historic period. It was our hope that we would locate a symmetrically placed support post in Unit #80, lending support to the rectangular structure interpretation of Feature 22. We did not, however, find any such remains in that unit. It is possible that we would have done better to search in 435N 511E, which has yet to be excavated. It is also possible that Feature 30 relates to a separate structure to the north or west of Feature 22.

432N 511E yielded three definite post molds: PPM 1 (1.87-2.12 MBD), PPM 2 (1.87-2.11 MBD), and PPM 4 (1.89-2.13 MBD). All three were found at the very top of Zone 3 (Figure 19). PPMs 2 and 4 measured approximately 25 cm in diameter. PPM 1 was somewhat smaller (18 cm in diameter). No evidence was found in this unit of Features 36 or 30, or any other possible structure. At this point, it is hard to say to what these posts relate.

#### EASTERN UNITS

One unit was excavated in the far eastern end of the site: Unit #81 (445.5N 555.5E). This unit was placed to track the path of Feature 48, identified by Gordon as "a possible defensive ditch or moat" (Gordon 1991).

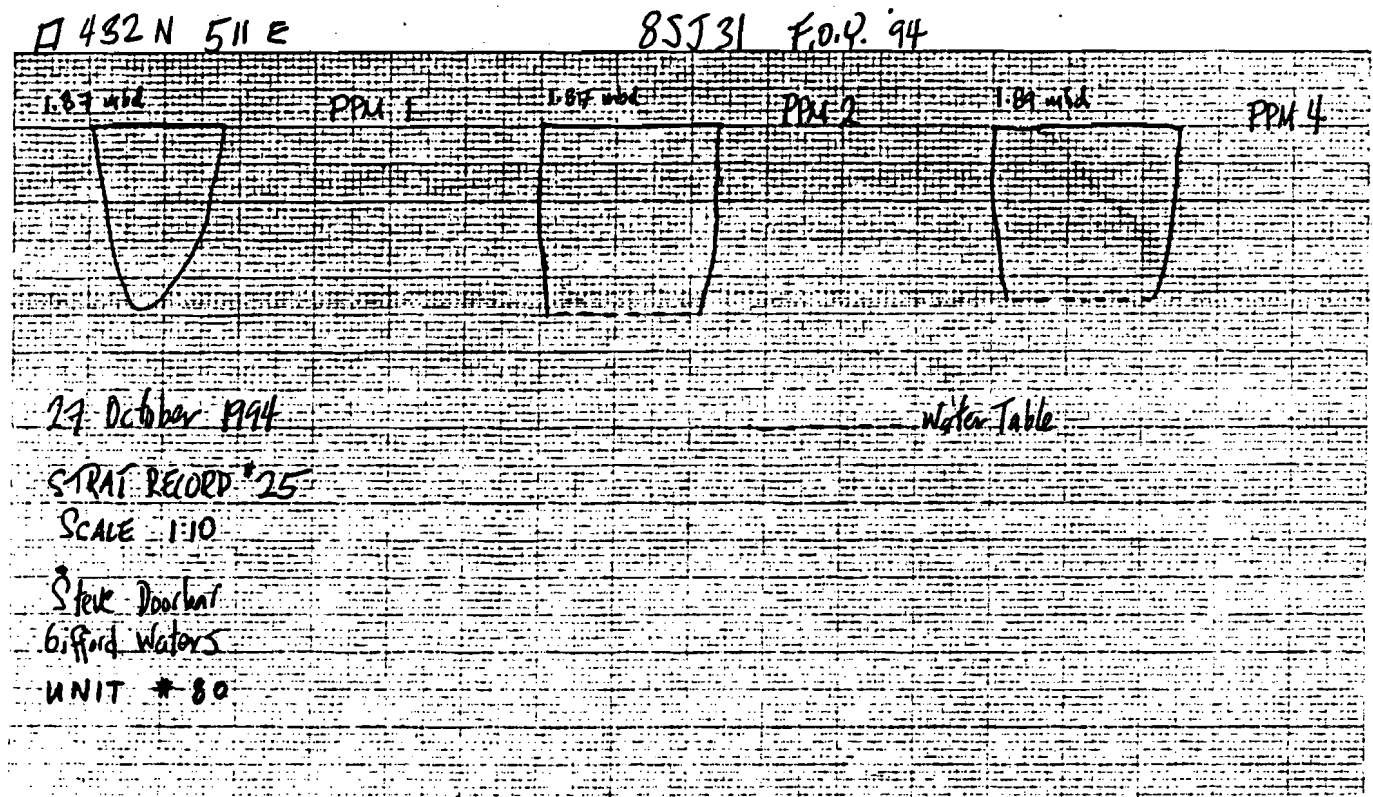


FIGURE 19: 432N 511E POST MOLDS 1, 2 AND 4

### Stratigraphy

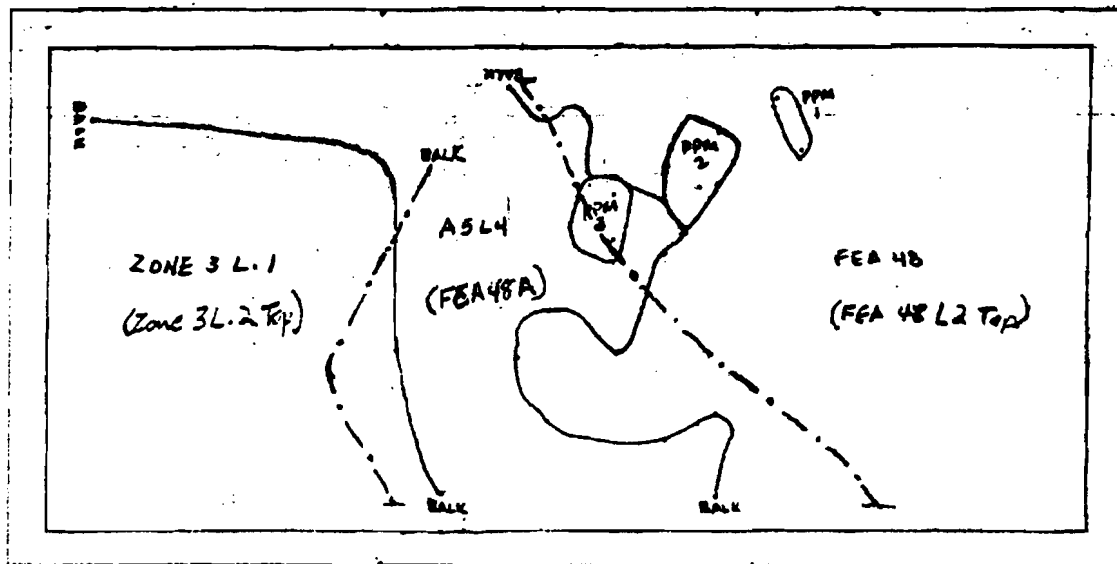
Excavation of Unit #81 began on September 20, 1994. as with the other units, the sod layer was stripped and discarded. Cultural materials spotted during this activity were collected in general collection bag FS #1752. Zone 1 (1.41-1.57 MBD), as well, was removed without screening. Zone 2 (1.57-1.75 MBD) proved to be the same mission period shell midden soil found in the west of the site (10YR 3/1 - 10YR 2/1), although there is evidence for some disturbance by modern trash. Zone 2B (1.71-1.90 MBD) underlaid Zone 2 in the entire unit excepting the center where Area 5, and oblong dense shell-filled area, underlaid Zone 2. Both Zone 3 and Feature 48 underlaid Zone 2B (Figure 22).

### Features and Areas of the Eastern Units

What we found corresponded exactly to Gordon's descriptions. 1994's Feature 48 was a black (7.5YR 2/0) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) soil (lightening with depth). It formed a ditch which occupied the easternmost third of the unit (Figure 20). At its widest point, it measured 1.30 meters. It first became visible at 1.88 MBD and extended to a depth of 2.08 MBD. It is possible that some remnant of this Feature extends below 2.08 MBD, but excavation beyond this depth was not possible<sup>11</sup>. At 2.08 MBD, the width of the feature is considerably smaller, as one might expect of a ditch (Figure 22).

---

<sup>11</sup>Excavation in this unit was halted as a result of high winds and tide. Tropical storm Gordon prevented us from returning to complete excavation on this unit.



445.5N  
555.5E



8SJ31

*Frontier of Youth*

445.5N 555.5E, UNIT 81

10/21/94

Mapers Blanton, M. Hanning

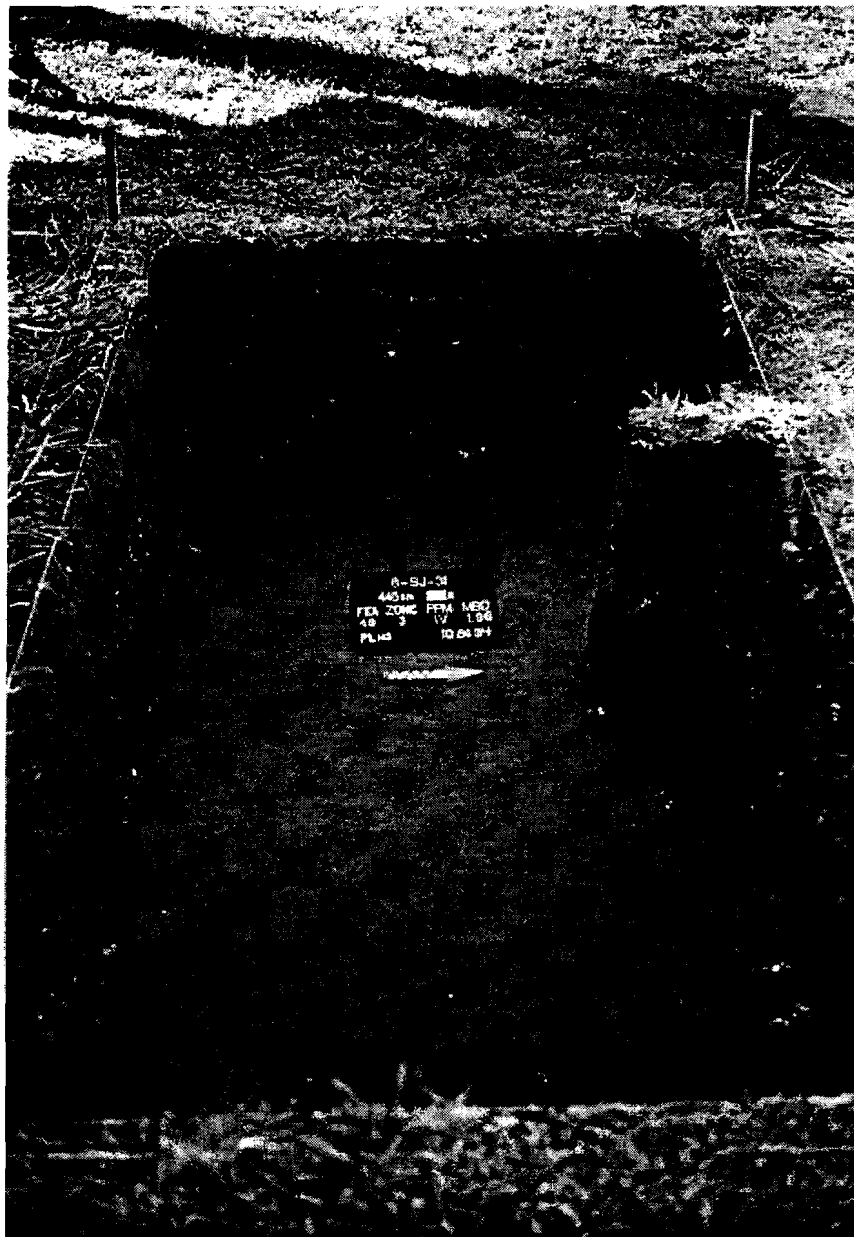
Map # 94-157

(--- Lines measured on  
10/24/94 @ 1.96 mbd w/  
accompanying designations  
in parentheses)

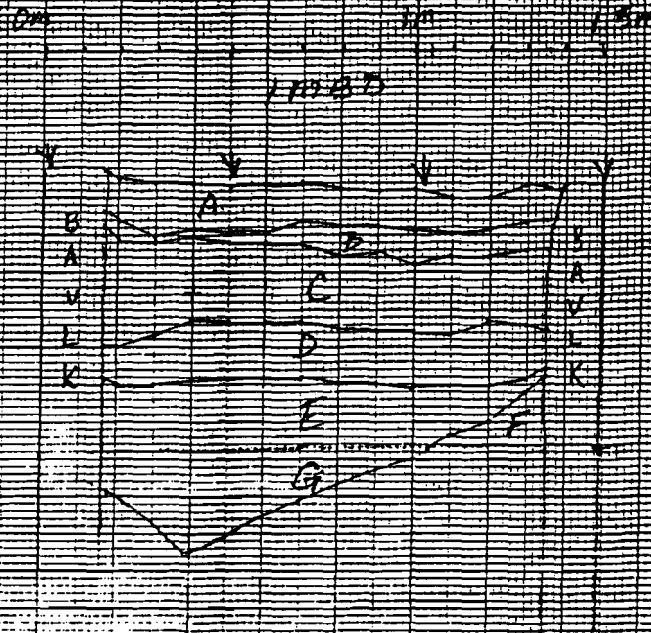
Point	Top	Base	FS	ACC	ECC	Comments
Z3L1	1.89	195	1794			10 YR 3 1/2 D.K. Green M2000
Area 5L4	1.88	195	1804			
PPM1	1.85	—				} Pockets of A5 shell intruding into F48A
PPM2	1.85	—				
PPM3	1.85	—				
F48	1.88	195	1799			7.5 YR 2/0
F48L	1.96	205	1806			10 YR 2/2
F48A	1.96	205	1809			7.5 YR 3/2
Z3L2	1.95	205	1820			10 YR 3/4

FIGURE 20: 445.5N 555.5E FEATURE 48

FIGURE 21: 445.5N 555.5E FEATURE 48



838-31  
 FAY 84  
 174455N 555.5E  
 STRAT RECORD # 29  
 27 OCTOBER 1994  
 JANE BURNETT  
 MARK MUMFORD  
 SCALE 1:20  
 EAST WALL



KEY	PROVENANCE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
A	SOD LAYER		
B	ZONE 1	DARK GREY-BROWN SAND	10YR 3/2
C	ZONE 2	SHALL MIDDEN	10YR 3/1 - 2/1
D	FEAT 48 L1	DARK GREY NO SHELL	10YR 3/1 - 2/1
E	FEAT 48 L2	GREY BROWN	10YR 3/1 - 2/1
F	FEAT 48 A	BROWN GREEN SOIL	10YR 3/1 - 2/1
G	ZONE 2	POTTERY ABORIGINAL	10YR 3/1 - 2/1
	FEAT 48 L3	DK GREY BROWN	10YR 3/1 - 2/1

FIGURE 22: 445.5N 555.5E EAST WALL PROFILE

Feature 48 was excavated in two 7-10 centimeter levels. These yielded the following artifacts (FS #s 1799 and 1806): one large St. Johns straight square rim sherd with 4 mm wide (mend?) perforation near rim, and 16 fragments of orange fiber-tempered pottery (possibly burned). None of these indicates that the ditch is of Spanish origin<sup>12</sup>. However, the ditch could be evidence of a pre-contact protective moat, dug in defense of Seloy's village.

Associated with Feature 48 was Feature 48A a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) soil. It was first designated at 1.95 MBD, corresponding with Level 2 of Feature 48. Excavation of Feature 48 was difficult because of the large, gradual transition area between the feature and Zone 3. There was a clear line marking the boundary of this transitional area and Zone 3. This transitional area is what we labeled Feature 48A. The boundary between Features 48 and 48A was less clear, and was mapped regularly (Figures 20, 22, and 23). This Feature also contained only aboriginal artifacts (FS #1809): 6 fragments of orange fiber tempered pottery and 13 aboriginal discards, lending credence to the suggestion that Features 48 and 48A were not created in the historical period.

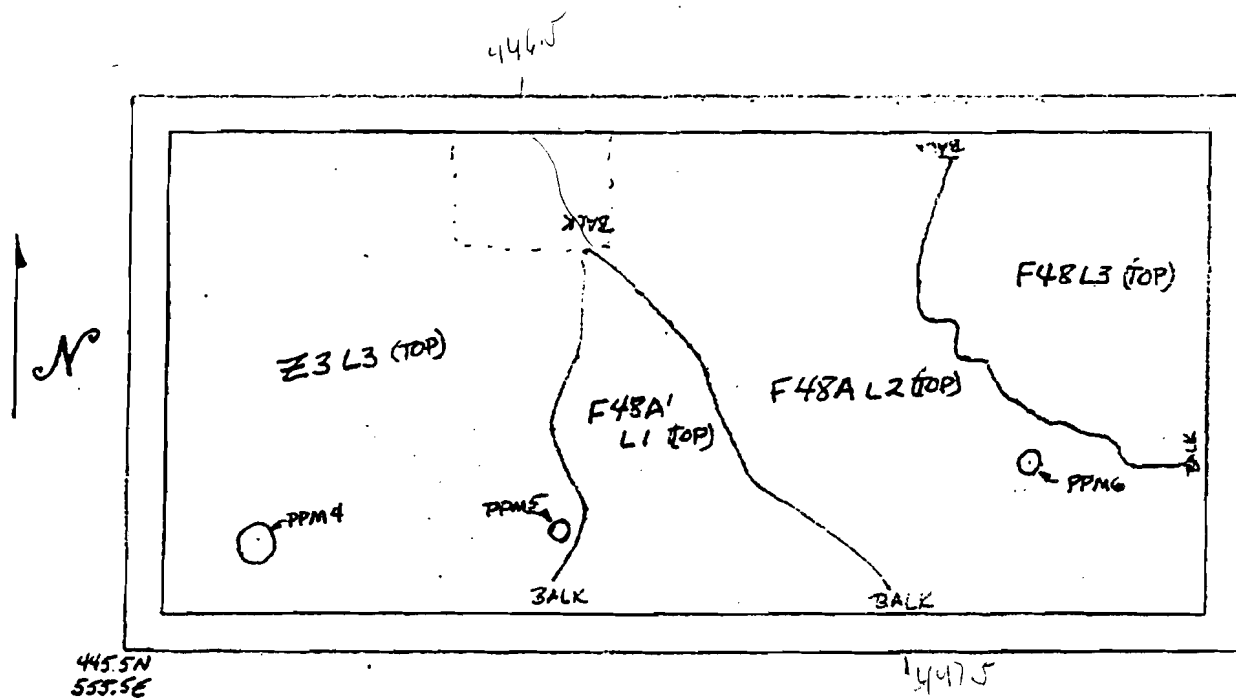
#### SUMMARY

The 1994 season, though brief, did serve to add to our knowledge of the sixteenth century Spanish settlement of St. Augustine.

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<sup>12</sup>Unfortunately, the 1991 crew was unable to excavate Feature 48 and so we have no artifacts from their efforts to help us date this feature.





8SJ31

445.5N 555.5E UNIT #81

10/26/94

Mappers: B. Carter, M. Muniz

Map: 94-160

@ 206 mbd



Prov Top Base FS ACC ECC Comments

F48L3	205.5	Not Good	1818			10 YR 2/2
F48A L2	205.5	Not Good	-			7.5 YR 3/2
F48A' L1	205.5	Not Good	-			
PPM4	191	208	1813			
PPM5	203	-	-			
PPM6	203	-	-			
Z3L3	205.5	-	-			10 YR 3/4

FIGURE 23: 445.5N 555.5E FEATURE 48

Our explorations in the far southwest of the area have revealed that the sixteenth century site does extend to the edge of the marsh. In Feature 49, a possible log sleeper trench, and Area 14, a contemporaneous and possibly structurally associated post, we have evidence of a structure which does not appear to be aboriginal. The purpose of this structure has yet to be determined. Area 15 may also be associated with this structure, however, further excavation will be necessary in order to identify it.

Our work in the central portion of the site serves to corroborate Chaney and Gordon's interpretations of Feature 36. It is evident that Feature 36 also represents a structure dating to the sixteenth century. All of the central posts and features originate at approximately the same elevation, indicating a concentration of sixteenth century activity. Whether the six posts identified in 438N 511E and 432N 511E are associated with this structure or another is not clear.

To the east, this year's efforts have disqualified the supposition that ditch-like Feature 48 was a part of the Spanish settlement. Both its stratigraphic position and its material content indicate that it was created and filled in prior to European arrival.

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1994 ARTIFACT DIST FOY

Fountain of Youth Park 1994: Artifact Distributions																																
ITEM	SJ		SJD		16A		16AB		16AD		16A/17BD		16B		16BD		17A		17B		17A/17BD		SP2A		SP2		19		MOD		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MAJOLICA																																
MORGRN	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0			
CP	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SEM	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
ICHBW	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
LIGBB	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SEVBB	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDITAL	0		0		0		0		0		2		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0			
STODOM	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDBW	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDMOR	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDPOLY	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
YAYAL	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
AUCILLA	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
FIGSP	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
PUEBW	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
PUEPOLY	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SABW	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SLBW	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SLPOLY	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDMEX	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDPOLY	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDPUE	0		0		0		0		0		3		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0			
UIDBW	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDPOLY	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDTE	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
UIDWITE	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.38	0	0	1	0.05	0	0	1	0.05	0	0	0	0	2	0.11	0	0	0	0	11	0.60472787
MXOGC	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		0		0		0		0			
LDGLCE	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
LDGLTECE	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
ELMOR	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.16492578	
UNGLZD EUROWARE																																
OJ	0		0		0		0		0		6		0		2		0		0		0		0		10		0		3			
OJGL	0		0		0		0		0		5		0		0		0		3		2		0		3		0		0			
UIDCEW	0		2		2		0		0		4		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2			
REDWAR	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
MEXRED	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
ORMIC	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SUBTOTAL	0	0	2	0.11	2	0.11	0	0	0	0	15	0.82	0	0	2	0.11	0	0	3	0.16	2	0.11	0	0	13	0.71	0	0	5	0.27	44	2.41891149
18TH CENT TABLEWARE																																
WSGS	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
ELERS	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
JACK	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
SLIPMET	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			



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[illegible]

\*Data summarized from Spanish Colonial Database, housed in the Historical Archaeology Lab at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

\*Items measured by weight, items designated as "aboriginal discards," and items collected in "general collection" bags have been omitted from these tables.



COMPARISON OF 8-SJ-31 COLONIAL MATERIALS TO SIXTEENTH CENTURY ST. AUGUSTINE									
	1994 Exc.			1991 Exc.			1985 Exc.		St. Augustine
	#	%		#	%		#	%	# %
Majolica	0	0		18	0.8		51	2.9	612 5.7
Olive jar	0	0		103	4.6		781	43.7	3155 29.3
Other Euro	2	2.24719		10	0.45		11	0.6	714 6.6
Total Euro	2	2.24719		131	5.9		843	47.2	4481 41.6
St. Johns	67	75.2809		1326	59		578	32.2	2884 26.8
San Marcos	15	16.8539		376	16.8		40	2.2	1952 18.1
Other Abo	4	4.49438		356	15.9		238	13.1	611 5.6
Total Abo	86	96.6292		2058	91.5		856	47.9	5447 50.6
Glas/Kitchen	1	1.1236		9	0.4		17	0.9	158 2.1
Architecture	0	0		26	1.2		10	0.5	593 5.5
Arms	0	0		8	0.4		46	2.6	41 0.4
Clothing	0	0		4	0.2		2	0.1	46 0.4
Personal	0	0		12	0.6		15	0.8	4 0.04
TOTAL	89			2249			1787		10770
*Counts and percentages for 1994 Excavation are derived from undisturbed 16th century contexts only.									
*Counts and percentages for 1991 Excavation, 1985 Excavation and St. Augustine from Deagan 1992:18.									