2001 Excavations at 8SJ31 – The Fountain of Youth Park Site 1565 Spanish Campsite

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Introduction

This report aims to describe the results of the 2001 excavations at the Fountain of Youth Park, 8SJ31, and also place this new information within the context of information generated by previous excavations at this location. The most important goal of this report, however, is to demonstrate the importance of this archaeological site in the history of not only Spanish Florida, but also the history of the first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States.

St. Augustine, the nation's oldest, continuously occupied city, has intrigued scholars with its long and colorful history for many years. Both the historical and archaeological records preserved in St. Augustine provide a valuable resource to those interested in the past. One of the most fascinating aspects of St. Augustine history is the sixteenth century Spanish colonial occupation of the area. Closer examinations of these sixteenth century settlements, such as the Menéndez campsite at Seloy, will allow scholars to more precisely understand the reasons why St. Augustine was the first successful attempt at Spanish colonization after so many failed endeavors in La Florida. The information obtained from the historical and archaeological remains of this first Spanish village provide clues to the daily occurrences that made this settlement successful. By examining the physical location of the first campsite as well as the cultural remains left behind, a clearer understanding of Spanish colonial adaptation, initial Spanish and Timucua relationships and interaction, and the ways both of these influences worked together can be obtained.

The extant of the 16th century component of the site 8SJ31, the Fountain of Youth Park, were first identified during one of several subsurface power auger surveys of St.

Augustine conducted in the 1970's. The only two concentrations of 16th century occupation outside of the walled city limits were found at the Fountain of Youth Park, 8SJ31 and the adjacent properties of the Nombre de Dios Mission, 8SJ34 (Figure 1) (Merritt 1977, see also Chaney 1986). Surveys within the Fountain of Youth Park indicted that the 16th century component of this site is located in the low-lying open field of the southeastern quadrant of the property (Luccketti 1977). This information, combined with the data collected from the historical documents by Dr. Eugene Lyon, and subsequent archaeological excavation has helped to confirm this spot as the initial settlement of St. Augustine (Lyon 1997).

The southeast quadrant of the site is located in a cleared field bordered to the south and east by marshlands and Hospital Creek, while the northern boundary is formed by an east/west path that leads out towards the water and contains a statue of Ponce de Leon (Figure 2). Shell midden is present in two distinct areas of the site; in an area extending south of the east/west path and a larger more circular shaped concentration in the extreme southern part of the site (Luccketti 1977) (Figure 3). Each of these areas appear as a slight rise in the landscape, bordering a central low lying area, known today to be inundated by intermittent flooding. Based on the auger survey and other previous archaeological excavations, it appears that the Spanish colonial occupation is confined to this central low area.

The grounds of the Fountain of Youth Park have been physically altered and affected during the centuries that followed the Timucuan and Spanish villages located here. During the British period in St. Augustine, the property was used as an agricultural field for one of Governor Grant's plantations, thus creating an extremely disturbed plow

Figure 1. Aerial photo of North St. Augustine, including Fountain of Youth Park

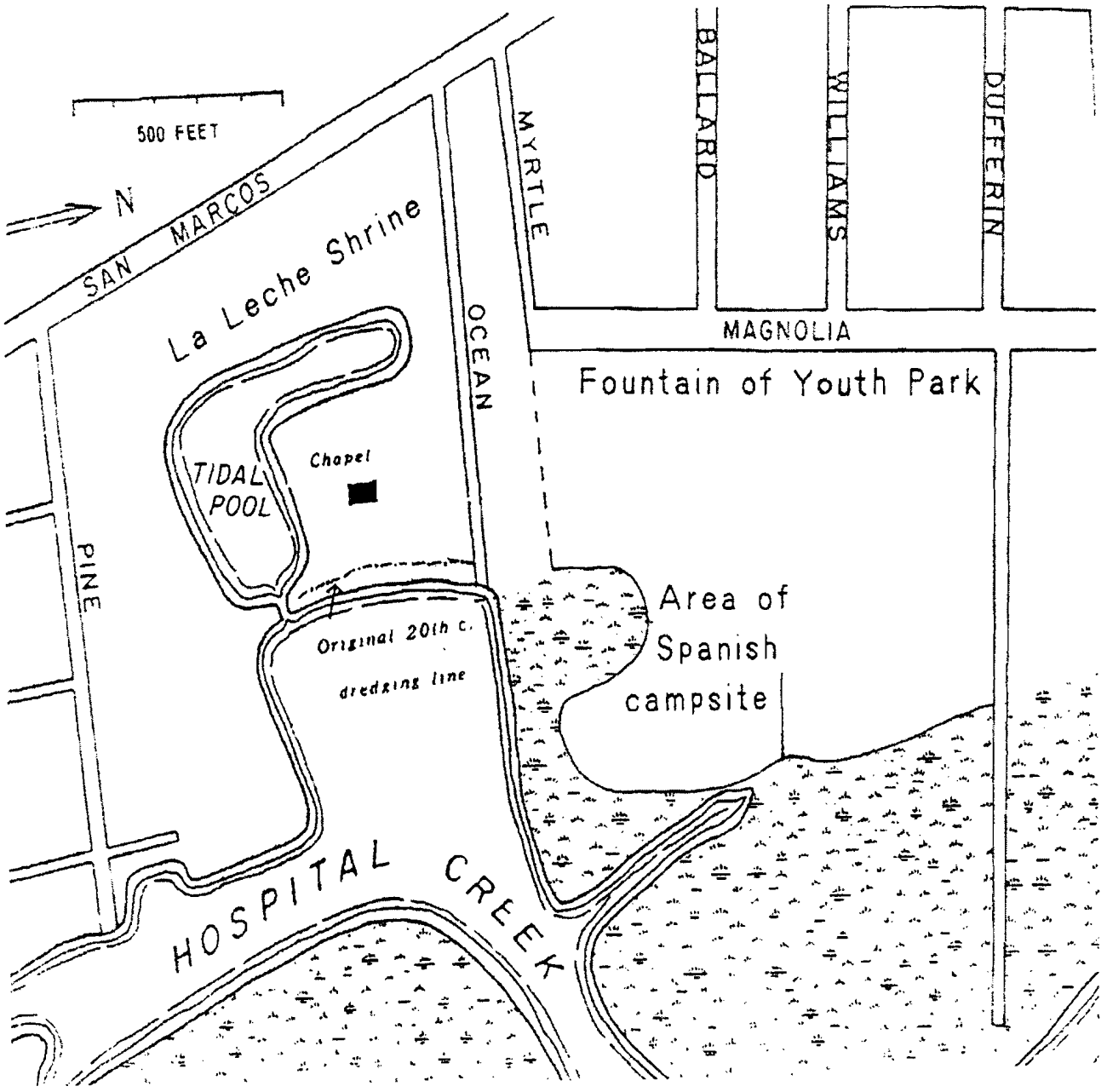


Figure 2. Location of 16th century Spanish campsite and Nombre de Dios mission (8SJ34)

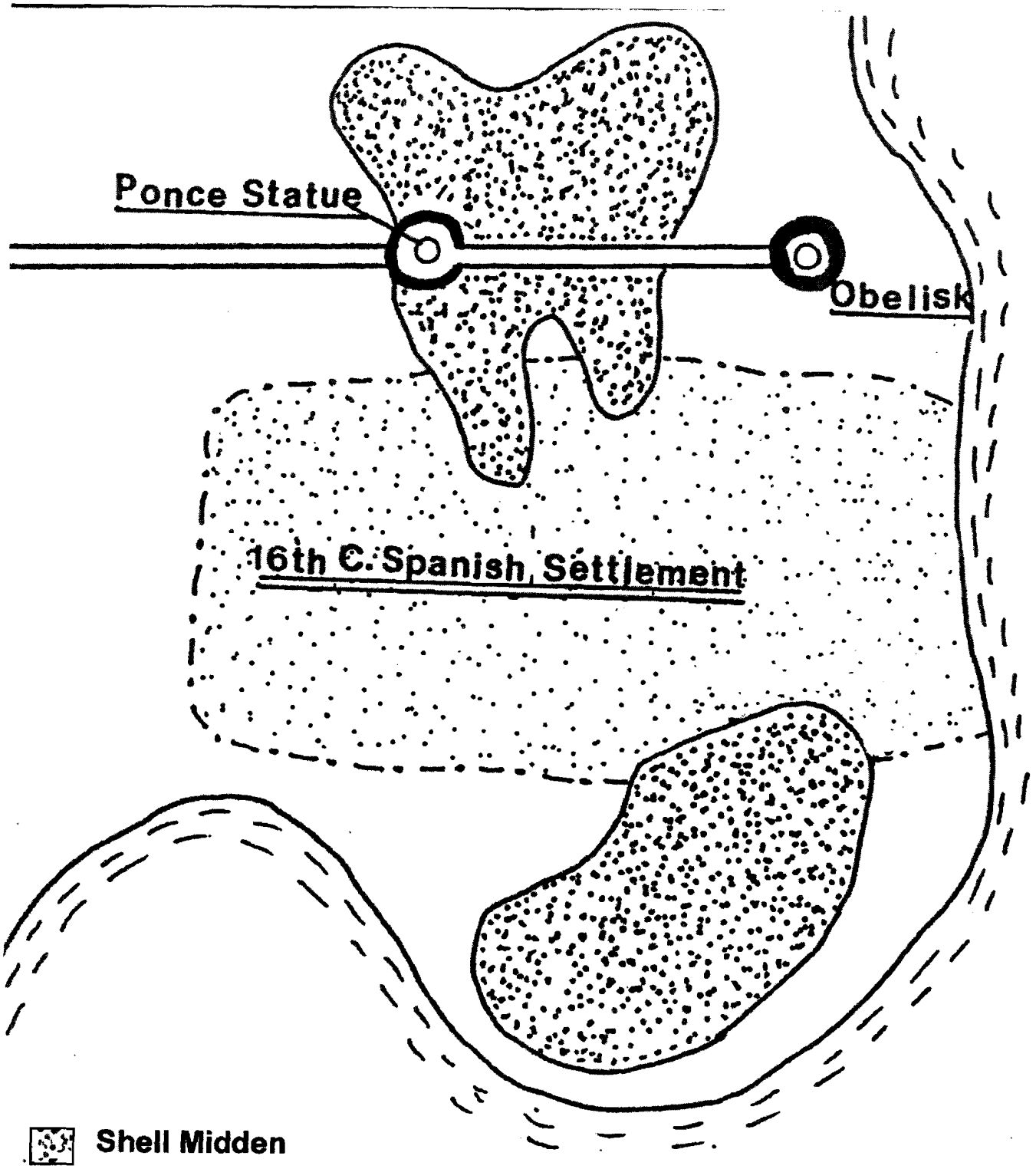


Figure 3. Areas of shell midden at 8SJ31

zone level. Since the late 19th century the property has been used as a tourist attraction, comprised of several buildings, fountains and gardens concentrated west of the campsite location. Fortunately for the integrity of the site, this usage of the property has had a far less detrimental impact than the urban development in the area.

Historical Background

Ever since its official discovery in 1513, many people, including the King of Spain, had his imagination, dreams and desires set on the land known as La Florida and the wealth it might hold. Although there were at least three earlier Spanish attempts to establish a colony in La Florida, it was not until 1565 that a successful investment of supplies and men was made. In 1564 Pedro Menéndez de Aviles led a group of soldiers and settlers to establish a permanent settlement in La Florida. Early in 1565, the Spanish government learned of Fort Caroline, a French settlement established in 1564 by Rene Goulaine Laudonnniere at the mouth of the St. John's River, in what is now known as Jacksonville. This threat to Spanish land claims and shipping lanes prompted King Phillip II of Spain to speed up his effort to establish a permanent settlement in La Florida. Pedro Menéndez de Aviles was given the title of Adelantado and instructed to raise much of his own money and supplies, and cross the Atlantic as quickly as possible (Lyon 1976). The main purposes of this settlement were to protect the heavily laden treasure fleets as they headed back to Spain, to provide a safe haven for the many unfortunate ones who shipwrecked along the Florida coast and to provide a headquarters from which to convert the lost souls of North American Indian populations (Gannon 1993).

Sometime around September 4th 1565, Menéndez, along with 800 soldiers and settlers, 26 of them women, located a port with a good harbor and named it St. Augustine (Lyon 1976:92). Shortly after this, Menéndez and some of his men quickly sailed further up the coast to Fort Caroline. Following a short and insignificant sea skirmish with the French at Fort Caroline, Menéndez returned south to St. Augustine. On September 6th or 7th 1565, Menéndez selected the site of a Timucuan Indian village governed by chief Seloy, most likely because of its strategic and protected position on the Matanzas River, to establish his settlement, St. Augustine. After reportedly meeting the Spaniards with great kindness, Seloy offered his long house or council house to be used as the headquarters for the Spanish fort (Lyon 1997:131). Menéndez ordered his men to begin fortifying the council house by digging a moat and constructing an earthen wall with fascines around it, and later built a storehouse within the fort, perhaps within the council house itself, to store supplies. A *real*, or town, was founded near the fort and on the 8th of September Menéndez came ashore and the first mass was held at the site (Lyon 1976:131)

Supplies were quickly unloaded in fear that the French would soon attack and three days later Menéndez sent his flagship, still loaded with much of the food, to Santo Domingo before it could be destroyed. The French attempted to strike the Spanish at St. Augustine but were shipwrecked further down the coast due to a strong storm. Menéndez seized this opportunity to attack Fort Caroline by land, killing almost all but the women and children and renamed the fort San Mateo (Lyon 1976).

Shortly after this, Menéndez left for the Caribbean in search of much needed supplies for the new colony. The colonists soon became frustrated with the shortage of

European food supplies and unrest spread among the troops. This culminated in a mutiny in early March of 1566 that was quickly subsided by some of the loyal leaders. The stresses of the food shortages may have also contributed to the tensions in the relationships between the Spanish colonists and the local Timucua population. On April 19th, 1566, a flaming arrow supposedly shot by the Timucua ignited the thatch roof of the fort, burning half of it to the ground. This final action is what prompted the Spanish to relocate their settlement to a safer location across the Matanzas River on Anastasia Island, where the second and third forts were located (Lyon 1997:134). After the third fort was destroyed in 1572, the town was relocated back to the mainland, and the fourth fort was constructed north of the present Plaza and south of Nombe de Dios (Manucy 1997).

Previous Archaeological Research on the Menéndez Era

The first archaeological excavations conducted in the low lying south eastern quadrant of the Fountain of Youth Park were carried out by John Goggin in the early 1950's. Unfortunately, the records from these excavations are very sparse and there is no information that indicates the exact locations of the excavation units, making it difficult at best to use any of this information.

All of the excavations conducted in open field after 1976 were based on the findings of the auger surveys because of the lack of information available from the excavations during the 1950's. Using this information, excavations at the Fountain of Youth Park were again undertaken in 1985 and 1991, focusing on the central 16th century area of the site (Chaney 1987, Gordon 1992, Stuhlman 1995 and White 2000). Some of

the most interesting discoveries made during these excavations were long linear structural features known as mud sleepers, which were commonly used in Spanish folk architecture. Traditional Spanish architectural practice frequently used a split log was set lengthwise into a shallow trench in the ground with its flat surface facing up, rather than setting posts directly into the ground. The flat top of the split log served as a sill or footer from which the walls of the structure could be built upon (Manucy 1997). Archaeologically this manifests as a dark organic stain created by the decaying wood that can be seen both in plan view and profile, as the exact size and shape of the log. By plotting the locations and termini of these mud sleepers, it is possible to recreate the not only the parameters of each individual structure, but also the layout plan of the settlement. Many Spanish artifacts have been found associated with the mud sleepers, including nails, glass and Spanish ceramics.

The most exciting find of the 1985 season supervised by Ed Chaney, was a Spanish barrel well. The Spanish often stacked several barrels, with the ends removed, on top of each other to serve as a lining for a well. These wells provide a wealth of information to archaeologists, because after they were no longer used, they provided an ideal place for trash disposal. Often the wells were quickly filled with trash, filling the deep holes, to avoid creating a hazard. All of the artifacts recovered from the well date to the1565 Menéndez occupation, including mid-16th century military buttons and pieces of majolica such as Columbia Plain. The combination of the barrel well and structural remains solidified the beliefs that this site is indeed the first site of St. Augustine.

The most extensive excavations completed in one field season to date were the excavations supervised by Gardner Gordon in the fall of 1991. These excavations

revealed several mud sleepers, some of which were extensive enough to determine the shape and dimensions of the structures they supported. Other structural remains were also uncovered during this season. Features 28, 30, and 36 all appear to be the remains of very large posts. Each of these features was similar in shape and size, over 2 meters in diameter and roughly circular when seen in plan view. Feature 30 was completely excavated with the use of well points, and contained pieces of Early Style Olive Jar, iron, and St. John's Plain and Check stamped pottery, as well as pieces of waterlogged wood from the base. The evidence from the artifacts combined with the stratigraphic profiles, confirms that this feature is in fact the remains of a large post mold dating to the 1565 occupation. The similarities in size and soil characteristics, as well as their spatial alignment, suggest that all three large posts were related, possibly to a single large structure.

Another intriguing feature found during the 1991 field season was a dark brownish-grey staining first designated in 1985 as Feature 22. The location of this amorphous stain suggests that it could be related to the structure represented by the large post features just discussed, and may represent an area where a burned wall or roof collapsed. Because of the ephemeral and amorphous nature of this feature, further research must be conducted to determine its exact function and relationship to the site.

The last noteworthy feature identified in 1991 was as a greyish-brown trench-like intrusion running northwest to southeast that was designated as Feature 48. This trench-like feature was located in narrow strip of shell midden located in the easternmost portion of the site, and was first identified in the Ditch Witch 3 excavation trench. Another unit

was placed in this area to further investigate the feature, but due to time constraints the feature was only mapped in plan view and never excavated.

A short and very wet season was conducted during the fall of 1994, which was supervised by Robin Stuhlman. Due to the flooding plaguing this season only a few units were opened, and the depth of excavation was relatively shallow. Two 3m X 3m units were placed in the central low lying area of the site, confirming the location of F36, and uncovering several postmolds. Another unit was placed in the eastern section of the site to further investigate F48 and a narrow trench was placed south of the centrally occupied area, uncovering a wall trench.

Beginning in January of 2000, excavations were resumed at the Fountain of Youth Park. The main focus of the season supervised by Cheryl White was to investigate parts of the site which had generated intriguing remote sensing anomalies. Remote sensing methods such as NASA multi spectral imagery, electromagnetic resistivity and ground penetrating radar have been utilized over the years at the Fountain of Youth Park to try and gain a better understanding of the extent and compilation of the site. The excavations of the 2000 season aimed to explore some of the most interesting anomalies and to ground truth and validate the remote sensing methods.

Five 1.5m X 3m units were placed running east/west south of the concentration of previously excavated areas. This generated a cross section of the southern portion of the site that encompassed part of the shell midden. While these units did not expose any large anomalies as some of the remote sensing had suggested, they did uncover three substantial posts of approximately 75cm in diameter. Because of their spatial relationships and similar soil characteristics, these posts appear related and suggest the

possible remains of an aboriginal structure. Two 3m X 3m units were placed adjacent to the unit containing the post molds to hopefully further reveal the spatial pattering between these features. Two other post molds were discovered in these units that may be related to the others, but further excavations need to be completed before anything definitive can be said about their associations. The two 1.5m X 3m units furthest to the east encountered areas of the dense shell midden that is found in the extreme south and east portions of the site, but yielded little information pertaining to the 1565 occupation of the site.

Surprisingly, even though all of these units were only approximately 15 meters south of what is thought to be the center of the colonial Spanish settlement, they contained only features attributed to the Indian occupation of the site. The artifact assemblage and density from this part of the site also differs greatly from the area just slightly to the north. Not only is artifact density far lower in this area, but the artifacts recovered in these units were almost exclusively Native American in origin, the majority being St. John's Check stamped pottery. Some Spanish artifacts such as olive jar, majolica and iron were also found in this area demonstrating the interaction between the two cultural groups while suggesting that it was part of a Timucuan settlement adjacent to and possibly contemporaneous to Menendez's colony.

Due to the disturbed nature of the upper levels of zone deposits at this site and time constraints, it was decided to open up large areas of the site with the aid of a backhoe. The large block excavation units made it possible to explore some of the most interesting ground penetrating radar anomalies while viewing a large excavated section of the site at once. The first unit, designated as Block Excavation 1, measured 20m

north/south X 5m east/west, and was located just to the west of the center of the 16th century colonial settlement. Here we hoped to find more information about the western portion of the settlement, which had been explored less extensively than other portions of the site, and to find the extent of the western boundary of the site. The presence of cultural features and associated artifacts was far less dense in this unit than in the previously excavated units just slightly to the east. The northern part of this unit uncovered another Spanish structure, defined by a series of mud sleepers, as well as a few small trash pits. The southern portion of this unit was strangely different, containing a very dark, hard soil, possibly the remains of burning or flood deposits.

A second block excavation unit was opened approximately 40 cm north of the line of 1.5m X 3m units excavated earlier in the season. Block Excavation 2 was 13m east/ west X 5m north/south. This area was selected primarily to investigate a large anomaly detected by ground penetrating radar. The western 2/3 of this excavation unit uncovered a portion of another Spanish structure, while the eastern 1/3 of the unit was consumed by a very large feature designated as Feature 74. At its top, Feature 74 measured over 2 meters in diameter and was roughly circular in shape. Excavation of the first levels of this feature revealed that it intruded into the water table, which resulted in well points being brought to the site to enable further excavation. The feature was bisected so that it could be viewed in profile and was excavated to over 1.5 meters below ground surface. At the base of the feature was a large post mold, containing bits of preserved wood, and the original post hole used in the placement of the post. When viewed in profile, it appears that above this a large hole had been dug to remove the post, after removing the post, the hole was then filled with 16th century trash.

The similarity of Feature 74 to the very large post molds first discovered in 1991, as well as their apparent north/south alignment suggests that these features are related. Some of the most interesting artifacts that were recovered from Feature 74 include: a silver object, possibly a plaquette, thought to be of Indian manufacture, several wood planks, and several beads including, jet rosary beads, multiple layer chevron beads and Cornaline D'Alleppo Beads. The most fascinating of all the artifacts from this feature, if not the entire site, was a carved bone figa that was polished with a black finish. Figas were adopted into Spanish culture from Moorish influences and were placed on babies and young children to ward off the powers of the evil eye, suggesting the presences of Spanish babies or children at this first settlement of St. Augustine (Figure 4).

2001 Field Season and Research Design

The goals of the 2001 field season were based the previous fieldwork at the site, focusing on obtaining more information pertaining to the 1565 occupation located in the central low lying area of the site. One of the first goals was to investigate the relationships between the large post features (Features 30, 36 and 74) that had been previously excavated. By excavating in the areas between these features it was hoped that another large post mold would be found, which would create a western edge to a very large 16th century structure. Another important goal of the season was to investigate Feature 48, described as a possible ditch or trench, located in the far eastern portion of the site and first detected in the 1991 excavations. Finally, this field season attempted to ground truth remote sensing techniques such as the magnetometer, and aimed to provide more information about the central, most intensively used, portion of Spanish occupation.

Figure 4. Silver plaquette and figa found in Feature 74

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the entire site during the first week of January 2001. Field work began shortly afterward and was conducted as a field school through the University of Florida and Flagler College with Dr. Kathleen Deagan as Principal Investigator and Jamie Anderson as Field Supervisor. The official field school season began on January 17th 2001 and continued through April 27th 2001, some additional work was completed during the first week of May, 2001 under the direction of. Kathleen Deagan and with the help of several volunteers. Some laboratory analysis was conducted on rainy days during the field season, with the remaining analysis being completed at the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville. In addition to the eight field school students, much of the field work was completed with the help of volunteers from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association (SAAA).

Site Excavation Strategy and Methodology

During the fourteen week field season a total of 151.5 square meters was excavated (Figure 5). The areas excavated consisted of one 1.5m X 3m unit, two 3m X 3m units, one 1m X 9m test trench divided into three 1m X 3m units, and one 16m X 20m block excavation unit, which was divided into twelve 3m X 3m units and two 2m X 3m units.

In addition to the excavation units within the central part of the 16th century occupation area at the site, two sub-surface surveys were conducted on the Fountain of Youth Property north of the east/west pathway leading out to the obelisk and water, and consequently north of the Spanish occupation of the site. These surveys consisted of

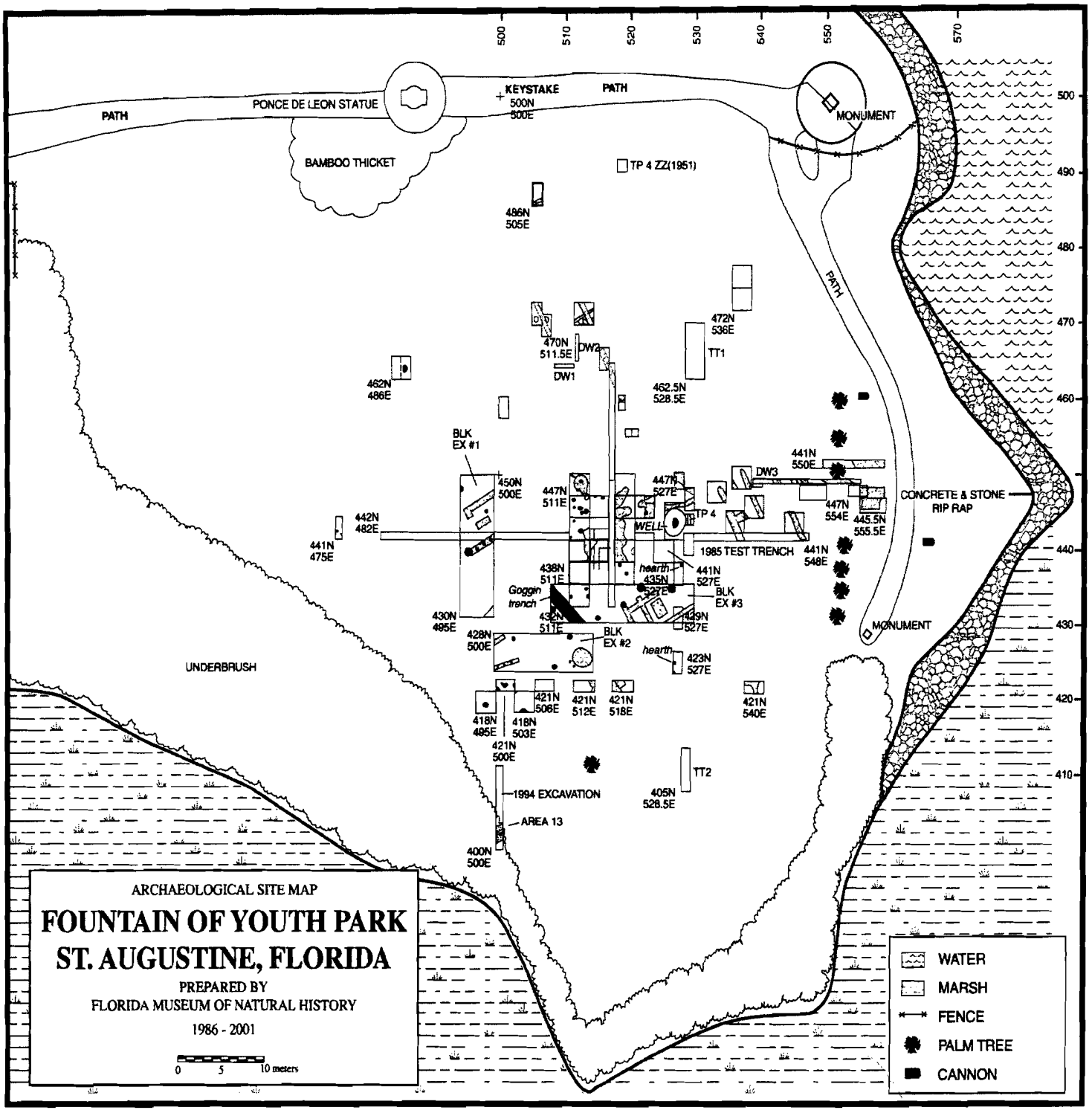


Figure 5. 8SJ31 base map showing all excavations from 1985 - 2001

extending the site grid into this area, and then conducting a systematic subsurface posthole test survey. The records for these surveys are on file at the Florida Museum of Natural History, as are papers addressing the results of these studies and their significance (Barrett and Braden 2001 and Lewis and Wright 2001).

The placement of the excavation units within the Fountain of Youth Park (8 SJ 31) was based on the results from previous excavations. Units were placed either to investigate a known feature and gain a better understanding of it, to test hypotheses predicting where other features might be located, to test the benefits of remote sensing techniques, or to investigate previously unexcavated areas of the site.

Excavation Controls

A modified Chicago grid system was used at the site to maintain horizontal control. The system was reestablished off the iron rebar placed at 500N/500E, in the main east/west path, originally set by Merritt in 1976, and used in each season thereafter. A second rebar placed at 458N/500E during the 2000 field season was also located, and from these two reference points several wooden stakes were placed running north/south along the 500E line, as follows: 420N/500E, 429N/500E, 441N/500E and 450N/500E.

A fixed datum plane was established to obtain a vertical control across the site. Several problems arose during the field season with regards to the datum plane, causing the establishment of three datum planes during the 2001 season. The first datum plane was established approximately three meters north of the southern "datum palm"; so named because it has been a constant feature of the site since the 1950's. It was tied into the datum planes used in previous field seasons by taking elevations at the SW corner of

the concrete base of the San Juan de Pinos Monument which measured 1.27 meters below datum. Nails were placed in two palm trees at the site at the elevation of the datum plane to be used daily as datum references for back sighting. This datum plane was used until April 2nd, 2001 when ground saturation and mechanical mowing damage rendered the transit station unreliable. A new datum station was moved to a higher, more centralized location, at approximately 450N/425E. From this point readings were again taken at the SW corner of the concrete base of the San Juan de Pinos monument measuring 1.305 meters below datum. In addition to placing nails in trees, a datum reference was created by placing a nail at the level of the datum plane into the mortar of the obelisk to be used for back sighting daily. To lessen the confusion created by the two datum planes used in the 2001 season, all measurements (in this report) were converted to the final datum plane established at 450N/425E. Additional information about these datum planes can be found in Appendix A. All provenience elevations of the 2001 season were recorded in meters below datum written as "mbd" throughout this report.

Excavation units were designated by the grid coordinates of their southwest corner. A 10-centimeter baulk was left around each unit unless otherwise noted. Each unit was excavated to culturally sterile soil unless noted otherwise. Each provenience was designated as one of the following categories that have been established through the archaeological work conducted in St. Augustine by the University of Florida. These five designations and their field abbreviations are:

1) Feature (F): a deposit that was known to be the result of human activity and possessing an identifiable function. Feature numbers were carried over from the previous field seasons and new features that were discovered were given

the next consecutive feature number, with this year's first new feature being labeled F 75.

2) Area (A): a soil discoloration or intrusion into the soil matrix of a unit. These areas could not be confidently identified as cultural in origin, and were given consecutive numbers within each unit.

3) Postmold (PM): a stain resulting from the deterioration of a post. Postmolds were numbered consecutively within each unit. Postmolds were pedestaled and then vertically sectioned and drawn in cross section and the soil associated with the postmold was retained for screening and analysis.

4) Posthole (PH): the area surrounding a postmold of the hole into which a post was placed. Postholes were also numbered consecutively within each unit. Postholes were excavated in the same manner as postmolds.

5) Zone (Z): a naturally occurring deposit or sheet midden that covers the entire site or large portions of it.

During excavations, each provenience was given its own unique field specimen (FS) number. A provenience was defined as "a deposit in the ground resulting from a single behavioral event or process" (Deagan 1983: 56). When deep deposits were encountered, they were excavated in 10 centimeter arbitrary levels, with each level of a provenience being given a separate FS number. FS numbers along with all other field records were continued from those used in the 2000 season. The first FS number of the season was FS# 2067. All provenience information including top and base elevations was recorded in the field specimen log; also an additional log was kept of weights for shell, faunal remains and charcoal that were weighed in the laboratory.

Field notes were taken throughout the day by the field supervisor and project investigator and were then photo copied. The field notes contain observations on the excavations of each unit, sketch maps of units at various points during excavation, records of when a unit was photographed, mapped, etc., and notes on the general procedure of the field work and any relevant comments. Early in the field season, additional notebooks were kept at each individual unit so that the rotating crew of students could keep informal daily logs of that unit's progress and any noteworthy circumstances.

During excavation each unit was mapped in plan view with each change in soil configuration, to show the size, shape and depth of all intrusive proveniences. Each map was given a consecutive number following those map numbers used in the 2000 field season. Photographic records were also made of the units, usually before a map was drawn. Photographs were taken in black and white print film and color slide film, with three frames being taken of each subject to bracket the proper exposure. Each photographic subject was given a photographic log (PL) number, which followed consecutively from the 2000 excavations. Stratigraphic records (SR) were drawn after each unit (except unit 462N/486E and those units within the block excavation 3) was completely excavated. Only the walls which showed a significant provenience or could be tied into the stratigraphy of a nearby unit were drawn, and each SR was given a consecutive number following the 2000 field season. In addition to the SR being drawn, a separate stratigraphic record form was completed, which identifies and links those proveniences present in the stratigraphic profiles with proveniences which were excavated in that unit.

In addition to formal records, a number of other records were maintained for each unit. Proveniences were given soil descriptions by the field supervisor to maintain consistency in color descriptions by use of the Munsell Soil Color chart. Records were kept daily at each unit through the use of a unit provenience log, which consisted of a sketch map in plan view of the unit at various levels, the Munsell value for each provenience, and the top and bottom elevations for each provenience within the unit. Feature forms containing important information such as sketch maps, elevations, FS numbers, etc. for each individual feature. After each unit was completely excavated, an excavation unit record was completed, recording the map numbers, stratigraphic records, photo log numbers for each unit along with all the proveniences excavated in that unit and their respective FS numbers.

The excavated soil from all proveniences was water screened through 1/4" mesh. The soil from areas and features were screened through 1/16" mesh in addition to the 1/4" mesh and then dried and bagged. The material found in the 1/4"screen was then separated into cultural materials, charcoal, faunal remains and shell, and then bagged separately. The shell recovered from each provenience was weighed, recorded and discarded, and a random sample equaling one large bag of approximately 5 liters of whole and hinged shells was taken from features and areas. A random five liter soil sample was taken from features and areas before the provenience was screened, and one half of all sectioned postmolds were kept as a soil sample.

All charcoal, faunal and shell samples were weighed and recorded in the lab, and all building materials were separated into categories of coquina, plaster, brick, mortar, etc., weighed and recorded. The cultural artifacts were analyzed in the lab, where artifact

type, frequency, weight and any other pertinent information was recorded (Appendix B). The information that was obtained from the artifact analysis was used to determine the terminus post quem (**TPQ**) of each provenience. Using the TPQ, along with stratigraphic information, the cultural period of each provenience was determined (Table 1). All of the information generated from the artifact analysis, including the cultural period, was then entered into Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Database using Microsoft Access. All artifacts and records are stored at the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville, Florida (Accession # 2001-95).

General Site Stratigraphy

The Fountain of Youth Park site consists of three zones or sheet deposits that are found throughout the site. Underneath these three zones lies a golden yellow sandy soil that through the years of excavation has been determined to be culturally sterile. The depth, thickness, and sometime presence of these zones varies throughout the site, however, their sequence of deposition is consistent. These three zones, from upper most to lower most strata are:

Zone 1 (Z1): Medium to dark grey/brown sandy soil that may contain small pieces of shell and charcoal, and root disturbances. This zones lies directly under, and is disturbed by the sod layer, and contains mixed cultural material from the 16th through 20th centuries.

Zone 2 (Z2): Medium brown/grey sandy soil with a heavy content of whole and broken shell. This zone is associated with shell midden thought to date after the Menéndez occupation, and is found in noncontiguous, discrete areas throughout

the site, including south of the east/west path, along the extreme eastern edge near the water, and in the southernmost portion

Zone 3 (Z3): Lighter golden tan and grey/brown mottled sandy soil with rust colored flecking that contains no shell. This zone is associated with the prehistoric and Menéndez occupations at the site.

The Munsell values for each zone have been fairly consistent throughout the site and numerous field seasons, with any variations being attributed to the numerous people reading the soil colors.

Excavation Results

The following is a description of each of the excavation units, including the reasoning behind the placement of the unit, and the results of the excavation.

Excavation Units

435N 511E

One of the first two units opened was a 3m X 3m square that was placed in the central part of the site known to contain the heaviest density remains of Spanish occupation. The location of this unit was between Feature 36 discovered by Gardner Gordon in 1991 to the north, and Feature 74 discovered in 2001 to the south. Both features are believed to the remains of very large postmolds aligned north/south that supported a large structure. Based on the north/south alignment of these very large postmolds and no evidence for similar features to the west, it was hypothesized that these features were related forming a western wall to a substantial structure. This unit was

placed at this location to attempt to locate another large postmold that would help connect the others, but also to further investigate this central area of Spanish occupation. Although the placement of this unit did not succeed in locating a large post, it did reveal two post molds (PPM's 3 & 4) and a small densely packed trash pit (F76, F76B & F76L1EXT) (Figure 6). The postmolds were first identified in Zone 3 matrix and appeared as grayish/brown circular stains in the golden tan sand of zone3 matrix. PPM3 measured 24cm across at the top and had a depth of 17cm, while PPM4 was smaller measuring 9cm across at the top and 14cm in depth. After bisecting PPM3, it appeared that what was identified, as PPM3 should actually have been separated into PM3 and PH3. All that can be said about these two postmolds at this time is that they both date to the early seventeenth century. The trash pit measured approximately 85cm long by 65 cm wide at its largest point, and was 44cm in depth. The trash pit was filled with large oyster shells, and also contained a few pieces of aboriginal pottery, several large mammal bones, and a piece of burned wood. Based on the stratigraphic position, it also dates to the early seventeenth century.

438N 514E

The second of the first two units opened was also a 3m X 3m unit and was located directly to the NE of the unit discussed above. This unit was placed in the central part of Spanish occupation, and was located between the 1994 unit located at 438N 511E, which contained the large postmold F36 and Chaney's 1985 north/south test trench, which contained the ephemeral staining of F22 (Figure 7). By placing this unit at this location, it was hoped to find more information about the most densely used portion of the site, as

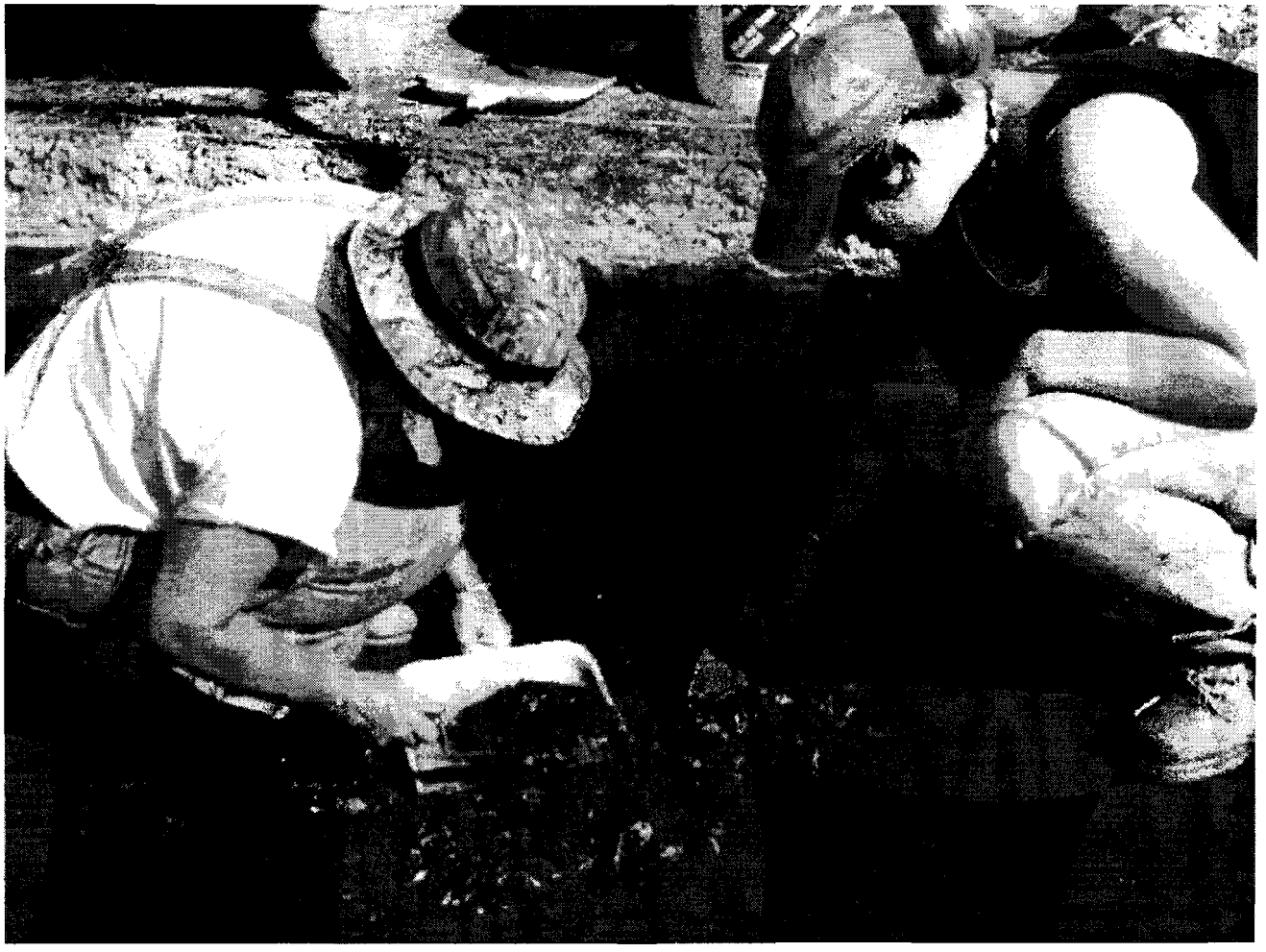


Figure 6. Excavation of Feature 76

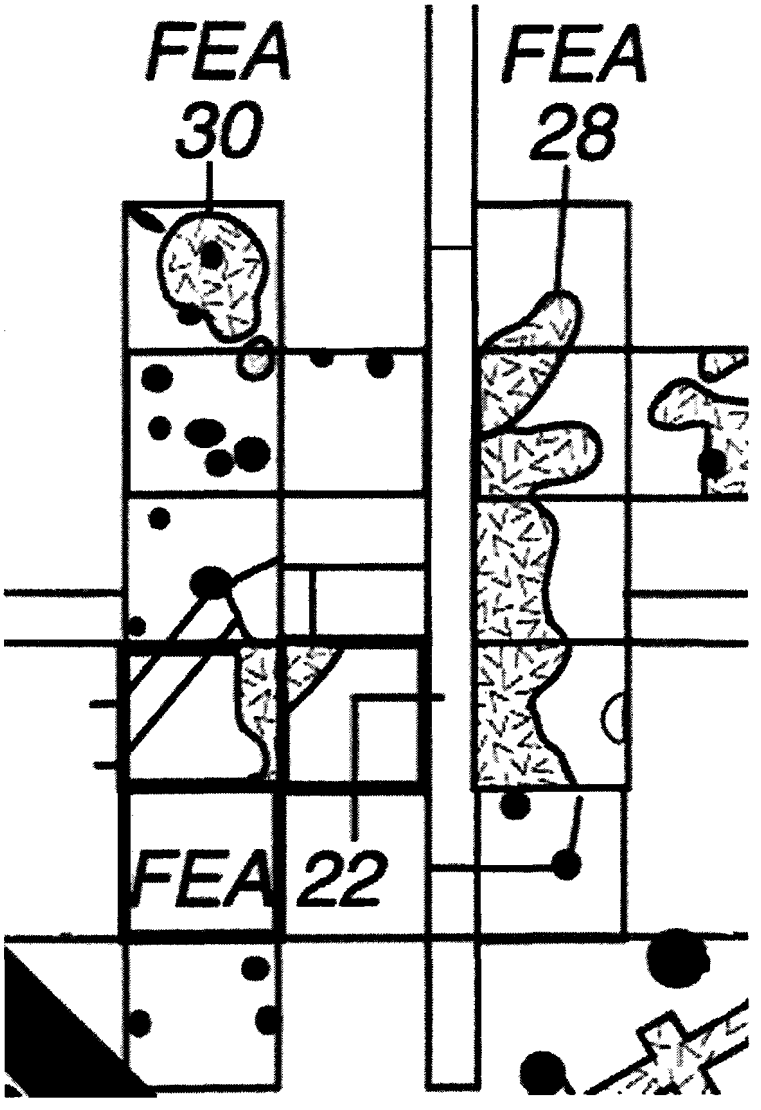


Figure 7. Detail of central site excavations and Feature 22

well as to further define F22, which has been hypothesized to be the staining possibly related to a collapsed and burned roof or wall. Excavation of 438N 514E revealed part of Chaney's 1985 trench along the easternmost part of the unit; thus indicating the variations in the grid system of the site. F22 was identified in this unit as a greyish/brown ephemeral staining that was found in the eastern half of the unit, and dates to the 16A cultural period. The artifacts recovered from F22 were all aboriginal pottery, including St. John's and San Marcos, except for one piece of glass. The southeast part of F36 was also uncovered in the northwest corner of the unit allowing the feature to be viewed in profile in the wall. As previous excavations have indicated, F36 is a large circular dark grey staining flecked with charcoal, that appears to be a very large burned postmold (Figure 8). The portion of Feature 36 that was included in 438N 514E measured about 1.5 meters along the north wall and about 80cm along the west wall, and was excavated down to 2.27mbd (20cm of the feature were excavated). Although the feature protruded further into the sterile soil, excavation was stopped once it was determined that it was a postmold and the water table made further excavation impossible. The feature dates to the 16th century, and the artifacts recovered include many pieces of aboriginal pottery, including San Marcos and St. John's, as well as a few pieces of Spanish olive jar. Four PPMs were also discovered in this unit. PPMs 3, 6 and 7 were all less than 10cm in diameter and between 5cm to 10cm in depth. PPM 5 was larger, with a diameter of 16cm, but had a depth of only 4cm.

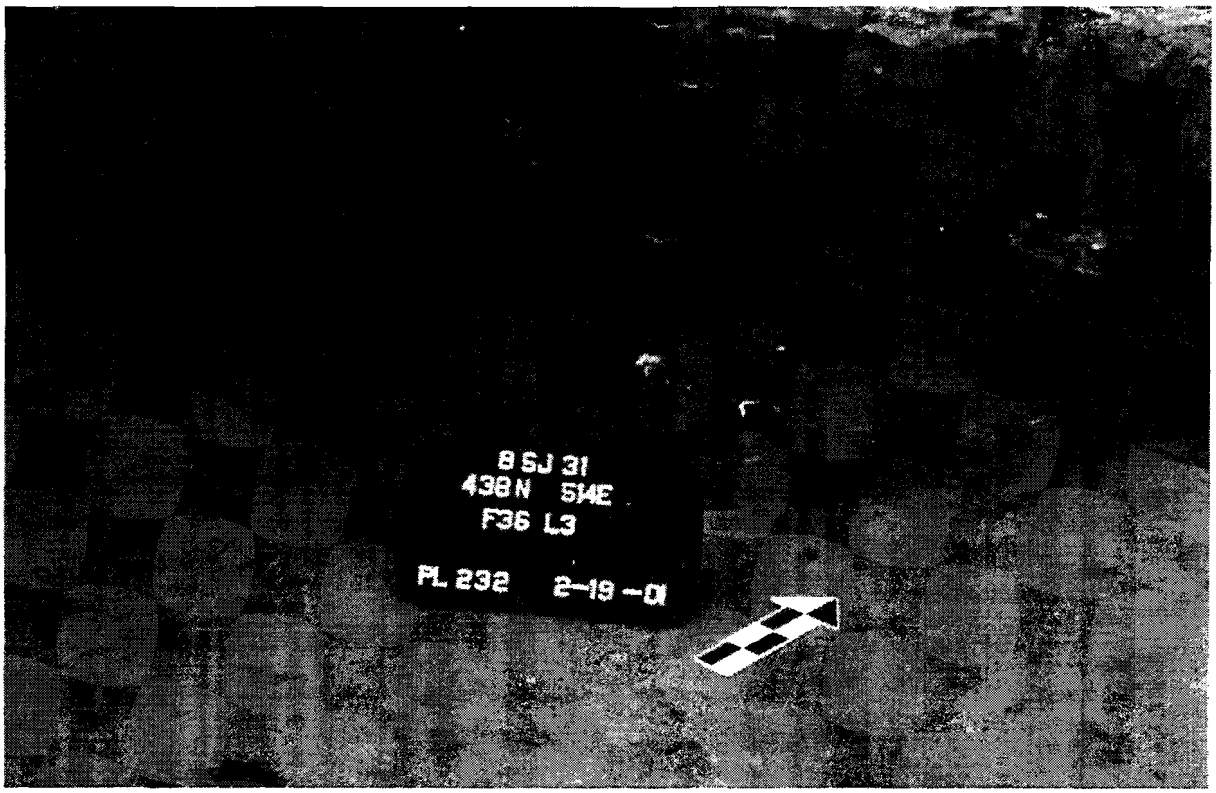


Figure 8. Feature 36

462N 486E

During the magnetometer survey conducted in early January, a very large anomaly was detected in northwest section of the open field. Based on this anomaly it was decided to place a 3m X 3m excavation unit at this location to locate what had triggered the magnetometer, and also determine how useful this remote sensing techniques would prove to be at this site. After removing the sod in this unit the soil appeared to be much darker and harder than the sandy soil found throughout the rest of the site. Because of time limits and difficulty in excavation, it was decided to split the unit north/south into two 1.5m X 3m units, excavating the eastern unit first, where the anomaly appeared to be located. Excavation in this unit continued to be difficult owing to soil compaction and confused stratigraphy, and produced very few artifacts. Modern intrusions were found throughout the unit as well as several areas and possible postmolds (PPM) that were mapped and excavated, but turned out to be insignificant stains or rootmolds. The source of the magnetometer anomaly was located, and found to have been a large modern iron spike that protruded out of the north wall (Figure 9). At 1.97mbd (about 40cm below ground surface) a layer of water soaked and partially decomposing botanical remains was unearthed, and designated at A8A and A8B. Under this layer, a modern wooden surveyor's stake, similar to the type used by John Goggin in his excavations was found on top of sterile soil. After carefully cleaning the walls, it was determined that the entire deposit dated to the modern period. The botanical remains were removed, and the unit was leveled off so that finishing procedures could be begun. During this process, a large circular stain was discovered intact intruding into sterile soil and lying beneath the modern disturbances. This intrusion, designated F79, was

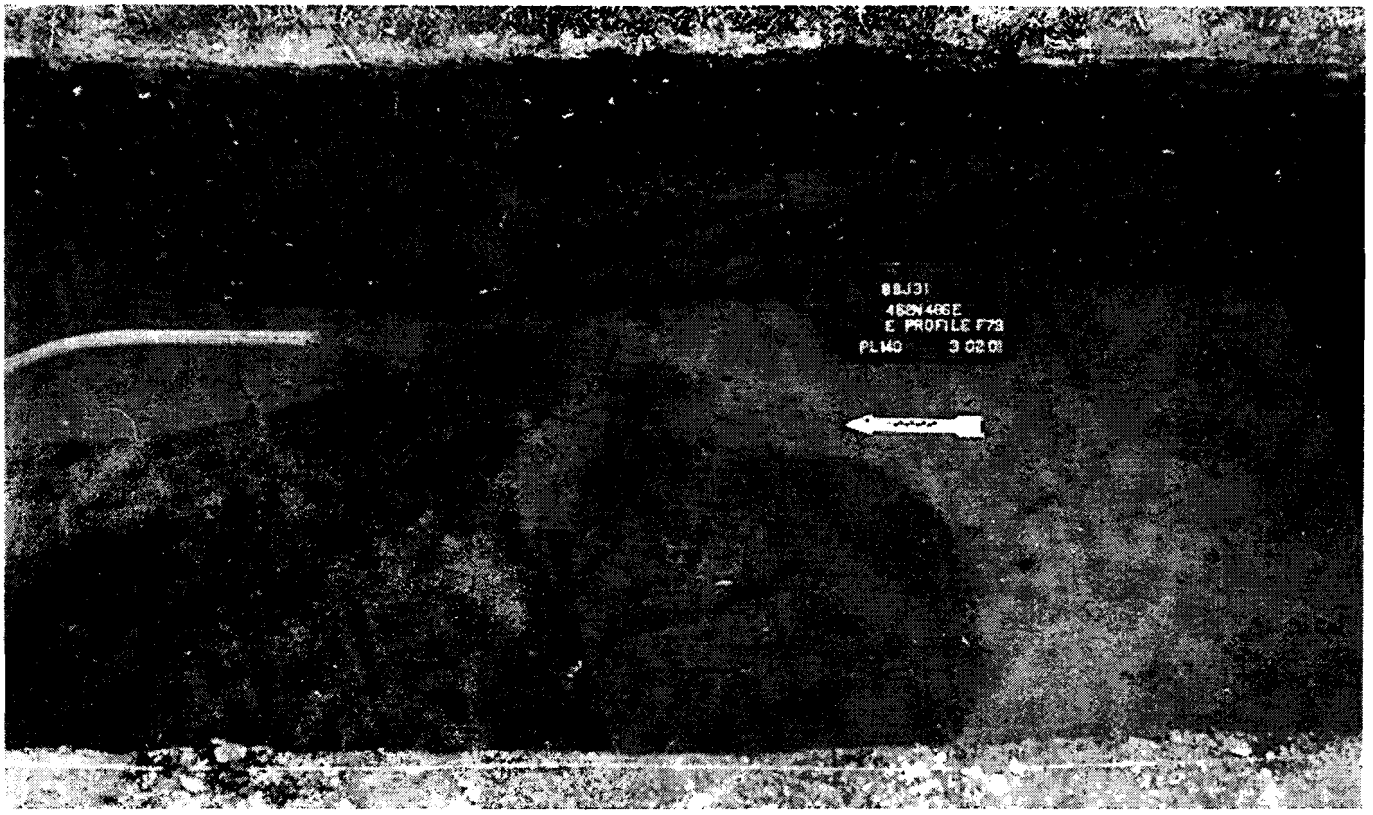


Figure 9. 462N486E east profile and large modern spike

excavated, and yielded several pieces of aboriginal pottery dating the provenience to prehistoric times. After excavating 10cm, the feature resolved into a small circular postmold and was renamed PM8. Flooding and the rising water table made it impossible to excavate the postmold any further. It was later decided that this very large modern disturbance which encompassed the entire unit, may have been the result of excavations in the 1950's by John Goggin. Unfortunately, although the artifacts from Goggin's excavations are housed at the Florida Museum of Natural History, the location of the excavation units on the property and the records of these excavations no longer exist.

Excavation Trench

451N 550E, 451N 553E and 451N 556E

A 1m X 9m excavation trench, consisting of three separate units; 451N 550E, 451N 553E and 451N 556E, was placed in the easternmost part of the site, less than two meters west of the north/south path and roughly 15 meters west of the shoreline. The excavation trench was placed to reinvestigate a trench-like feature (F48), first discovered by Gardner Gordon in the profile of the Ditch Witch 3 (DW3) exploration excavation trench in 1991. Gordon also excavated a 1.5m X 3m unit slightly south of the DW3 trench to further investigate this feature that he suggests could be a "substantial wall or fortification ditch" that had a northwest/southeast bearing (Gordon 1992). However, due to time constraints and the rising ground water, excavation of this unit was never completed and the feature was only seen in plan view. F48 was revisited again in the 1994 field season, with no conclusive results owing to problems of groundwater and flooding. During the 2001 field season, a long narrow excavation trench was placed

slightly to the north and west of previous excavations in an attempt to clarify the nature of F48. It should also be mentioned that much of unit 451N 553E was not excavated below 1.91mbd owing to a massive disturbance caused by a dense root concentration of a large palm tree that protruded out of the south wall of the unit.

Although the excavation trench was divided into three separate units, features and areas that spanned more than one unit were excavated as one provenience. Zones were designated unit by unit to facilitate record keeping and screening. Due to the disturbed nature of Zone 1 soils, it was decided to discard all Zone 1 matrixes, along with the sod and root mat, to about 15cm below ground surface in order to save time. The medium brown/grey sandy soil with whole and broken shell of Zone 2 was excavated and treated in the usual manners described above. F78 was first identified at 1.64mbd and was characterized by a very dark brown sandy soil that was densely filled with whole and broken oyster shell. The top of F78 spanned the eastern 1/3 of 451N 553E and the western 2/3 of 451N 556E measuring almost four meters in across at its widest point. The density of broken and whole shell throughout the feature varied from almost entirely whole shell, to some whole and mostly broken or crushed shell (Figure 10). Although this sometimes appeared to be separate pockets of whole and broken shell, the dark brown organic soil was consistent making it reasonable to excavate it all as F78. The width of F78 continued to taper in slightly throughout excavation. At the depth of 1.84mbd F78 was only about 2.35 meters wide. From this point on, F78 continued to narrow increasingly as excavation continued. F78 was excavated to 2.06mbd, at which time the heavy shell concentrations in dark brown soil gave way to the light grey/tan sandy soils of the Zone 3 and sterile soil transition.

Figure 10. West view of 451N550E trench and Feature 78

Stratigraphic records of these units show the heterogeneous shell filled strata excavated as F78 to form a possible trench-like feature, with its base in the eastern part of 451N 556E. If this is a trench as Gordon described, running in a northwest/southeast direction, the grid's true east/west bisection of the excavation trench would distort the feature's shape (Figure 11 & 12). Also, because it appears that the feature may extend further to the east, the profiles obtained from this field season show only slightly more than half of the feature. Future work must be conducted in this part of the site to locate a northwesterly terminus of this feature, which would positively determine the features original function.

The artifacts obtained from F78 consist mostly of pieces of aboriginal ceramics, mainly St. Johns and some San Marcos, as well as several pieces of Spanish olive jar and a glass bead. Based on the stratigraphic and artifact data, F78 dates to the Menéndez cultural period (16A) (See Table 1 for cultural period designations). This implies that if F78 was a human-made trench, and may be attributed to those described in historical documents as Spanish defenses, and might have been constructed during the occupation by Menendez's settlers. An extremely faint and ephemeral greyish-tan staining appeared under F78 and was designated A5. Excavation of A5 was stopped after two levels because of the closeness to the water table. Based on its location and lack of artifacts, A5 was attributed to the leaching of soils from F78.

Several other features and areas of interest were excavated in this test trench, including the F80 complex (F80, F80L1EXT, & F80EXTB), which appeared a few centimeters below the top of F78, but had the same dense shell content and dark brown soil as F78, and thus possibly related. Unlike F78, however, F80 was a shallow deposit

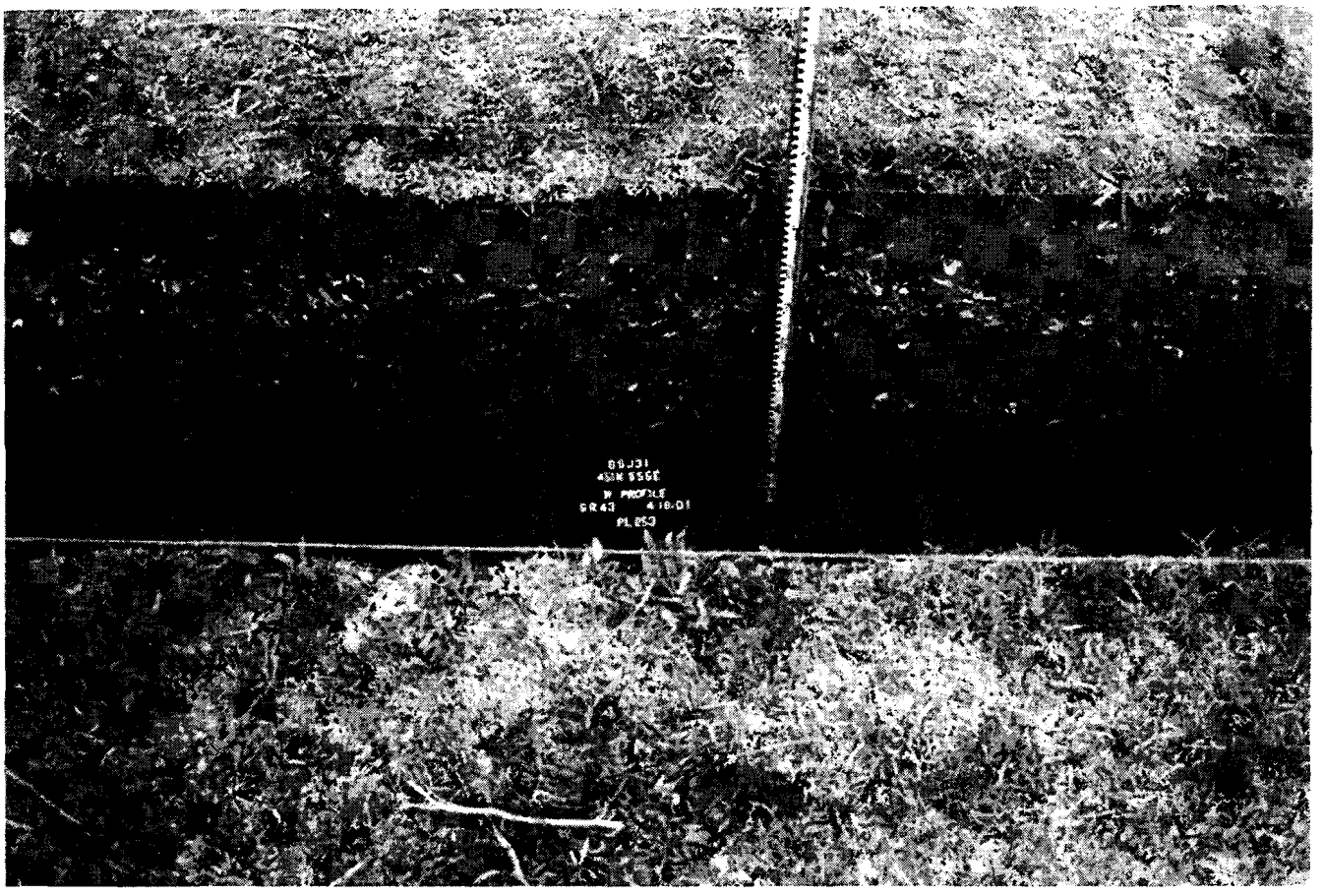
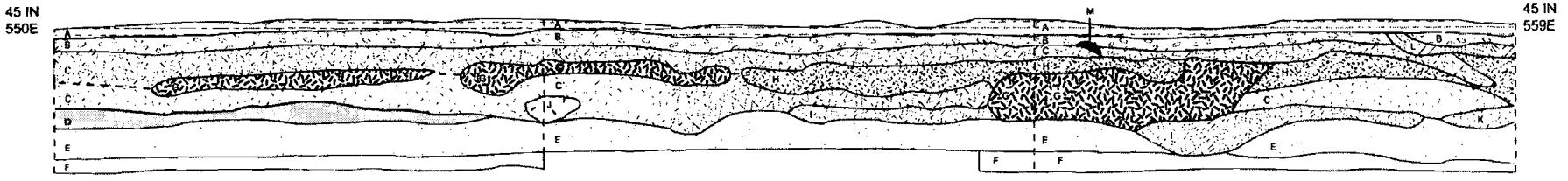


Figure 11. North profile of 451N556E

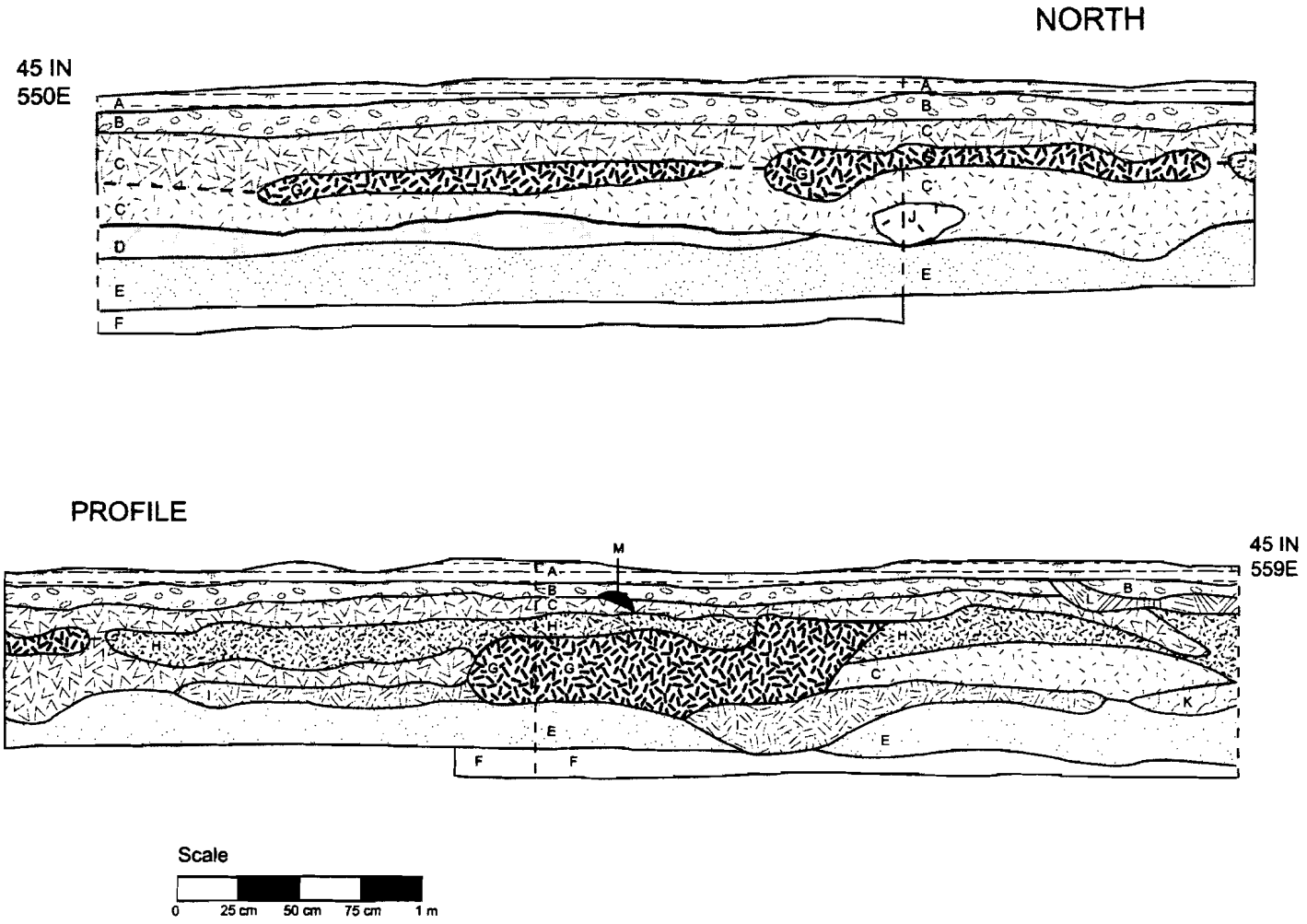


Scale

0 25 cm 50 cm 75 cm 1 m

A: sod zone
B: dark grey brown sandy soil with little broken shell
C: medium brown-grey sandy soil with some broken and whole shell
C': medium brown-grey sandy soil w/traces of broken shell
D: very dark grey brown soil with no shell
E: golden brown sandy soil with dark grey and rust colored mottling
F: light golden tan sandy soil with rust colored mottling
G: very dark grey sandy soil with a heavy density of whole shell
H: very dark brown-grey sandy soil with a heavy density of whole and crushed shell
I: dark grey-brown sandy soil with whole and broken shell
J: brownish grey sandy soil with whole shell
K: dark grey brown soil with very little broken shell
L: bright golden yellow sandy soil with no shell
M: root

Figure 12. North profile of 451N trench



A: sod zone
B: dark grey brown sandy soil with little broken shell
C: medium brown-grey sandy soil with some broken and whole shell
C′: medium brown-grey sandy soil w/traces of broken shell
D: very dark grey brown soil with no shell
E: golden brown sandy soil with dark grey and rust colored mottling
F: light golden tan sandy soil with rust colored mottling
G: very dark grey sandy soil with a heavy density of whole shell
H: very dark brown-grey sandy soil with a heavy density of whole and crushed shell
I: dark grey-brown sandy soil with whole and broken shell
J: brownish grey sandy soil with whole shell
K: dark grey brown soil with very little broken shell
L: bright golden yellow sandy soil with no shell
M: root

Figure 12. Detail of North profile of 451N trench

of only 9cm at its deepest point. Although there was zone 2 material separating F78 and F80, this area was greatly affected by turbation caused the large palm root concentration in the center of unit 451N 553E. The disturbances in this area make it difficult to determine the relationship between these two features. Based on the stratigraphic data and the periods to which these features dated, it appears that F80 is perhaps an area of shallow spill over associated with the filling of F78. Based on the artifacts recovered from F80, including aboriginal ceramics and a couple of iron nail fragments, the feature was dated to the 16A cultural period.

Several small postmolds not forming any pattern were also found in the lowest levels of the excavation trench, as well as an interesting area with an associated postmold, designated as Area 4. This area was originally detected at 1.98mbd, and described as a dark grey brown stain that protruded out of the south wall of the unit. At this elevation, A4 had a rather amorphous shape, which after further excavation revealed a three lobed, clover-like shape mapped at 2.02mbd. At the base of the next level, 2.12mbd, the deposit resembled a crescent shaped stain that encircled part of an associated postmold (Figure 13). Very few artifacts were recovered from A4, except for several large pieces of iron and several pieces of aboriginal pottery, including St. John's. Based on the artifacts recovered, and the close association of A4 to the postmold it was suggested that the area may have served some structural function dating to the 16A cultural period.

Other small areas were found throughout the excavation the trench, however, most were very amorphous shallow deposits that appeared to be inconsequential soil stains of non-human origin. A modern intrusion, probably caused the creation and moving of the north/south path, was found in the east wall of the excavation trench. The

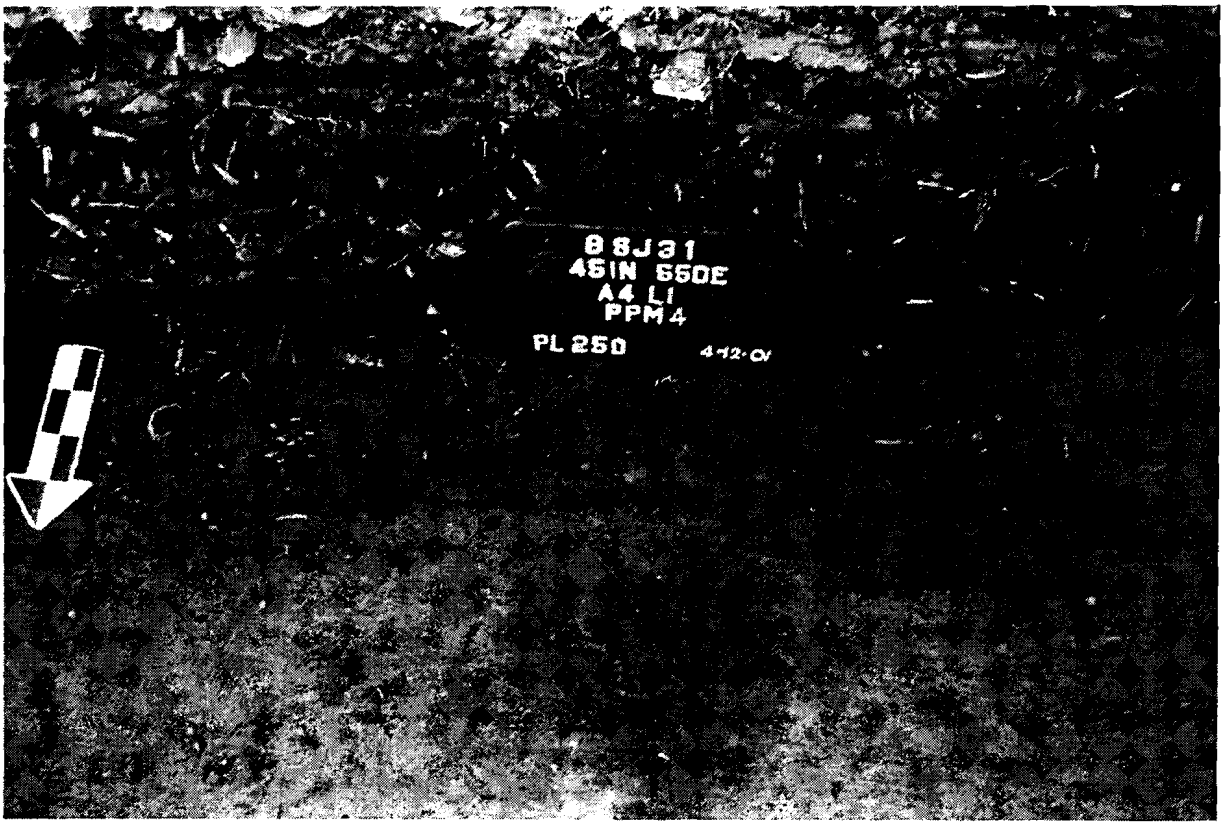


Figure 13. Area 4 and PPM4

intrusion, identified as A2, was treated separately and all disturbed material from this deposit was discarded. Because this excavation trench was located on higher ground than most of the site, and the droughts occurring in Florida during the winter and early spring of 2001, it was possible to excavate to some of the deepest levels ever at this site. Excavation of these deeper, undisturbed and culturally impacted levels produced many interesting artifacts including, a piece of Ming porcelain, the base of a St. John's Check stamped pot, and several Orange period ceramic pieces.

Block Excavation 3

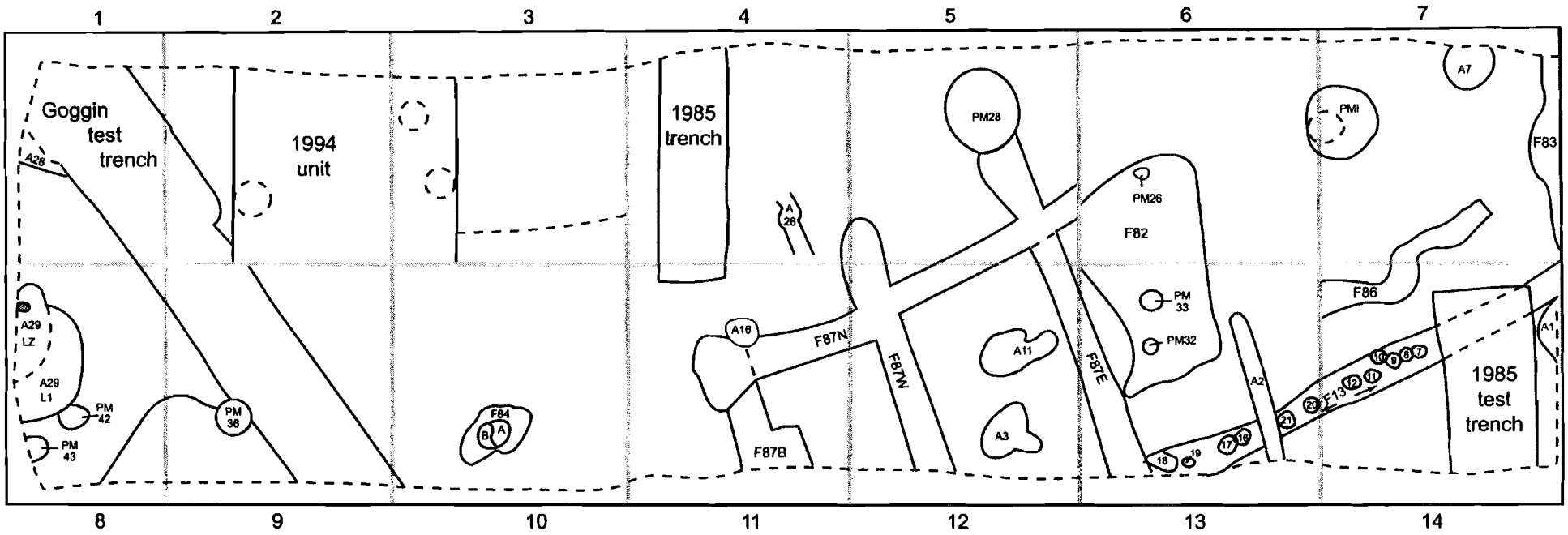
A 6m X 20m block excavation unit was also excavated during the 2001 field season to allow a large portion of the site to be seen at once, and hopefully reveal a relationship between the large structural features excavated in previous field seasons. The location of the block excavation unit was selected based on the questions and answers generated through previous excavations and the results of the ground penetrating radar, as was the case for the other units excavated this past season. The block excavation unit was located in the central area of Spanish occupation at the site, south of the concentration of previous excavations, and slightly north of Block Excavation 2, excavated in 2000. The southwestern corner of this unit was located at 429N 508E. This location also encompassed part of the area between the large postmold features, and hypothesized as being a western boundary to a large structure. Block Excavation 3 also encompassed a few areas that had been previously excavated; 3m X 3m unit at 432N 511E excavated in 1994, a 1.5m X 3m unit at 429N 527E excavated in 1991, and the southernmost point of the 1985 test trench. Although these areas did not provide new

archaeological information, they did demonstrate the relationships and variances of the grid systems used from year to year at the site, and it was interesting to observe the taphonomy of recently disturbed soils.

After the location of the unit was set, the initial sod breaking and excavation was aided by the use of a backhoe. The backhoe was able to consistently remove the top 10-15cm of soil without leaving tire track marks or other disturbances (Figure 14). The archaeological site at the Fountain of Youth Park is the ideal location to employ heavy machinery for initial sod and soil stripping. As it has already been discussed, the Zone 1 matrix at this site is heavily disturbed, and in the past twenty years of excavations, has not provided any contextual information about the groups that have resided on or used the property. In addition to this, fill sand has been added to this central low lying area due to intermittent flooding.

Block Excavation 3 was divided up into two 2m X 3m units, and twelve 3m X 3m units, to facilitate record keeping and screening. To lessen the confusion of referring to each of the units by their similar coordinates, each unit was assigned a number from 1 to 14, beginning with the unit in the NW corner of the block (Figure 15). Each unit was initially excavated separately, beginning with the eastern side of the block excavation unit, which contained a thin level of Zone 2 scatter, from the shell midden that lies to the south. The entire block excavation unit was cleaned and leveled to the top of Zone 3, to about 1.75mbd with the use of shovels and trowels. This enabled us to view the block excavation at the 16th century level in its entirety. After this was completed, photographs were taken of each unit and as much of the whole block as could fit in a single frame, and each unit was individually mapped (Figure 16). Features, areas and postmolds that were

Figure 14. Stripping Block Excavation Unit 3 with the aid of a backhoe



BLOCK EXCAVATIONS
Spring 2001
16th century features

Scale
0 50 cm 1 m 1.5 m 2 m

Figure 15. Map of Block Excavation 3 and corresponding unit numbers

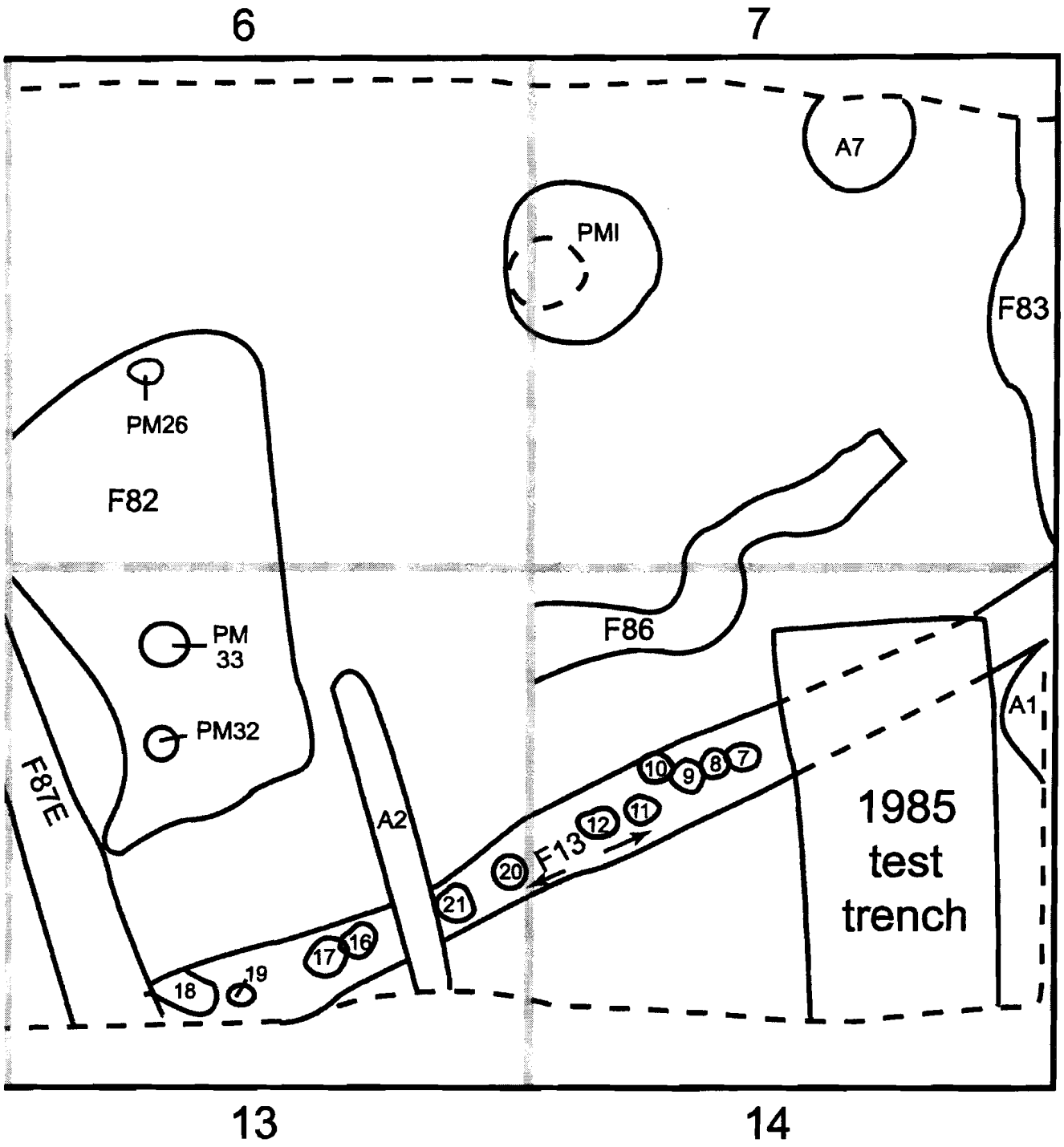


Figure 16. Detail of units 6,7,13 and 14

found encompassing more than one unit were excavated level by level, as one provenience.

Units 6, 7, 13 & 14

Many interesting features and postmolds were revealed in the easternmost part (units 6, 7, 13 &14) of block excavation unit 3. Underlying the shell midden this part of the block excavation exposed a complex arrangement of several mud sleepers, some with postmolds in the base, a few substantial postmolds and one very intriguing densely shell filled rectangular shaped pit. Furthest to the east, located in units 13 and 14, was a narrow wall trench, first recognized in unit 427N 425E of the 1985 field season as F13. Feature 13 was consistent in composition and orientation (approximately 30° west of north) to all other Spanish wall trenches excavated at this site, measuring approximately five meters in length (Figure 17). Feature 13 dates to the period 16A, although the western portion is thought to be disturbed, and contained mostly aboriginal pottery, including St. John's, San Marcos and San Pedro series sherds. Twelve postmolds (PM's 7 – 12 & 16 – 21) were found at the base of Feature 13, but were not excavated. In addition, Area 2, a long, linear, densely shell-filled trench, perpendicularly cut into F13 and dates to 16A period, but is also disturbed. The westernmost edge of Feature 83 was detected along the eastern wall of Unit 6. Feature 83 consists of a golden tan sandy soil densely packed with shell that extends to the east of Block Excavation Unit 3. Due to the small sample obtained from Feature 83, it is impossible to determine its function, but the information that was obtained dates the feature to the period of 16A. A large postmold identified as PM1 was found in Units 6 and 7 (Figure 18). This postmold was about one

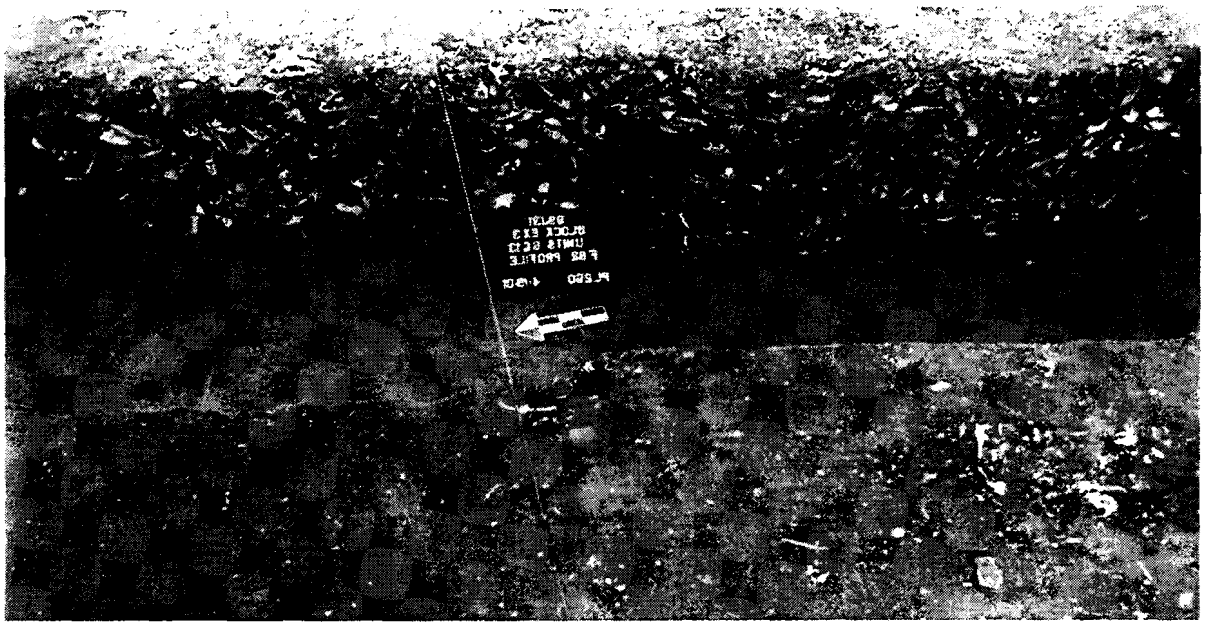
Figure 17. Intersection of Feature 13 and Area 2

Figure 18. Block Excavation 3 PM1 west profile

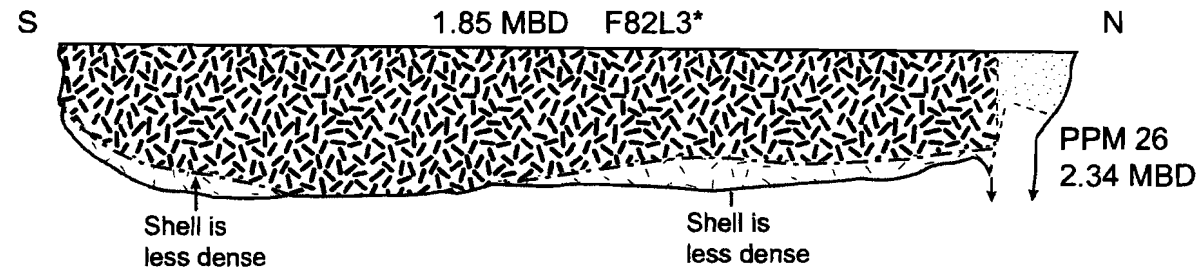
meter in diameter and about 43cm deep, with a heavy concentration of charcoal at the base. In profile PM1 appears almost straight sided with a slightly rounded base. Like other features found in this area, PM1 dates to the SJ2/16A time period, and contained various types of aboriginal ceramics commonly found at the site.

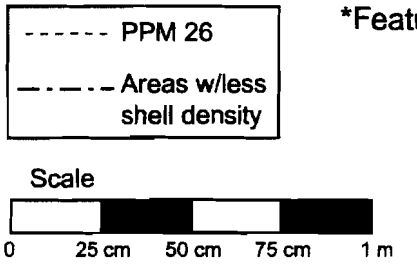
The most intriguing feature found in Block Excavation 3, if not at the site is the rectangular shaped very densely shell filled pit identified as Feature 82 (Figure 19). When F82 was first revealed, it had an amorphous shape that stretched between excavation units 6 and 13. After the excavation of its first level, however, it became clear that this feature did have a very regular rectangular shape and was about 2.8 meters in length and over 1.45 meters in width. Feature 82 was densely packed with shells, almost exclusively very large oyster shells, and proved to be very time consuming both in excavation and particularly in screening. Near the top of the feature, the soil matrix was a sandy grey-brown soil, towards the base however, it appeared that this grey-brown sandy soil was surrounded by a lighter tan-brown soil that also contained a heavy concentration of shell. To aid in the understanding of the feature, and because of its large size, F82 was bisected after excavation of the second level, running lengthwise, and excavated as east and west halves. Feature 82 was excavated six levels to a depth of 2.26mbd, making the feature 61cm deep. After excavating the east half of F82 to its base, the feature was photographed and drawn in profile (Map # 243), revealing that the feature was straight sided with a relatively flat bottom and evidence of support posts at the north end (Figure 20). The western half was also excavated in 10cm levels, in the same manner as the east half, but was only screened using 1/4" mesh due to time constraints. Artifacts recovered from F82 include, aboriginal artifacts such as St. John's

Figure 19. Feature 82



F.82 WEST PROFILE





*Feature was not bisected for profile until L3.

Figure 20. Photo and drawing of Feature 82 in profile

and San Marcos pottery, a shell bead, debitage and a mano fragment, European artifacts such as Middle Style and glazed Olive Jar fragments, a patinated glass rosary bead, nails and a large brass hook (Figure 21). The feature also contained a considerable amount of charcoal and faunal remains. Based on the artifacts recovered from the feature and its stratigraphic position, F82 dates to the period of 16A. Although no specific function of this pit has been determined at this time, the rectangular shape of the feature, the presence of associated postmolds, and the location of F82 so near the centrally located structural remains and suggests that it was more than just a trash pit (Figure 22). Perhaps the analysis of the faunal remains and future excavations in close proximity may lead to suggestions as to the use of the feature during the Menéndez occupation to which it dates.

Units 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, &12

The central part of Block Excavation 3 contains units 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12, and revealed a complex arrangement of wall trenches, postmolds and associated areas. The main components of these are the wall trenches that make up the Feature 87 complex, described as linear stains of medium grey-brown soil with light shell flecking, which include: F87E, F87W, F87N and F87B. The easternmost section of the feature 87 complex lies just to the west of F82, the rectangular shell filled pit mentioned above, and appear to connect with the F13 wall trench south of the excavated area (Figure 23). Like the other Spanish structural remains uncovered at this site, the wall trenches associated with the F87 complex all align 30° west of north. The F87 complex is different however, in that it contains three roughly north/south walls connected by a northern east/west wall. This suggests one large structure divided into two main rooms. Due to time constraints

Figure 21. Brass hook and glass rosary bead from Feature 82

Figure 22. Feature 82 after excavation

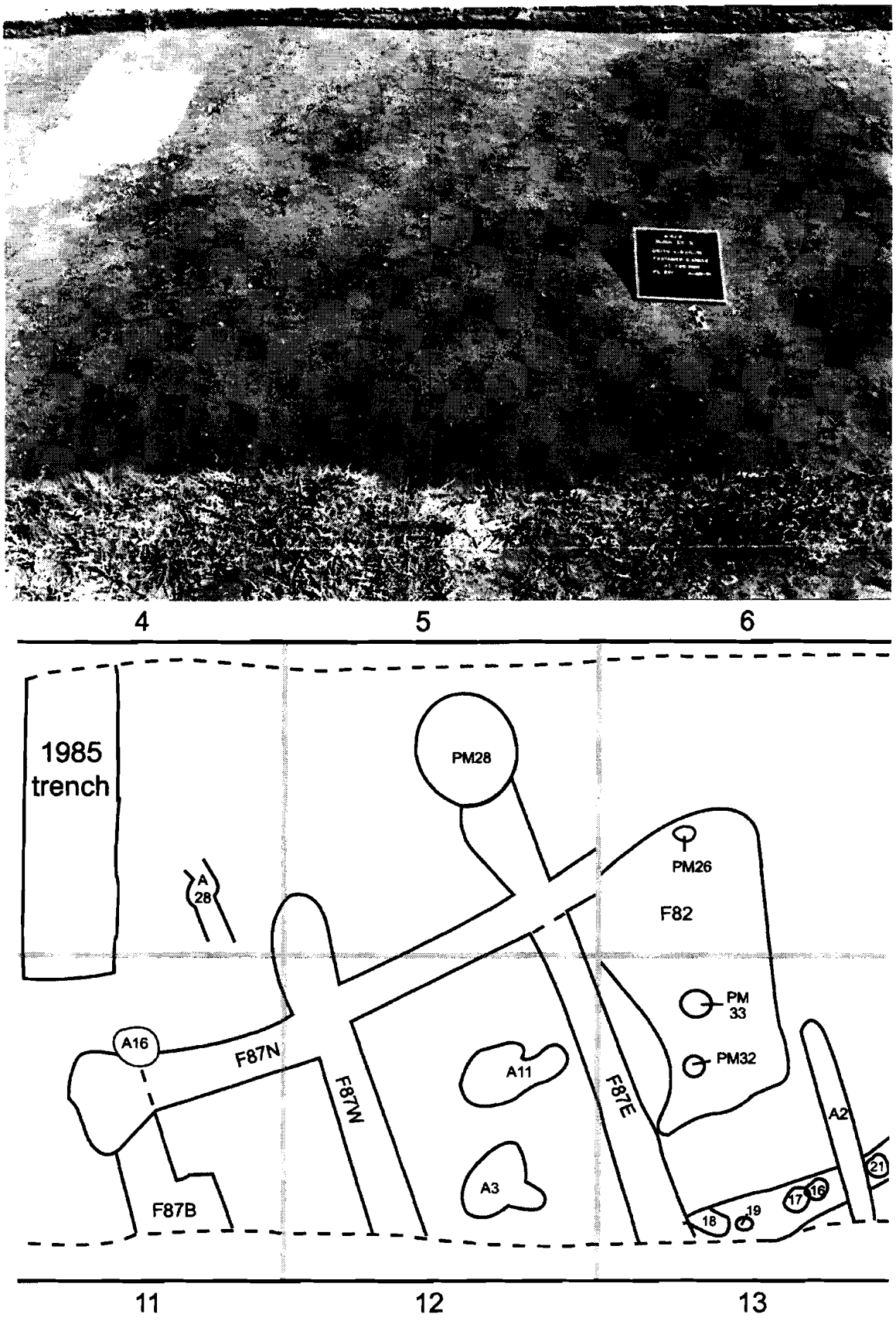


Figure 23. Photo and map of Feature 87 complex

encountered towards the end of the field season when F87 was first discovered, only a small section of the northwest corner of the structure was excavated. The excavation, however, allowed both the north and west walls in profile to be viewed, supporting the interpretation that they were wall trenches, and allowing the profile of the trench to be drawn and recorded. The small numbers of artifacts recovered from F87 are in proportion to the small amount of soil actually excavated, and consist mostly of aboriginal pottery. Based on the artifacts recovered as well as the stratigraphic information, the F87 complex has been attributed to the 16A cultural period.

Backfilled units from both the 1985 and 1994 excavation seasons were uncovered in this central part of Block Excavation Unit 3 as was expected from consulting the site base map. In this section of the block, 17 areas and 8 possible postmolds were mapped in plan view; some of the areas were later thought to be small postmolds. Because most of these deposits were discovered at the very end of the field season, the least intriguing of these were only mapped in plan view and were never excavated. Feature 84, located in unit 10, was, however, excavated. At its top, 1.87mbd, F84A appeared as a roughly circular area of dark grey brown appeared as an area of grey stained sand with few shells and was attributed to leaching of F84A. F84A and F84B were sectioned east/west with the south half being excavated to reveal the profile of the feature. In profile it appeared that F84B was a shell filled brown soil filled matrix of a posthole surrounding a burned postmold, and that F84A was a dark brown circular pit which intruded upon the posthole of F84B (Figure 24). The base of the F84B posthole was 2.08mbd, while the postmold was considerably deeper terminating at 2.18mbd. Based on the depth of the F84 deposit

Figure 24. Feature 84A and Feature 84B

and the artifacts recovered, F84A and F84B both date to the SJ2 cultural period, thus predating the Menéndez occupation.

Area 10 was located in unit 5 at 1.85mbd, and was described as a light brown and grey stain containing some concentration of crushed shell. After two levels of excavation at 2.01mbd, it became apparent that Area 10 was large postmold and it was renamed PM28 and excavated to 2.27mbd (Figure 25). Both the size and soil of PM 28 were similar to PM 1, also found in Block Excavation 3. Artifacts recovered from PM28 include an iron spike and several pieces of St. John's pottery; this in association with its location dates PM28 to the 16A cultural period. Similarly, Area 11 at 1.85mbd was described as an amorphous light brown stain with dark grey mottling that contained some crushed shell. After excavating to 2.02mbd it was decided that A11 was also a postmold and was redesignated as PM30. PM30 was not excavated, but was cored to obtain a base elevation of 2.25mbd. Artifacts recovered from A11 include both aboriginal pottery and olive jar fragments (no artifacts were recovered from PM30), and these in combination with positioning date A11 to the 16A cultural period. It is safe to then assume that PM30 should share this assigned period. Finally, PPM 22, located in unit 4, was described as a very large dark grey postmold with light shell flecking. PPM22 was first noted at 1.86mbd and was excavated three levels to 2.08mbd, making this postmold stratigraphically higher that the previously mentioned postmolds. Artifacts recovered from PPM22 include aboriginal ceramics such as St. John's and Mission Red Filmed as well as a piece of San Luis Blue on White Majolica. The information obtained both from the artifacts recovered and stratigraphic location date PPM22 to the cultural period of 17and most likely associating it with the nearby Spanish mission.

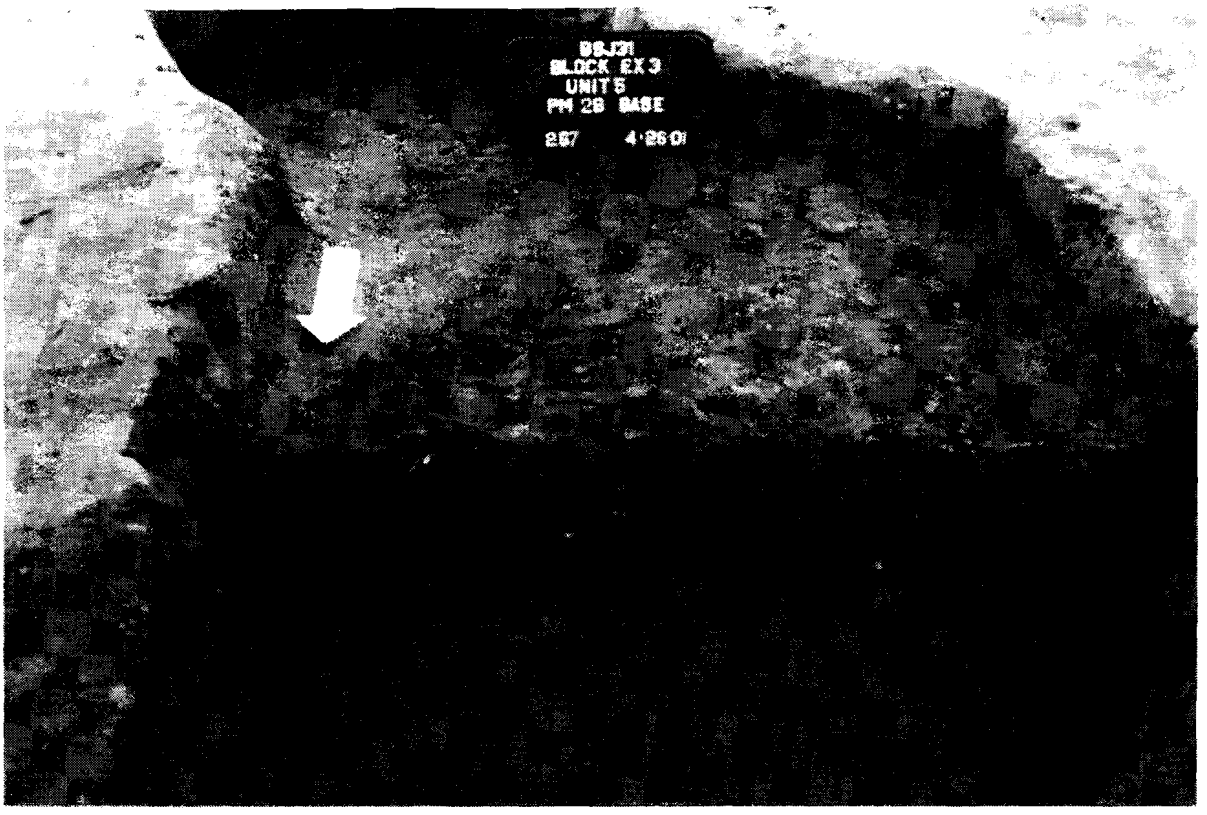


Figure 25. Block Excavation 3 PM 28 profile

Units 1, 2, 8 & 9

The last section of Block Excavation 3 to be discussed is the westernmost section, encompassing units 1, 2, 8 and 9. The majority of unit 2 was taken up by the backfilled 3m X 3m unit at 432N 511E excavated in 1994. This section, although much smaller than the other sections discussed (units 1 and 2 were 2m X 3m units rather than 3m X 3m units), was also quite different in what was uncovered and initially created quite a bit of excitement and supposition. The focus of interest in these units was the Feature 85 complex, comprised of F85E, F85W and F85S. At its top elevation of roughly 1.88mbd, F85 appeared to be a series of linear wall trenches similar in soil characteristics and alignment as those previously excavated at this site and was found in units 1, 2, 8 and 9 (Figure 26). After excavation of the first level, it appeared that the wall trench fill sloped in inwards. The zone material between the different extensions of the feature was then removed, revealing that the stain associated with the F85 became even narrower, with separate linear bands of dark grey soil approximately 75cm to 1 meter apart. These bands, identified as areas connected the east and west legs, looking somewhat like a ladder. Because the field school had ended, and thus the majority of the labor force was lost, it was decided to quickly remove a test strip approximately 15cm wide that ran from F85W to F85E through F85 center in order to determine the most appropriate and efficient way to excavate the feature. The excavation of this test strip revealed a matted mixture of roots and twigs lining the sides and base of the feature, and screening of this matrix recovered creamware and modern window glass. Based on this and site photos taken by the Fraser family during the 1951 excavations by John Goggin, it was concluded

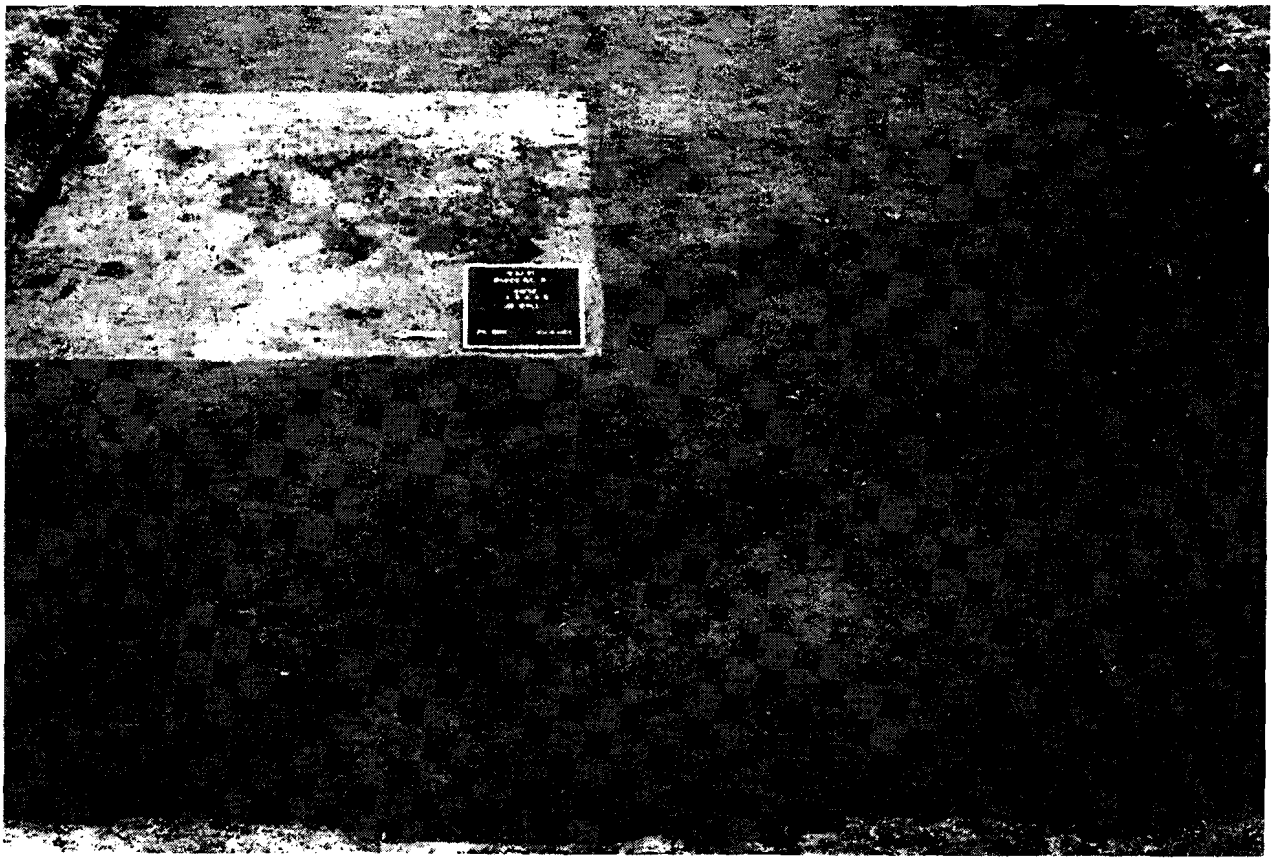


Figure 26. Top of Feature 85

that the F85 complex was the remains of an unrecorded and backfilled unit excavated at this time.

Several intact areas and postmolds were found in these units to the west of F85 that were unaffected by the 1951 excavations. Area 29 a large circular area of light grey mottled soil with some rust speckling and charcoal was excavated one level. The material recovered from this level included several pieces of aboriginal ceramics and one fragment of olive jar, dating it to the 16A cultural period. The excavation of this first level revealed PM's 41 and 42 along its north and south edges, which were defined as dark charcoal stained circular areas, with the base of PM42 determined by coring to be 2.19mbd. A30 was similar in soil characteristics and period to A29, and revealed PM44, which was cored to 2.20mbd Also, Area 28 a stain of pale grey soil dating to 16A? cultural period, revealed PM40 a stain of very dark grey soil, which was cored to 2.16mbd. Finally, PM43, a dark charcoal stained soil, likely from a burned post was not excavated, but a Cornaline D' Alleppo bead was found at its surface.

Conclusions

The continued archaeological investigations conducted at the Fountain of Youth Park site, as well as new information found in the historical documents, confirm that this is the location of the first settlement of St. Augustine dating to 1565. Features such as the mud sleepers, when seen across the site in plan view, reveal a town layout of long narrow barrack-like structures that housed the soldiers and settlers of the town. The clustered arrangement of these buildings, and the barrel well, in the low lying central portion of

this site near the water, displays the needs of a frontier community to have protection in numbers against the unknown.

The goals of the 2001 field season were to reveal more information about this central location of the site, as well as reinvestigate some of the features identified in previous years, but not explained, and to ground truth some of the remote sensing methods utilized at the site.

Those units placed in the center of the site (435N 511E and 438N 514E) unfortunately did not produce much new information. They did however confirm the location and function of F36, as part of the series of very large structural elements thought to be associated with Seloy and/or Menéndez. They also located F76, a small shell filled trash pit. Amorphous and ephemeral greyish staining previously identified as F22 was again located, but unfortunately not to the extent in which its function could be determined. Both of these units were typical representations of the site stratigraphy at this central location. One of the greatest disappointment of this season was the absence of another large very large postmold, hoped to be found in unit 435N 511E. Had a post been found at this location it would have suggested that a western wall to a very large structure had been located. The absence of a very large postmold at this location forces us to reexamine both the historical documents about this first campsite and rethink the possibilities of the 1565 town plan hidden under the surface of the Fountain of Youth Park. We must think of ways in which these substantial structural supports could form a building and determine if they are in fact related to a single structure.

The excavations undertaken in Block Excavation 3, revealed quite a bit of information, and created quite a few new questions (Figure 27). Wall trenches of a large

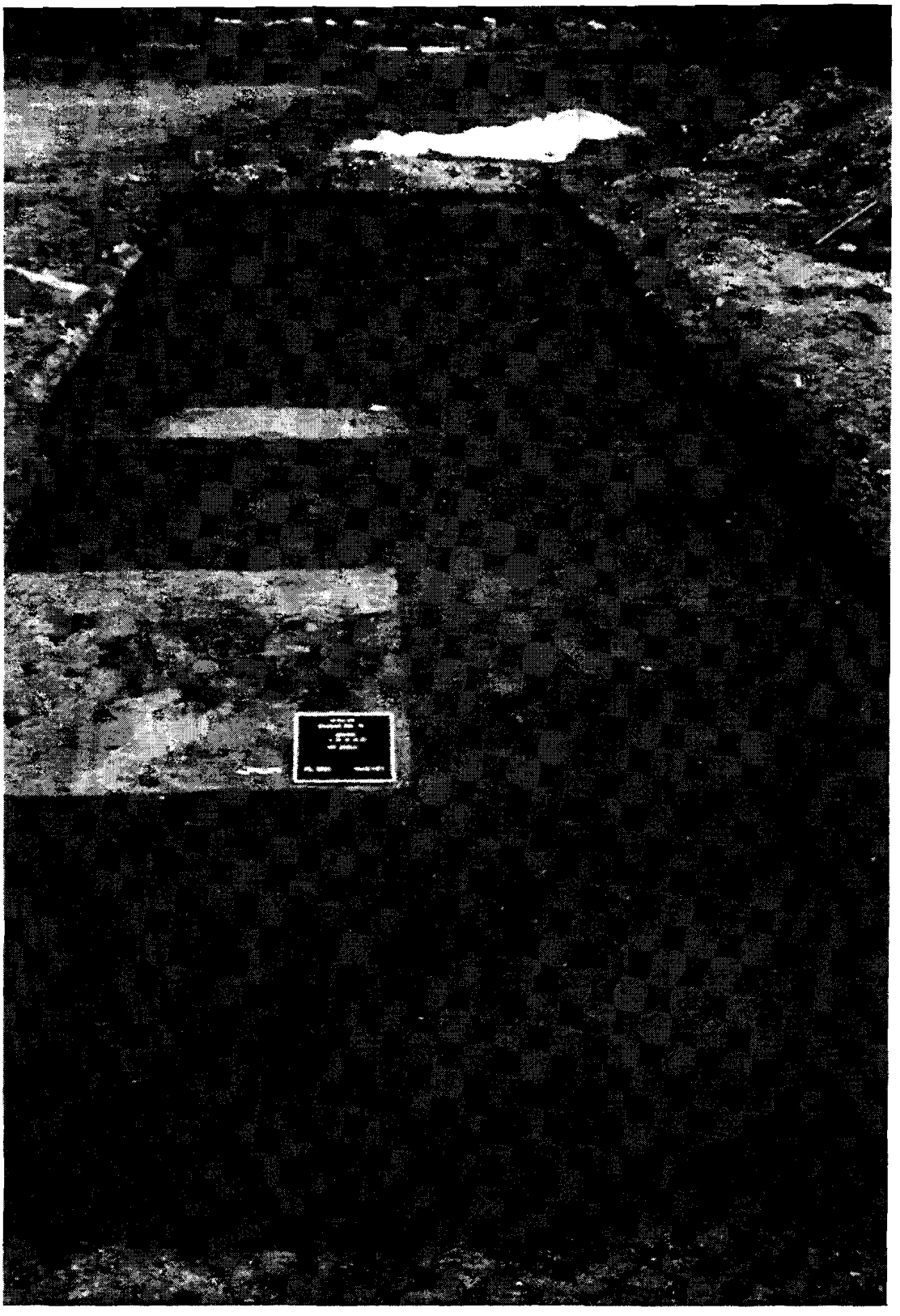


Figure 27. Overview of Block Excavation 3

Spanish structure were revealed and a large, straight-sided, rectangular shaped densely shell filled pit was also found. The wall trenches represent the barracks-like structures that the Spanish constructed to house some of the 800 people brought to protect and settle the area. The function of the very large shell filled F82 is not yet understood; perhaps the subsistence remains, or large brass hook obtained from the bottom of F82 may lead to further clues. Further research must be conducted to determine what uses a regularly-shaped pit, such as this one, might have in the 16th century. Also, by mapping the some of the larger postmolds that date to the same period, their uses for other structures may be revealed. Aside from the clear evidence of Spanish occupation in the block excavation unit, many aboriginal artifacts were recovered including pieces of aboriginal ceramics such as St. Johns, beads and a stone gorget (Figure 28). Finally, although unintentionally, one of the early trenches excavated by John Goggin was located. Although this did not produce new information about the 1565 occupation, we now know how a backfilled excavation unit, excavated in 1951 appears 50 years later when encountered. Hopefully, this information combined with the notes and photographs of the time will help us better understand the extent, locations and results of these early excavations.

The narrow trench at the eastern part of the site revealed what could be a large ditch, possibly used for defensive purposes in the 1565 occupation. The cultural period of the matrix and presence of Spanish artifacts such as Ming porcelain leads shows that the ditch was dug before the end of the 16th century, suggesting that it was of Spanish construction during the 1565 occupation (Figure 29). The angle of the ditch (NW to SE) in regards to grid system (due N/S and E/W) used in excavations contorts the actual

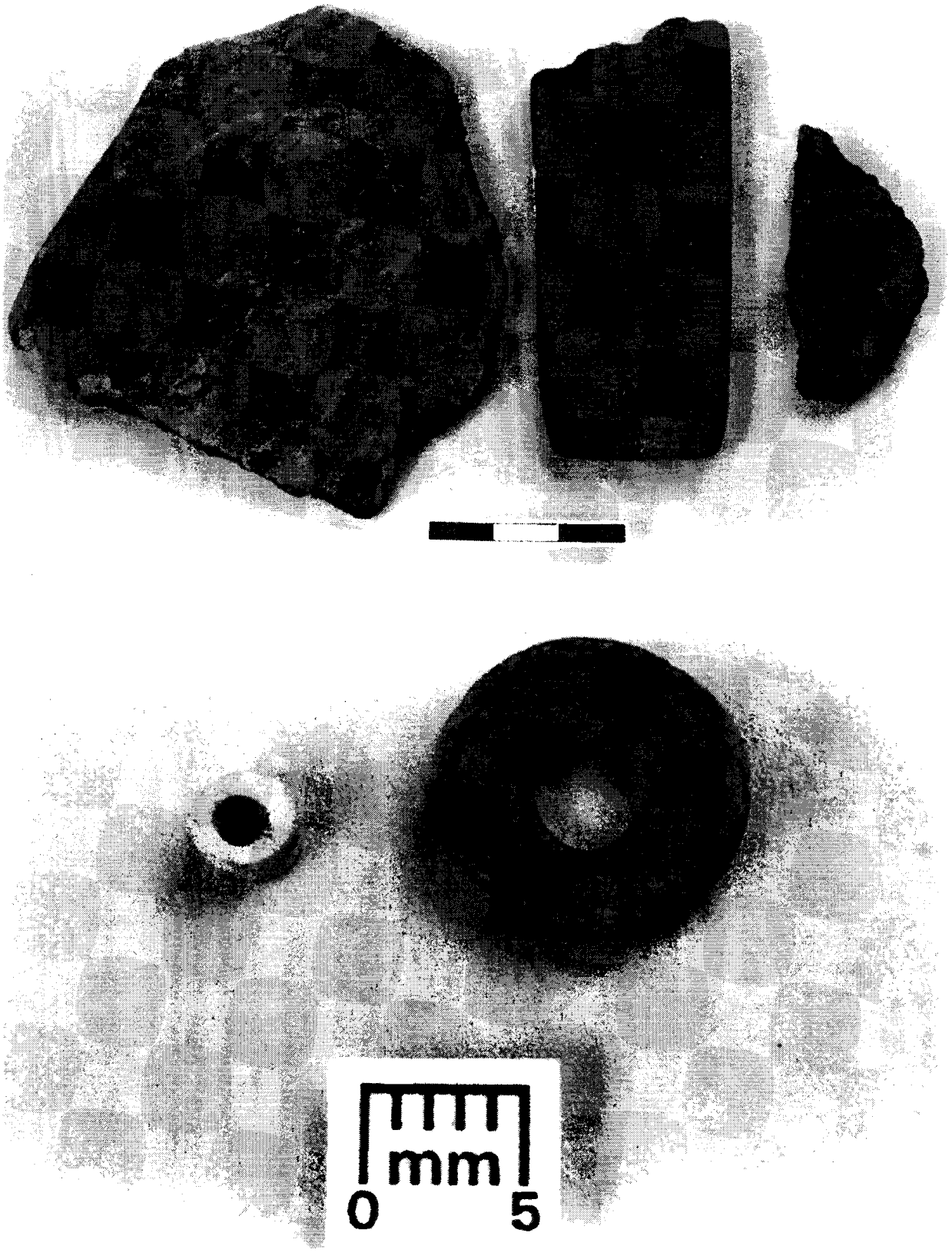


Figure 28. Aboriginal artifacts form Block Excavation 3

Figure 29. Ming Porcelain from 8SJ31
Cornaline D'Alleppo and Chevron beads from 2001 excavations

profile, make it difficult to decipher when viewed stratigraphically. Further research must be conducted to determine the extent of this feature to the northwest, and to definitively determine its function.

The use of various types of remote sensing; such as spectral imagery, electromagnetic resistivity, ground penetrating radar and a magnetometer have been used at this site (Woods 2001). The open, flat field where the site is located makes it an idea location to test the usefulness of these technologies. The magnetometer survey conducted at this site primarily detected old excavation units, as well as a large modern spike as in the case of unit 462N 486E Unfortunately, it appears that this unit was entirely disturbed by a modern pit. Because very little modern trash was found it seems unlikely that it was used for a trash pit. This raises the question of why such a large pit would have been dug for what appears no real purpose. This combined with the matted botanical remains found at the base, similar to those found in F85, suggests that this may in fact be another unrecorded unit excavated by John Goggin. The primary lesson learned from the excavation of this unit is that the use of these technologies has proven to be helpful in detecting large disturbances, but still have not replaced the amount of knowledge gained by excavation.

If future excavations were to take place, I would suggest reinvestigating the feature thought to be a possible ditch in the eastern part of the site (F48 and F78), to determine its extent and function. Also, further excavations must be conducted to determine the relationship between the very large postmold features already discovered at the site. The similarities and spatial configurations of the large post mold features create some even more intriguing questions. If they all belong to the same structure, the size

and alignment of these posts due north/south and east/west suggests that they are not from a Spanish constructed building, which are all aligned slightly west of north. Rather, these posts may outline a very large Timucua structure, possibly even Seloy's council house. Further, if these posts are the remains of a large structure, then the location of the barrel well may lie within its walls, providing a source of fresh water in the event of a siege. Future excavations will hopefully reveal more information about this first settlement, and shed more light on the location of the first fort of St. Augustine.

Figure 30. Flooding of site during 2001 excavation

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Table 1: Period Designations and Corresponding Dates

PREHIS	prehistoric
SJ2	St. Johns 2
SJ2D	St. Johns 2 disturbed
SJ2/16A	mix or transition of St. Johns 2 and 1565-1580
16A	ca. 1565-1580
16AD	ca. 1565-1580 disturbed
16A?	most likely 1565-1580
16	ca. 1565-1599
16D	ca. 1565-1599 disturbed
16?	most likely 1565-1599
16/17	mix or transition of late 16th and early 17th centuries
17A	ca. 1600-1650
17AD	ca. 1600-1650 disturbed
17	ca. 1600-1699
MIX	original deposition unknown

Table 2
2001 Artifact Distribution

Item	PREHIS	SJ2	SJ2D	SJ2/16A	16A	16A?	16AD	16	16?	16D	17A	17AD	17	MIXED	NONE	Total
Majolica																
CP														4		4
SEVBB														1		1
UIDBW														4		4
UIDMAJ														1		1
UIDMOR														1		1
YAYAL														1		1
ABOPOLY														1		1
ARANAMA							1									1
FIGSP												1			1	2
MXCW					2						3	1		1	1	8
PUEBW														2	1	3
SABW														1	1	2
SLBW													1			1
SLPOLY														5		5
UIDBW														5		5
UIDGRN														1		1
UIDGW											1					1
UIDMAJ											1					1
UIDMEX														1	1	2
UIDWITE					1									3		4
UIDBW														1		1
UIDGRN					1											1
UIDGW					1											1
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**33**	**5**	**52**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.62%**	**0.00%**	**0.66%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**9.09%**	**5.00%**	**9.09%**	**4.90%**	**4.59%**	**3.55%**
Unglazed Earthenware																
OJ					10		7	2		1	3	1		18	7	49
OJGL					15		6	3			3	1		26	6	60
OJL														1	2	3
OJM					2			1			1			1		5
UIDCEW					3		1					1		7	1	13
REDWAR														3	1	4
MEXRED											1			1		2
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**14**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**57**	**17**	**136**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**9.71%**	**0.00%**	**9.27%**	**8.45%**	**0.00%**	**7.69%**	**14.55%**	**7.50%**	**0.00%**	**8.47%**	**15.60%**	**9.28%**
Lead Glazed Earthenware																
BLGCE														3		3
ELMOR					1		3					1		12	1	18
LDGLCE							1								1	2
REFEW														1		1
UIDGLCE							1							2		3
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**18**	**2**	**27**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.32%**	**0.00%**	**3.31%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.50%**	**0.00%**	**2.67%**	**1.83%**	**1.84%**

Table 2
2001 Artifact Distribution

Tablewares																
REY														1	1	
AGATE													1		1	
SLIPRED													1		1	
SLIPSTF													1		1	
DELFT													1		1	
ANN					1									1	2	
ANNB							1								1	
CW						1							13	1	15	
CWHP													2		2	
CWTP										1					1	
PW													1		1	
PWA													1		1	
PWLP													1		1	
PWSE														1	1	
PWTP													1		1	
WWHP									1				2	1	4	
WWTP													7		7	
IRNSTN						1							14	4	19	
IRNSTNHP													2	1	3	
IRNSTNTP						1							1		2	
WSGS													2		2	
PORMING					1	1									2	
PORMOD													4		4	
PORUID													1		1	
REFEWHP													1		1	
UIDTE					2										2	
REFEW						1									1	
SUBTOTALS	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	57	10	79
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.29%	0.00%	3.31%	1.41%	0.00%	7.69%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	8.47%	9.17%	5.39%
Utilitarian wares																
BSGS													6		6	
GINBEER													1	1	2	
GSGS													1		1	
SGS													1		1	
SUBTOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	0.92%	0.68%
Aboriginal Ceramics																
ABOFTDEC		1														1
ABOFTSP		1	1	1	3			1								7
ABOGRGSTDEC					2				1		1		1	1	6	
ABOGRGSTP				1	13		3	2		1	3	1		18	3	45
ABOGRITP										1						1
ABOGRITS												1				1
ABOGROGDEC					1											1
ABOGROGP					4		2	1						12	3	22

Table 2
2001 Artifact Distribution

ABOGRTLMSTNDEC								1								1
ABOGRTSHDEC												1				1
ABOGRTSHP												1			1	2
ABOGRTSTDEC					4		9	5				2		32	2	54
ABOGRTSTP					17		9	3			3	2		32	2	68
ABOQDEC					2						1			3		6
ABOQP					5		2	2				1		5		15
ABOSHP														1		1
ABOSTDEC					6		5	1		1		2		8		23
ABOSTINC														4		4
ABOSTP		2	1	4	27		12	4		1	4	2		41	6	104
ABOSTPUNC					1		1							3		5
ABOSTRF					2		2					1		6		11
ABOSTS							1				4			11	2	18
ABOSTSHDEC					1		5							4	1	11
ABOSTSHP					8		5	1						7	1	22
ALTA														1		1
CLNO														1		1
JEEFS											1					1
MISSRF					1						1		1	2		5
ORNG					1									2		3
ORNGINC					1											1
ORNGP		1	2	1	7	1	3	3			1	1		2	1	23
SANPEDRO		1		2	9		5	1			1		2	4	1	26
SAVCM					3			1								4
SJIMP											1					1
SJINC					1		1							1		3
SJP		2		4	58		12	13		1	4	2	4	41	13	154
SJPUNC					1		1									2
SJS		1		1	34	1	10	14		1	4	2	2	34	6	110
SMINC							2	1								3
SMP					7		6	3			2	2	1	24	2	47
SMPUNC														2		2
SMS					9		11	3		1	3	2		23	4	56
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**9**	**4**	**14**	**228**	**2**	**107**	**60**	**0**	**8**	**33**	**24**	**10**	**325**	**49**	**873**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**81.82%**	**66.67%**	**100.00%**	**73.79%**	**100.00%**	**70.86%**	**84.51%**	**0.00%**	**61.54%**	**60.00%**	**60.00%**	**90.91%**	**48.29%**	**44.95%**	**59.59%**
Kitchen Items																
GLAS							2					1		9	1	13
GLASAMB														2		2
GLASAQA														1		1
GLASBLU														2	1	3
GLASBRN							1							2		3
GLASCLR					1		1					1		14	2	19
GLASDKGRN							1							4		5
GLASGRN					1		2							11	3	17
GLASLITBLU					1						1			3		5
GLASLTGRN														5		5

Table 2
2001 Artifact Distribution

GLASOLIVE					1		1				1	1		11	2	17
GLASPINK														2		2
GLASRED														1		1
GLASYEL					1											1
GLASWITE					1									1		2
GLASCLR					1											1
GLAS														7		7
MANO					1							1		2		4
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**77**	**9**	**108**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.59%**	**0.00%**	**5.30%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3.64%**	**10.00%**	**0.00%**	**11.44%**	**8.26%**	**7.37%**
Architectural																
GLASFLT					1		1				1			13	2	18
HOOK					1									1		2
NAILUID			1		5		5	2		1	2	2		27	6	51
NAILWR														1		1
NAILWR?					2											2
SPIKECUT														1		1
SPIKEUID					4							1		3	2	10
ROCK					1											1
SEWERPIP															1	1
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**46**	**11**	**87**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**16.67%**	**0.00%**	**4.53%**	**0.00%**	**3.97%**	**2.82%**	**0.00%**	**7.69%**	**5.45%**	**7.50%**	**0.00%**	**6.84%**	**10.09%**	**5.94%**
Weaponry																
CAS															1	1
SHOT					1		1					1		4		7
PPOINT					1									2		3
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**11**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.65%**	**0.00%**	**0.66%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.50%**	**0.00%**	**0.89%**	**0.92%**	**0.75%**
European Items																
AGLET														1		1
BUT														3		3
PIN														1		1
BEADCER											1					1
BEADCHEV					1											1
BEADCORN					1											1
BEADGLAS					1									2		3
BEADSEED											1			1		2
BEADWW								1								1
PIPEB														1		1
PIPES					1					1				2		4
SPRUE														2		2
MARBLE														1		1
SUBTOTALS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**22**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.29%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.41%**	**0.00%**	**7.69%**	**3.64%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.08%**	**0.00%**	**1.50%**

Table 2
2001 Artifact Distribution

Aboriginal Items																
BEADBON					1											1
BEADSHEL					1						1					2
BONEOBJ					2									1		3
BONE															1	1
DEBIT		2			1		1							2		6
TOOLSHELL					4									4	1	9
SUBTOTALS	0	2	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	22
% of time period	0.00%	18.18%	0.00%	0.00%	2.91%	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	1.83%	1.50%
) Objects and Substances																
BRFR														1		1
COPALFR					1											1
COPALOBJ							1							2		3
COPFR					1									1		2
CORAL					1									1		2
IROBJ								1		1				8		10
LEADFR					1											1
LEADOBJ							1					1		1		3
SUBTOTALS	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	14	0	23
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.29%	0.00%	1.32%	1.41%	0.00%	7.69%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	2.08%	0.00%	1.57%
Misc. Modern Material																
BULLET														1		1
BUT												1		2		3
FOIL			1													1
GLASCLR							1							4		5
GLASLTGRN															1	1
POPTOP														1		1
PORMOD														1		1
REFEW														1		1
SPIKEWIR															1	1
SUBTOTALS	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	2	15
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	1.49%	1.83%	1.02%
GRAND TOTAL	0	11	6	14	309	2	151	71	0	13	55	40	11	673	109	1465
% of Grand	0.00%	0.70%	0.41%	0.95%	21.12%	0.14%	10.29%	4.84%	0.00%	0.89%	3.75%	2.72%	0.75%	45.98%	7.43%	

Table 3
Artifacts in Central Part of Stie

ITEM	PREHIS	SJ2	SJ2D	SJ2/16A	SJ2/16A?	16A	16AD	16A?	16	16D	17A	17AD	17	MIX	MIXED	<>	TOTAL
Majolica																	
ABOPOLY															1		1
CAPBLU																1	1
CP						1									4	1	6
HGSP												1					1
HUEJOT																1	1
MXCW						2					3	1			1		7
PUEBW															2		2
SABW															1	3	4
SAVCM						3			1								4
SEM																2	2
SEVBB						1									1		2
SLBW													1			1	2
SLPOLY															5		5
UIDBW						1									9	1	11
UIDGRN						2									1		3
UIDGW						1					1						2
UIDMAJ											1				1	1	3
UIDMEX															1		1
UIDMOR															1		1
UIDPOLY							1										1
UIDWITE						1									3	1	5
YAYAL															1		1
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**32**	**12**	**66**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.16%**	**0.52%**	**0.00%**	**1.39%**	**0.00%**	**9.09%**	**5.00%**	**7.69%**	**0.00%**	**5.16%**	**6.35%**	**3.60%**
Lead Glazed Course Eware																	
BLGCE															3		3
ELMOR						2	4					1			12	2	21
GRNLEB							1										1
LDGLCE							1										1
UIDGLCE						6	2								2		10
UIDTE						2											2
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**2**	**38**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.80%**	**4.15%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.50%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.74%**	**1.06%**	**2.07%**
Unglazed Eware																	
MEXRED											1						1
OJ						15	8		2	1	3	1			15	7	52
OJGL						20	7		3		3	1			25	4	63
OJL															1		1
OJM						3			1		1				1		6
REDWAR															3		3
UIDCEW						12	2					1			7	2	24
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**17**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**52**	**13**	**150**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**9.01%**	**8.81%**	**0.00%**	**8.33%**	**7.69%**	**14.55%**	**7.50%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8.39%**	**6.88%**	**8.19%**
Utilitarian Stonewares																	
BSGS															6		6

Table 3
Artifacts in Central Part of Stie

COLOGNE						1											1
GINBEER															1		1
GSGS															1		1
SGS															1		1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	10
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.55%
Tablewares																	
DELFT															1		1
SLIPRED															1		1
SLIPSTF															1		1
WSGS															2		2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%	0.00%	0.27%
Refined Ewares																	
CW							1								11		12
CWHP															2		2
CWTP											1						1
IRNSTN							1								13	3	17
IRNSTNHP															2		2
IRNSTNTP							1								1		2
PW															1	3	4
PWA															1		1
PWLP															1		1
PWTP															1	3	4
REFEW							1								2		3
REFEWHP															1		1
WW														1			1
WWHP										1					2		3
WWTP															6		6
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	44	9	60
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.07%	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%	7.10%	4.76%	3.28%
Porcelain																	
PORKRAAK							1										1
PORMING						1	1										2
PORMOD															5		5
PORUID							1								1		2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	10
% of time period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	1.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	5.46%
Aboriginal Ceramics																	
ABODEC																2	2
ABODIS		2		5	4	47	7	1	2			1	2	3	12	4	90
ABOFTDEC		1															1
ABOFTP						3	1										4
ABOFTSP		1	1	1		3			1								7
ABOGGTDEC						1											1
ABOGRGSTDEC						2				1		1			1		5

Table 3
Artifacts in Central Part of Stie

ABOGHGSTP					1		14	4		2	1	3	1			14		40
ABOGHITDEC							1											1
ABOGHITP					1		2	1			1						3	8
ABOGHITS													1					1
ABOGHOGDEC							2											2
ABOGHOGP							8	2		1						9		20
ABOGHTLMSTNDEC										1								1
ABOGHTSHDEC					1								1					2
ABOGHTSHP													1					1
ABOGHTSTDEC					1		6	10		5			2			30		54
ABOGHTSTP					4		23	10		3		3	2			26		71
ABOP																	2	2
ABOQDEC							2					1				3		6
ABOQP							5	2		2			1			5		15
ABOSHP																1	2	3
ABOSTDEC							14	6		1	1		2			5		29
ABOSTINC																4		4
ABOSTP		1	1	6	1		42	13		4	1	4	2		3	33	6	117
ABOSTPUNC							1	1								3		5
ABOSTRF							2	2					1			6		11
ABOSTS								1				4				11		16
ABOSTSHDEC							1	5								4		10
ALTA																1		1
ABOSTSHP							8	5		1						7		21
ARANAMA								1										1
CLNO																1		1
DUNNSCR																	1	1
JEEFS												1						1
MILP							1											1
MISSRF							1					1		1		2		5
ORNG					1		3									2	1	7
ORNGINC							1											1
ORNGP		1	2	1			7	3	1	3		1	1			2	1	23
SANPEDRO		1		2			9	5		1		1		2		4		25
SJIMP												1						1
SJINC							1	1								1		3
SJP		2		6	4		90	16		13	1	4	2	4	3	32	25	202
SJPUNC							1	1										2
SJS		1		2	2		62	11	1	14	1	4	2	2		28	19	149
SM																	2	2
SMINC								2		1								3
SMP							11	7		3		2	2	1	1	22	7	56
SMPUNC																2		2
SMRF																	1	1
SMS							13	12		3	1	3	2		1	22	5	62
TOTAL	**0**	**10**	**4**	**32**	**11**	**387**	**129**	**3**	**61**	**8**	**33**	**25**	**12**	**11**	**293**	**81**	**1100**	
% of time period	**0.00%**	**83.33%**	**80.00%**	**94.12%**	**84.62%**	**69.73%**	**66.84%**	**100.00%**	**84.72%**	**61.54%**	**60.00%**	**62.50%**	**92.31%**	**73.33%**	**47.26%**	**42.86%**	**60.04%**	
European Kitchen Items																		
GLAS							1	2					1			14		18

Table 3
Artifacts in Central Part of Stie

GLASAMB															2		2
GLASBLU															2	1	3
GLASBRN							1								2	2	5
GLASCLR						4	3					1			17	7	32
GLASDKGRN							1								4	2	7
GLASGRN						1	2								11	2	16
GLASLITBLU						1					1				3		5
GLASLTGRN															4	3	7
GLASMILK																1	1
GLASOLIVE						1	1				1	1			9	2	15
GLASPINK															2	1	3
GLASRED															1		1
GLASWITE						1									1		2
GLASYEL						1										2	3
POPTOP															1	1	2
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**73**	**24**	**122**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.80%**	**5.18%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3.64%**	**7.50%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**11.77%**	**12.70%**	**6.66%**
Architecture																	
GLASFLT						1	1				1				13	1	17
NAILCUT																5	5
NAILUID			1	1		11	6		2	1	2	2		1	25	7	59
NAILWI																2	2
NAILWR															1		1
NAILWR?						2											2
SCREWUID																1	1
SPIKECUT															1		1
SPIKEUID						7	1					1			3		12
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**21**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**43**	**16**	**100**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**20.00%**	**2.94%**	**0.00%**	**3.78%**	**4.15%**	**0.00%**	**2.78%**	**7.69%**	**5.45%**	**7.50%**	**0.00%**	**6.67%**	**6.94%**	**8.47%**	**5.46%**
European Items																	
BEADCHEV						4											4
BEADCORN						1											1
BEADGLAS						7									2		9
BEADSEED						2	2				1						5
BEADUID																1	1
BEADWW									1								1
BUT												1			5		6
COINUSA																1	1
COMB																1	1
MARBLE															1		1
PIN															1		1
PIPEB															1		1
PIPES						1				1					2		4
SHOT						2	1					1			3		7
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**3**	**43**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3.06%**	**1.55%**	**0.00%**	**1.39%**	**7.69%**	**1.82%**	**5.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.42%**	**1.59%**	**2.35%**
Aboriginal Items																	

Table 3
Artifacts in Central Part of Stie

BEADSHEL					1	4	1				1				1		7
BONEOBJ						2									1		3
MANO						1									2		3
ORNAMENT						1											1
PPOINT						1									1	1	3
TOOLSHELL						4									3		7
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**24**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**7.69%**	**2.34%**	**0.52%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.82%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.13%**	**0.53%**	**1.31%**
Misc. Objects																	
BROBJ						1											1
COPALOBJ							1								2		3
HOOK						1									1		2
IROBJ						1			1	1					8		11
LEADOBJ							2					1			1		4
LBULB															1		1
METOBJ																2	2
TOOL																1	1
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**3**	**25**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.54%**	**1.55%**	**0.00%**	**1.39%**	**7.69%**	**0.00%**	**2.50%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.10%**	**1.59%**	**1.36%**
Misc. Substances																	
BRFR															1		1
CHERT					1	1									1		3
CLAY						5	1								1	2	9
COPFR						1											1
CORAL						1									1		2
CORK																1	1
DEBIT		2				4	2							1	2		11
GRAPH															2		2
IRFR				1		12					1			1		3	18
LEAD						1											1
LEADFR						2	1										3
MET																2	2
METFR																6	6
PEBLUID															1	2	3
ROCK						2	2									3	7
SDSTN																1	1
SLAG																4	4
SLATE																1	1
SPRUE						1									2		3
TOTAL	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**30**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**11**	**25**	**79**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**16.67%**	**0.00%**	**2.94%**	**7.69%**	**5.40%**	**3.11%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.82%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**13.33%**	**1.77%**	**13.23%**	**4.31%**
GRAND TOTAL	**0**	**12**	**5**	**34**	**13**	**555**	**193**	**3**	**72**	**13**	**55**	**40**	**13**	**15**	**620**	**189**	**1832**
% of Grand	**0.00%**	**0.65%**	**0.27%**	**1.85%**	**0.71%**	**30.33%**	**10.53%**	**0.16%**	**3.93%**	**0.71%**	**3.00%**	**2.18%**	**0.71%**	**0.82%**	**33.82%**	**10.31%**	

Table 4
Artifacts in South Part of Site

ITEM	SJ2/16A	16A	16AD	16A?	MIX	NO PERIOD	TOTAL
Majolica							
CP		1			3	1	5
FIGSP				1	2		3
ICHBW				1	1	1	3
MXCP					3	1	4
MXCW					3		3
PUEBW					7	1	8
PUEPOLY				1	1	1	3
SABW						3	3
SEM					2		2
SEVBB					2		2
SLBW		1			3	1	5
SLPOLY					4		4
UIDBW						1	1
UIDMAJ				1	1	1	3
UIDPOLY					2		2
UIDPUE				1			1
UIDWITE					1	2	3
YAYAL					1		1
TOTAL	**0**	**2**	**0**	**5**	**36**	**13**	**56**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**6.25%**	**0.00%**	**4.13%**	**6.91%**	**10.83%**	**5.31%**
Lead Glazed Coarse Eware							
ELMOR				3	5	1	9
LDGCE16B					1		1
LDGLCE					2	1	3
UIDGLCE	1			1	5		7
TOTAL	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**13**	**2**	**20**
% of time period	**1.23%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3.31%**	**2.50%**	**1.67%**	**2.25%**
Unglazed Eware							
BISQ					1		1
MEXRED					3		3
OJ		1		3	10	3	17
OJE				1	1		2
OJGL				2	9		11
OJM					2		2
REDWAR					1		1
UIDCEW				1	6		7
TOTAL	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**33**	**3**	**44**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**3.13%**	**0.00%**	**5.79%**	**6.33%**	**2.50%**	**4.95%**
Tablewares							
DELFT					1		1
DELFTBW					3		3
DELFTPOLY						1	1
FAIBW					2		2
JACK					2		2
REY					1		1
SLIPRED					1		1
SLIPSTF				1	2		3
UIDSLIP						1	1
UIDTE				1	2		3
WSGS					2	1	3
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**16**	**3**	**21**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.65%**	**3.07%**	**2.50%**	**2.36%**
Utilitarian Stonewares							
CROCK					2		2
GINBEER					2		2
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.77%**	**0.00%**	**0.45%**
Refined Ewares							
ANN					1	1	2
CW					13	3	16
CWA				1	1		2
IRNSTN				1	8	1	10

Table 4
Artifacts in South Part of Site

PW					5		5
PWA						1	1
PWHP				1	3	2	6
PWLP					3		3
PWMO					1		1
PWSE					3		3
PWTP						1	1
REFEW					4	1	5
REFEWHP					1		1
REFEWPTD					1		1
REFEWTP					1		1
UIDREFTP					1		1
WW				1	8		9
WWA					1		1
WWHP					2		2
WWPP					1		1
WWTP					4		4
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**62**	**10**	**76**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3.31%**	**11.90%**	**8.33%**	**8.56%**
Porcelain							
PORENG					1		1
POREXP					1		1
PORMING					1		1
PORMOD					3		3
PORPR				1			1
PORUID					3		3
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**10**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.83%**	**1.73%**	**0.00%**	**1.13%**
Aboriginal Ceramics							
ABODEC				1			1
ABODIS	13	7	2	13	12	1	48
ABOFTDEC						1	1
ABOFTP	1	1	1	1	1		5
ABOFTSP				1		1	2
ABOGGTP		1					1
ABOGRGSTP	1				1		2
ABOGRGSTS					1		1
ABOGRITDEC	1			1	4		6
ABOGRITP	2		1	2	7	1	13
ABOGROGDEC					1		1
ABOGROGP	1	1	1	4	10		17
ABOGRTSTDEC					1		1
ABOGRTSTP					2		2
ABOP					2		2
ABOSTDEC	3	1		4	12	1	21
ABOSTP	9	2		8	16	2	37
DUNNSCR						2	2
JEFF					3		3
JEFFINC					1		1
MISSRF					1		1
ORNG				6	2		8
ORNGP						4	4
SJ					1		1
SJINC						2	2
SJP	14	4	1	11	25	12	67
SJPUNC						2	2
SJS	9	1	1	6	12	6	35
SMP	3		1	7	14	3	28
SMRF						1	1
SMS	5	3	1	4	19	3	35
TOTAL	**82**	**21**	**9**	**69**	**148**	**42**	**351**
% of time period	**76.54%**	**65.63%**	**69.23%**	**57.02%**	**28.41%**	**35.00%**	**39.53%**
European Kitchen Items							
BOTCAP						1	1
GLASAQA					1		1
GLASBLK					1		1

Table 4
Artifacts in South Part of Site

GLASBLU			1			1	2
GLASBRN					2	4	6
GLASCLR		1		1	22	2	26
GLASGRN				1	9	2	12
GLASLTGRN					4		4
GLASOLIVE					12	1	13
GLASUID						1	1
GLASYEL					1		1
TOTAL	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**52**	**12**	**68**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**3.13%**	**7.69%**	**1.65%**	**9.98%**	**10.00%**	**7.66%**
Architecture							
BRICK				1	12		13
BRICKFIR					1		1
COQ		1			4		5
GLAS				2	3		5
NAILUID	1	3		4	18	3	29
NAILWR					1	1	2
WIRE						1	1
TOTAL	**1**	**4**	**0**	**7**	**39**	**5**	**56**
% of time period	**1.22%**	**12.50%**	**0.00%**	**5.79%**	**7.49%**	**4.17%**	**6.31%**
European Items							
AWL						1	1
BEADGLAS						1	1
BEADJET						1	1
BEADWW					1		1
BUCKLE						1	1
BULLET					2		2
BUT					2	3	5
COINSPN						1	1
FLINT						1	1
LBULB						1	1
MUSKBAL					2	1	3
PAPCLIP						1	1
PEND						1	1
PIN					1		1
PIPEB					4		4
PIPEBS					1		1
PIPEBS6					1		1
PIPES					3		3
PIPES4					1		1
PIPES5					2		2
PIPES7					1		1
SHOT					1		1
TACK					2	2	4
WATCH					1		1
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**15**	**40**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**4.80%**	**12.50%**	**4.50%**
Aboriginal Items							
BEADSHEL						1	1
DIPSHEL				1			1
PPOINT					1	1	2
SCRPR						1	1
SHRKDRIL			1				1
TOOLSHELL					1		1
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**7**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**7.69%**	**0.83%**	**0.38%**	**2.50%**	**0.79%**
Misc. Objects							
COPOBJ					1		1
IROBJ				1	2		3
LEADOBJ						1	1
TOOL						2	2
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**7**
% of time period	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.83%**	**0.58%**	**2.50%**	**0.79%**
Misc. Substances							

Table 4
Artifacts in South Part of Site

ASBES						2	2
ASPH	1				1		2
BARBWI					2		2
CEMENT					2		2
CHERT	1	1			2	1	5
CINDER	1				2		3
CLAY					5		5
COAL				3	10		13
DEBIT	6			2	13		21
HEM	1				2		3
IR				1	1		2
IRFR	3	2	1	10	13	1	30
LEAD					1		1
LIME					1		1
MET						2	2
METFR						1	1
MICA					1		1
MORT	2				1	1	4
PEBLUID					3		3
PLAS					3		3
PLAST					4		4
ROCK			1		3	1	5
SLAG	2			1	5		8
SPRUE				1	2		3
SPRUE?					1		1
TIN					1		1
TOTAL	**17**	**3**	**2**	**18**	**79**	**9**	**128**
% of time period	**20.99%**	**9.38%**	**15.38%**	**14.88%**	**15.16%**	**7.50%**	**14.41%**
GRAND TOTAL	**81**	**32**	**13**	**121**	**521**	**120**	**888**
% of Grand	**92.05%**	**3.60%**	**1.46%**	**13.63%**	**58.67%**	**13.51%**	**100.00%**

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COORDINATE	PROV	TOP	BASE	TPQ	CULTPER	FS
435N511E	A2L1	1.68	1.73		MIXED	2,492.00
435N511E	A3L1	1.72	1.77	ASPH	MIXED	2,067.00
435N511E	A4L1	1.93	1.98	OJ	17A	2,074.00
435N511E	F75L1	1.70	1.80	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,493.00
435N511E	F75NL1	1.77	1.84	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,071.00
435N511E	F76BL1	2.04	2.14	IRON	17A	2,086.00
435N511E	F76L1	1.93	2.04		17A	2,075.00
435N511E	F76L1EXT	1.95	2.09	ABOSTP	17A	2,078.00
435N511E	F76L2	2.04	2.15		17A	2,082.00
435N511E	F76L3	2.15	2.25	IRON	17A	2,094.00
435N511E	F76L4	2.25	2.37	ABODIS	17A	2,099.00
435N511E	GEN COLL					2,102.00
435N511E	PPM3	1.98	2.15		17A	2,091.00
435N511E	PPM4	2.04	2.18		17A	2,092.00
435N511E	Z1L1	1.73	1.79	ASPH	MIXED	2,068.00
435N511E	Z1L2	1.85	1.94	ASPH	MIXED	2,072.00
435N511E	Z3L1	1.94	2.04	CWTP	17A (D)	2,081.00
435N511E	Z3L2	2.04	2.14	IRON	16A	2,087.00
438N514E	A1L1	1.77	1.87	ASPH	MIXED	2,069.00
438N514E	A3L1	2.01	2.04	ABODIS	16?	2,077.00
438N514E	A4L1	2.01	2.02		16?	2,076.00
438N514E	A5L1	2.17	2.24	ABODIS	SJ2/16A	2,096.00
438N514E	F22L1N	2.01	2.08	GLAS	16A	2,084.00
438N514E	F22L1S	2.01	2.13	ABOGRTSTP	16A	2,085.00
438N514E	F22L2S	2.10	2.17	ABODIS	16A	2,088.00
438N514E	F22NL3	2.18	2.27		16A	2,100.00
438N514E	F22SL3	2.17	2.27	ABOSTP	16A	2,097.00
438N514E	F36L1	2.07	2.18	WWA	16 (D)	2,090.00
438N514E	F36L2	2.19	2.27	OJ	16 (D)	2,098.00
438N514E	GEN COLL					2,124.00
438N514E	PPM3	2.17	2.24		SJ2/16A	2,106.00
438N514E	PPM5	2.23	2.30		PREHIS	2,107.00
438N514E	PPM6	2.22	2.34		PREHIS	2,108.00
438N514E	PPM7	2.20	2.33		PREHIS	2,109.00
438N514E	STERL STRIP	2.07	2.17	SJS	16A	2,095.00
438N514E	UNDERF22NL3				PREHIS	2,101.00
438N514E	WALLSLUMP					2,154.00
438N514E	Z1L1	1.74	1.78	ASPH	MIXED	2,366.00
438N514E	Z1L2	1.87	1.97	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,073.00
438N514E	Z3L1	1.97	2.08	REFEW	16AD	2,083.00
438N514E	Z3L2	2.07	2.17	PIPES	16A (D)	2,093.00
451N550-553E	A3L1	1.91	1.98	ABODIS	16A	2,172.00
451N550-553E	F80L1	1.68	1.77	NAIL	16A	2,128.00
451N550E	A1L1	1.69	1.75		16?	2,131.00
451N550E	A2L1	1.66	1.77	IRNSTN	16A (D)	2,132.00
451N550E	A4L1	1.98	2.02	SJP	16A	2,188.00
451N550E	A4L2	2.02	2.12	IRON	16A	2,190.00
451N550E	A4L3	2.12	2.22	SJP	16A	2,224.00
451N550E	F80 EXTB L1	1.69	1.76	IRON	16A	2,137.00
451N550E	F80L1EXT	1.69	1.75	NAIL	16A	2,129.00
451N550E	PPM3	1.91	2.16		16A	2,202.00
451N550E	PPM4	2.06	2.18	IRON	SJ2/16A	2,203.00
451N550E	PPM5	2.05				2,209.00
451N550E	Z2BL4	1.84	1.91	OJ	16A	2,158.00

COORDINATE	PROV	TOP	BASE	TPQ	CULTPER	FS
451N550E	Z2BL5	1.91	1.95	SJP	16A	2,165.00
451N550E	Z2L1	1.53	1.63	POPTOP	MIXED	2,116.00
451N550E	Z2L2	1.63	1.66	WW	16D	2,130.00
451N550E	Z2L3	1.77	1.88	OJ	16A	2,142.00
451N550E	Z3L1	1.91	2.02	UIDTE	16A	2,175.00
451N550E	Z3L2	2.02	2.12	SJP	SJ2	2,198.00
451N550E	Z3L3	2.12	2.22		PREHIS	2,223.00
451N553-556E	A5BL2	2.21	2.30		SJ2	2,215.00
451N553-556E	F78L2	1.74	1.84	IRON	16	2,139.00
451N553-556E	F78L3	1.84	1.92	SJS	16	2,155.00
451N553-556E	F78L4	1.92	2.03	PLAST	16	2,169.00
451N553E	F78L1	1.64	1.74	OJM	16	2,123.00
451N553E	Z2BL5	1.91	1.95	ABODIS	16A	2,166.00
451N553E	Z2L1	1.57	1.66	WWTP	MIXED	2,125.00
451N553E	Z2L2	1.66	1.76	OJ	16	2,127.00
451N553E	Z2L3	1.77	1.88	GLAS	16A	2,143.00
451N553E	Z2L4	1.88	1.91	OJ	16A	2,157.00
451N553E	Z3L1	1.95	2.02	SJP	SJ2/16A	2,178.00
451N553E	Z3L2	2.02	2.12	SANPEDRO	SJ2	2,183.00
451N553E	Z3L2	2.02	2.11	SANPEDRO	SJ2	2,193.00
451N556E	A2L2	1.84	1.96	GLAS	16AD	2,159.00
451N556E	A2L3	1.96	2.00		16AD	2,176.00
451N556E	A3L1	1.79	1.88	SJP	16A	2,148.00
451N556E	A3L2	1.84	1.93	IRON	16A	2,160.00
451N556E	A3L3	1.93	2.02	SJP	16A	2,170.00
451N556E	A3L4	2.02	2.11	ABODIS	16A	2,189.00
451N556E	A3L5	2.11	2.20	BONEPIN	16A	2,191.00
451N556E	A4L1	1.84	1.93			2,161.00
451N556E	A4L2	1.93	2.02	SJP	16A	2,162.00
451N556E	A4L3	2.02	2.11		16A	2,192.00
451N556E	A5L1	2.11	2.21	FOIL	SJ2D	2,199.00
451N556E	A5L2	2.21	2.33		SJ2D	2,206.00
451N556E	A6L1	2.21	2.32	IRON	SJ2D	2,205.00
451N556E	F78L1	1.64	1.74	OJ	16	2,122.00
451N556E	F78L5	20.30	2.06	SJS	16	2,182.00
451N556E	GEN COLL					2,222.00
451N556E	PPM1	2.02	2.17	SJS	16A	2,194.00
451N556E	PPM2	2.06	2.14		SJ2	2,195.00
451N556E	Z2L1	1.57	1.69	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,120.00
451N556E	Z2L1	1.57	1.69	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,141.00
451N556E	Z2L3	1.82	1.88	IRON	16A	2,144.00
451NZ3L2	Z3L2	2.02	2.11	CW	16AD	2,200.00
462N486E	A1L1	1.82	1.93		MIXED	2,080.00
462N486E	A1L2	1.94	1.98			2,114.00
462N486E	A1L2	1.98	2.04	OJ	MIXED	2,119.00
462N486E	A2L1	1.83	1.93	COAL	MIXED	2,103.00
462N486E	A2L2	1.96	1.97	PLAST	MIXED	2,111.00
462N486E	A3L1	1.83	1.97	LBULB	MIXED	2,089.00
462N486E	A4L1	1.82	1.92		MIXED	2,079.00
462N486E	A4L2	1.96	2.01		MIXED	2,110.00
462N486E	A5L1	1.94	1.98		MIXED	2,113.00
462N486E	A6L1	1.94	1.97		MIXED	2,112.00
462N486E	A8L1A	1.97	2.09	ABOGRTSTP	MIXED	2,118.00
462N486E	A8L1B	1.97	2.09		MIXED	2,117.00
462N486E	A9L1	2.13	2.23	ABODIS	SJ2	2,126.00
462N486E	F79NL1	2.12	2.22	ABOSTP	SJ2	2,121.00

COORDINATE	PROV	TOP	BASE	TPQ	CULTPER	FS
462N486E	GEN COLL					2,177.00
462N486E	PPM1	1.84	1.91	SJP	MIXED	2,105.00
462N486E	Z1L1E1/2	1.70	1.81	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,070.00
462N486E	Z3L1	1.83	1.94	CW	MIXED	2,104.00
462N486E	Z3L2	1.94	1.97	OJ	MIXED	2,115.00
BLK EX3 S1	GEN COLL					2,133.00
BLK EX3 S2	GEN COLL					2,134.00
BLK EX3 S3	GEN COLL					2,135.00
BLK EX3 S4	GEN COLL					2,136.00
BLK3	GEN COLL					2,364.00
BLK3 U1	A2BL1	1.93	2.00	IRON	16A?	2,481.00
BLK3 U1	F85 CENTER	2.00	2.20	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,487.00
BLK3 U1	F85 CENTER	2.00	2.21	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,491.00
BLK3 U1	F85 TESTSTRI	2.00	2.20	GLAS	MIXED	2,486.00
BLK3 U1	F85 WOOD	2.18				2,484.00
BLK3 U1	Z3L1	1.89	2.00	IRNSTNTP	16AD	2,240.00
BLK3 U1	Z3L1W	1.89	2.00	RIVET/STUD	16AD	2,482.00
BLK3 U1&8	F85WL1	1.89	2.00	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,225.00
BLK3 U1&9	F85EL1	1.84	1.95	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,229.00
BLK3 U10	F84AL1	1.87	1.88	SJP	SJ2	2,216.00
BLK3 U10	F84ASL2	1.88	2.02	SJS	SJ2	2,356.00
BLK3 U10	F84ASL3	2.02	2.08		SJ2	2,357.00
BLK3 U10	F84BL1	1.87	1.89		SJ2	2,214.00
BLK3 U10	F84BSL2	1.88	2.02	SJP	SJ2	2,349.00
BLK3 U10	F84BSL3	2.02	2.08	DEBIT	SJ2	2,355.00
BLK3 U10	PPM27L2	1.89				2,249.00
BLK3 U10	Z3L1	1.75	1.77	UIDCEW	16A	2,358.00
BLK3 U10	Z3L1	1.71	1.77		16A	2,495.00
BLK3 U11	A16L1	1.87	1.91		16A	2,232.00
BLK3 U11	F87BL1	1.86	1.99	IRON	16A	2,354.00
BLK3 U11	Z3L1	1.76	1.80	GLASFLT	MIXED	2,147.00
BLK3 U11	Z3L2	1.80	1.85	IRNSTN	16AD	2,233.00
BLK3 U12	A11L1	1.85	1.95	OJ	16A	2,244.00
BLK3 U12	A11L2	1.95	2.02	OJ	16A	2,351.00
BLK3 U12	A3L1	1.77	1.87	ABOGRTSTP	16A	2,196.00
BLK3 U12	A3L2	1.87	2.01	SMS	16A	2,350.00
BLK3 U12	A3L3	2.01	2.11		16A	2,368.00
BLK3 U12	Z3L1	1.71	1.76	BRICK	17AD	2,140.00
BLK3 U12	Z3L2	1.77	1.84	ABODIS	16A	2,201.00
BLK3 U13	A2L1	1.69	1.73	SJP	16AD	2,149.00
BLK3 U13	A2L2	1.74	1.84	OJ	16AD	2,186.00
BLK3 U13	F82L1	1.69	1.73	BRICK	16A (D)	2,145.00
BLK3 U13	GEN COLL					2,363.00
BLK3 U13	Z3L1	1.69	1.73	WOOD	16AD	2,146.00
BLK3 U13	Z3L1	1.73	1.74	BRICK	16AD	2,173.00
BLK3 U13	Z3L2A	1.73	1.83		16A?	2,164.00
BLK3 U13&14	F13L1	1.73	1.82	ARANAMA	16AD	2,181.00
BLK3 U14	A1L1	1.75	1.81	SJP	16A	2,184.00
BLK3 U14	F13L1	1.76	1.80	IRON	16A	2,210.00
BLK3 U14	F81L1	1.73	1.79	SJP	MIXED	2,171.00
BLK3 U14	F86L1	1.78	1.81		16A	2,185.00
BLK3 U14	Z2@1.65	1.65	1.74	PWTP	MIXED	2,152.00
BLK3 U14	Z3L1A	1.74	1.83	GLAS	16A	2,167.00
BLK3 U14	Z3L1B	1.75	1.83	UIDMAJ	16A	2,168.00
BLK3 U2	Z3L1	1.90	2.00	BUT	16AD	2,480.00
BLK3 U3	A4L1	1.86	1.87		16A	2,220.00

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COORDINATE	PROV	TOP	BASE	TPQ	CULTPER	FS
BLK3 U3	Z3L1	1.81	1.85	GLASFLT	MIXED	2,151.00
BLK3 U3	Z3L2	1.85	1.88	PLAS	MIXED	2,352.00
BLK3 U4	GEN COLL					2,361.00
BLK3 U4	PPM22L1	1.86	1.96	MISSRD	17	2,236.00
BLK3 U4	PPM22L2	1.96	2.04	SLBW	17	2,247.00
BLK3 U4	PPM22L3	2.04	2.08	IRON	17	2,248.00
BLK3 U4	PPM22L3			IRON	17	2,360.00
BLK3 U4	Z3L2	1.78	1.80	WWHP	MIXED	2,150.00
BLK3 U4	Z3L2	1.80	1.85	PORMOD	MIXED	2,226.00
BLK3 U5	A10L1	1.85	1.93	MXCW	17A	2,237.00
BLK3 U5	A10L2	1.93	2.01	MXCW	17A	2,238.00
BLK3 U5	GEN COLL					2,362.00
BLK3 U5	PM28L1	2.01	2.12	SPIKE	16A	2,245.00
BLK3 U5	PM28L2	2.12	2.24	SJS	16A	2,246.00
BLK3 U5	PM28L3	2.24	2.27		16A	2,359.00
BLK3 U5	Z3L1	1.70	1.81	WWTP	MIXED	2,156.00
BLK3 U5	Z3L2	1.81	1.85	IRNSTN	MIXED	2,207.00
BLK3 U6	GEN COLL					2,367.00
BLK3 U6	PPM26	2.17	2.20		PREHIS	2,353.00
BLK3 U6	Z3L1	1.71	1.75	CW	MIXED	2,138.00
BLK3 U6	Z3L1	1.71	1.75	CW	MIXED	2,180.00
BLK3 U6	Z3L2	1.75	1.84	OJ	16A	2,174.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82 CLEANUP					2,217.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82EBL1	2.05	2.15	OJ	16A	2,212.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82EBL2	2.15	2.24	SJP	16A	2,219.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82EL4	1.95	2.85		16A	2,208.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82EL4	1.95	2.05	OJ	16A	2,213.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82EL5	2.05	2.15	HOOK	16A	2,211.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82EL6	2.15	2.24		16A	2,218.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82L2	1.75	1.85	OJ	16A	2,163.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82L3E	1.85	1.95	OJ	16A	2,197.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82WL3	1.87	1.95	OJ	16A	2,231.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82WL4	1.95	2.05	OJGL	16A	2,241.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82WL5	2.05	2.16	SJS	16A	2,242.00
BLK3 U6&13	F82WL6	2.16	2.26	SJGL	16A	2,243.00
BLK3 U6&7	PPM1L1E	1.77	1.84	ABOGRGSTP	SJ2/16A	2,204.00
BLK3 U6&7	PPM1L2E	1.84	1.94	GLAS	MIXED	2,221.00
BLK3 U6&7	PPM1L3E	1.94	2.04	SJP	SJ2/16A	2,227.00
BLK3 U6&7	PPM1L4E	2.04	2.14	SJP	SJ2/16A	2,228.00
BLK3 U6&7	PPM1W	1.76	1.96		16A	2,235.00
BLK3 U7	A7L1	1.84	1.89		16A	2,494.00
BLK3 U7	F83L1	1.77	1.86		16A	2,179.00
BLK3 U7	Z2@1.63	1.67	1.71	WWTP	MIXED	2,153.00
BLK3 U7	Z3L2	1.75	1.85	IRON	16A	2,187.00
BLK3 U8	A29L1	2.00	2.07	OJ	16A	2,483.00
BLK3 U8	PM36L1	2.00	2.10		16A	2,485.00
BLK3 U8	PM42L1	2.00	2.12	BEADCORN	16A	2,488.00
BLK3 U8	PPM43 TOP	2.11		SPIKE	16A	2,490.00
BLK3 U8	Z3L1	1.90	2.00	GLASFLT	16AD	2,479.00
BLK3 U9	A30	2.01	2.11	OJ	16A	2,489.00
BLK3 U9	F85SL1	1.87	2.01	ASPH	MIXED	2,234.00
BLK3 U9	Z3L1	1.88	2.01	ANN	16A	2,239.00
BLK3 U9	Z3L1E	1.90	2.00	UIDCEW	16A	2,477.00
BLK3 U9	Z3L1W	1.90	2.00	OJ	16A	2,478.00
BLKE U6&7	PPM1L5E	2.14	2.22	SJP	SJ2/16A	2,230.00
SITE COLL	GEN COLL					2,365.00

Appendix A

In order to tie the 2001 datum plane to those used in previous field seasons, a stadia rod was placed at ground surface next to the SE corner of the Ponce de Leon Obelisk, and measured 1.28 meters below datum. Another reading was taken at the outer SW corner of the concrete base surrounding the San Juan de Pinos Monument which measured 1.22 meters below datum. . A new datum plane was established using a more reliable transit on January 18th, 2001, and was tied into the datum planes used in previous field seasons by taking elevations at some more permanent locations on the property. Using the second datum plane, elevations were taken at the following locations: the SW corner of the concrete base of the San Juan de Pinos Monument which measured 1.27 meters below datum, and the SE corner of the obelisk at ground surface which measured 1.47 meters below datum. Nails were placed in two palm trees at the site at the elevation of the datum plane to be used daily for back sighting. This datum plane was used until April 2nd, 2001 at which time a third datum plane was established because one of the stakes used in the permanent datum station was accidentally run over by a lawn mower. The third datum station was moved to a higher, more centralized location, at approximately 450N/425E. From this point readings were again taken at the following locations: SW corner of the concrete base of the San Juan de Pinos monument measuring 1.305 meters below datum, at the Ponce de Leon statue along the northern wall surrounding the statue at the inside corner where the tallest NE section of the wall juts out, measuring 1.08 meters below datum, and on the NE corner of the concrete base of the Ponce de Leon statue measuring 0.90 meters below datum. Additionally, in order to create an easily accessible permanent point, rebar was placed at the obelisk in a broken

section of concrete near the SE corner of the two feet high SE pillar, measuring 1.26 meters below datum. In addition to placing nails in trees, which may be affected by ground swelling, a nail was placed in the south wall of the base of the obelisk at the elevation of the datum plane and was used daily for back sighting.