

Section II, Part B  
EXCAVATIONS AT SA-26-1 (1979)

Introduction:

St. Augustine is a city concerned with researching and preserving its colonial roots. In past years this concern was concentrated mainly on studying and interpreting eighteenth century life, but new directions have been seen to emerge. Research into sixteenth century occupation has become one of the major thrusts of inquiry in reconstructing St. Augustine's history. Extensive archaeological and documentary research will be necessary to achieve this goal (Deagan: 1978, 1979).

This major thrust in archaeological investigation began with Deagan, Bostwick, and Benton's auger survey of 1976 which delineated the sixteenth century town as falling within a nine block area bounded by Artillery Lane, Marine, Bridge, and St. George Streets. In 1977, small test excavations were conducted inside and outside of these boundaries in an attempt to verify the survey's results. Further work was done on a more intensive level at the De Leon site (SA-26-1) during the 1976 and 1977 field seasons (Singleton:1977), (Braley:1977). In 1978, testing was conducted at the Episcopal Church lot (SA-34-1), and evidence of sixteenth century occupation was also found at the Ponce de Leon site (SA-36-4) (Poe:nd).

These excavations served to substantiate the findings of the 1976 survey, but a few corrections have been suggested. Test excavations north of the Artillery Lane boundary and documentary evidence (Paul Hoffman: Personal communication, 1979, St. Augustine) indicate that sixteenth century settlement extended to the Plaza on present day King Street. Excavations at the Ponce de Leon site uncovered a sixteenth century component, thus extending the town's western boundary past St. George Street (Poe:nd).

This 1979 Spring field season will continue testing for sixteenth century occupation under the auspices of the National Endowment for the Humanities (Deagan:1979). Excavations were conducted at SA-28-1 next to the reconstructed Military Hospital (Zierden:nd), and later at SA-26-1, the De Leon site, which is the subject of this report and is still underway.

SA-26-1 is being excavated under the direction of Dr. Kathleen Deagan, Principal Investigator, by the Florida State University Archaeological Field School with field supervision by Olga Maria Caballero and Martha Zierden, during the Spring and Summer Quarters, 1979. It is located south of the Town Plaza, bounded by Bravo Lane to the North, Marine Street on the east, Charlotte Street to the west, and Mr. T's Boarding House to the south. This lot, owned by Mr. Fred White, is roughly square, 35 x 35 M., with a small metal shed on the NW corner and a 2 story building in the midst of construction on its NE corner.

The Northeast quarter of this site has been excavated thoroughly through three field seasons, (Singleton:1977), (Braley:1977). The first excavation centered around the property owned by Don Joseph Lorezo De leon as it appeared on the 1764 Puente map with its related 17th and 16th century components. The 1977 excavation was an attempt to find related 16th evidence extending to the western boundary of the De Leon tract. The 1979 investigations will concentrate on the southeastern quadrant of this lot.

The decision to return to SA-26-1 for further testing was made for several reasons. On a general level, this site conforms to the specifications of the N.E.H. proposal to test cultural occupation within proposed town boundaries and further expand our 16th century data bank (Deaga 1978). On a more specific level, we hope to find further remains of the 16th century structure located by the 1977 excavations (Braley:1977). But the primary reason for choosing this site remains a pragmatic one,

as the area being excavated was previously covered by the Aviles house, which has been torn down in preparation for the construction of four, 2-story houses and adjoining parking lot which will serve to cover most of the lot. It is essential to recover as much archaeological information as possible while this area is clear.

This is a short preliminary report on the progress achieved to date. Excavation of this site will continue through the Summer Quarter and a full report will be forthcoming.

#### Site Background:

The documentary research done for the 1976 and 1977 excavations deals only with the house and land belonging to Joseph De Leon, located on the northernmost edge of the lot and does not include the area now under investigation.

The earliest documentation in the 1764 Puente map shows five standing structures and their related lots within block 'g' (present Block 26). The area under excavation is shown to be clear of any construction. Using the conversion equation given in Scardaville's 1978 "Site Research Procedures", it was possible to convert these lot dimensions into feet and compare these boundaries with the location of our trenches (see Appendix 3). From this comparison can be seen that the 1979 excavations at the De Leon site fall in two lots: Trench A is located within #289 house lot, Trench B extends into #287 house lot. House lot #289, which measured 21 x 13½ varas, was owned by Juan Tomas de Castilla and contained a stone and wood house. House lot #287 was owned by Dona Barbara Garcia with the dimensions 13 x 43 varas, and was constructed of tabby (Puente Map:1764). Juan Tomas de Castilla was a soldier in the Company Morenos libre at Mose. Dona Garcia was a widow who had been married twice. First, to

Infantry lieutenant Don Antonio Isquierdo, a native of Cordova, Spain, and later, in 1747, to Francisco Castillo, a Captain. Both husbands were dead by 1763. She was a slaveowner and mention is made that the few furnishings she had were lost by shipwreck in transit to Havana (HSAPB: 1978). In the 1764 Puente Sale of Houses there is no mention of the de Castilla house and lot, the Garcia property was sold to Jesse Fish.

The Moncrief 1765 map shows the same structures as those on the Puente map. The structure which corresponds with the Garcia house is represented as a masonry building, the de Castilla house is represented, but there is no indication as to its type of construction. The whole block is owned by Mr. Jesse Fish.

The next reference can be found in the Rocque map of 1788. This map excludes a large portion of Block 26, giving it a different configuration. House # 203 seems to correspond with the de Castilla house. It is a timber frame house, in bad condition, owned by Francisco Estacholy (Rocque Map:1788). This is corroborated in the 1790 Quesada List which lists no. 182- a wooden house of Francisco Estacholy on lot of Fish. The 1800 Tax List also refers to this house and lot.

In 1834, the Clements map shows two lots bordering on Charlotte Street which have Jesse Fish as their original claimant, and Dirk Fleshman as their present claimant.

The 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the lot construction as it has remained up until this excavation. The southern 1/3 is almost totally covered by what is now Mr. Tee's Boarding House, the Aviles house stands in the middle 1/3, with the remainder being free of construction. The only other building present today is a small metal shed in the NW corner of the lot which is present up in Poe's map of 1928.

Field Data: Excavation Procedures

The 1979 excavations at SA-26-1 consist to date of two connected trenches, A and B, on the SW quadrant of this lot. Previous excavations were located in the NE quadrant (Singleton:1977), and the NW quadrant (Braley:1977) comprising the Joseph De Leon site. Excavations in the SW corner were possible only after the removal of the Aviles house. Likewise, the entire lot with the exception of the metal shed had been cleared with a bulldozer.

Horizontal control was established using a modified Chicago grid. The meridian was oriented along the curblineline. The transit was set up over the Charlotte Street curb at a point 19 meters south of the true corner of Bravo Lane and Charlotte Street. After shooting the curblineline, the transit was turned 90 degrees east of north and the base line was marked with stakes at a distance of 6 and 15 meters from the transit, with the 15 meter stake being designated in relation to their position east and north from this key stake.

Vertical control was established after setting up a transit station at the SW corner of the lot. The datum plane was determined by shooting the elevation above the nearest manhole cover, no. 24-11 (corner of Bravo and Charlotte) on the Sewer System Area Map of the City of St. Augustine. This was 1.20 meters above sea level. This figure was added to 2.30 meters, the elevation of the manhole cover above mean sea level, establishing the datum plane at 3.50 meters above mean sea level. All measurements were taken down from this point.

Faunal remains were recovered along with the cultural material for every provenience. This material will be analyzed by the project zoo-archaeologist and will be included in the final report.

All material was water screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch mesh, with all proveniences being bagged and numbered separately.

Field Data: Location of Excavation Units

Trench A measures 1.5 x 9 meters and runs E-W perpendicular to Charlotte Street. It is divided into three, 3-meter sections numbered 1 - 3 consecutively from west to east. Section 1 is actually 1 meter east from the curb in order to avoid excavating the curb itself and to provide a western balk, leaving this unit a 1.5 x 2 meter area, its SW stake designated 93N/95E. Section 3 is a 1.5 x 3 meter unit with a SW designation of 93N/100E. Sections 1 and 3 have been excavated, leaving Section 2 intact. These sections will be further discussed.

Trench B measures 1.5 x 3 meters and runs N-S along Charlotte Street to the south of Trench A. This trench is still under excavation and will be discussed in the summary.

The location of the excavation units was determined by several factors. The first of these concerned logistics: This SW quadrant was the only portion of the lot which remained untested, the tearing down of the Aviles house making it accessible for the first time.

The specific location of the trenches was determined through prior archaeological data. Referring to earlier excavations (Braley 1977) it was calculated that a distance of approximately 25 meters is found between wells and correspondingly between house lots. It was also found that the 16th century wells excavated in St. Augustine all fell within 12 to 15 meters from the street. Using these measurements, Trench A was positioned to encompass an area 24.5 to 26 meters from the street corner. It was hoped to extend this trench 15 meters to the east, though presently it only reaches to 9 meters. Trench B was opened up in an effort to extend Trench A to the south and perhaps recover traces of the 16th century fence line along Charlotte Street found in the 1977 excavations (Braley:1977)

Field Data: General Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic deposit as determined from Sections 1 and 3 is composed of four zones overlying a sterile component. One of these zones was only evident in Section 3.

Zone 1

The entire lot was cleared and graded with a bulldozer, leaving a highly irregular surface of jumbled modern debris. This first zone of modern compacted soil was removed and discarded. This was accomplished first by grading down approximately 30 centimeters and then shoveling another 10 centimeters until the underlying zone was encountered. Trench A was then staked off upon this surface. This highly disturbed zone is a 20th century deposition consisting mostly of rubble and trash.

Zone 2

This second zone was composed of medium grey-brown sandy soil. It ranged from 10 centimeters in depth in Section 3 to 20 centimeters in Section 1. This zone can be dated by Levels 1 through 3 in Section 1 and by the proveniences intruding into it in Section 3, placing it in a Spanish II range.

Zone 3

The third zone was only in evidence in Section 3. It seems to have been replaced by the intruding Areas 7 and 8 in Section 1. It was a dark grey-brown soil with shell flecking measuring 8 centimeters in depth. It dates to the 17th century.

Zone 4

This final zone was encountered in both sections and consisted of gold and light grey-brown mottled soil in a consistent 10 centimeter depth in both sections. The proveniences in Section 1 were not dateable but the date of both first levels in Sections 1 and 3 place it in the 16th century within the Spanish I period.

Underlying this fourth zone, sterile gold sand was encountered in both sections.

The zone designations in Sections 1 and 3 do not correspond and neither section dealt with the first modern zone, so for the sake of clarity we will use the stratigraphic scheme presented here:

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SEC 1</u>	<u>SEC 3</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1	Modern fill-blk-brn soil w. bldg. rubble	no desig.	no desig.	20th cent
2	Medium grey-brn sandy soil	Zone 1	Zone 1	17th cent
3	Dk. grey-brn soil w. shell flecking	---	Zone 2	16th cent
4	Gold & light grey-brn mottled soil	Zone 2	Zone 3	16th cent
Sterile	no cultural deposition	gold-grey mottled	gold	-----



TRENCH A SECTION 1

Almost all intrusions were located in Zone 3, with some appearing in the sterile component. Many were defined but few maintained their integrity. As 16th century depositions are often vague and amorphous in their appearance, all likely manifestations were noted and investigated.

10 areas were defined, only 2 of these, Area 7 and Area 8, turned out to be of importance. Areas 10 - 13 were screened, but they did not contain any cultural material. Areas 14, 16-18 did not retain their original shape and quickly disappeared.

There were 2 definite post molds, with three other suspected molds which upon excavation were revealed to have been amorphous stains.

In Zone 3 a number of very small amorphous stains of a dark grey-brown color appeared. These were designated as "Spots" 1-13. Top and base elevations were taken, all were approximately 5 centimeters in depth, none of them contained any cultural material.

One more intrusion, Feature 50, was noted, which was clearly a foundation and will be discussed in full below.

IntrusionsArea 7

Area 7 was a large deposition of highly compacted whole oyster shell in a dark brown soil matrix. It covered most of the unit, stretching from north to south, tapering off toward the east where it met with Area 8. Stratigraphically, this feature became evident below Zone 2 and it bottomed out into Zone 3. In conjunction with Area 8 this area composed a solid layer of deposition between zones. Lying directly over a portion Area 7 was Feature 50, a foundation, suggesting that Area 7 could be a layer of oyster shell fill deposited in order to form a solid

surface underlying the foundation. The TPQ was determined by a sherd of Blue on White Delft tin enamelled ware (1650), providing a First Spanish period I association.

#### Area 8

This area appeared on the eastern edge of Section 1 a few centimeters under Area 7. It consisted of grey-brown loose sandy soil with some whole shell. It extended south under the foundation and was bounded by the west by Area 7. As is the case with Area 7 this feature also lies between Zones 2 and 3. As only one sherd of sooted San Marcos was retrieved from this entire provenience no TPQ could be assigned. Its association with Area 7 however, suggests a first Spanish period association.

#### Feature 50

This feature was encountered directly under the first modern zone. It is a foundation oriented on an east-west line perpendicular to Charlotte Street. It appears to extend into Section 2 which remains unexcavated. Composed of four coquina blocks in a matrix of lime mortar, it overlays Areas 7 and 8. It is representative of a type of building construction called 'mamposteria' which involves setting in wooden beams into the coquina wall foundations to provide added stability and in-house supports. Evidence of a deteriorated post (PM 1) was found in the westernmost block. Photographs were taken, leaving the feature in situ. Judging from its position within the stratigraphy, where it overlies Feature 7, this foundation probably dates to the late 18th century.

The following list indicates the size of the foundations Coquina blocks numbered 1-4, starting at the westernmost block:

<u>Block</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Depth</u>
1	40 cm	38 cm	7.5 cm
2	49 cm	41 cm	9.0 cm
3	46 cm	37.5 cm	9.0 cm
4	56 cm	37 cm	12.5 cm

P.M. 1

This post mold was found in association with Feature 50. Rectangular in shape, it contained bits of deteriorated wood and measured 17 x 9 cm. This feature was also left in situ.

P.M. 3

Clearly the mold of a sharp-ended post, this feature appeared in Zone 3. It consisted of loosely compacted shell-flecked dark grey-brown to black soil and was located directly adjacent to the northern edge of Feature 50. It contained 2 unidentifiable aboriginal sherds and could not be dated. It was profiled, mapped and photographed. The top measured 7.5 cm accross, and it was 14.4 cm in length.

TRENCH A, SECTION 3

Following removal of Zone 1 with a front-end loader, two, and possibly three zones remained in Section 3. Zone 2 was encountered directly below Zone 1, and was consistent over the entire square. This deposit consisted of medium gray-brown sandy soil, and was excavated in ten centimeter levels. Following the removal of Zone 1 Level 1, numerous features and intrusions appeared in the west half of the square, while Zone 2 continued for two more levels (20 cm) in the east half of the square. Zone 2 dates to the Second Spanish period, based on a TPQ of 1795 (Annular ware) and the occurrence of large Second Spanish period intrusions at the base of the zone.

Zone 3 was defined as a dark brown-gray soil with shell flecking. This zone was present only in the northwest quadrant of the square, since the remainder of the unit had been disturbed by Second Spanish period intrusions, which will be discussed below. This zone was not present in other excavation units on the site, so it is possible that this soil is merely a residual feature, disturbed by the numerous later intrusions. The presence or absence of this zone in future excavation units should help clear up this problem. Zone 3 has a TPQ of 1650 (Faience).

Directly below Zone 3, in the same quadrant of the square, was Zone 4, defined as mottled gold and brown soil, 13 centimeters deep. This zone also occurred in Section 1, and dates to the sixteenth century. Directly below Zone 4 gold sterile sand was encountered.

As mentioned before, numerous intrusions were encountered below Zone 2 Level 1 in Section 3. Three large features dating to the Second Spanish period initiated directly below this zone (1.64 MMSL) and continued well into sterile soil, thus destroying and earlier depositions. The first feature was designated Area 1, and appears to be either a fallen chimney, or a large trash deposit filled with the sweepings from a fireplace. Area 1

was composed almost entirely of ash and was filled with whole bricks, brick frags, burned plaster and mortar, and melted glass. Directly below Area 1 were three large areas intruding into sterile soil. Two of these were dark gray-brown soil heavily flecked with ash and charcoal. Both areas contained nineteenth century artifacts and were probably trash pit of medium brown soil, adjoined these areas. Since it initiated at sterile soil, this feature most likely dates to the sixteenth century, but contained seven sherds of nineteenth century crock, probably disturbance from Area 1 above.

Two other important Second Spanish period features were encountered immediately below Zone 2. These were a barrel well and well construction pit, filling the east half of the square. The well construction pit, Feature 51, was a circular area 1.8 meters in diameter, consisting of mottled gray, tan, and white sand. Initiating at 1.64 MMSL, this feature was excavated in arbitrary ten centimeter levels to a depth of .5 MMSL. The bottom of the feature was not reached due to balk collapse as a result of pumping action to remove ground water. The well, Feature 54, was a circular area of dark gray soil, heavily flecked with shell. This feature ranged from 1.14 to .64 meters in diameter, and was often difficult to distinguish from the surrounding well construction pit, possibly to deterioration of the barrel casing. Feature 54 was also excavated in arbitrary ten centimeter levels from 1.23 MMSL to a depth of .13 MMSL at which time excavation was suspended due to slumping. Feature 51 has a TPQ of 1795 (Mocha ware), and Feature 54 has a TPQ of 1820 from a single sherd of Late Hand painted Pearlware. Thus it appears that the well was in use during the second half of the Second Spanish period, being constructed soon after 1795, and filled in after 1820.

Prior to recognition of Feature 51 a circular area designated Area 5 was excavated. This was a large circular area of medium gray shell-flecked similar in composition and position to that of the well. It is

now believed that Area 5 was actually the true top of Feature 54 (1.67 MMSL) interfacing with the zone above. Area 5 has a TPQ of 1830 (whiteware).

One postmold was found adjoining Feature 51. This postmold had a rounded base, and a diameter of .24 meters. It dates to the nineteenth century, containing a single sherd of whiteware. It initiated at 1.54 MMSL.

Surrounding Area 1 were two depositions dating to the late First Spanish period. These were the only eighteenth century First Spanish period deposits in the square.

In the northwest quadrant of the square features were encountered directly below Zone 1 that date to the late sixteenth/early seventeenth century. Two of these were trash pits, while three were of indeterminant function. All of these features bottomed out onto the aforementioned Zone 3.

Three postmolds were found intruding into Zone 4. These initiated at 1.35 MMSL, 1.37 MMSL, and 1.41 MMSL. Postmold 8 consisted of medium gray shell-flecked soil, while Postmolds 7 and 8 were composed of dark gray-brown char-flecked soil. All three dated to the late sixteenth or early seventh century, and had rounded bottoms.

In summary it can be said that Section 3 contained evidence of activity ranging from the late sixteenth through the early nineteenth century. All undisturbed sixteenth and seventeenth century depositions were found in the northwest quadrant of the square, with earlier activity being obscured in the rest of the square by large Second Spanish period features. Three and possibly four zonal depositions were recognized for Trench A Section 3.

Summary:

Sections 1 and 3 in Trench A were very different in configuration. Section 1 had few important intrusions, most were highly amorphous with only a small number maintaining any definition. Section 3 consisted of a wide variety of disturbances intruding into one another making it difficult to define boundaries. This large number of intrusions left little zonal deposit. The dating of features and the stratigraphic interpretation in both sections give evidence of occupation from the 16th through the 19th century, capped by a layer of 20th century debris.

Trench B Section 1, currently under excavation, extends alongside Charlotte Street to the south of Trench A Section 1. The dimensions of this excavation unit were 1.5 x 3 meters with a 30 centimeter balk on its north wall adjacent to Trench A. An added 35-40 centimeters extended Trench B west to the curb edge. Several post molds and areas have been defined with the most prominent intrusion being Feature 56, a deep deposit of oyster shell and lime mortar footing running alongside Charlotte Street.

## TRENCH A SECTION 1

FS #	Provenience	TPQ	Association	Top (below datum)	Base datum)	Behavioral Manifestatic
269	Zone 1 L. 1	Annular	Spanish II	1.70	1.79	zone
272	Z 1 L 2 N. 1/2	Puebla poly	17th cent	1.79	1.90	zone
273	Z 1 L 2 S. 1/2	Puebla poly	17th cent	1.79	1.89	zone
274	Z 1 L 3 N. 1/2	Olive jar aboriginal	16th-17th	1.89	1.92	zone
276	Z 1 L 3 S. 1/2	Puebla poly	17th cent	1.89	2.12	zone
279	Zone 2 L 1	aboriginal	16th-17th	2.00	2.10	zone
286	Zone 2 L 2	nail frag	not date- able	2.10	2.21	zone
288	Zone 2 L 3	bldg. rub- ble	not date- able	2.21	2.30	zone
275	Area 7	B/W Delft	Spanish II	1.92	2.00	fill for foundation?
277	Area 8	San Marcos	not date- able	1.93	2.02	---
289	P.M. 3	uid abo.	not date- able	2.09	2.26	post mold
--	P.M. 1	-was left in situ-		1.70	--	post mold
--	Fea. 50	-was left in situ-		1.71	--	Coquina foundation



## TRENCH A SECTION 3

FS #	Provenience	TPQ	Association	Top (below datum)	Base	behavioral manifestation
284	Zone 1 L. 1 mid 1/3	Annular	Spanish II	1.71	1.83	zone
281	Zone 1 L 1 W 1/3	poly paint pw.	mixed	1.71	1.79	zone
303	Zone 2 ?	Faience pl.	17th cent	2.04	2.12	zone ?
321	Zone 3	Olive jar	16th cent	2.09	2.22	zone
293	Posthole 1	whiteware	19th cent	1.96	2.13	posthole
329	Postmold 6	charcoal	16th cent	2.15	2.20	postmold
327	Postmold 7	N.A.	16th cent	2.13	2.21	postmold
324	Postmold 8	fine white majolica	16th-17th	2.09	2.18	postmold
295	Area 1	19th C. crock	19th cent	1.77	2.38	ash pit ?
278	Area 2	Icht b/w	early 17th	1.77	1.88	---
280	Area 3	Icht b/b	16th cent	1.78	2.02	trash pit
270	Area 4	Icht b/w	early 17th	1.79	1.87	trash pit
282	Area 5	whiteware	19th cent Spanish II	1.83	2.32	well ??
271	Area 6	creamware	Span I-18th	1.81	1.84	---
283	Area 9	Columbia pl.	16th cent	1.87	2.04	---
290	extended Area 9	St. Johns	16th cent	1.87	2.05	---
291	Area 15	Brown saltgl.	Span I-18th	1.86	1.97	---
343	Area 19	19th C.crock	disturbed 16th cent	2.21	2.46	trash pit
357	Feature 55	Ironstone	disturbed 16th cent	2.46	2.80	trash pit
364	Area 20	19th C.crock	19th cent	2.46	2.56	trash pit
355	Area 21	Shell-edge pearlware	19th cent disturbed	2.46	2.88	trash pit
292	Feat. 51 Lev 1	creamware	Spanish II- 18th cent	1.86	1.96	well construc tion pit
294	" Lev 2	Mocha ware	"	1.96	2.07	"
299	" Lev 3	early paint pearl.	"	2.07	2.18	"
302	" Lev 4	"	"	2.18	2.28	"
310	" Lev 5	poly paint pw	"	2.28	2.38	"
332	" Lev 6	creamware	"	2.38	2.48	"
342	" Lev 7	early paint pearl.	"	2.48	2.58	"

351	Feat. 51	Lev 8	creamware	Spanish II- 18th cent	2.60	2.70	well construc tion pit.
353	"	Lev 9	Yayal b/w	"	2.70	2.80	"
356	"	Lev 10	Annular ware	"	2.80	2.90	"
360	"	Lev 11	creamware	"	2.90	3.00	"
309	Feat. 54	Lev 1	early paint pw	Spanish II- 19th cent	2.27	2.37	well
333	"	Lev 2	annular ware	"	2.37	2.47	"
340	"	Lev 3	Annular ware	"	2.47	2.57	"
350	"	Lev 4	annular ware	"	2.59	2.70	"
352	"	Lev 5	early paint pw	"	2.70	2.79	"
354	"	Lev 6	poly paint pw	"	2.79	2.89	"
358	"	Lev 7	early paint pw	"	2.90	2.98	"
359	"	Lev 8	pl. pearl.	"	2.98	3.08	"
361	"	Lev 9	early paint pw	"	3.08	3.19	"
362	"	Lev 10	late paint pw	"	3.19	3.37	"
363	"	below Lev 10	plain pearl	"	3.37	--	"

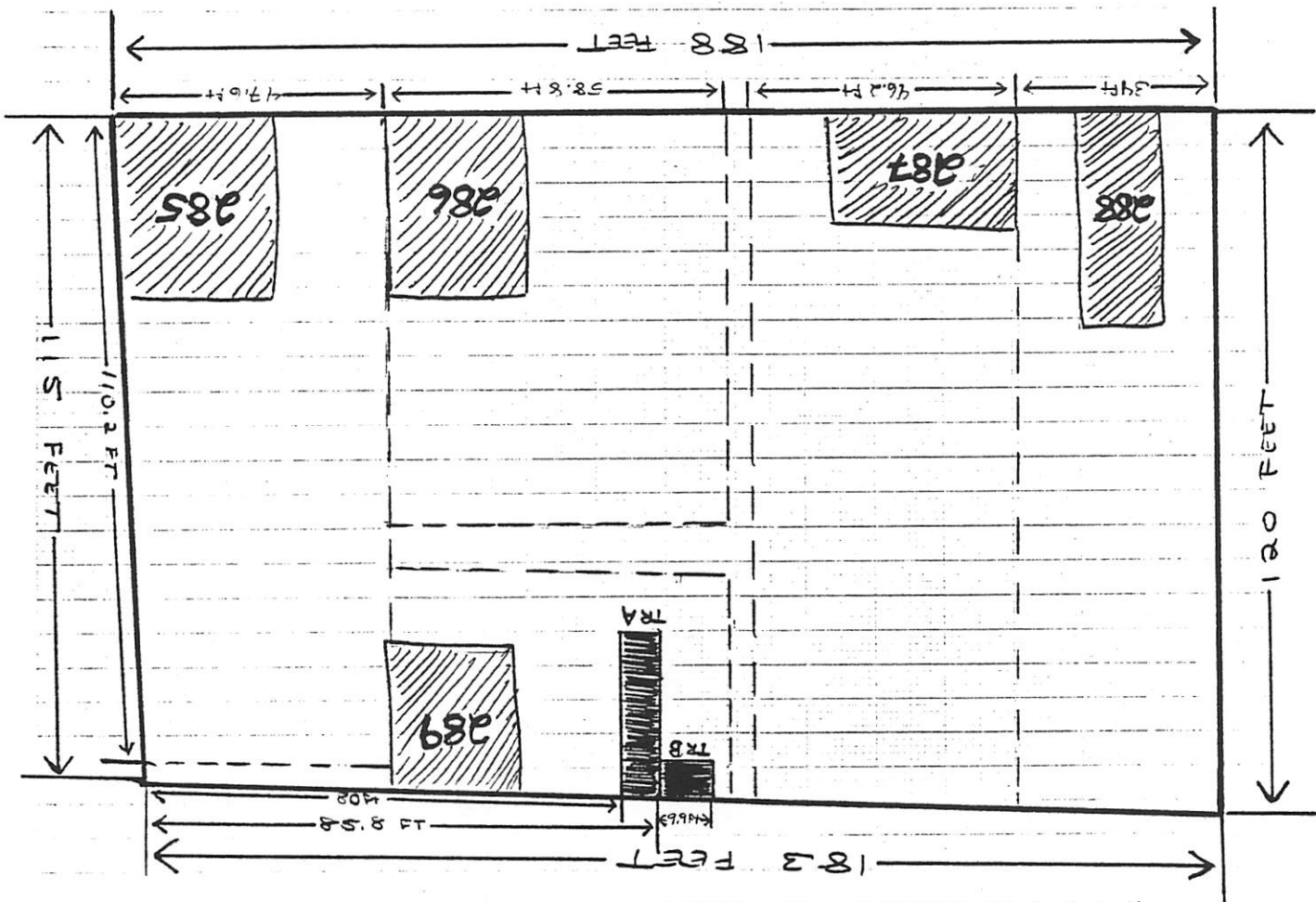
# Puerto block 'g' - present Block 26

Scale 1:30 (feet)

(Measured from NW corner of block)

FRENCH		METERS		X		FEET	
A	24.54	26.4	9M	=	80.4	29.34	
	26.4	29M	=	85.34	6.64		
B	26.4	29M	=	85.34	6.64		
	29M						

HOUSE #	VARAS	X	FEET	N-S	E-W	N-S	E-W
285	17	39	=	47.6	110.2		
286	21	25	=	58.8	70.0		
287	16 1/2	43	=	46.2	120.2		
288	13	43	=	36.4	120.4		
289	21	13 1/2	=	58.8	37.8		



APPENDIX 3

SA-26-1

Field Data: Trench A Section 5

Although excavations at SA 26-1 during the spring were initially limited to testing, it was decided to expand the project, and to excavate as much of the southern half of the site as time allowed. As mentioned before, the lot is being prepared for full construction, and it is essential to recover as much archaeological information as possible while this area is clear. Trench A was extended to the east, and Section 5 was excavated. The southwest stake of Section 5 was 16 meters east of the Charlotte St. curb. Section 5 measured 1.5 x 3 meters, and extends Trench A east to 19 meters from Charlotte St. Excavations at SA 36-4 and SA 34-1 (Deagan 1978) revealed that the 16th century wells excavated in St. Augustine all fell within 12 to 15 meters from the street. Though the location of Section 5 was actually 16-19 meters from Charlotte St. it was still hoped that evidence of well construction would be discovered.

Following previous procedures, the majority of Zone 1 was removed with a front-end loader. This zone consisted of black-brown compacted soil heavily flecked with building rubble. Much of the material contained in this zone dated to the 20th century. This zone is contiguous over the whole site. This zone was excavated and discarded in the other sections without any designation. However, in this section a sample of Zone 1, measuring 75cm x 75cm was screened and saved. Excavations were begun at a depth of 1.73 MMSL, and the zone was excavated in ten centimeter levels to a total depth of 28 centimeters or 1.45 MMSL. Level 1 contained modern materials, but levels 2 and 3 dated to the 19th century, with a Terminus Post Quem of 1830 (Whiteware). At the depth of 1.45 MMSL several areas and features were encountered, which were mapped and excavated separately. Due to the large number of intrusions and disturbances, no other zones were present in this unit until a zone of dark grey-brown soil with shell flecking was encountered in the western one

third of the square, at a depth of 1.31 MMSL. This corresponds with Zone 3 in previous excavations. This zone was excavated in two ten-centimeter levels to a depth of 1.11 MMSL. Zone 3 has a TPQ of 1565 (Olive Jar) and dates to the 16th century. Gold sterile soil was first encountered at a depth of 1.32 MMSL.

### Intrusions

A large number of intrusions and disturbances were encountered in Section 5, which date from the 16th through the 19th centuries. Each will be discussed separately. Several amorphous areas were encountered and excavated, as well as six trash pits, two postholes, five postmolds, and and three well construction pits.

#### 19th Century:

Two areas in Section 5 date to the 19th century Territorial period (post-1821). Area 4 consisted of an irregularly-shaped feature of dark brown shell and char-flecked soil. It initiated at a depth of 1.42 MMSL and was 29 cm deep. Area 4 has a TPQ of 1813 (Ironstone). Area 10 adjoined Area 4 and may have been the result of the same cultural activity as Area 4, in that they contained highly similar artifacts. Area 10 was a small area of medium gray-brown and tan mottled soil heavily flecked with charcoal. Area 10 also initiated at 1.42 MMSL, and was 24 cm deep. Area 10 also has a TPQ of 1813 (Ironstone). Both Areas 4 and 10 contained an unusual ceramic type, 19th century white porcelain with a blue transfer print design similar to the willow pattern, and a gold overglazed line around the rim.

#### Second Spanish Period:

Four areas, one posthole, and one postmold date to the Second Spanish period (1783-1821). Posthole 1 intruded into Area 1, and consisted of a small circular area of dark black soil. It was 12 cm in depth and had a rounded bottom. It has a TPQ of 1780 (Shelledge pearlware). Postmold 1 occurred in the center of Area 2 at a depth of 1.41 MMSL, with an irregularly

shaped bottom. It has a TPQ of 1820 (Late Hand-painted Pearlware). Area 1 was an irregularly-shaped area covering the western one third of Section 5. It was composed of dark brown shell and char flecked soil. It initiated at 1.45 MMSL and was twelve centimeters deep, and overlay Zone 3 and numerous other areas. It has a TPQ of 1820 (Late Hand-painted Pearlware). Area 2 was composed of the same soil as Area 1, and was roughly circular. It initiated at 1.43 MMSL and was 27 cm deep. Area 2 has the same TPQ as Area 1. Area 3 was composed of the same soil as Area 1 and was highly irregular in shape and depth. It initiated at 1.42 MMSL and was 27 cm deep at its deepest point. It has a TPQ of 1795 (Mocha ware). Area 9 was a trash pit of medium gray-brown char-flecked soil. It initiated at 1.45 MMSL, and was 25 cm deep. It has a TPQ of 1795 (annular ware).

#### 17th century:

Two features date to the 17th century, a well construction pit and a trash pit. The well construction pit will be discussed later. The trash pit, designated Area 7 was roughly semicircular, intruding into the north balk, and was composed of dark brown shell- and char-flecked soil.

#### 16th century:

Several features in Section 5 date to the 16th century. These include one posthole, two postmolds, four trash pits, two well construction pits, and two barrell wells. The wells and well construction pits will be discussed later. Posthole 2 was circular in shape, with a diameter of 20 centimeters. it initiated at 1.40 MMSL and was 39 cm deep. It has a TPQ of 1565 (Columbia Plain), but contained a single sherd of El Morro, tentatively dated at 1650. Two postmolds, roughly rectangular in shape and 16 cm in diameter, were excavated, one near the north balk, and the other intruding into the south balk. Postmold 4 was 50 cm deep, and Postmold 5 was 20 cm deep. Both initiated at 1.28 MMSL. Postmold 5 contained no artifacts, and Postmold 4 contained a single sherd of San Marcos. Four trash pits were excavated which date to the

16th century. Area 8 was roughly semi-circular in shape and intruded into the east balk. It consisted of medium gray-brown char-flecked soil. It has a TPQ of 1575 (Fig Springs Polychrome). Area 11 consisted of loosely compacted whole oyster shell in a matrix of gray-brown sandy soil extending east from the west balk. It initiated at 1.32 MMSL and continued to a depth of 28 cm. It has a TPQ of 1565 (Olive Jar). Area 12 consisted of loose gray-brown shell-flecked soil, and was oblong in shape. It initiated at 1.32 MMSL, and was only 4 cm deep. Caparra Blue majolica provided the TPQ of 1565. The final trash pit initiated below Area 13, and was never completely excavated because of heavy rains and its continuing below the water table. This feature has a TPQ of 1565 (Ichtucknee blue on blue).

(A word of caution should be expressed here regarding the description of soil colors in all above features. The soil in Section 5 was completely soaked in either kerosene or some other heating fuel that evidently had leaked into the soil from a fuel tank. The ground was completely saturated in this oil, even below the water table, and lenses of normally gold sterile soil was stained a black color. While distinguishing the boundaries of features was not any more problematic than in other areas of the site, it is possible that the soil color in these features was darkened by the oil saturation.)

When all of the aforementioned features and intrusions were removed, a series of three well construction pits were discovered, intruding into one another, and all intruding into sterile soil. These were labeled Features 57, 60, and 61 respectively. Feature 57 was determined to be the earliest, with Feature 61 the latest. There were two reasons for deciding to expand Section 5 to the south and attempt to fully excavate Feature 57. First, since Feature 57 was determined to be the earliest, it was felt that this feature would be the most likely to yield data from the 16th century. Secondly, and more pragmatically, expansion to the north would have necessitated removal

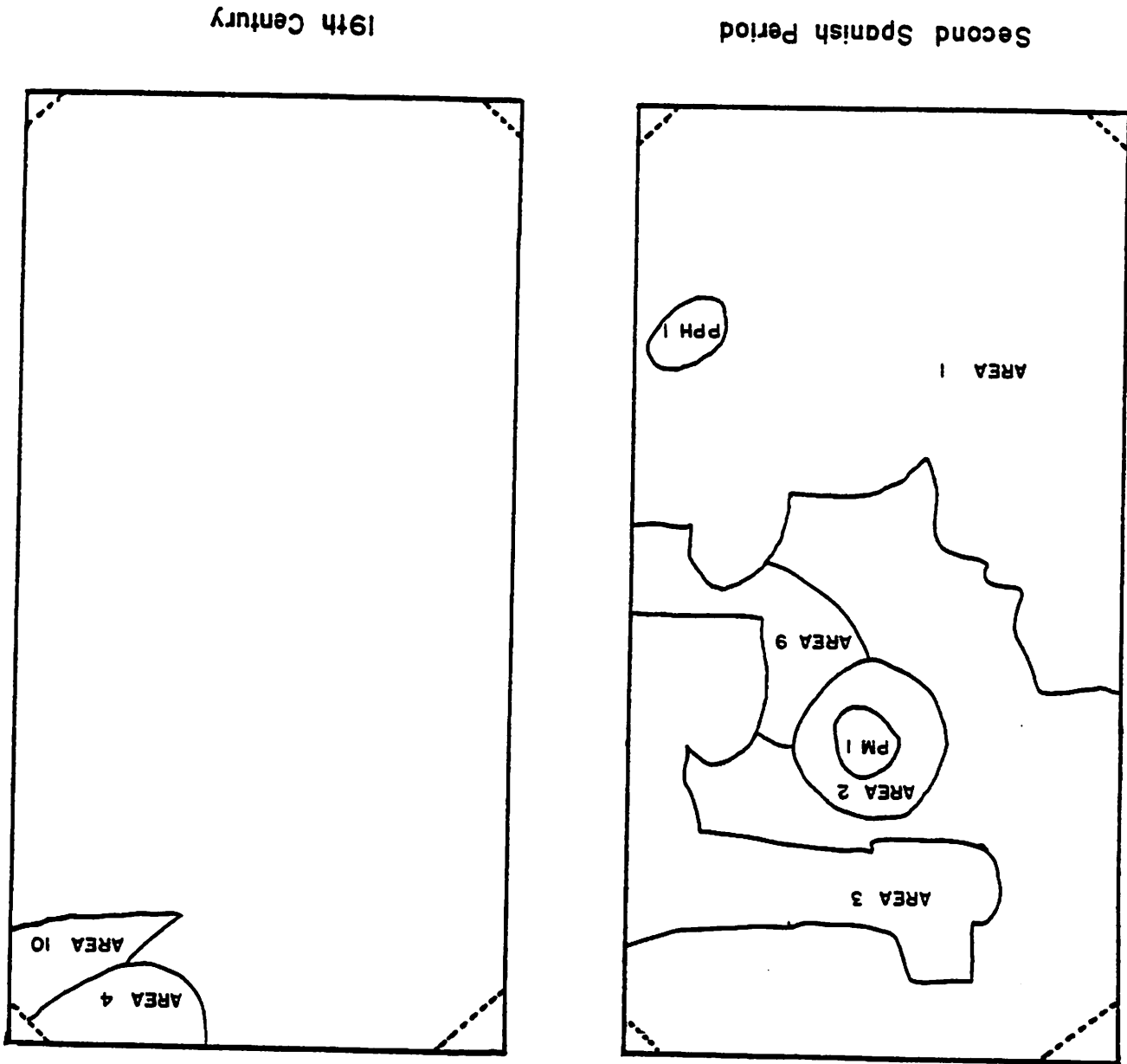
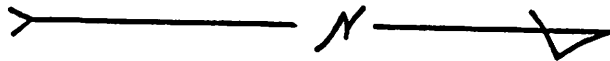
of a huge pile of building debris already perched precariously on the northern balk of the trench. Because of time limitations, the excavation unit was expanded with the use of a backhoe to measure approximately 3x3.7 meters. The dirt was removed with the backhoe to approximately the top of Feature 57, and then features and profiles were prepared for photographing with various hand tools. (See Figure 3.) Feature 57, a well construction pit, and Feature 62, a barrell well, were excavated in fifteen centimeter levels. Feature 57 initiated at 1.41 MSL, and continued to a depth of .25 MSL. This feature had an initial diameter of 2.01 meters, and tapered inward gradually. Feature 62, the barrell well, was a circular feature of dark gray-brown soil averaging .65 meters in diameter. Throughout excavation, the interface of Features 57 and 62 was often difficult to distinguish, possibly due to the deterioration of the barrell casing. The well initiated at .76 MSL and was excavated to a depth of .03MSL, at which time sterile soil was encountered. Feature 57 has a TPQ of 1565 (Santo Domingo blue on white), with the exception of two sherds of Plain Creamware (1750-1820) found in level 3, which are probably the result of contamination during the excavation process. Feature 62 has a TPQ of 1650 (El Morro). Thus the well was constructed soon after the founding of St. Augustine, and was filled early in the 17th century.

Another well construction pit and barrell well were encountered in this unit, labeled Features 60 and 66 respectively. These features were located in the northeast corner of Section 5, and thus could not be completely excavated. Feature 60 was first discovered at 1.40MSL, and was partially excavated to a depth of .34 MSL. Feature 66 initiated at .44MSL and was excavated to an approximate depth of .27 MSL before balk collapse and weather conditions prohibited further excavation. Feature 60 has a TPQ of 1600 (Ichucknee blue on white), and Feature 66 has a TPQ of 1565 (Columbia Plain). Dating of these two features poses a problem, but from the data

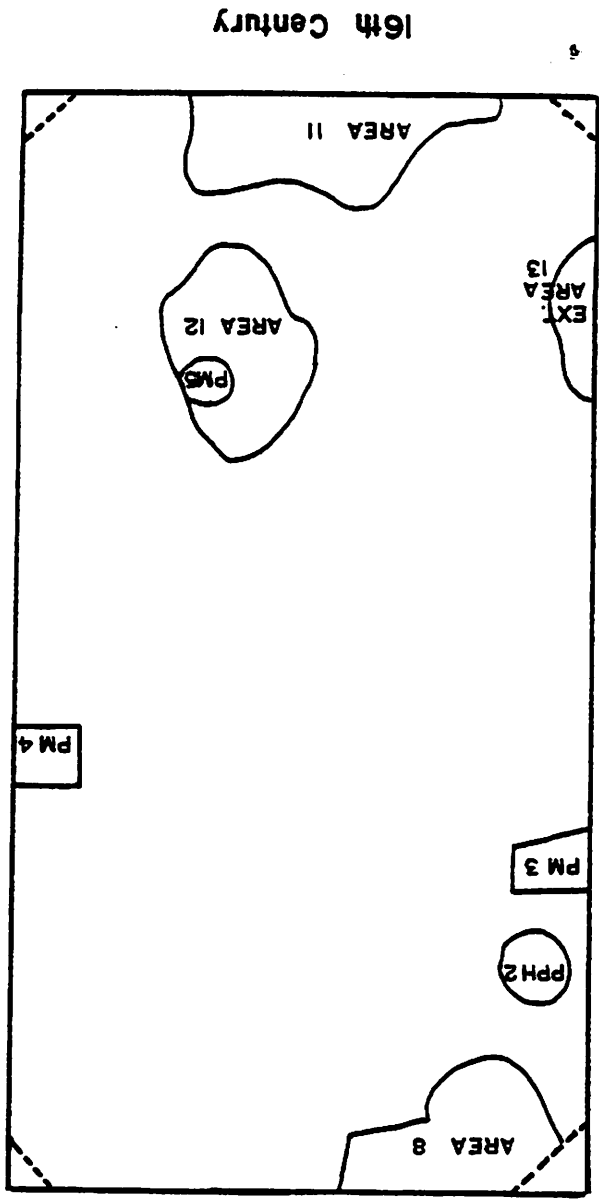
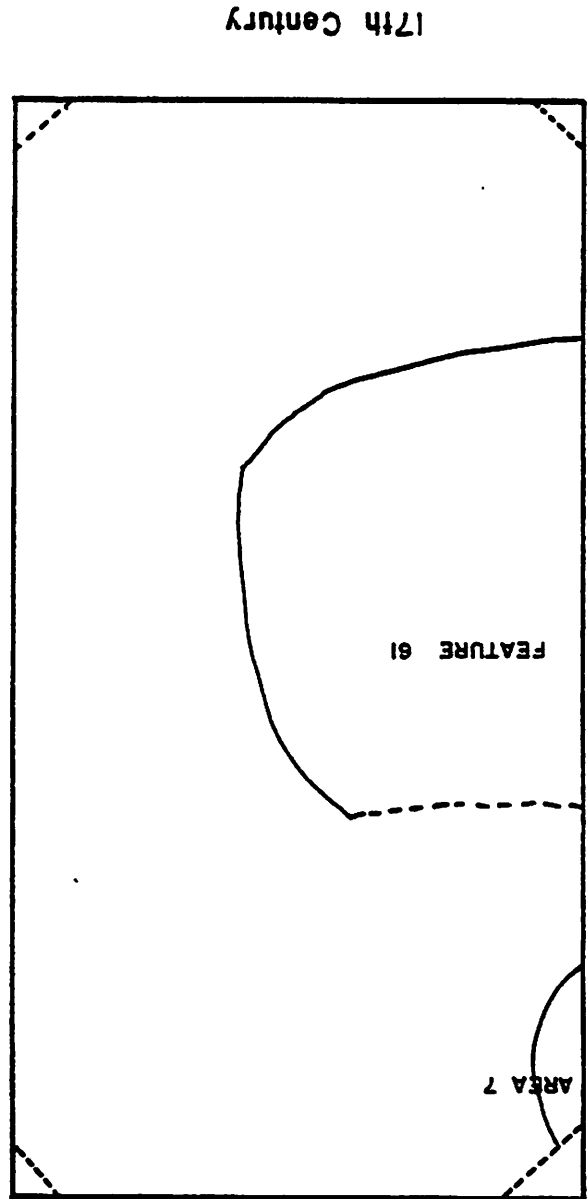
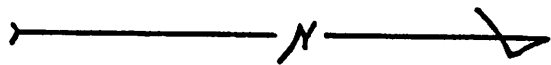


we must conclude that the well was constructed early in the 17th century, and filled soon afterwards.

Three other features dating to the 16th or early 17th century were present in this excavation unit, and intruded into sterile soil. The aforementioned Feature 61 was composed of mottled tan, gold, and gray soil, and was located along the north wall of Trench A Section 5. From its shape and composition Feature 61 was designated a well construction pit. No evidence of a well inside this feature was encountered, however. Feature 61 initiated at 1.41 MSL, and was completely excavated to a depth of .51 MSL. Feature 61 has a TPQ of 1600 (Ichtucknee blue on white). Feature 63 was located along the west balk of the extension of Section 5. It was semi-circular and symmetrical in shape. It was composed of medium gray-brown shell-flecked soil, with white and gold mottling near the edges of the feature. Feature 63 was encountered at a depth of .97 MSL and was 37 cm deep. Feature 63 has a TPQ of 1565 (Columbia Plain). Feature 64 intruded into the south wall of the extension of Section 5, and was irregular in shape. This feature was composed of dark gray-brown shell-flecked soil. Initiating at .97 MSL, it was 13 cm deep, and was excavated in a single level. Spanish Storage Jar and San Marcos indicate a 16th century date of deposition. (See Figure 3.)



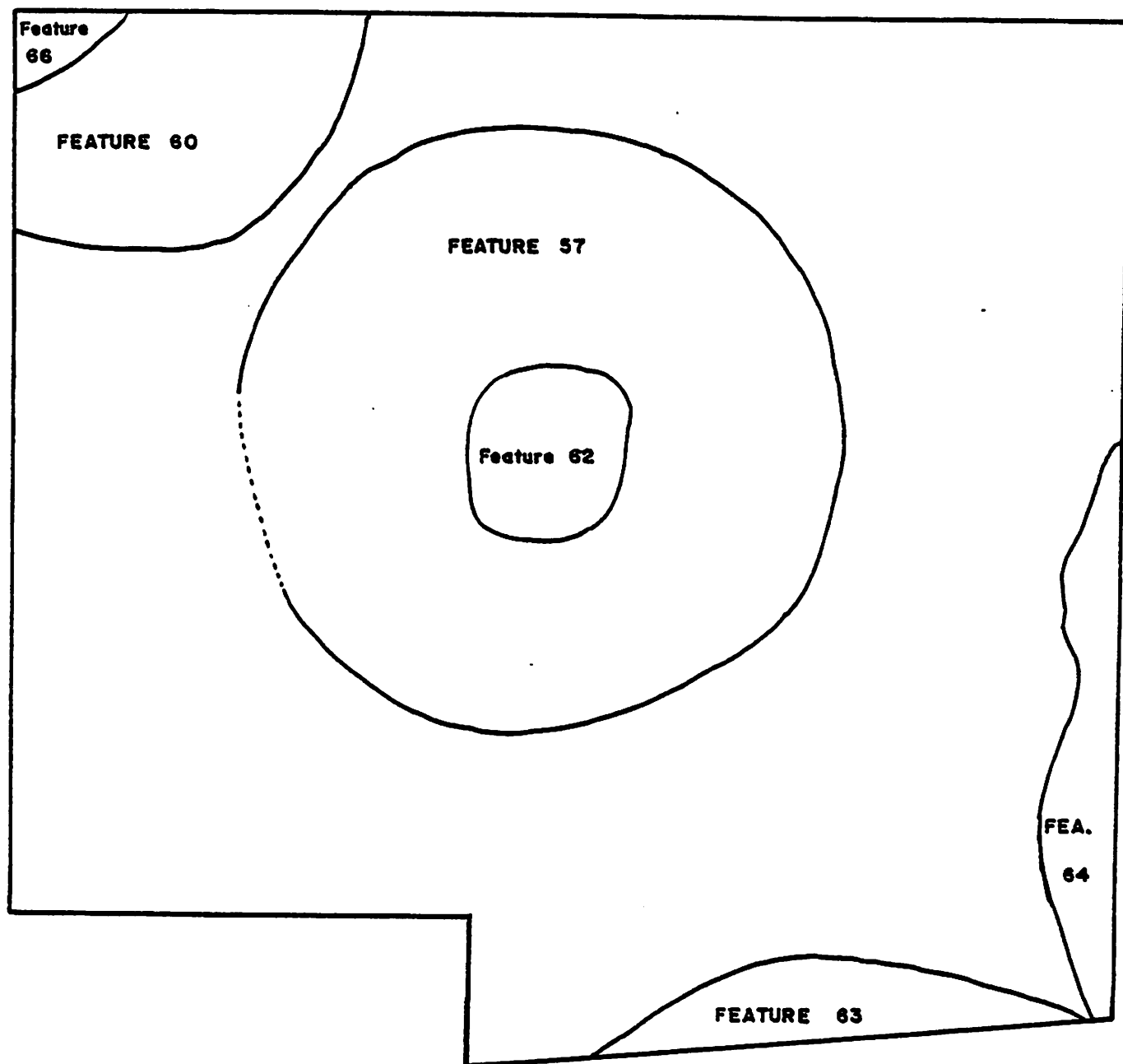
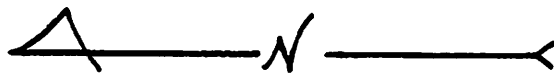
Trench A Section 5  
Scale 1:20  
Figure 1



# Trench A Section 5

Scale 1:20

Figure 2



16th Century Features  
TRENCH A SECTION 5  
& EXTENSION.

Scale 1:20

Figure 3

Field Data: Trench A Section 7

In addition to expanding Trench A Section 5, a backhoe was used to open a section of Trench A to the east of Section 5. The trench was 6.8 meters long and approximately 2 meters wide, with the northwest corner located 25.1 meters from the curb along Charlotte St. This trench was excavated to sterile soil. The main purpose of excavating this unit was to obtain a profile of the north wall, and thus a composite profile of the entire site running from east to west. However, several features were discovered intruding into sterile soil, and were excavated. These features dated from the 16th through the late 19th century.

16th Century:

One feature, Area 9, dated to the 16th century, with a TPQ of 1575 (Fig Springs polychrome). Area 9 was an irregularly shaped pit of mottled gray, gold, and tan soil with slight char flecking. Area 9 initiated at 1.06 MMSL, and was 22 cm deep.

17th Century:

Two postmolds and six areas date to the 17th century. Postmold 2 was a rectangular area of dark gray-brown soil with shell and char flecking. It initiated at 1.08 MMSL and was 5 cm deep and contained a single sherd of San Marcos. Postmold 3 was irregular in shape and was composed of medium gray soil. It initiated at 1.04 MMSL, and continued to a depth of .75 MMSL. Postmold 3 contained only undatable aboriginal sherds. Area 2 was a circular trash pit of medium gray-brown shell-flecked soil initiating at 1.06 MMSL. It was 26 cm deep and has a TPQ of 1650 (Puebla polychrome). Area 4 was adjacent to Area 2 and was a trash pit composed of compact light and dark gray mottled soil with shell flecking. It initiated at 1.10 MMSL and was 34 cm deep. It has a TPQ of 1650 (Abo polychrome). Area 3 directly underlay Areas 2 and 4. It was a trash pit composed of medium gray-brown shell-flecked

soil with tan mottling. It has a TPQ of 1650 (Abo polychrome). Area 7 was a roughly rectangular shaped area of medium gray-brown and gold mottled soil 23 cm in depth. It initiated at 1.09 MMSL and has a 17th century TPQ from a wire-wound glass bead. Area 11 was an irregularly shaped area of medium gray-brown shell-flecked soil along the north balk. It initiated at 1.10 MMSL and was 33 cm deep. It has a TPQ of 1650 (Puebla polychrome). Area 12 was an irregularly shaped feature intruding into Area 11 composed of mottled gold and tan soil. It initiated at 1.11 MMSL and was 13cm deep. It has a TPQ of 1650 (El Morro). (See Figure 4)

#### 18th Century First Spanish Period:

One feature, Area 8, dates to the 18th century First Spanish period. Area 8 was a small trash pit of dark gray-brown and gold mottled shell-flecked soil. Initiating at 1.08 MMSL, it was 13 cm deep and has a TPQ of 1750 (Aranama polychrome).

#### Second Spanish Period:

One postmold and three features date to the Second Spanish period. Area 5 was a large trash pit of medium gray-brown shell-flecked soil 35 cm deep. Area 5 has a TPQ of 1813 (Ironstone). Area 6 was an irregularly shaped trash pit of dark gray-brown shell-flecked soil 9 cm deep. Area 6 has a TPQ of 1780 (Plain Pearlware). Feature 68 was a well construction pit associated with a square coquina well (Feature 70). It was composed of mottled gray, gold, and white soil. Feature 68 initiated at .91 MMSL. Feature 68 has a TPQ of 1795 (Polychrome painted Pearlware), and was probably deposited early in the 19th century.

#### 19th Century:

The final feature excavated was Feature 70, the fill contained in Feature 69, a square coquina well. This feature contained only artifacts dating after 1830, with the exception of a few colonial artifacts recovered from the first level. This feature initiated at .95 MMSL and was excavated in 15 centimeter

soil with tan mottling. It has a TPQ of 1650 (Abo polychrome). Area 7 was a roughly rectangular shaped area of medium gray-brown and gold mottled soil 23 cm in depth. It initiated at 1.09 MMSL and has a 17th century TPQ from a wire-wound glass bead. Area 11 was an irregularly shaped area of medium gray-brown shell-flecked soil along the north balk. It initiated at 1.10 MMSL and was 33 cm deep. It has a TPQ of 1650 (Puebla polychrome). Area 12 was an irregularly shaped feature intruding into Area 11 composed of mottled gold and tan soil. It initiated at 1.11 MMSL and was 13cm deep. It has a TPQ of 1650 (El Morro). (See Figure 4)

#### 18th Century First Spanish Period:

One feature, Area 8, dates to the 18th century First Spanish period. Area 8 was a small trash pit of dark gray-brown and gold mottled shell-flecked soil. Initiating at 1.08 MMSL, it was 13 cm deep and has a TPQ of 1750 (Aranama polychrome).

#### Second Spanish Period:

One postmold and three features date to the Second Spanish period. Area 5 was a large trash pit of medium gray-brown shell-flecked soil 35 cm deep. Area 5 has a TPQ of 1813 (Ironstone). Area 6 was an irregularly shaped trash pit of dark gray-brown shell-flecked soil 9 cm deep. Area 6 has a TPQ of 1780 (Plain Pearlware). Feature 68 was a well construction pit associated with a square coquina well (Feature 70). It was composed of mottled gray, gold, and white soil. Feature 68 initiated at .91 MMSL. Feature 68 has a TPQ of 1795 (Polychrome painted Pearlware), and was probably deposited early in the 19th century.

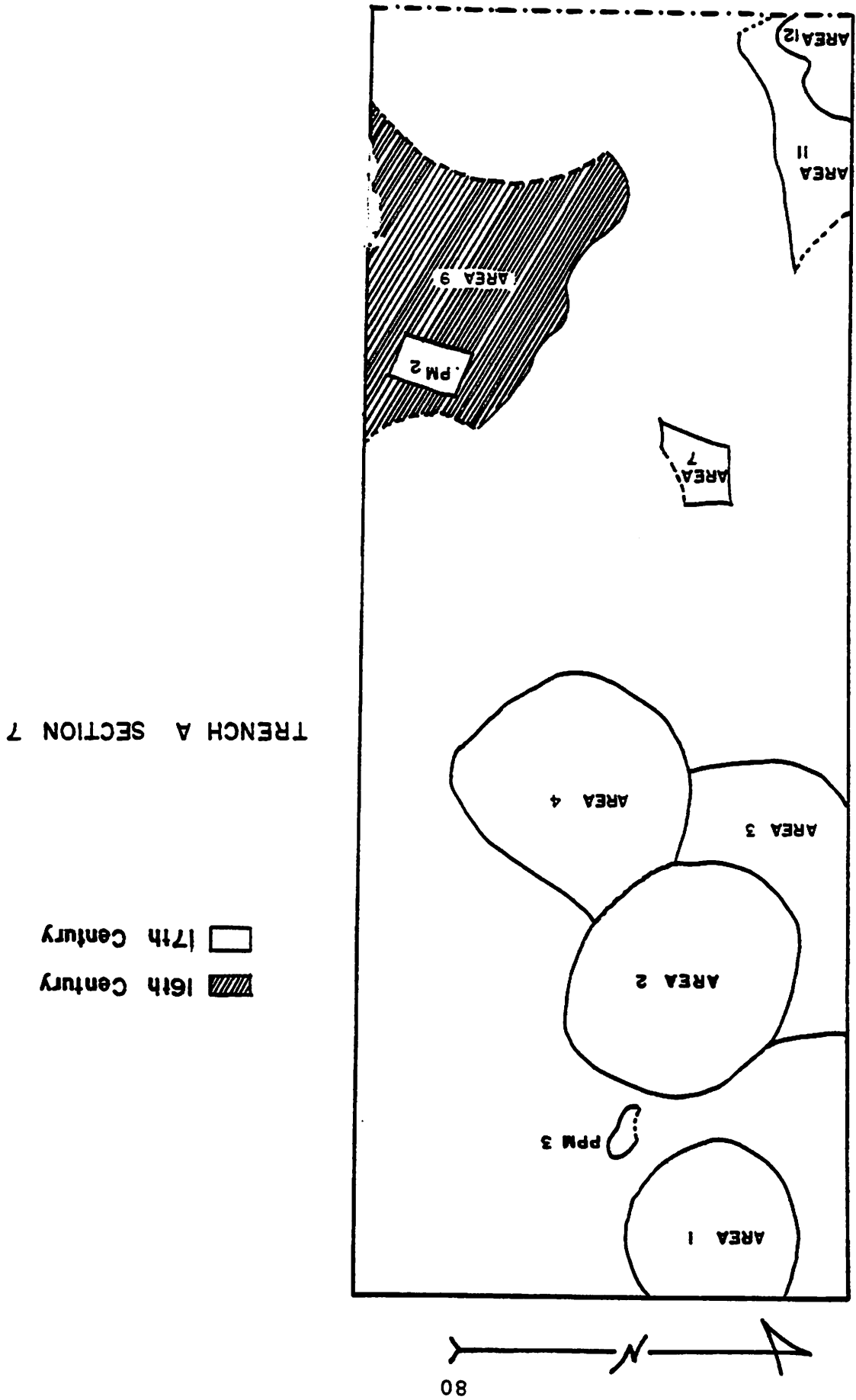
#### 19th Century:

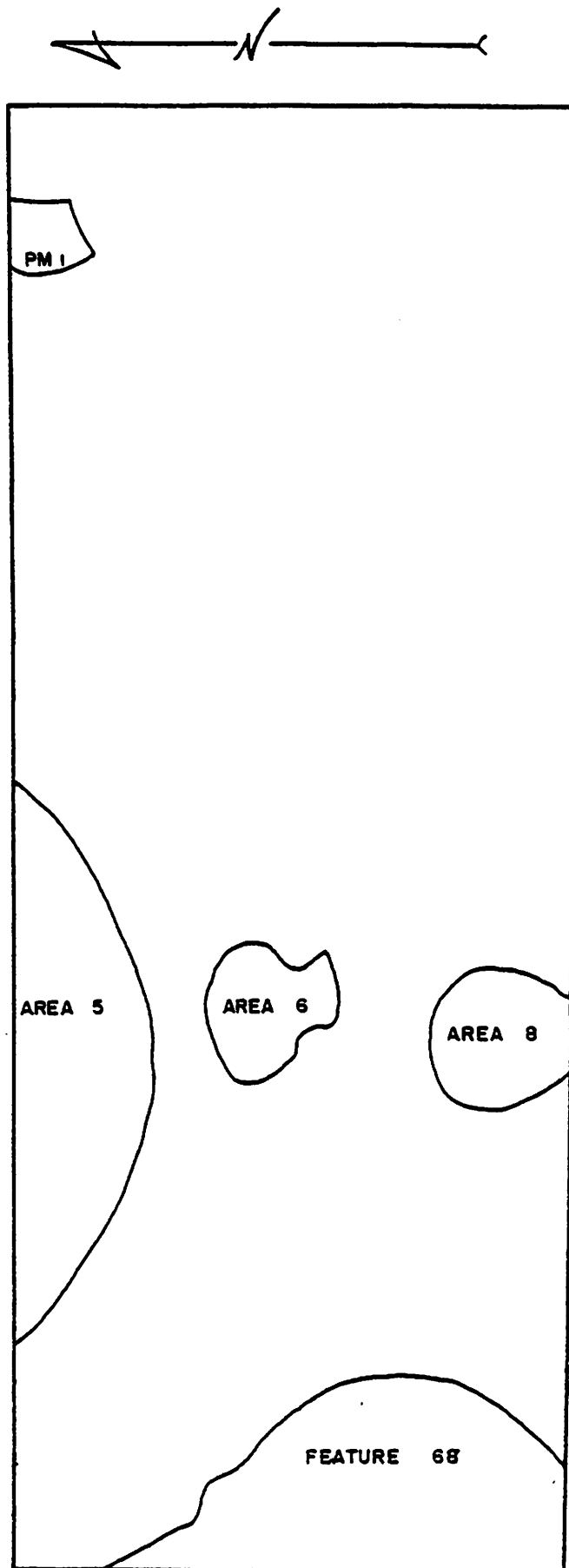
The final feature excavated was Feature 70, the fill contained in Feature 69, a square coquina well. This feature contained only artifacts dating after 1830, with the exception of a few colonial artifacts recovered from the first level. This feature initiated at .95 MMSL and was excavated in 15 centimeter

levels to a depth of .02 MMSL, at which time sterile soil was reached. The well was constructed from interlocking coquina blocks 95 centimeters in length. The bottom of these coquina blocks was never reached. The four outside edges of the blocks were fit together to leave the corners notched. The blocks contained no traces of mortar, which would have indicated another level of coquina blocks or bricks. Thus the initiation of such a late feature at such a deep level poses a problem. Since all soil directly above Feature 70 was removed with a backhoe, no evidence of this feature at a higher level is available. It is tentatively suggested that the corner notches of the coquina blocks supported a wooden casing above the coquina blocks, thus raising the the top of the well to a higher level. Table 1 contains a complete list of artifacts recovered from Feature 70. A number of molded bottles with hand-tooled lips recovered from all levels provide a TPQ of 1881, and it is suggested that the well was filled soon after this (Lorrain 1968: 42). A portion of a hard rubber comb recovered from lower levels may indicate a later date of deposition. Artifacts recovered from this feature are still being studied.



Scale 1:20





18th Century

Second Spanish Period

19th Century

TRENCH A SECTION 7

Scale 1:20

Figure 5

TABLE 1  
ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM FEATURE 70

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>
<b>Ceramics:</b>	
San Marcos plain	1
San Marcos stamp	12
Sand Tempered plain	4
San Luis blue on white	1
Delft	2
Olive Jar	5
El Morro	4
UID Tin Enameled Coarse Earthenware	2
UID Unglazed Coarse Earthenware	1
White Saltglaze Stoneware	2
Lead glazed Redware	1
Plain Pearlware	2
Transfer print Pearlware	5
Polychrome Paint Pearlware	1
Creamware	1
Annular ware	3
Plain Whiteware	22
Hand-painted Whiteware	2
Gold Overglaze Whiteware	3
Ironstone	23
"Yellow ware"	1
Oriental porcelain	1
Modern White Porcelain	32
Utilitarian Porcelain	1
19th Century Crock	1
Ginger Beer	2
"Jackfield-like"	1
Ceramic Drawer pull	1
<b>Tin:</b>	
Milk Can lid	1
Tin Can	198 frag
<b>Brass:</b>	
Upholstery tack	2
Straight pin	6
Button back	2
Clothing eye	3
Clothing hook	2
Jewelry fastener	1
Lacing tip	1
Bolt	1
Mapkin ring	1
<b>Copper:</b>	
Wire	4 coil
Clothing hook	1
Picture frame	2
Strap	1
Disc	1

Table 1, cont.

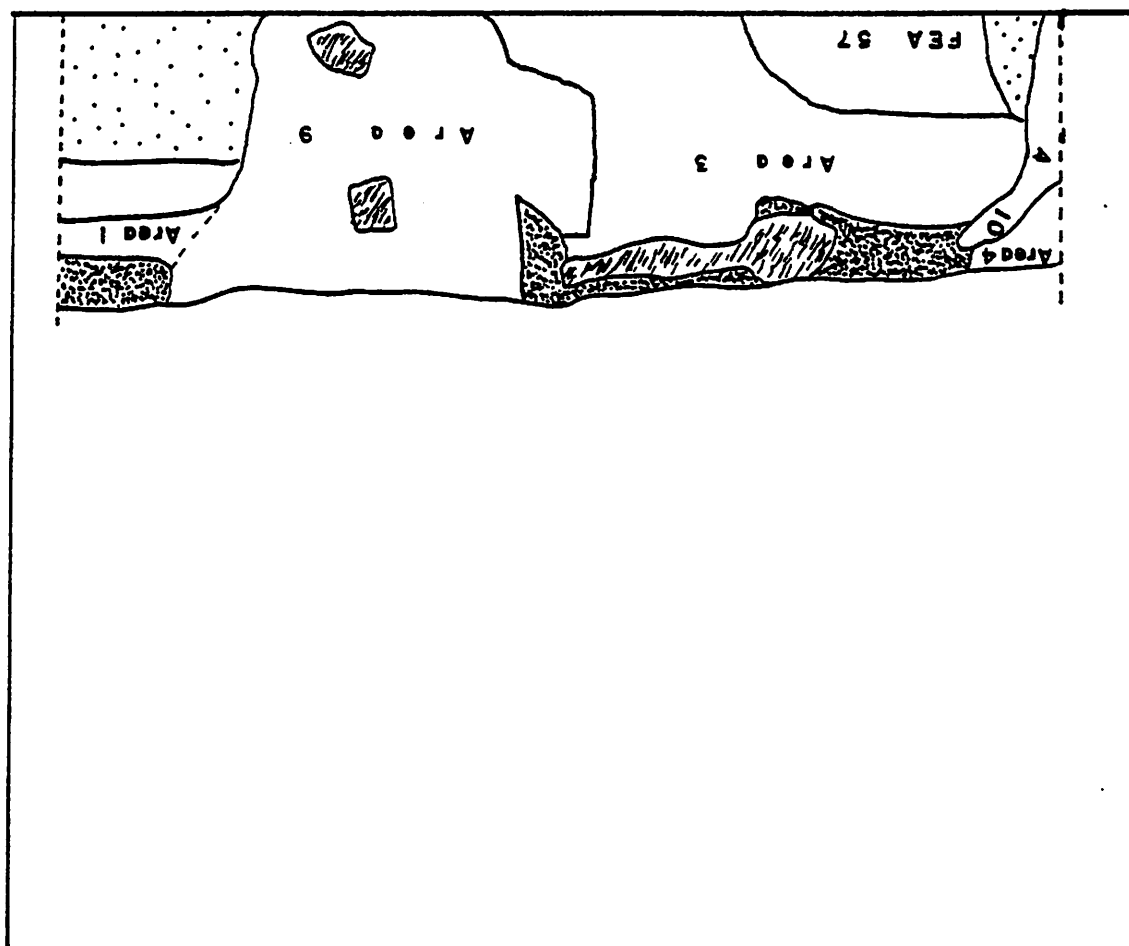
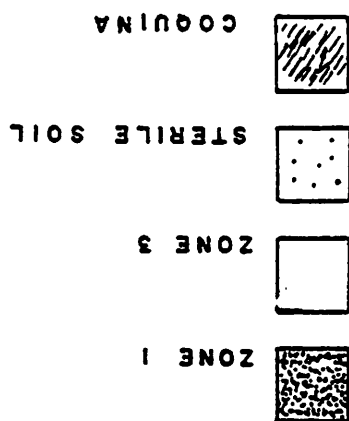
Lead:		
Strip	2	
Minie ball	1	
Shot	1	
Iron:		
Nail	33	
Nail frag	328	
Strap	24	frag
Tack	2	
Strap hinge	2	
Stove part	1	
Strap with eye hook	1	
Spike	2	
Lump	+	
Pipes:		
Kaolin bowl	2	
Kaolin pipestem	1	
Sea Shells:		
Giant Cockle	1	
Angel Wing	2	
Clam	2	
Mother of Pearl	2	
Buttons:		
Bone, 4 hole	1	
Mother of Pearl, 4 hole	2	
Lead, 4 hole	1	
Milk Glass, 4 hole	2	
Mother of Pearl, shank	2	
Brass (button top)	1	
Jet, shank	1	
Military, brass	1	
Glass:		
Frag		
green	52	
brown	3	
clear	307	
light olive green	3	
aqua	1	
amber	5	
"black glass"	37	
milk glass	1	
clear flat	98	
Formal:		
Tumbler	13	frag
Glass tubing	2	frag
Shot glass	1	
Quart Milk bottle	1	
Medicinal	1	
Panel bottle	13	frag
Kerosene lamp chimney	92	frag
Mason jar (screw top)	1	
Ink well	2	

Table 1, cont.

goblet	1
Fruit jar	1
Marbles, clay	2
Comb, rubber	1
Fork, antler handle	1

FIGURE 6

TRENCH A SECTION 5  
SOUTH PROFILE



TRENCH B, SECTION 1

The western  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this unit contained a number of large intrusions which served to obliterate all zone material with the exception of Zone 1, continuing down to sterile sand. The zone material was evident in the eastern  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the unit and corresponded with the 4 zones uncovered in Sections 1, and 3 in Trench A.

Zone 1: This first zone was taken down and graded by a front-end loader. It consisted of a black-brown humus with a high proportion of 20th century rubble and building material. This zone was discarded. Directly beneath this zone a 19th century burned wooden floor was encountered and noted, but not excavated.

Zone 2: This zone was encountered at an elev. of 1.75 MMSL. It measured 15 to 20 cm. in depth and consisted of grey-brown sandy soil. It has a T.P.Q. of Spanish I, 18th C. (Plain Pearlware).

Zone 3: Originated at 1.55 MMSL, consisting of a dark grey-brown shell-flecked soil. It ranged in thickness from 10 to 18 cm. The T.P.Q. as determined by one sherd of Aranama Polychrome, places it in the 18th C. But there is a cluster of 17th C. features with initiation points ranging from 1.53 to 1.52 MMSL, clearly lying within the upper level of this zone. In accordance with this evidence, we must place this zone within the 17th C.

Zone 4: Consisted of a grey-gold mottled soil first encountered at 1.35 MMSL, ranging from 10 to 15 cm. in depth. This zone dates to the 16th C., (Aboriginal ceramics).

At an elev. of 1.25 MMSL, zone 4 was no longer evident, but the soil encountered was not clearly sterile, and 3 more 10 cm. levels were excavated to .92 MMSL. Several amorphous stains appeared at this level, but they contained no artifacts. Two areas (19 & 20) were found intruding into this sterile layer at 1.24 MMSL, both of these dated to the 16th C.

### Intrusions:

A total of 4 trash pits, 8 pits of indeterminate function, 7 postmolds, 2 post holes, 2 footings, and the 19th century burned floor were found in this trench.

19th Century: The 19th C. component is represented by 1 pit and 1 posthole. The posthole initiated at 1.53 MMSL and was 38 cm. deep. It consisted of sandy 'sterile' gold-brown mottled soil, and was originally defined as two separate features: Area 2, and Possible postmold 1. Dated correspondingly to the 18th C. (B/W Delft), and the 19th C. (19th C. Porcelain). When viewed in profile, these two features form one 19th C. posthole found in association with postmold 6 dating to the 17th C. The second feature, Area 1 is of indeterminate function and was encountered at 1.52 MMSL directly bordering Feature 56b. This pit reaches a depth of 11 cm.

18th Century: Proveniences include 2 footings and 1 pit. Feature 56a is defined as a footing and appeared as a rectangular feature running North-South along the western edge of Trench B. It is found intruding into a second footing (Fea 56b) which extends north along the same lines. Fea. 56a initiates at 1.65 MMSL and is 44 cm. deep. It is composed of very compact whole oyster shell and some clam in a matrix of lime mortar with 2 rectangular coquina blocks of approximately 15 x 20 cm. in size at the southernmost edge of this feature. T.P.Q. was determined by Feather-edged Creamware to the 18th C. British Period. The second footing, Feature 56b, also appears as a rectangular, but much longer, trench initiating at 1.56 MMSL, 60 cm. deep. It dates to the 18th C. of the First Spanish Period though its T.P.Q. determined by Ironstone indicates a disturbed deposit. In appearance it is similar to 56a but was much looser and crumbly in its texture. Both footings are found in Zone 2 dating to Spanish II, 18th C. Area 6 is a pit initiating at 1.53 MMSL reaching a depth of 20 cm. It is composed of loosely compacted dark-brown shell-flecked sandy soil. It has a T.P.Q. of Slipware dating this feature to the 18th C. of the I Span. Period.



17th Century: The majority of the features in this unit fall within this component. There are 3 trash pits, 5 pits, 6 postmolds, and 1 posthole.

The 3 trash pits all cluster around an initiating point of 1.55 to 1.53 MMSL. Area 4 initiating at 1.55 MMSL is composed of highly compact oyster shell in a dark brown matrix and is 20 cm. deep. Area 4 is dated by a T.P.Q. of San Marcos. Areas 7 and 14, both initiating at 1.53 MMSL are 10 and 16 cm. deep correspondingly. They are both composed of compact light grey-brown shell-flecked sandy soil. Area 7 has a T.P.Q. of Olive Jar, Area 14, a T.P.Q. of San Marcos. An initiation point of 1.53 MMSL to 1.52 MMSL is shared by the 5 pits. Areas 5,8,10,11,12. All of these areas are of compact light grey-brown shell-flecked sandy soil. Area 5- 1.52 MMSL, 14 cm. deep, T.P.Q. Plain Faience, Area 8- 1.52 MMSL, 15 cm. deep, T.P.Q.- Abo Polychrome, Area 10- 1.52 MMSL, 4cm. deep, T.P.Q.-San Marcos, Area 11- 1.53 MMSL, 21 cm. deep, T.P.Q.- Aboriginal, Area 12- 1.53 MMSL, 8cm. deep, T.P.Q.- Aboriginal. 5 of the 6 postmolds were found initiating at 1.53 MMSL (PM 5,6,10,11, Area 13). Postmold 8 originates at 1.52 MMSL. PM5 is composed of compact light grey-brown shell-flecked sandy soil, is 7cm. deep and has a T.P.Q. of San Marcos. PM 6, 30 cm. deep, with a T.P.Q. of Transfer-print Pearlware, was defined as a rectangular, black-brown shell and charcoal flecked soil within the 19th C. posthole comprised of Area 2 and PH 1. PM's 8, 10, 11, and Area 13 are composed of very loose, very shell-flecked, light grey sandy soil. Their T.P.Q.'s are: PM 8-iron, PM 10-San Marcos, PM 11-construction material, Area 13-Olive Jar. One 17th century posthole was found- Area 9 which initiates at 1.53 MMSL and is found in association with postmold 4 which didn't contain any artifacts. Area 9 has a T.P.Q. of Aboriginal, is 14 cm. deep, and is composed of grey-brown compact shell-flecked sandy soil.

16th Century: Included in this earliest component were 1 pit (Area 19), located beneath Fea 50a, 1 postmold (PM 9), and 1 trash pit (Area 20). Area 19 initiated at 1.21 MMSL and reached a depth of 10 cm. It has a T.P.Q. of San Marcos. PM 9 initiated at 1.38 MMSL, was 25 cm. in depth with a T.P.Q. of 1

sherd of Creamware in a clearly disturbed assemblage. Area 20 initiated at 1.21 MMSL, was 11cm. deep, with a T.P.Q. of San Marcos and daub. This trash pit was composed of loosely compacted dark brown, shell-flecked soil and is found surrounding the posthole composed of PH 1 and Area 2 which in turn surrounds PM 6.

98  
TRENCH B SECTION 1

FS #	Provenience	TPQ	Association	Top (below datum)	Base	Behavioral Manifestatio
298	Zone 1 L. 1	(modern- was discarded)		-	-	-
300	Zone 1 L. 2	Creamware 5-hole button	slightly dis- turbed, Sp I-18 C.	1.75	1.85	zone
301	Zone 1 L. 3	Plain Pearlware	sl. dis. Sp. I-18th	1.85	1.96	zone
331	Zone 2 L. 1	Aranama	Sp. I-18th	1.98	2.13	zone
339	Zone 3 L. 1	Aboriginal	16th C.	2.15	2.25	zone
341	Zone 3 L. 2	San Luis Poly	17th C.	2.25	2.35	zone
366	Zone 3 L. 3	clear glass	16th C.	2.38	2.48	zone
367	Zone 3 L. 4	burned ref. earthenware	16th-disturbed	2.48	2.58	zone
348	Area 2	19th C. porcelain	19th C.	1.97	2.35	posthole
323	Area 4	San Marcos	16-17th C.	1.95	2.15	trash pit
314	Area 5	Abo Poly	17th C. 1650+	1.98	2.12	pit
317	Area 6	Slipware	Sp. I-18th	1.97	2.17	pit ?
322	Area 7	Olive Jar	16-17th C.	1.97	2.08	trash pit
312	Area 8	Plain Faience	17th C.	1.98	2.13	pit
334	Area 9	Aboriginal	? 17th C.	1.97	2.12	posthole
318	Area 10	1-San Marcos	17th C.	1.98	2.02	pit ?
311	Area 11	Aboriginal	17th C.	1.97	2.19	pit
313	Area 12	Aboriginal	? 17th C.	1.97	2.05	pit
320	Area 13	Olive Jar, daub	17th C.	1.97	2.13	postmold
319	Area 14	San Marcos	17th C.	1.97	2.13	trash pit
325	Area 15	Poly-painted Pearlware	19th C.	1.98	2.09	pit
330	Area 16	San Marcos	17th C.	1.97	2.03	?
346	Area 19	San Marcos	16th C.	2.29	2.39	pit
349	Area 20	1-Creamware	disturbed Sp. I-16th	2.26	2.51	trash pit
315	Postmold 5	San Marcos	17th C. ?	1.97	2.05	postmold
345	Postmold 6	Transfer-print Pearlware	disturbed 17th C.	1.97	2.06	postmold
308	Postmold 8	iron	17th C. ?	1.98	2.04	postmold
316	Postmold 9	San Marcos, daub	16th C.	2.12	2.23	postmold
326	Postmold 10	San Marcos	16-17th C.	1.97	2.04	postmold
328	Postmold 11	Construction material	16-17th C. ?	1.97	2.09	postmold
347	Posthole 1	B/W Delft	18th C. ?	1.97	2.11	posthole
344	Feature 50a	Feather-edge Creamware	British Per. 18th C.	1.85	2.29	footing
365	Feature 50b	Ironstone	disturbed Span. I-18th	1.94	2.54	footing

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Braley, Chad O.  
1977 Excavations at the De Leon Site: 1977 Season.  
MS on File, Historic St. Augustine Preservation  
Board, St. Augustine
- Clements  
1834 Map of St. Augustine  
Photostat, HSAPB  
St. Augustine
- Deagan, Kathleen A.  
1978 Archaeological Strategy in the Investigation of an  
Unknown Era: 16th century St. Augustine.  
Project report to St. Augustine Restoration  
Foundation, Inc., St. Augustine
- 1979 An Archaeological Investigation of 16th century  
St. Augustine.  
Proposal submitted to National Endowment for the Humanities.
- Deagan, Kathleen, John Bostwick and Dale Benton  
1976 A Sub Surface Survey of the St Augustine City  
Environs.  
Project report submitted to St. Augustine Resto-  
ration Foundation, Inc., St. Augustine
- Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board  
1978 Biographical Files  
St. Augustine
- Moncrief  
1765 Map of St. Augustine  
Photostat, HSAPB  
St. Augustine
- Poe  
1928 Map of St. Augustine  
Photostat, HSAPB  
St. Augustine
- Poe, Charles B.  
1978ms Variability and Patterning in the Criollo culture  
of 18th century St. Augustine.  
MA Thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee
- Puente, Elixio  
1764 Plano de la Real Fuerza, Balvaste, y Linea Plaza  
de San Agustin de Florida.  
Photostat, HSAPB, St. Augustine

## Bibliography, continued

- de la Rocque, Mariano  
1788 Map of St. Augustine  
Photostat, HSAPB, St. Augustine
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps  
1884- Insurance maps of St. Augustine Florida  
1910 Sanborn Map Company, New York
- Singleton, Theresa A.  
1977 The Archaeology of a Pre-18th century House Site  
in St. Augustine.  
MA Thesis, University of Florida  
Gainesville
- Zierden, Martha  
1979ms Excavations at SA-28-1.  
Project report on file, HSAPB  
St. Augustine