

EXCAVATIONS AT SA-26-1  
1979

June 9, 1979  
St. Augustine

Olga Caballero  
Martha Zierden

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 (Hoffman: <sup>Paul</sup> 1979, St. Augustine personal communication) 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

excavation 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 <sup>Town</sup> Plaza, bounded by Bravo Lane to the north, Marine Street <sup>on</sup> the east, Charlotte Street to the west, and Mr. <sup>T</sup>ee'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 northern half 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~~x~~ 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 (Deagan: 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 covered by the Aviles house, which has been torn down in preparation for the construction of four 2-storey 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 <sup>to date</sup> ~~so far~~. 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

<sup>put in bblw</sup> <sup>citation?</sup> 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 13 1/2 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 ~~inferior~~ 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 <sup>is present</sup> ~~shows~~ up in Poe's map of 1928.

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 curblin<sup>e</sup>. 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 curblin<sup>e</sup>, 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 designst<sup>e</sup>d the key stake 100N/100E. Excavation units were 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. 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 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 <sup>citation?</sup> 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 these measurements, Trench A was positioned to encompass an area 24.5 to 26 meters from the street corner. ~~We~~ <sup>It</sup> 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 <sup>recover</sup> ~~pick-up~~ traces of the 16th century fence line along Charlotte Street found in the 1977 excavations (Braley: 117).

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 <sup>and graded</sup> with a bulldozer, leaving a highly irregular surface of jumbled modern debris. This first zone of modern <sup>compacted soil</sup> fill 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 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	-----

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 <sup>suspected</sup> molds which <sup>upon excavation</sup> did not pan out. ~~were revealed~~ <sup>to have been amorphous stains.</sup>

In Zone 3 a number of very small amorphous stains of a dark grey-brown color appeared. These were designated <sup>as</sup> "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 <sup>below</sup>.

### Intrusions

#### Area 7

~~which section?~~

Rewrite!

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 of this provenience was Feature 50, a foundation, suggesting that Area 7 could be a layer of oyster shell fill deposited in order to form a solid

should  
have  
map  
reference

what kind?

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

#### Area 8

*What was it?*

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 on 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, it will remain undated.

#### Feature 50

*does this 1? but stratigraphically you could date it!*  
*on zone 1?*

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 construction and its position within the stratigraphy, this foundation should date to the 19th or 18th century at the earliest.

*? explain* *Area 7 should date it*

Coquina blocks numbering 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.

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. *very many*

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* ~~These~~ 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, in that all earlier depositions elsewhere in the square were obscured by Second Spanish period intrusions, which will be discussed later. 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. *TPQ?*

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

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 <sup>that which resulted in</sup> probably the result of the same cultural activity as Area 1. Feature 55, <sup>^</sup> a probable trash pit of medium brown soil, adjoined these areas. This feature most likely dates to the sixteenth century, but contained seven sherds of nineteenth century crock, probably from Area 1 above. <sup>why do you think it dates to 16th C. }</sup>

Two other important Second Spanish period features were encountered immediately below Zone 2. These were a well and well construction pit, <sup>barrell</sup> 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, <sup>possibly to the deterioration of the barrell casing.</sup> ~~due to a probable barrel bust.~~ 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). Area 5 has a TPQ of 1830 (whiteware).

One post<sup>mold</sup>hole was found adjoining Feature 51. This post<sup>mold</sup>hole 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 seventeenth century, and had rounded bottoms. *how deep?*

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.

*need maps showing  
all features -  
also of showing present  
of [drawing of a square] maps  
spatial maps*

## Summary:

Excavations at SA-26-1 are still in progress, and thus final interpretation cannot be achieved within the context of this report.

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. This trench will be reported on a more fully in a future report.

Our current plans are to extend another section (Section 2) to the south of Trench B and perhaps extend Trench A 3 to 6 meters to the east.

— should compare patterning / distributions to 76  
and 77 excavations!

— How does 79 well compare to Bradley's? What  
are cultural affiliations of each? What to 19th  
c. features suggest about lot patterning?



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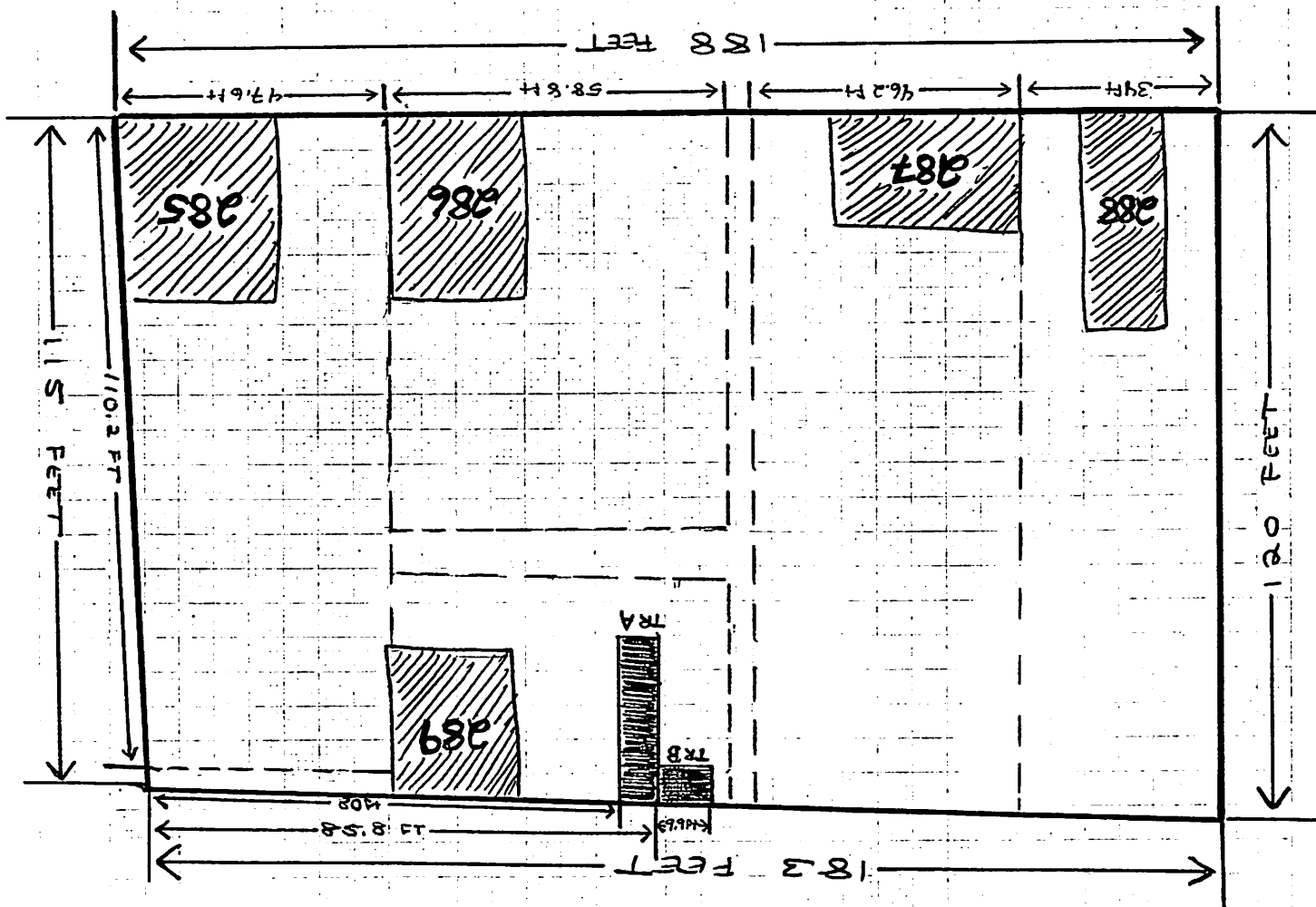
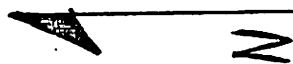
## TRENCH A SECTION 1

FS #	Provenience	TPQ	Association	Top (below datum)	Base datum)	Behavioral Manifestation
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

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	Z 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
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	--	"

# APPENDIX 5



House #	VARAS	X	FEET
285	N-S E-W	2.8	N-S E-W
286	21	25	= 58.8 700
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

TRENCH	METERS	X	FEET
A	24.5M	9M	= 80M 29.7M
B	26M	2M	= 85.8M 6.6M

(Measured from NW corner of block)

Scale 1:30 (FEET)

Puente block 'g' - present Block 26