

# Archeological Investigations of the San Pablo and San Pedro Bastions at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, St. Augustine, Florida



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By

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and  
John E. Cornelison, Jr. - Principal Investigator

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CASA  
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CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT  
1 SOUTH CASTILLO DRIVE  
ST AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA 32084-3699

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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Cracking of the bastion walls of Castillo de San Marcos at the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in St. Augustine had necessitated repair. Archeological excavation under the direction of Project Archeologist John E. Cornelison Jr. was conducted at the fort in order to gather information on both the nature of the wall cracks and the history of the fort.

Five excavation units and eighteen core tests were completed at the Castillo over five field projects. Ten core tests and two large excavation units, one in each of the apexes of the northwest and southwest bastions, were opened on the terreplein of the fort in 1997. Excavations in EU 2 in the northwest bastion reached a depth of 68 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein in 1997 and recovered a significant amount of material culture. Also in 1997, core tests one through eight were driven to depths between 6 and 14.5 feet below the modern surface of the terreplein and recovered archeological material culture as well as evidence of historic floors. However, the main focus of the excavations was EU 1 in the southwest bastion. This excavation unit was dug to a depth of 140 inches below the modern

terreplein surface in both 1997 and 1998. Physical evidence of construction zones and living floors was recovered, displaying the history of the fort from its original construction to its modern use. A significant amount of material culture was also recovered; some of which can shed light on the day to day life of the soldiers garrisoned at the fort and some of which gives information on how and when the specific levels of the fort were built.

Three excavation units (units 3, 4 and 5) and core tests eleven through eighteen were placed in the moat in 2000. All of these archeological tests recovered information on the substructure of the fort and the soil it was built upon.

During the excavations, the required data on the nature of the cracks and the erosion problems caused by them were recovered. The excavation units have hence been backfilled and paved over and a waterproof sealant has been planned for the surface of the terreplein. The cracks themselves have been filled with a porous material that will hopefully arrest further erosion of the fill within the bastion walls. It is expected that further archeological excavation will not be necessary upon the terreplein.





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## INTRODUCTION

The Castillo de San Marcos National Monument (CASA) is located in St. Johns County in St. Augustine, Florida, about 200 feet east of Florida Highway A1A, just northeast of the colonial city of St. Augustine on the shore of the Matanzas River (Figure 1). The city of St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in

North America and represents colonial Spanish occupation of Florida. Besides the Spanish, English and American occupations, numerous indigenous peoples, slaves and immigrants from all over Europe also inhabited St. Augustine. Due to its age, preservation, and extent of its colonial constructions, the Castillo, its grounds, and much of

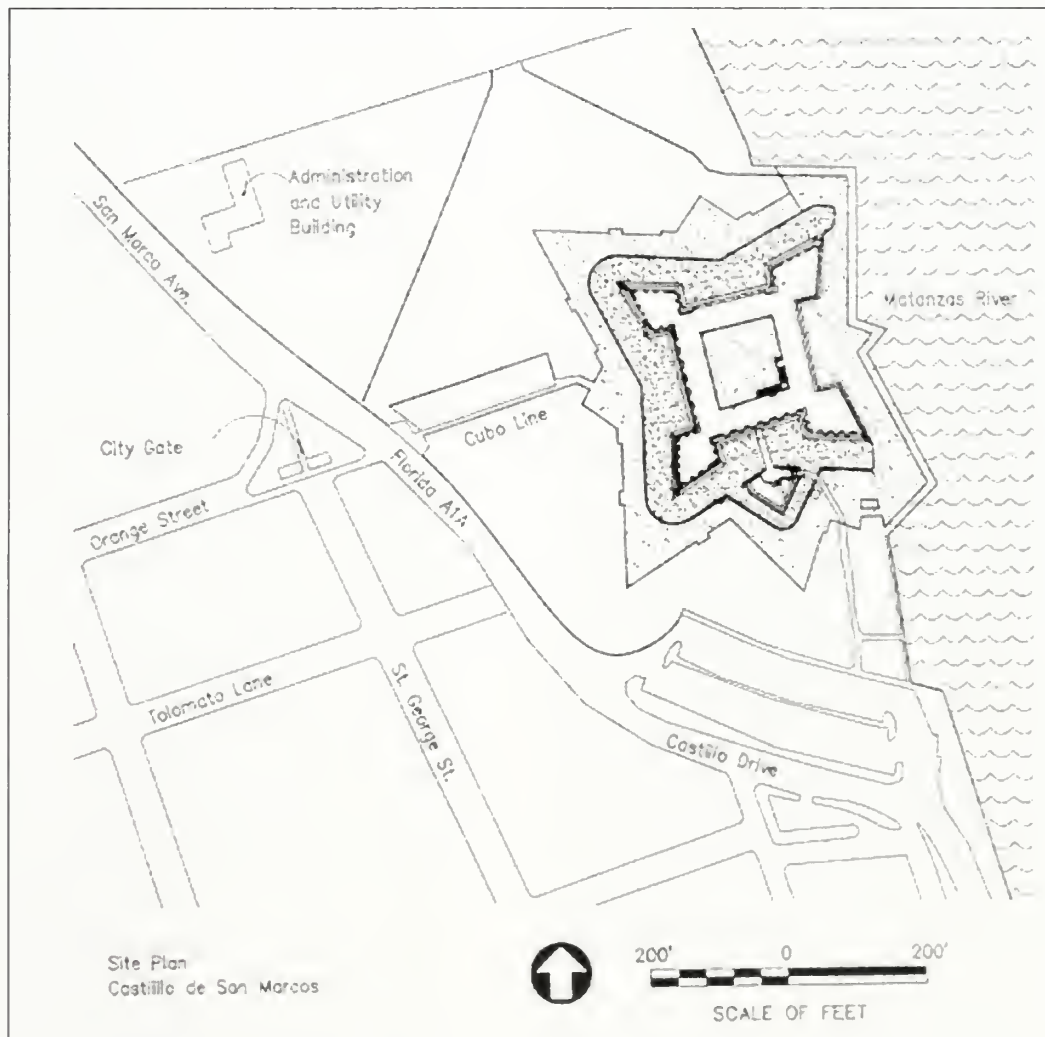


Figure 1. The Castillo de San Marcos.

the colonial city itself are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Stabilization of the San Pablo and San Pedro bastions of the Castillo was proposed in order to arrest cracking in the bastion walls of the fort. Monitoring of the crack movement and moisture levels within the bastions had been ongoing since 1993, however, the exact nature of the damage to the walls, in terms of the extent and cause, was not fully understood through surface observation. What was known is that the cracks had been apparent for as long as two hundred years and were worsening with time, particularly in the northwest and southwest bastions, which had active cracks. In order to evaluate the problems with the fort's walls, it was necessary to view the damage from the interior of the bastions. In order to obtain this perspective, the removal of a portion of the terreplein surface was necessary. Once the surface was removed, the fill within each bastion was removed in order to determine the extent of repairs needed in each bastion. At that point, the park was able to make a determination as to what measures would be taken to stabilize the walls and prevent further damage to the monument.

This project had the potential to impact unidentified cultural resources. This being the case, it was recommended that archeological testing be conducted at the project location in order to determine what, if any, intact cultural resources are present. Archeological testing served to record the resources present, assess whether they were significant, and to determine if the proposed construction would affect any resources present.

The Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC), under the direction of John E. Cornelison, Jr., conducted archeological testing during the months of October, 1997; February, 1998; July, 1998 and August, 1998 on the terreplein, as well as excavations in the moat in March, 2000. The excavations on the terreplein consisted of two excavation units in the corners of the southwest (San Pedro) and the northwest (San Pablo) bastions of the Castillo de San Marcos. The excavation units were triangular (dictated by the corners of the diamond-shaped bastions) and measured approximately fifteen feet by fifteen feet by fif-

teen feet. The outside edge of the units, the one not bordered by the bastion walls, was rounded. Eight core samples were taken through holes punched in the concrete floor of the northwest and southwest bastion's terreplein surfaces. These cores were taken to determine the components of the fill within the bastions and help locate previous occupation levels. Four cores were taken from each bastion and were driven to various depths. The cores in the southwest bastion were extended to about 12.5 feet below the surface and the ones in the northwest bastion to about 6.5 feet, where they were halted when an underlying surface was encountered (one of the four San Pablo cores was driven to 14.5 feet). Two other cores were taken, one inside of Excavation Unit 2 (northwest bastion) and the other from the bottom of Excavation Unit 1 (southwest bastion), extending the depth of recovery in that unit to more than 25 feet.

Excavations conducted in the moat in 2000 were designed to gather information on the footing of the bastion and curtain walls. Three excavation units, two on the north side of the southwest bastion and one on the east side of the northwest bastion, as well as eight core tests along the north and west walls of the fort, were dug and recorded. The excavation units were located in the moat, adjacent to the walls of the fort, in order to gather information about the condition and construction of the foundation of the fort and what its relationship might be, if any, to the cracks forming in the bastion walls. The cores focused on stratigraphy and groundwater levels at and below the fort's foundation.

The artifacts collected throughout this project were returned to the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida, where they were analyzed and curated. Information obtained from the cultural materials recovered, and from the records of the excavations, has contributed to our knowledge of the construction and condition of the foundation and upper levels of the Castillo de San Marcos and of the lifeways of the soldiers who manned it. The data also offered guidance pertaining to the proper course of action for the stabilization of the bastion walls.



## ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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### HISTORY

The project area was expected to contain evidence of past human activities ranging from the Orange period (ca. 2000 BC) through modern activities. Archeological investigations in the St. Augustine area have provided information on the prehistoric and historic utilization in the region (Bryne 1990; Deagan 1976, 1980; Gluckman 1966; Vernon 1979; Williams 1979).

In general, the prehistoric components in the St. Augustine area can be characterized by a shellfish midden like the one that is present inside and around the Castillo at a level below the original construction of the fort. As such, there was potential for encountering prehistoric cultural resources in the project area. This was suggested by the fact that previous excavations found that much of the fill used in the Castillo's construction appears to have originated at indigenous sites. Archeological investigations conducted at CASA have recovered St. Johns, San Marcos, Lamar Bold Incised, Jefferson Stamped, Leon-Jefferson, Deptford Check-stamped, Wakulla Check-stamped, and Sarasota Incised ceramics. Deagan (1980) indicates that there was a large St. Johns IIb period site located at the Castillo. It contained sheet midden deposits as well as pit features. There did not appear to be any evidence suggesting aboriginal occupation during the historic period in the areas tested. This aboriginal site, however, did have ties with Georgia and west Florida (Deagan 1980:206). Also, the appearance of Deptford Check-stamped pottery suggests that there may have been an earlier aboriginal occupation of the area.

The recorded history of the Castillo de San Marcos begins with the Spain's earliest explorations into the New World. In the century after Columbus's arrival in the West Indies, Spanish adventurers explored, and laid claim to, a vast area in

the name of the Crown. The Spanish Empire stretched from northern South America, through the mainland of Central America and many of the islands of the West Indies and into southern North America. Although Spain had only recently escaped a 411-year Moorish occupation of the Iberian Peninsula, the country quickly grew to a major European power due to the riches they captured from their New World Empire.

In 1513 the explorer Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida and laid Spanish claim to the North American continent. During his explorations of the Florida peninsula he also discovered the ocean current now known as the Gulf Stream, which runs clockwise around the Gulf of Mexico, through the Bahamas Channel, up the west coast of Florida and then across the Atlantic to Europe (Figure 2). It was this current that Spanish galleons, laden with the spoils of Central and South American mines and native tribute, would travel on their journey back to Spain. This discovery made Florida of great strategic significance, for if Spain did not control Florida's west coast, pirates could use its many bays and natural harbors as bases from which they could disrupt Spain's commerce (Chatelain 1941).

Spain made a number of failed attempts to settle Florida after Ponce de Leon's discoveries, but it was the French who first established a settlement, Fort Caroline, in 1564 on the St. John's River. Upon hearing of this, King Philip of Spain commissioned Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles to travel to Florida and remove the French threat to the Spanish Crown's North American claims (Chatelain 1941). Menendez arrived in Florida in 1565, and in preparation for battle with the French, went about modifying a Timucuan great house into a fort in an area he named San Augustine. The Timucuan village was probably located about a quarter mile north of the present day Castillo, on or near the site of Nombre de Dios (Arana n.d. a). This was to be

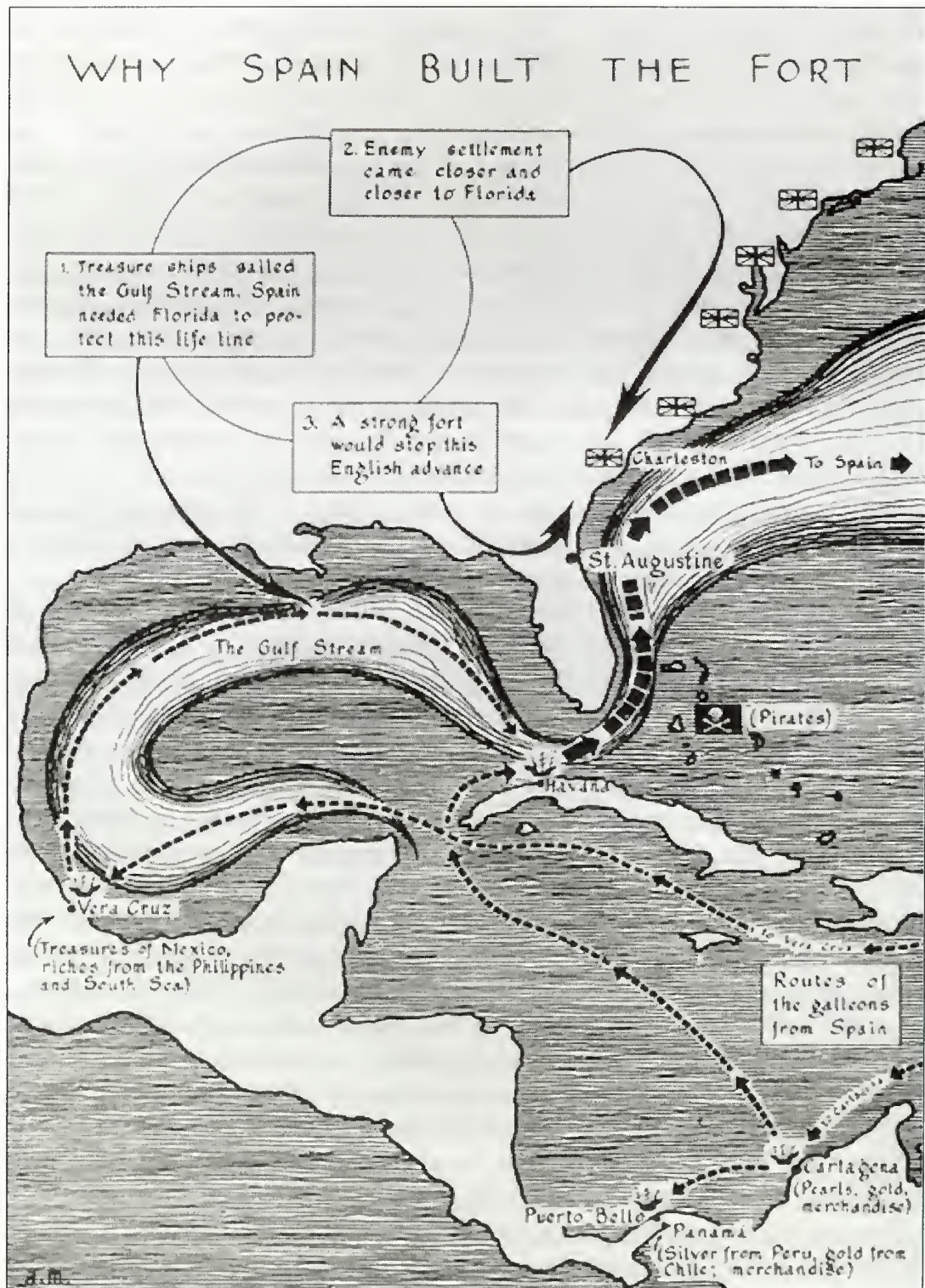


Figure 2. The Gulf Stream, Spain's route through its New World Empire (Manuey, 1963: 3).



the first of nine wooden forts built to protect Spain's colony at St. Augustine. The original fort was not to Menendez's liking, and he was concerned about how it would fair in an attack. Fortunately for him it did not see use. Before the French reinforcements could arrive, Menendez had seized Fort Caroline and dispatched the French troops there. When France's ships arrived on the Florida coast they were scattered by severe weather and eventually wrecked. Menendez used this opportunity to execute the French troops who had become castaways at the Matanzas Inlet (hence the name *Matanzas*, Spanish for slaughters) (Manucy 1955). With Menendez's arrival and victory over the French forces, Spain had once again laid claim to Florida. The new settlement of St. Augustine would survive as Spain's capitol in North America for the next two centuries.

The Spanish settlers remained in the Timucuan village for less than a year and left due to increased hostility between the natives and themselves. This move was the first of a number of small moves around the Matanzas Bay that would eventually end at the location of the present day historic district of St. Augustine and the Castillo de San Marcos. The second wooden fort of St. Augustine was built in 1566, but was replaced before the end of the year due to foundation damage from tidewater (Chatelain 1941).

Life in St. Augustine was difficult. The colonists and soldiers had to survive entirely on subsidies from Mexico and Cuba. This was because St. Augustine did not produce revenue or goods but was instead a strategic holding used to protect the profitable colonies to the south. However, the Crown was entrenched in war within Europe and could not be bothered with the support of the colonies. As such, the colonists at St. Augustine were often left hungry and poorly dressed when supplies from the south did not arrive or were not sent. This damaged moral at the settlement and the third fort was destroyed in 1570 during a garrison mutiny. The fourth fort was built that same year and was replaced by the fifth in 1579 and the sixth in 1586 (Chatelain 1941).

Before the completion of the sixth wooden fort in 1586 the English pirate Sir Francis Drake led a

successful raid on St. Augustine. Drake's forces took the city with relative ease and burned the wooden fort, houses and other buildings to the ground (Manucy 1955). The sacking of St. Augustine was an embarrassing loss for the Spanish who, since the defeat of the French in 1565, had held Florida unopposed. The event was to foreshadow the coming struggle for colonial and naval rights between the English, who were becoming a stronger colonial power, and the Spanish whose hegemony was waning.

St. Augustine was rebuilt, and the seventh wooden fort, one with significant reinforcements, was built in 1586. This was the first of the forts at St. Augustine to bear the name San Marcos (Arana n.d. a). The original San Marcos fort was maintained for about two decades. During this time Spain seriously considered abandoning St. Augustine and its holdings in Florida. The Crown's considerations were based upon the poverty of the settlement, that no one wanted to go there, and the fact that it was supported by expensive subsidies from the rest of New Spain without a financial return to the Crown. The decision to abandon the settlement was, however, put aside. Instead, it was determined that further fortification of the city was in order. This change of plans was in part due to arguments presented to the Crown by then Governor of Florida Gonzalo Mendez de Canzo (Manucy 1955). Governor Canzo suggested that abandonment of St. Augustine would require the removal of the christianized natives in the region as well as the clergy who taught them. At the time the mission system had sufficiently expanded to make this a daunting task. He also suggested that Spain had yet to determine if the interior lands of Florida offered anything in the way of natural resources and that Spain's presence at St. Augustine had allowed for the rescue of hundreds of castaway Spanish sailors along the east coast of Florida. Canzo's arguments were considered along with the fact that abandonment would leave the stretch of Gulf Stream along the east coast of Florida dangerously unprotected from pirates. St. Augustine also represented Spain's first line of defense against the encroachment of the English, who were increasingly active along North America's east coast (Chatelain 1941).



Once the decision to remain in St. Augustine was made, the Crown considered and even allotted money for the construction of a masonry fort at the settlement. Plans were drawn for the use of a local limestone called coquina, a rock made of naturally cemented shell fragments, that was readily available on nearby Anastasia Island. However, these plans were never implemented and instead an eighth wooden fort was built, most likely in 1604. Although it was constantly being repaired throughout its lifetime, this was to be the longest lasting of the wooden forts. It became obsolete and completely dilapidated and was replaced by the ninth and final wooden fort sometime between 1647 and 1654. The ninth fort was located in the exact position of the present day Castillo de San Marcos, and was of approximately the same size and similar design (Chatelain 1941).

By the mid 1600s, New Spain was again negligent in its subsidies to St. Augustine and the settlement had been reduced to a weak military outpost. The fort was in serious disrepair and the population of the city was at one of its lowest points since Menendez's original founding of the colony. In 1668 the English pirate Robert Searles (alias John Davis) led a successful surprise raid on St. Augustine. Although his forces did not take the fort during their 20-hour occupation of the city, they did make off with all of the supplies and valuables of the town and left about 60 Spaniards dead (nearly a quarter of the total Spanish population in Florida at the time). The pirates recorded landmarks and took soundings of the bays and inlets before leaving the area and indicated that they planned to return to the settlement and occupy it as a permanent base for commerce raiding along the coast. The fact that they did not burn the city suggested that their threat was indeed genuine (Chatelain 1941).

Although Searles's raid was not directly connected with the English Crown, it was a wake up call for Spain because it showed the weakness of New Spain's northern frontier. Further exacerbating the situation was England's establishment of a permanent settlement in what is now South Carolina at Charleston in 1670. In 1669 the Spanish queen Mariana approved the construction of a new masonry fort at St. Augustine and appointed a new

governor, Don Manuel de Cendoya, to oversee the construction of the fort. Cendoya was sent to Mexico to obtain funding in 1671 and then traveled to Havana to enlist skilled workers, stonemasons, and lime-burners to work on the fort. In Havana, Cendoya also employed the military engineer Ignacio Daza and the master of construction Lorenzo Lajones (Manucy 1961).

Cendoya arrived in St. Augustine in 1671 with funding from Mexico and skilled workers from Cuba to prepare for the construction of the masonry fort. Blacksmiths and carpenters made tools for quarrying and shaping the coquina stone as well as for transporting it from Anastasia Island to the fort site. Lime kilns were built and put to use burning oyster shell to produce lime for construction, and Daza and St. Augustine's military council went to work on plans for the new fort (Manucy 1961). It was decided that the position and style of the existing wooden fort would be retained in the new stone one, but it would be slightly enlarged and the bastions lengthened (Arana n.d. a). This position afforded the Spanish a commanding defense of the settlement and waterway. The location was such that an enemy ship could not attack the settlement without entering the harbor, where it could be easily engaged from the safety of the fort. This position also offered protection from a land attack from the north (Chatelain 1941).

In October of 1672 construction was officially begun with the ground breaking for the foundation trench of the fort. In addition to the skilled laborers Cendoya had brought from Havana, a number of common laborers were also present during construction. The majority of these were Native Americans from three local Indian Nations: the Guale (Georgia), Timucua (eastern Florida) and Apalache (western Florida). The natives were paid for their labor, but were expected to work for specified lengths of time that were often increased indefinitely. Other common labor at the fort included Spanish peons, a few of the Crown's slaves, and convicts, both foreign and Spanish. All told, there were about 150 workers on the site during the first years of construction, most of whom labored at cutting coquina, burning lime, mixing mortar and moving stone (Manucy 1961:11).

Work on the fort continued at a steady rate in spite of financial troubles and epidemics that nearly wiped out the Indian laborers. Six governors and over 100,000 pesos later, the original portion of the fort was completed in 1696.

The completed fort was an example of seventeenth century military engineering meant to protect occupants and adjacent territories from the onslaught of cannon fire as well as providing protection from siege troops. San Marcos is a square fort with four bastions, one on each corner. The four bastions are diamond shaped, allowing protection in all directions and eliminating blind spots along the walls of the fort (Figure 3). The bastion system evolved out of medieval castle construction modified to protect against cannon fire. Bastioned forts are designed with a central plaza surrounded by the outer wall, called the curtain or scarp, which slopes up to the terreplein, the fighting platform. The curtain extends above the terreplein producing the parapet, which afforded the soldiers protection during fighting. Soldiers fired upon the enemy through openings in the parapet

called embrasures. The outer area of the fort was surrounded by a moat located immediately outside of the curtain walls. This moat would slow any advancing forces and add height to the walls to discourage scaling. A ravelin—a diamond shaped defensive structure—was built outside the curtain over the moat directly across from the fort's entrance. The ravelin gave support to the corners of the bastions and the fort's entrance, the areas most vulnerable to attack. Beyond the moat was a flat area protected by a masonry wall, called the covered way, and beyond this was a sloping earthwork called the glacis. The covered way afforded additional protection to soldiers who could use it as a firing platform for engaging unprotected troops attempting to approach over the glacis (Duffy 1985; Arana n.d. a).

The defensive structures of the newly completed Castillo were soon tested. During the period spent building the fort, increasing naval and border disputes between the English and Spanish in the New World had escalated the two powers into open warfare. In 1702 Governor James Moore

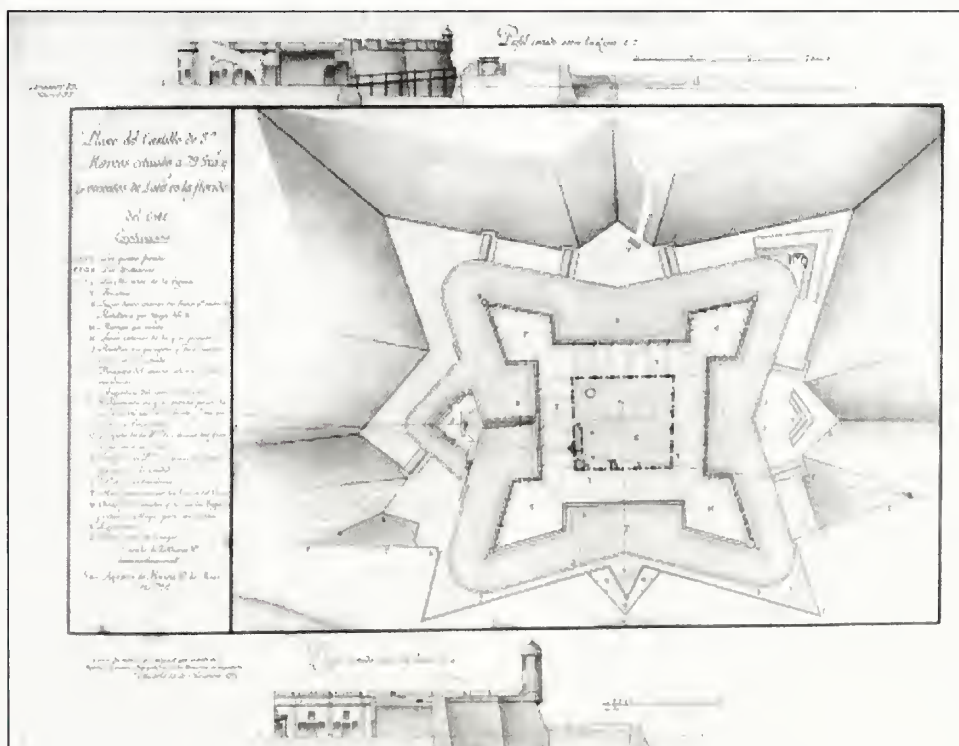


Figure 3. The Castillo de San Marcos, Florida. National Archives, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, Record Group 77; Map File, Drawer 72, Sheet 27.



of Carolina amassed an army of about 800 Indians and Englishmen and marched on St. Augustine (Manucy 1961). Upon Moore's arrival in St. Augustine, his troops quickly took the city and occupied the homes. The townspeople had few defenses other than to retreat into the fort. Moore's forces occupied St. Augustine for nearly two months, but he was unable to take the fort. While he was settled in and waiting for additional artillery to arrive from Jamaica, two Spanish men-of-war arrived and blocked the harbor. Moore then burned St. Augustine along with his vessels and stores and retreated overland to Carolina. The fort had proven itself, but the town had been destroyed. The next 25 years were spent building fortifications around the settlement, basically turning St. Augustine into a walled city (Manucy 1961). The Cubo Line, which formed the northern boundary of St. Augustine, was constructed between 1704 and 1705. Its present day reconstruction runs from the fort to the city gates. In 1706 the hornwork and Fort Mose lines were constructed to aid in the defense of the settlement (Chatelaine 1941).

The new fortifications were impressive and served to deter at least one would-be attack led by Colonel Palmer of Carolina, but the English continued to gain strength in the north and more and more stress was put on the Castillo to protect Spanish Florida. In 1732 General James Oglethorpe began a settlement at Savannah and in 1736 another at Fort Frederica, placing the English firmly in lands that until that time had been recognized as Spanish holdings (Manucy 1961). These new threats forced the Spanish to reevaluate the condition of the 40-year-old fort.

In 1740 construction was temporarily halted on the fort when General Oglethorpe arrived from Fort Frederica in Georgia and began a siege on the Castillo lasting 38 days. The 2000 inhabitants of St. Augustine took cover in the fort and during the siege only two were killed inside the walls. The Castillo de San Marcos had again proven its capabilities when Oglethorpe, worried about the coming hurricane season and his exhausted troops, raised the siege and returned north (Manucy 1961).

Construction on the vaulted rooms resumed after the fighting and was completed between 1750

and 1756. Also, in 1762 work began on a new ravelin, but it was never completed because word arrived in St. Augustine that Florida had been ceded to England under terms of the treaty that ended the Seven Years War (Manucy 1961). Although the Castillo de San Marcos had held its ground against the advancing English, Cuba had not fared as well. In payment for the return of Havana, Spain was obliged to relinquish Florida to England (Manucy 1961). The Spanish left the fort in July of 1763, thus ending what has come to be known as the First Spanish period.

The British occupation lasted for 21 years, the first ten of which were relatively eventless. By this time England had eliminated all of the other European powers from North America's eastern coast so the strategic significance of the fort at St. Augustine, referred to as Fort St. Mark, was greatly reduced (Arana and Manucy 1977). This changed with the outbreak of the American Revolution. The city of St. Augustine was used to garrison British troops and to house a number of southern loyalists. The fort and the city defenses were repaired and readied for battle, but when the British took Savannah in 1778 and then moved into the Carolinas it became apparent that the fighting would not reach St. Augustine (Bearss and Paige 1983). Instead, the fort was used for storage and as a prison for southern rebels (Manucy 1955).

In 1779 Spain declared war on England, but never attacked eastern Florida and did not play a significant role in the American Revolutionary War. However, as an ally of France, Spain did participate in the peace negotiations following the war. As a result, Florida once again became a part of the Spanish Empire. The British occupation at St. Augustine ended in July of 1784 with the return of the Spanish military and government (Bearss and Paige 1983) and the initiation of the Second Spanish period.

The second Spanish occupation at St. Augustine saw many of the same problems that the first did. The city still had to rely upon subsidies from Cuba and Mexico for survival—subsidies that were never guaranteed to arrive or even be sent. Also, Spain was under considerable financial strain due to the struggle against Napoleon and the European

conflict stemming from the French Revolution, so there was little money for the American colonies. St. Augustine was once again faced with an increasingly hostile frontier to the north, not from England this time, but from the new American country eager to expand its borders to encompass more land and resources (Patrick 1954). Although there was little money, the American threat necessitated a new city gate (the gate that can be seen today) to replace the original built around 1740 and other improvements to the city defenses, such as strengthening the Cubo Line. There was also substantial repairs to the Castillo, the terreplein and a number of walls were thoroughly rebuilt (Arana n.d. b).

Spanish Florida had for many years been divided into two sections: the east and the west. East Florida was made up of the peninsula east of Apalachicola River and West Florida stretched west from the same river to the Mississippi River. The first threat from the Americans to Spanish Florida came in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase. The American government claimed West Florida to be a part of that purchase, although Spain felt otherwise. Nevertheless, the majority of the European settlers in West Florida were American citizens and in 1810 they revolted against Spanish rule. Spain had little choice but to give up West Florida to the United States and it was annexed in 1811 (Patrick 1954).

The success of the Americans in West Florida encouraged Georgians to attempt to oust Spain from the rest of Florida. There was high tension between Georgia and Spanish Florida because Spain had been lenient with escaped slaves from the north and had unwittingly encouraged them to attempt to escape from Georgia into Florida. When Georgia slave owners would go south to retrieve and re-enslave them, they would sometimes raid Seminole villages (a Spanish ally). This, along with America's desire for more land, encouraged Georgians, in 1812, to organize the East Florida Patriots, who, with the backing of the Federal Government, attacked Spanish holdings north of St. Augustine. St. Augustine itself was never taken because of the city's fortifications, the aid of the Seminole Indians, and the fact that President Madison

withdrew his support of the rebels. However, Spain's breathing room did not last for long. In 1817 President Monroe authorized a campaign against the Seminole who were raiding settlers on the Georgia border. General Andrew Jackson was sent to drive the Seminole back into Florida and he took it upon himself to continue into Florida and attack Spanish posts as well, although he never approached St. Augustine (Patrick 1954).

The American encroachments, as well as numerous revolutions for independence in Central and South America, convinced Spain that it could no longer spread itself so thin in its attempt to hold onto both Florida and its more profitable colonies. In 1821 Spain ceded Florida to the United States in exchange for relieving debts Spain owed to American citizens. On July 10, 1821 Spain turned the Castillo de San Marcos over to the American government and left St. Augustine for the last time (Patrick 1954).

Upon America's acquisition of Florida, United States citizens began to move into the territory and set up farms and plantations. The Federal Army also established a number of outposts throughout the territory and a garrison was stationed at the Castillo de San Marcos, which was renamed Fort Marion in 1825 in honor of Revolutionary War General Francis Marion (Buker 1983:151) (Congress would enact legislation in 1942 restoring the original name of Castillo de San Marcos) (Manucy 1961:33). In the years before the Spanish vacated Florida, limited funding and questions about the future of the colony had resulted in few repairs to the fort. Upon their arrival, American troops found it to be uninhabitable, so instead it was used as a prison by local authorities and as a storage facility for supplies and provisions (Buker 1983:152).

With increased American settlement of the Florida peninsula came increased conflicts with the Native Americans living there. In 1823 the United States Senate ratified the treaty of Moultrie Creek, which established a reservation in the center of the peninsula to which the Seminole tribe would be relocated (Mahon 1967:49). This was the first of a series of problems to befall the Seminole Nation. American settlers continued to have problems with raiding Indians who would not remain on the res-



ervation where land was poor and unproductive. In 1830 the Senate passed the Indian Removal Act, which allowed the United States to trade Native American lands in the East for unoccupied lands in the West and do whatever was necessary to remove the Indians to the new lands (Mahon 1967:72). The Seminole agreed to this removal by signing the Treaty of Pane's Landing in 1832 and the Treaty of Fort Gibson in 1833, nevertheless, they soon declared the treaties invalid and refused to submit to the forced relocation. Tensions mounted and resulted in the Second Seminole War from 1835 to 1842. The result of this action was the near complete removal by either relocation or death of the Native American population in Florida (Mahon 1967).

During the Second Seminole War, Fort Marion continued to serve the U.S. Army as a storage facility for weapons, supplies and provisions. It also briefly served as a prison for Seminole warriors including King Philip, Coacoochee, Blue Snake, Coa Hadjo and Osceola (Mahon 1983:216–218). During the war, the U.S. government reevaluated the usefulness of Fort Marion as a coastal defense, and money was allocated for repair of the fort and seawall in 1832 and for the construction of a water battery in 1842. A hot shot furnace, which could heat cannonballs to red hot for use against flammable targets, was also constructed (Bearss 1983:152–230).

Once the Second Seminole war had ended in 1842, Florida returned to a peacetime economy. The soldiers garrisoned there were moved to other locations and since the Indians were virtually gone, the White population of the territory gradually increased until it was high enough to apply for statehood in 1845 (Brown 1997:27–28). Florida entered the Union as a slave state and became an actor in the growing tensions between the North and the South, leading to its secession from the Union on January 10, 1861 (Trindall and Shi 1992:631,639). Even before the formal secession was signed, Florida's state troops were sent to seize federally owned forts throughout the state. On January 7 these troops took control of Fort Marion from its single caretaker without a fight (Brown 1997:28). Florida played a minimal part in the Civil War and

Fort Marion saw little action. Its guns were dismantled and sent to more useful locations to the north so when Federal ships arrived outside the harbor in 1862, the Confederate forces quickly abandoned the fort and the city. The Federal forces then took control of the fort and brought it back to war readiness, but the Confederates made no attempt to retake the fort. After the war had ended Federal troops remained in St. Augustine throughout the years of Reconstruction (Brown 1997:28).

Following the Civil War the attention of the U.S. government was shifted to the Great Plains and manifest destiny. Continuing contact with Plains and Southwestern Indian Nations and the desire for more land, including reservation lands set aside in the 1830s, led to the Western Indian Wars of the 1860s, 70s and 80s (Trindall and Shi 1992:756–761). During the wars, Indian prisoners from the western battles were brought to Fort Marion, which served as both a prison and a school for the Native Americans held there. A number of wooden structures as well as tents were used to house the Indians, who numbered as high as 447 in 1887 (Brown 1997:29–30).

St. Augustine enjoyed a reputation as a tourist location as early as the 1830s, and the War department began to give tours of Fort Marion around 1848. In 1884 Congress appropriated \$5000 for the restoration and preservation of the fort, which was by that time seen as a monument worthy of preservation. More money followed in 1888 and 1890, and restorations continued throughout the twentieth century. In 1924 President Coolidge declared Fort Marion, Fort Matanzas and three other forts to be national monuments. The War Department continued to administer the monument until 1933 when President Roosevelt turned the nation's monuments, military parks, cemeteries, and battlefields over to the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior (Brown 1997:31–32).

## **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Some of the earliest archeological investigations in St. Augustine, and on the grounds surrounding the

Castillo de San Marcos, were conducted by Jack Winter. Much of this data has been incorporated into *The Defenses of Spanish Florida* (Chatelaine 1941). In 1937 Winter excavated three different sites around the city including the remains of the city moat on the fort grounds, the west glacis at the west end of the south covered way, and a portion of the Cubo redoubt located within the colonial city (Winter 1937). Winter's excavations on these various defensive structures uncovered information on their locations, construction techniques, and construction materials and on the chronological sequence of construction activities. These excavations helped to clarify the nature of St. Augustine's colonial defenses. Specifically, Winter's excavations shed light on the construction of the glacis, which he determined was built through two filling episodes, and the position and schematics of the Cubo redoubt.

In 1941, Thor Borrensen carried out a number of archeological investigations that examined the foundations of the fort and the moat and provided structural information about the vestibule and drawbridge landing. These excavations took place in the St. Paul's bastion, in the south moat, in the water battery, and in the file room. Borrensen and Manucy (1940) revealed the depth and construction of the fort's foundation and Borrensen pinpointed areas in which water movement was impacting the fabric of the fort walls. He suggested action to arrest erosion and settling problems that were causing damage to the bastion walls—the same kind of damage that brought about the need for the 1997 and 1998 excavations by SEAC.

Between the years of 1939 and 1960, Albert Manucy prepared several reports on historic construction activities at the Castillo. Of these reports the 1939 report on the terreplein construction (Williams 1982) and the 1960 *Colonial Floors*, provided insight into construction techniques and materials of Spanish colonial times. In 1939 Manucy excavated portions of the terreplein in order to determine the type, amount, and stages of fill between the 1939 grade and the arched casements. Manucy's 1960 report shed light on the Spanish use of tabby in floor construction and established various levels and grades for the floors in the sally

port, west and east guardrooms and the courtyard. Dimensional information concerning doorways and soldiers' living quarters was also recovered (Manucy 1960). The archeology leading to the *Colonial Floors* report is relevant to the SEAC excavations because the time periods, construction materials and techniques encountered in the lower level of the fort are similar to those on the terreplein, the area of the 1997 and 1998 excavations.

Another area of previous excavation is the courtyard where Harrington, Griffin and Manucy worked in 1955. In that study a number of masonry wall foundations predating the modernization constructions of 1738–1739 were uncovered in the courtyard of the Castillo. Also, the colonial grade at 1738 was determined. There was also considerable evidence of Native American occupation of the site, indicated by indigenous ceramics and the remains of a shell midden at a level below fort construction (Harrington et al. 1955). This study also provided the first stratigraphically controlled collection of material culture remains from the Castillo.

Between 1959 and 1963 John Griffin undertook excavations on the green outside the Castillo in order to understand more about the construction and positioning of the Cubo Line. These excavations were intended to gather information to be incorporated in the reconstruction of the Cubo Line. Griffin's excavations were successful. A great degree of material and construction information recovered closely agreed with documents concerning the original construction of the defensive line (Griffin 1963).

Thomas Padgett carried out additional archeological work in the courtyard in 1973. This excavation focused on the Pozo well, one of at least three wells that were located in the courtyard and the only well that was not filled and covered over during the building of the bombproof rooms between 1738 and 1739. The purpose of the excavation was to recover information on the construction of the well and any artifacts within it. Padgett's excavations in the well did not recover additional information, rather it was determined that the well had likely been cleaned out some-



time in the early twentieth century (Padgett 1973).

In 1975 Bostwick produced a report on the use of ceramic potsherds as shims and levelers between the courses of coquina used in the Castillo's walls. He noted that the use of ceramics in this manner was limited to the lower courses and suggested that as the unskilled laborers responsible for building the fort became more adept at construction, the necessity of shims for fixing small mistakes was reduced. Bostwick also noted that analysis of the ceramics in question showed that indigenous pottery was not used in this manner. He suggests that this could be the case because although the majority of the labor at the Castillo was Indian, their living requirements were supplied by the Spanish and they may have made little use of their own ceramics (Bostwick 1975). However, indigenous materials are present on site and often recovered, as seen in the 1997 and 1998 excavations, suggesting that ceramic use in construction may have been more a factor of what materials were at hand at the construction site.

In 1975 Kathleen Deagan reorganized, assessed and analyzed the archeological collections housed at the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument. Although information was gathered concerning variation in ceramic form and type, the collection was determined to have little archeological research potential. The majority of the material housed at San Marcos had not been collected or catalogued to modern standards, thereby making the provenience of a majority of the materials indeterminable (Deagan 1975).

In 1979 Joan Koch conducted an underwater survey of the offshore area adjoining and east of the fort. The purpose of the study was to gather information on the fort's construction and the behavioral patterns of the soldiers who were stationed there over the years. Cultural materials were recovered representing the entire range of occupation at the fort, but in numbers so low that few conclusions could be drawn that would add to historical knowledge of San Marcos's occupation (Koch 1979).

Deagan (1980) and Williams (1982) carried out excavations in 1979 for archeological assessment

and mitigation prior to fort stabilization work. Deagan spent a total of 18 weeks on site and tested a number of areas in and around the Castillo. Excavations were carried out on the south covered way, on the glacis, in the ravelin, water battery and Seminole room and in the east and west latrines. Deagan's excavations on the covered way and glacis revealed evidence of prehistoric occupation, probably dating to the St. John's IIb period (AD 1100–1500), as well as evidence for two major construction periods during the historic occupation. One of these historic filling episodes indicated either the initial construction of the fort or the 1738–1756 renovations, and the other represented a filling episode in 1762 (Deagan 1980:58). The ravelin was reconstructed and expanded in 1762, and the excavations uncovered the original ravelin stairway and powder magazine as well as information on the infilling of the original structure and the construction of both the first and second structure (Deagan 1980:70). Excavations in the water battery (which had been a moat prior to the American period at the fort) were intended to recover information on the use of the area in the early part of the American occupation after the moat was filled. Other than the condition of the structures in the water battery, no new information as to special use of the area was recovered (Deagan 1980:98). Excavations in the east and west latrines uncovered a sequence of modifications to the privy from the period of the Spanish renovation of the fort through the British and second Spanish occupation and partially into the American period (Deagan 1980:136–138). The excavations in the Seminole room provided information on the prehistoric aboriginal level below the fort construction, as well as historic information spanning from the original construction of the fort through the second Spanish period additions (Deagan 1980:204–205).

In 1988 Bruce Piatek did some limited archeological testing in the southeast bastion. According to John Harley of CASA maintenance (personal communication 1997), a shallow trench was dug through the terreplein as well as a small test pit near the apex of the bastion. Excavations in the test pit ceased when Piatek determined that he had reached an historic firing step. The SEAC ex-

cavations that are the subject of this report confirmed these findings.

In 1991, Stanley Bond, of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, reported on archeological monitoring that took place on the Castillo grounds during the construction of electrical lines in 1988. A series of trenches were dug to bury electrical lines that ran on the western edge of the fort green from the administration building, across the Cubo Line, around the parking lot and the southern side of the fort and ended on the western side of the Castillo. A number of features were located during the monitoring project, including one that may have been an earlier placement of the Cubo Line, south of its present reconstruction. Also noted was the presence of indigenous midden that may have been deposited at the time that the fort was originally constructed and various other features in and around the glacis related to the Castillo's construction (Bond 1991). Bond noted that trench monitoring is not a very effective way of gathering

archeological data and that in the future the national monument should attempt to rely on more scientific archeological methods that recover data prior to impact.

Also in 1991, Elizabeth Horvath of SEAC conducted archeological investigations for the construction of a new telephone line that was to be installed near the administrative building, northwest of the Castillo. She excavated a series of shovel tests along the proposed route of the phone lines and recovered a number of indigenous and historic artifacts. Her results were in agreement with historical records which reported the existence of a Costa Indian village and church in the same area in 1717 (Hann 1989:198; Horvath 1991). Also in 1991, Ken Wild monitored bore test holes in the terreplein. These test holes were small, four inch borings to a depth no lower than three feet. No cultural materials were recovered but the tests were able to determine that successive layers of modern concrete floor on the terreplein were in need of repair (Wild 1991).





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## Chapter 3

# ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING

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### INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, before any action by the park to stabilize the bastion walls of the Castillo could take place, archeological testing was required in order to assess the impact of the project to this nationally significant resource. It was determined that a system of coring on the northwest and southwest bastions of the fort, as well as two large excavation units, one in the corner of each of the two bastions, would result in the best recovery of both archeological information and information on the nature of the structural problems of the fort. These excavations were undertaken on four separate occasions in 1997 and 1998. A fifth trip was made in March, 2000 during which excavation units and cores were placed in the moat in order to determine the condition of the foundation of the fort and whether or not this condition was affecting the cracking of the bastion walls

### FIELD METHODOLOGY

In order to adequately evaluate the impact of the proposed construction and to aid in the recovery of information on the condition of the bastion walls, a subsurface testing program was implemented.

Coring conducted by Law Engineering in the late 1980s and early 90s indicated that there is a fine sand layer with a few shell fragments at 7.5 feet and 8.5 feet below the surface of the modern terreplein. There is the possibility that this represents the terreplein surface prior to the 1740 remodeling. For that reason, archeological testing was recommended and a 15-foot by 15-foot excavation unit was placed in each of the two bastions. The depth of the fill dictated the size of the units and a corer was used at several locations within

each bastion in order to gather more information on the condition and makeup of the bastion fill. Fieldwork and analysis was undertaken by staff from the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) under the direction of Project Archeologist John Cornelison. Cornelison and his staff were assisted by a number of volunteers from the St. Augustine Archeological Association and personnel employed by the National Monument.

All artifacts recovered were field identified and returned to SEAC for analysis, cataloging, and for use in the preparation of this report. All soils screened on the site were passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh in order to insure a high rate of recovery. In addition, some of the soils were returned to SEAC where they were water screened through a 1/8-inch mesh. The tests and construction area were mapped and the data were transferred into a computer in order to provide a precise record of the park's resources. The archeological investigations were thoroughly documented with notes, drawings, maps and photographs. Once the data collection was completed for each archeological test, it was backfilled. The data collected and produced during the project was recorded on task specific forms, such as excavation unit forms, field specimen and photo logs. These standardized forms are produced on acid free paper for archival storage and are used to ensure consistency in data recording.

The artifacts were placed in plastic ziplock bags with the appropriate data recorded on them (project name, SEAC accession number 1325, provenience, crewmembers, date, and field specimen [FS] numbers). An FS log was maintained in the field. This log contains the provenience, types of artifacts recovered, the date of excavation, and crewmembers involved. Small, delicate items were wrapped and placed in vials to assure that they were not inadvertently crushed. The fragile items were stored

separately in appropriate containers, which were marked indicating that fragile items were enclosed. Larger items, whose weight or size could possibly damage smaller ones (for example some of the large brick or coquina samples) were stored separately and properly labeled.

Work on this project ceased once the depth of the unit made shoring of the walls impractical. However, sufficient information had been recovered to provide reasonable estimates of the scientific value of the bastion fill and supply the park with guidelines concerning mitigation of the site prior to the stabilization project.

## CORE TESTING

In order to gather stratigraphic, structural and material data on as much of the area of the bastions as possible, it was decided that both excavation units and coring would be utilized. In all, ten core samples were taken from within the northwest and southwest bastions, eight of them from the surface of the terreplein and one from within each of the two units. The eight main core tests were separated into four for each of the two bastions, spaced three in a line across the widest point of the diamond shaped bastion and one opposite the excavation units toward the interior of the fort (Figures 4 and 5). Each core test was numbered (1 through 8) for ease of reference, and assigned its own field specimen number in order to provenience the cultural material recovered from them. The cores were dug with a four-inch hand driven auger after park personnel cut holes in the modern concrete terreplein. The soils recovered from the core tests were screened through a 1/4-inch hardware mesh in order to ensure complete recovery of cultural information. The core stratigraphy was recorded for comparison with the excavation units.

### *Core 1*

Core 1 was driven to a depth of 12 feet 6 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein of the southwest bastion. It was located on the southeastern side of the bastion 49 feet northeast of the apex of the bastion and 4.5 feet northwest of the south wall of the bastion (Figure 4). This core re-

sulted in the identification of two lenses of heavy coquina, very close to each other, at about 6 feet below the modern surface of the terreplein. These lenses may be the remains of an older terreplein floor. Below the coquina level, at about 7.5 feet below the surface, a wet mucky sand with a high concentration of oyster shell was encountered. Artifacts recovered pointed to a wide range of occupation, from Spanish contact to the nineteenth century. Indigenous ceramics recovered suggest either that part of the bastion fill came from near a Native American domestic site or that European forces at the fort were making use of native-made pottery.

### *Core 2*

Core 2 was driven to a depth of 12 feet below the modern surface of the terreplein of the southwest bastion. It was located in the center of the bastion 45.5 feet northeast of the apex of the bastion and 79 feet southwest of the interior corner of the southwest corner of the terreplein (Figure 4). Although some coquina was encountered at approximately 6 feet below the modern surface, this core did not encounter the heavy coquina lenses that the other cores in the San Pedro bastion did. The cultural material recovered was similar to that in core 1 and suggested a wide range of occupation, from Spanish Contact to the nineteenth century. Indigenous ceramics were again present suggesting either their use by the Spanish or that at some point the bastion fill came from near a Native American domestic site.

### *Core 3*

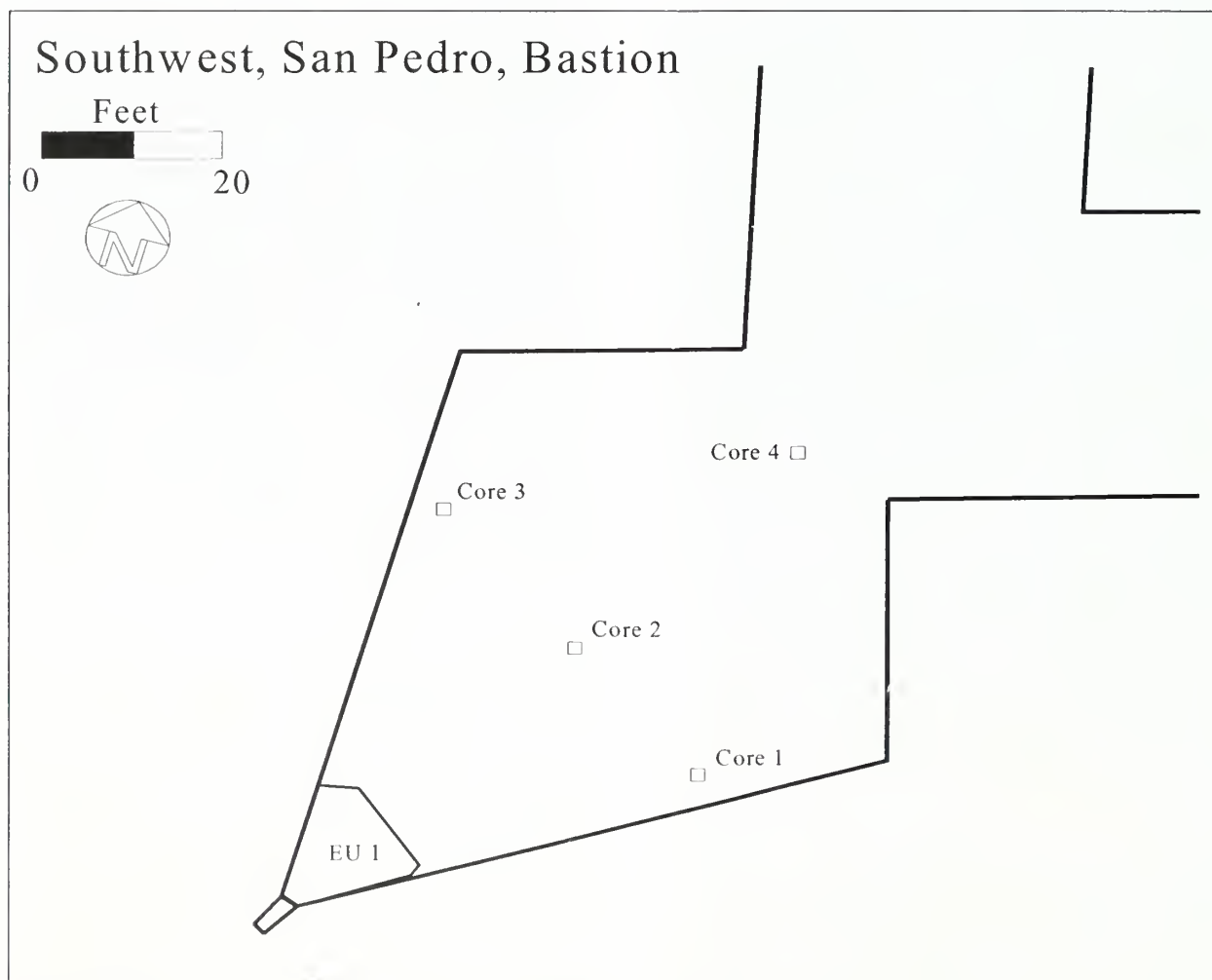
Core 3 was taken to a depth of 12 feet 5 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein in the southwest bastion. It was located on the northwestern side of the bastion 52.6 feet northeast from the apex of the bastion and 4.25 feet southeast from the north wall of the bastion (Figure 4). This core recovered a large amount of coquina throughout the upper six to seven feet of strata, but at approximately 6.5 to 7 feet the heaviest concentration of coquina was encountered, which may represent an old terreplein floor. The cultural material recovered in the screen suggested a wide

range of occupation and various building periods. Contact period indigenous ceramics as well as eighteenth century Spanish majolica potsherds and modern steel wire were all recovered.

#### **Core 4**

Core 4 was driven to a depth of 12 feet 5 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein of the southwest bastion. It was located in the center of the back of the San Pedro bastion 80.7 feet northeast of the apex of the bastion and 44 feet southwest of the interior corner of the southwest corner of the terreplein (Figure 4). This test was similar

to Core 3 in that a heavy concentration of coquina was encountered in the upper 6 feet of the core with the largest coquina pieces at approximately 6 feet below the modern surface. These large coquina chunks may represent an historic floor. Below this depth there was drastically less coquina, and deposits consisted of mostly sand and shell. The cultural material recovered in the screen consisted of Contact period Native American pottery, glass and cut nails—suggesting a wide range of occupation and/or various construction periods spanning from the Contact period to the nineteenth century.



**Figure 4.** The southwest, San Pedro, bastion of the Castillo de San Marcos.

**Core 5**

Core 5 was driven to a depth of 6 feet 5 inches below the modern surface of the northwest bastion. It was located in the central back part of the San Pablo bastion, 78.4 feet southeast of the apex of the bastion and 50 feet northwest from the interior corner of the northwest corner of the terreplein (Figure 5). The core test was halted at 6 feet 5 inches due to contact with a solid structural component, possibly an historic terreplein floor. The strata above 6 feet 5 inches showed a high concentration of coquina, especially at approximately 6 feet below the modern terreplein surface. Mate-

rial recovered from the test consisted of items dating from Spanish Contact to the nineteenth century.

**Core 6**

Core 6 was taken to a depth of 6 feet below the modern surface of the northwest bastion. It was located on the northeastern side of the San Pablo bastion 52 feet southeast of the apex of the bastion and 8 feet southwest from the north wall of the bastion (Figure 5). Like core 5, this test was stopped because it encountered a solid structural component at 6 feet below the modern terreplein surface. The strata above the 6-foot depth con-

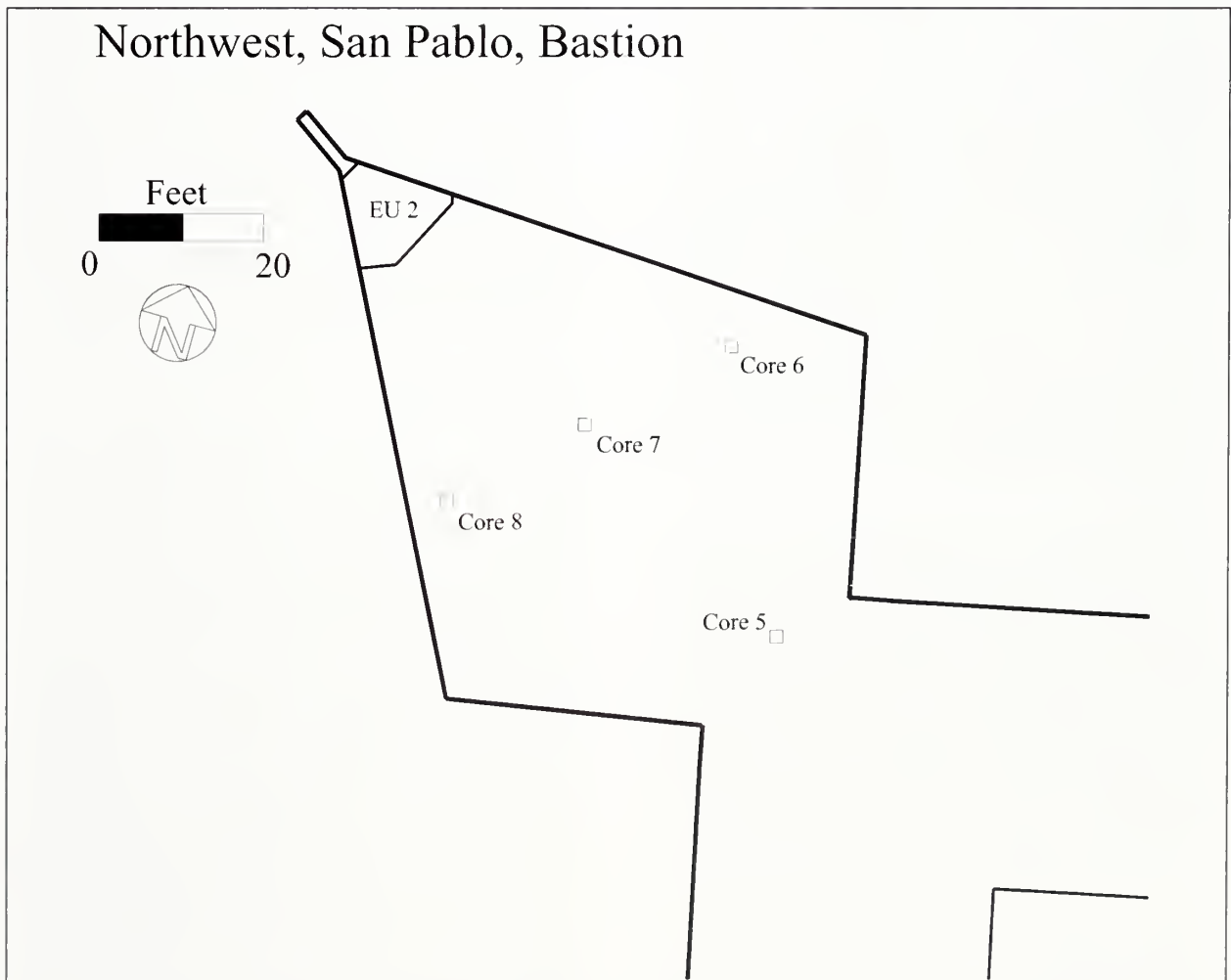


Figure 5. The northwest, San Pablo, bastion of the Castillo de San Marcos.



tained small amounts of concrete and brick and also contained increasing amounts coquina until the last few feet above the structural component, which was composed of a brown sand. The cultural material recovered in the screen consisted of items dating from pre-Spanish Contact (St. John's ceramics) to the present.

#### **Core 7**

Core 7 was driven to a depth of 14 feet 5 inches below the modern surface of the northwest bastion. It was located in the center of the San Pablo bastion 43.2 feet southeast of the apex of the bastion and 76 feet northwest of the interior corner of the northwest corner of the terreplein (Figure 5). This was the only core on the northwest bastion to be driven further than 6.5 feet below the modern terreplein surface. Three light colored lenses containing high concentrations of coquina were encountered at approximately 3, 4.5 and 6 feet below the terreplein surface. The lens at 6 feet showed the highest concentration of coquina, and likely represents the same structure that caused the other cores on this bastion to be stopped short. Below the 6-foot level there was much less coquina recovered and an increasing amount of brown sandy fill. The material culture recovered after screening the soil from the core test consisted of indigenous ceramics predating Spanish contact as well as machine cut nails.

#### **Core 8**

Core 8 was driven to a depth of 6 feet 5 inches below the modern surface of the northwest bastion. It was located on the southwestern side of the San Pablo bastion 43.5 feet southeast of the Apex of the bastion and 5.5 feet northeast of the south wall of the bastion (Figure 5). Like cores 5 and 6 this test was stopped short because it encountered a structural component at approximately 6 feet 5 inches below the modern terreplein surface. The strata above the 6'5" stopping point consisted of sand, broken and complete shells, some brick, and a good deal of coquina fragments. The material culture collected by screening the soils from this test displayed evidence of Contact period Native Ameri-

can activity as well as later construction materials.

#### **Core Testing Summary**

Core testing in both bastions of the project area gathered information on the stratigraphy of the bastion fill and directed the strategy for the archeology in the excavation units. All of the cores appeared to be consistent in that a structural coquina component was encountered at approximately 6 to 6.5 feet below the modern surface of the terreplein. This surface could have been a part of the fort's original construction, perhaps the original surface of the terreplein before the renovations in the mid 1700s. The cultural material recovered from the core testing also tells something of the construction of the bastions. The presence of local Contact and Pre-Contact indigenous ceramics in the bastion fill suggests that much of the fill originated at a nearby Native American domestic site, probably a midden. This corresponds with historic records that place numerous Native American settlements around St. Augustine and the Castillo de San Marcos during colonial times, and also with Deagan's (1980) work showing the presence of a St. John's IIb settlement on the Castillo site.

#### **EXCAVATION UNITS**

Two triangular excavation units were opened and excavated during the 1997 and 1998 excavations at the Castillo de San Marcos. Excavation unit 1 (EU 1) was placed in the apex of the southwest (San Pedro) bastion and excavation unit 2 (EU 2) was situated in the apex of the northwest (San Pablo) bastion. Figures 4 and 5 show the locations of the two units. Both units measured approximately 15 feet by 15 feet by 15 feet and were excavated in four-inch arbitrary levels measured from a stationary datum point. Work in these excavation units was intended to recover information about the construction of the terreplein and the interior condition of the bastion walls. For this reason, the units were positioned against the bastion walls, resulting in a triangular shape. Due to the non-standard unit shape, additional care was taken to control provenience within

the units and exacting maps were produced of each level.

### ***Excavation Unit 1***

EU 1 was located in the apex of the southwest bastion of the Castillo de San Marcos (Figure 4). It was triangular and measured approximately 15 feet on all three sides. The unit was bordered on two sides by the walls of the bastion, although not perfectly aligned with the true cardinal directions, for ease of reference these walls are referred to as “northwest” and “southeast.” The third wall of the unit (the one not bordered by a bastion wall) was referred to as “east.” Elevation within the unit was measured from a stationary datum located in the easternmost corner of the unit. Provenience within the unit was controlled through measurements from two points, the unit elevation datum and a second stationary datum located to the southwest of the unit in the guard tower. Park personnel removed the upper, modern concrete surface before the SEAC archeologists arrived, resulting in a unit that began between 7.5 and 11 inches below the datum.

Level 1 of EU 1 took the entire excavation unit down to approximately 10–11 inches below the datum. At this depth part of a hard packed coquina floor was encountered in the center of the unit, extending to the east wall of the unit. A portion of this coquina was covered with portland cement. The rest of the floor of Level 1 was made up of three different sand areas. A 10 YR 4/2 sand fill was located along the southeast wall. This area probably represented fill from a trench dug by the park service in 1988. The area to the northeast of the coquina and cement floor was represented by a 7.5 YR 4/1 sand and shell fill, and the rest of the level’s floor, to the south and southwest of the coquina floor, was a 10 YR 5/3 sand and shell fill. The material culture recovered after screening the soil from Level 1 resulted in mostly modern construction materials, which would be expected considering the amount of work that has been done on the terreplein surface during the twentieth century. However, both wrought and cut nails as well as olive jar fragments were also recovered, suggesting the disturbed context of the upper levels of the gun deck.

Level 2 of EU 1 brought the sand fill areas of the unit down to 15 inches below the unit datum. The hard packed coquina and cement floor in the center and back of the unit was left in place as balk. The sand fill along the southwest wall that represented the 10-year-old Park Service trench continued in this level, and a darker sand area within this fill was identified as Feature 1. This feature was excavated two inches deeper and was determined to be a rodent burrow. A loose coquina intrusion was uncovered along the northeast wall toward the back of the unit and was surrounded by a 10 YR 5/3 brown sand and rubble fill. In the southwest corner of the unit (the apex) another pit was uncovered that was marked with visqueen. This pit was later designated Feature 4 when it was determined to be a test pit excavated in 1988 by Bruce Piatek. In Level 2 it was made up of a 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand and coquina rubble. The material culture recovered in this level included Contact period Native American ceramics, eighteenth century English delftware, cut nails and modern construction materials. The wide range of materials present suggest either a disturbed context or various filling episodes using a local source for fill.

Level 3 of EU 1 brought the excavated areas of the unit (excluding the coquina balk) to a depth of 19 inches below the unit datum. The modern pit fill (Feature 4) uncovered in the southwest corner of the unit continued in this level but with a higher concentration of coquina rubble. The brown sand representing the fill from the 1988 Park Service trench continued along the southeast wall in Level 3, and the rodent hole that was identified in Level 2 spread out through it. The coquina intrusion on the northwest side of the unit ended in a brown sand and rubble fill that made up most of the northwest side of the unit. The material culture recovered in the screen for Level 3 ranged from Precolumbian ceramics to modern building materials, again suggesting a disturbed context or various filling episodes.

Level 4 of EU 1 was excavated to a depth of 23 inches below the unit datum. The coquina and cement balk in the center and back of the unit was left in place. Although at this point it remained

undesigned, Feature 4 in the southwest corner continued through this level. The rest of the excavated portion of the unit was made up of a fairly uniform mottled dark grayish brown sand. The cultural material recovered from this level represents a time period spanning from Precolumbian times to the mid nineteenth century, possibly later—suggesting that the fill used in constructing the fort was either disturbed or came from a nearby, disturbed context.

Level 5 of EU 1 brought the excavated area of the unit to a depth of 27 inches below the unit datum. The coquina and cement balk in the center and back of the unit was again left in place. Feature 3 was designated in the southeastern corner of the unit. It was made up of charcoal with bone and iron fragments and surrounded by an area of coquina rubble. It appeared to be a burn pit of some type. More coquina rubble apparent at the southeastern corner of the unit was cut through by the as-yet-undesigned Feature 4 test pit. The coquina and burn pit in the southeast corner and the coquina in the southwest corner gave a strong impression of an historic floor at this depth. The rest of the excavated portion of the unit was made up of a mottled brown sand. The material culture recovered from Level 5 again displayed Precolumbian and Contact period local ceramics, suggesting that local fill was used in the construction of the bastion. In this level, however, there was very little evidence of modern materials, suggesting that the excavations were beginning to enter undisturbed construction levels from historic times.

Level 6 of EU 1 brought the lowest point in the unit to a depth of 31 inches below the unit datum (the coquina and cement balk was left in place). The beginnings of the coquina rubble floor that was identified in the southwest and southeast corners of Level 5 were left in place and the coquina floor was followed down from the southeast wall toward the center of the unit. This level made very apparent the remains of the historic floor along the southeastern wall of the unit. Feature 3 (the burn pit) and Feature 4 (the 1988 test pit) were apparent at the base of Level 6, and Feature 3 had become slightly larger and now extended along the

entire southeast wall. Feature 4 was excavated to 31 inches below the unit datum, resulting in a better view of its character, as it cut through the coquina floor. The remains of the crushed coquina floor surrounded both features and stepped down toward the center of the unit approximately a foot to a foot and a half out from the southeast wall before 31 inches below the unit datum was reached. The remainder of the bottom of Level 6 was made up of a 10 YR 4/2 grayish brown sand fill. The artifacts recovered from Level 6 again showed evidence of a local source for fill used to construct the bastion and like Level 5, no specifically modern artifacts were recovered.

Level 7 of EU 1 brought the lowest point in the unit to a depth of 35 inches below the unit datum, following the level of the crushed coquina floor. The coquina floor encountered at the bottom of Level 6 (31 inches below the datum) was not removed. The balk was also left in place. In Level 7 the crushed coquina floor, which was first identified in Level 5, continued to step down and extend out further from the southeast wall. At this depth it extended approximately 2 feet from the southeast wall and encompassed the entire southwest corner, including 4 feet of the northwest wall. Features 3 and 4 were still visible in the crushed coquina floor and the burned feature was larger at 35 inches below the datum. The interior of Feature 4 was excavated to 35 inches to coincide with the floor of the unit. The rest of the Level 7 floor at 35 inches deep was made up of a brown sandy fill. Very little material culture was recovered from Level 7, but there was no evidence of modern materials.

Level 8 of EU 1 was excavated to a depth of 39 inches below the unit datum. The balk was left in place. Once the base of Level 8 was reached, the crushed coquina floor covered the entire floor of the unit. Feature 4 continued to be excavated to a depth coinciding with the lowest depth of the unit and, at the bottom of Level 8 (39 inches below the unit datum), its base was reached. It was then positively identified as a 1988 test pit by a labeled tag found at its base. More charcoal was uncovered along the northwest wall of the unit, and a sample of it was taken for flotation testing at the lab. The



small amount of material culture recovered from the fill remaining above the coquina floor consisted mainly of aboriginal ceramics that were either used by the Spanish forces garrisoned at the fort or were brought in with the construction fill.

Once the entire coquina floor had been uncovered it was determined that for the remainder of the season excavation would only continue in a 3 by 4 foot rectangle located to the southeast of the balk against the center of the southeast wall, adjacent to a large crack. This area was designated Area A (Figure 6). During the 1997 field season excavations continued in Area A only, and excavation in other sections of the unit were not resumed until February of 1998. Area A continued to be excavated in arbitrary four-inch levels, which were modified to follow cultural floors when they were encountered. Ultimately, Area A reached Level 18 and a maximum depth of 79 inches below the unit datum at its lowest point.

Because the coquina floor was sloped down from Level 5 in the southwest corner to Level 8 in the northern half of the unit, the first level of excavation in Area A was in Level 7. The majority of Area A, Level 7 incorporated the burned Feature 3 and much more material culture was recovered from it than from the rest of Level 7. The artifacts recovered included a large number of metal fragments as well as bone and a kaolin pipe stem. These materials suggest that Feature 3 was a burn pit, and its size suggests that it may have been used over a period of some time. Manucy has suggested that the southwest bastion, being the one facing the St. Augustine settlement, was of the least tactical use so it may have been considered a logical place to burn trash.

Excavations in Area A continued to the depth of the lowest point of the remaining unit, Level 8. The majority of the unit continued to be covered by a lens of charcoal and soot, but it appeared to be ending and coquina began to become visible below it. There was also evidence of erosion through the crack in the wall. The artifacts recovered from Area A are consistent with what would be expected from an eighteenth century site, strengthening the assumption that Feature 3 was a burn pit on the terreplein floor sometime after the

1740–50s remodeling. It is possible that a good deal of the burned material could have come from the wooden decking that originally made up the terreplein surface before the installation of the bomb-proof casements.

In Level 9 of Area A most of the burned Feature 3 had been peeled away, exposing a very shallow lens of coquina rubble representing the last of the floor uncovered in Level 8, and a brown sandy fill beneath it. There continued to be evidence of erosion and soil lost through the crack in the bastion wall. The material culture recovered in this level continued to be consistent with what would be expected from an eighteenth century burn pit, and also included some aboriginal ceramics that were either brought in with the bastion fill or used by the Europeans at the fort.

Level 10 of Area A excavated the entire floor of the area to 47 inches below the unit datum. At this point the excavation had completely removed the charcoal feature, and the coquina lens above it, and was continuing through a brown sandy fill containing some coquina rubble and shell. A large number of artifacts were recovered from this level including numerous brick and iron fragments and various other materials indicating a seventeenth to eighteenth century deposition. Aboriginal ceramics were also encountered, again suggesting that the bastion fill came from a nearby indigenous midden or that the Spanish were making use of Native American ceramics.

In Level 11 of Area A the first evidence of another coquina floor was uncovered in the southeast corner of the unit at approximately 51 inches below the unit datum. Other than the coquina rubble in the southeast corner of the unit, the floor of this level was made up of a 10 YR 4/3 brown sand. There was significantly less material culture recovered in this level than in the two above it, but what was encountered was consistent with the artifacts from previous levels.

Level 12 of Area A followed the coquina floor down to a depth of 55 inches below the unit datum. The coquina floor extended out from the southeast wall of the bastion approximately a foot and half and began to take on the appearance of a step. The remainder of the unit floor continued to be

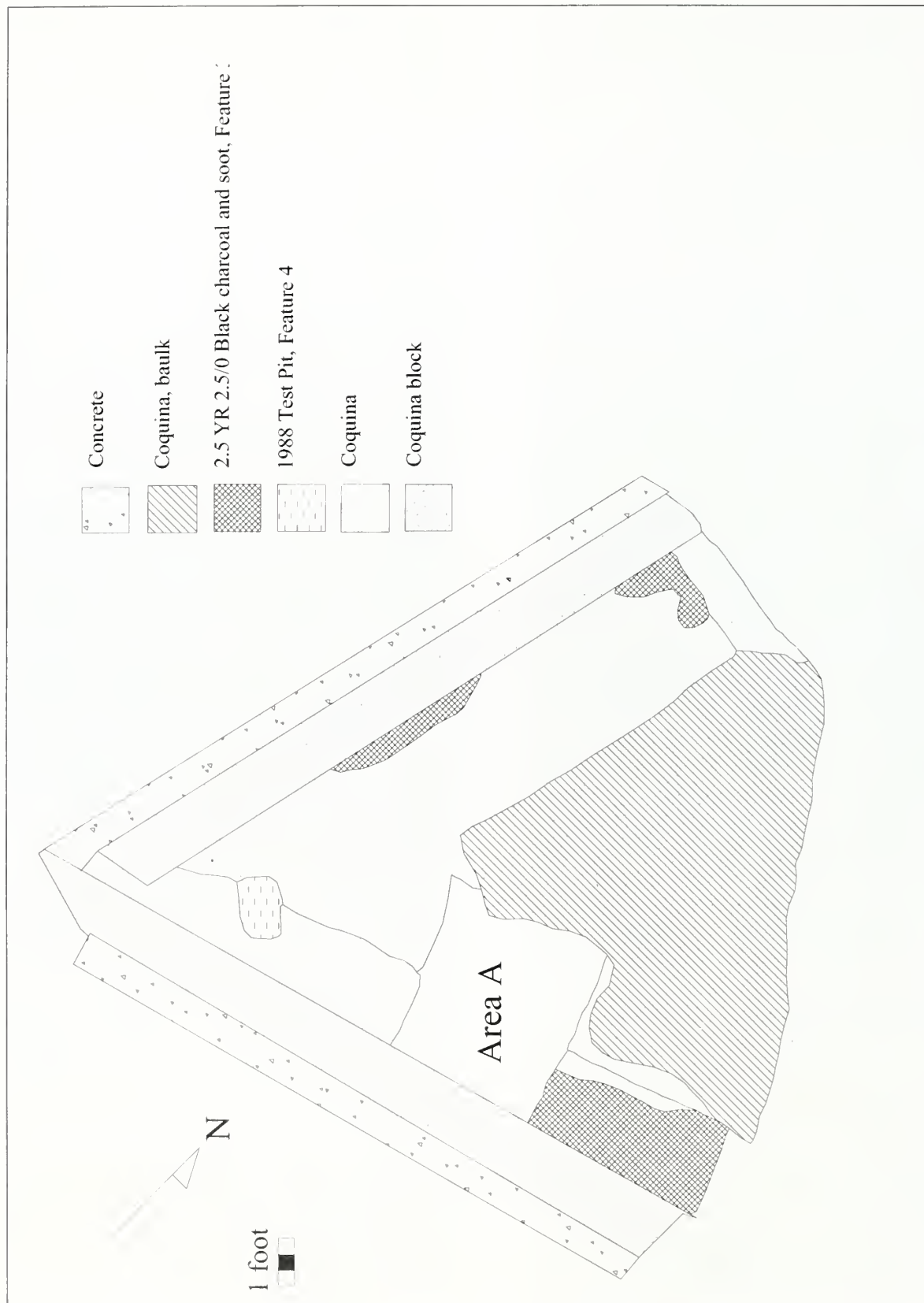


Figure 6. EU 1, Level 8, showing the locations of feature 3 and 4 and Area A.

made up of a 10 YR 4/3 brown sand fill which contained a wide variety of artifacts, particularly metal fragments and aboriginal ceramics.

Level 13 of Area A continued down through the brown fill four more inches. By the bottom of this level, a coquina step was exposed along the southeast wall of the unit. It extended out from the wall approximately a foot and a half, but the base of the floor upon which it was laid was not yet visible in this level. The material culture recovered included aboriginal ceramics as well as historic Spanish majolica such as San Luis Polychrome, suggesting a seventeenth to eighteenth century occupation on this floor.

Level 14 of Area A uncovered a second coquina step upon which the already uncovered step was laid. This step extended from underneath the first one, approximately 6 inches, and was located at a depth of 62 inches below the unit datum. The northwest half of the unit was excavated to a depth of 63 inches below the unit datum and was still covered by the brown sand fill. Artifacts encountered included a number of aboriginal ceramics from both before and after the Contact period and Spanish majolica probably dating to sometime between 1650 and 1750.

Level 15 of Area A uncovered the coquina rubble floor in the entire unit. At this point it was possible to see the coquina floor at 67 inches below the unit datum, the lower step at 62 inches below the datum and the upper step at 52 inches below the datum. The steps were probably built to give soldiers additional height above the parapet when shooting. Reconstructions of firing steps similar to this one are present on the modern surface of the terreplein. The artifacts that were recovered from this level were represented mainly by aboriginal ceramics including Deptford Check-stamped, which dates from 800 BC to 500 AD. This points to the conclusion that at least some of the aboriginal ceramics recovered made their way into the bastion with the construction fill.

Once the coquina floor was reached over the entire unit, the two steps were removed and screened according to level. Thus the remainder of Levels 14 and 15 were removed and the entire floor reached a depth of 67 inches below the da-

tum. Very little material culture was recovered from within the coquina rubble that made up the steps, only some iron fragments and a few aboriginal ceramics. Erosion through the crack in the southeast wall was apparent, and caused some varying colors of brown sand to be present. Once the floor of the unit was all at the same depth, Level 16 was excavated. This level took Area A to 71 inches below the unit datum except on the southeast side where what seemed to be another step was reached at 69 inches below the datum. This step was different from the coquina steps directly above it in that it was made up of coquina blocks joined and covered with a lime mortar, rather than coquina rubble. Later, it was determined that it was not a firing step but a wall footer, suggesting that the coquina floor above it represented the terreplein surface during the First Spanish period. Erosion caused by the crack in the southeast wall of the bastion had seriously impacted the course of coquina block making up the top of the footer and a large portion of it was broken and missing adjacent to the crack. The northwestern part of the unit continued to be made up of coquina rubble. There were no artifacts from this level.

Level 17 continued down through the coquina rubble in the northwestern part of Area A and further uncovered the course of mortar covered coquina block along the southwest wall. For the most part the coquina rubble continued in the northwestern part of the unit, but there was a small lens of 10 YR 4/3 brown sand along the interior edge of the coquina block, separating it from the rest of the coquina rubble floor. There was no material culture recovered from this level.

Level 18 excavated the northwestern part of Area A to a depth of 79 inches below the unit datum and further uncovered the course of coquina block on the southeastern wall of the bastion. At this depth another course of mortar-covered coquina block was uncovered below the first course. This course extended out from underneath the first one about three inches into the northeastern portion of the unit. The remainder of the unit had been excavated below the coquina rubble and was now covered by a brown sandy fill, out of which a few fragments of mammal bone were recovered.



Upon reaching the bottom of Level 18, the depth of the unit was a safety concern and the field season was coming to a close. For this reason a decision was made to put a post hole test into the brown sand fill at the bottom of Level 18 in order to increase the depth of recovery in Area A as far as was safely possible. The post hole test was driven 29 inches below Level 18 to a total depth of 9 feet below the unit datum. The soil recovered was made up of light brown sand with two subtle color changes (one at 3 inches below Level 18 and another at 18 inches below Level 18). Two ceramic vessel fragments were recovered, one Spanish olive jar fragment and one piece of San Marcos Ware.

At this point the 1997 excavations ceased and profile maps of the walls of EU 1 were drawn. The profiles of the excavations within Area A made the various historic floors very easy to see. Fig-

ures 7 and 8 show the north (10° east of north) profile from the modern surface to the base of Level 18, 79 inches below the unit datum. In this profile and photograph, at least three historic floors are clearly visible below the modern floor of the terreplein. The first one, and most recent, is apparent as the light colored crushed coquina level directly above the dark, burned midden layer first identified as Feature 3. This floor slopes down from the southeastern wall toward the middle of the unit such that its surface is located at 27 inches below the unit datum on the southeast wall of the unit and at 39 inches below the datum on the northwest wall of Area A. This sloping may have been the result of the firing step along the southeast wall that brought the floor level higher in that area, but was also probably impacted by the settling of the bastion fill over time. This floor is approximately 2 inches thick and was covered by a brown sandy fill.



Figure 7. Profile map of EU 1, Area A.



Figure 8. Photo of northeast wall of EU 1, Area A. At least three historic floors are visible.



Excavations in EU 1 stopped at the surface of this floor except in Area A where they continued down through it.

The next historic floor that was identified was also made of coquina rubble and was located directly below the burned midden. It was upon this occupation level that a prolonged period of trash burning seems to have taken place, long enough to build up nearly a foot of charcoal and soot deposits in some parts of the unit. When the burning period ended the coquina rubble floor was resurfaced above the ash and charcoal, building the floor discussed in the previous paragraph.

The final and oldest floor visible from the 1997 excavations was located at 51 inches below the datum on the southeast wall and at 67 inches on the northwest wall of Area A. A firing step was located on the southeast wall and extended into the northern part of unit approximately a foot and a half and was underlain by a shorter step which extended out another six inches from underneath the large step. Both of these steps were constructed of coquina rubble as was the floor upon which they were laid. This floor was approximately six inches thick and was directly above another, lighter colored, coquina rubble level. This lighter colored level may represent another useable floor, and the coquina rubble above it could have been placed directly on it as a repair or improvement. When the firing steps were removed, two courses of lime-covered coquina block were uncovered. These blocks most likely served as wall footers, suggesting that the coquina rubble floor above them represents the surface of the terreplein during the First Spanish period (the original terreplein construction). It must also be mentioned that the depth of this floor is approximately the same as the one that was predicted by the coring tests that took place before EU 1 was opened.

After the profiles were photographed and mapped the unit was covered and closed for the season. The 1997 excavations gathered information on the conditions of the fill within the bastions and the nature of the cracks in the walls. This information led the park to the conclusion that the best remedy for the cracking walls would be to resurface the terreplein with a waterproof sealant

and to fill in the cracks with a porous fill. However, because excavation unit 1 had already been opened and the historic information recovered from it was significant, it was decided that further excavation in the unit was warranted for interpretation. SEAC personnel returned to the site in February of 1998 to continue excavations in EU1.

Upon arrival at St. Augustine in February of 1998, examination of EU 1 showed that it had been severely damaged by rainwater erosion. A majority of the balk that had been left in place, and a portion of the Level 8 floor, had washed into the Area A excavation, filling it completely. A small amount of bulk remained on the east wall of the unit and another section was present as an island in the center. Besides filling up Area A, a good deal of soil had been lost through the crack in the bastion wall. Based on the condition of the unit, it was determined that the best course of action would be to remove the existing balk in arbitrary four-inch levels until reaching the level 9 depth. The unit would then be cleaned of eroded soil and excavations could continue.

Levels 2 through 9 of the remaining balk were removed in four-inch levels and screened separately. There were few unexpected discoveries uncovered in these 7 levels. All of the levels contained indigenous ceramic fragments and the upper two contained a high concentration of modern building materials. The soils below the concrete and coquina rubble that made up the modern resurfaced levels was made up of the same 10 YR 3/4 brown sand that had been identified during the previous season as fill separating the construction periods. The balk was excavated to a depth of 43 inches below the unit datum, where it completely uncovered the top of a coquina rubble floor. This coquina rubble area was designated Zone A. Zone A made up the majority of the unit excluding the excavated and eroded area associated with Area A from the 1997 excavations and the eastern most corner of the unit where the burned layer was exposed. This burned area was designated Zone B (Figure 9).

Zone A was made up of a pale yellow, 2.5 YR 7/3 crushed coquina matrix about one to two inches thick. It began in Level 6 on the southeast wall and



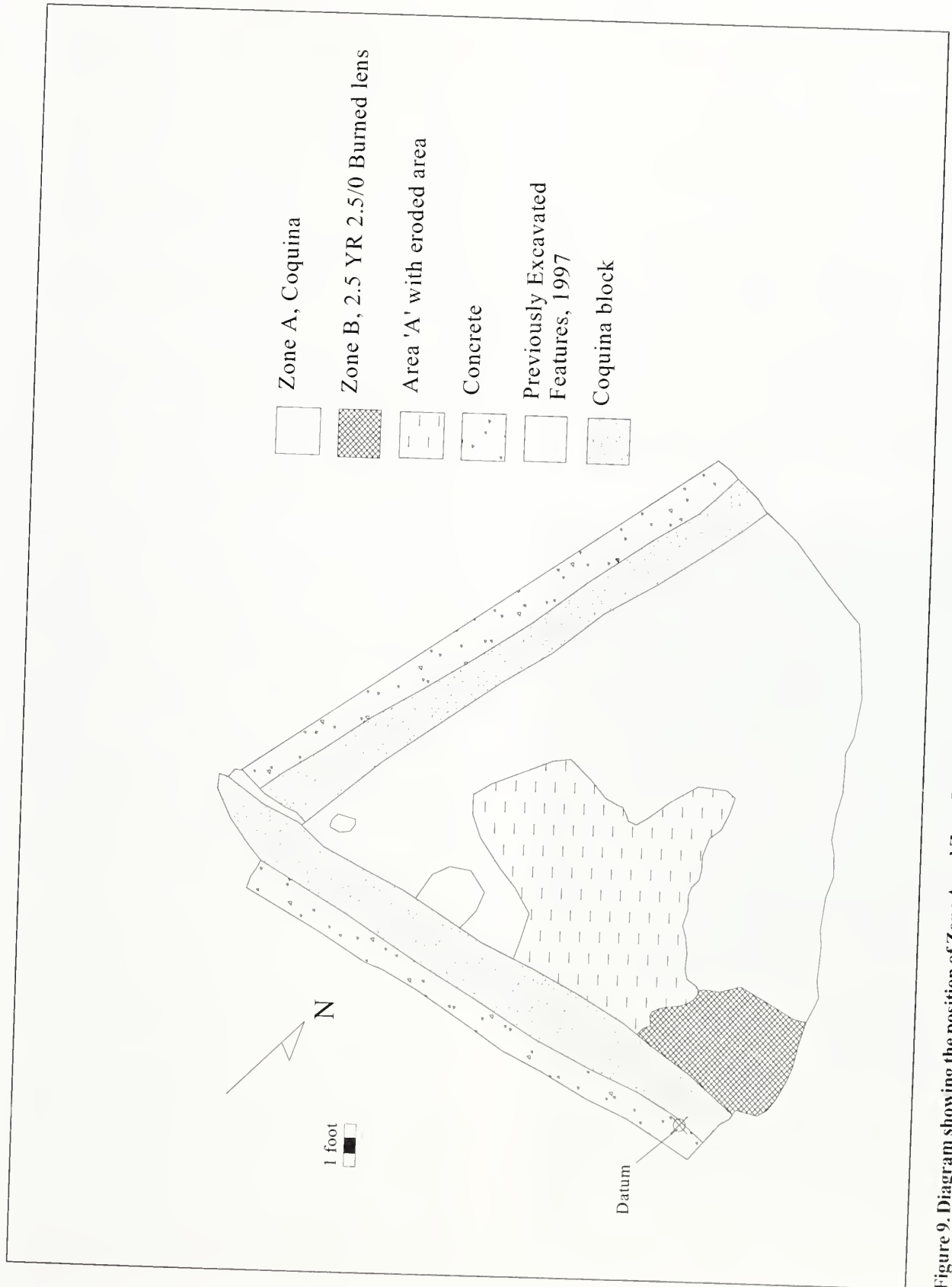


Figure 9. Diagram showing the position of Zone A and Zone B.

stepped down to Level 9 on the opposite side of the unit. This sloping effect was noted in the 1997 excavations and was due to the construction of a firing step along the southeast wall. In order to understand the nature of each level encountered, excavations continued to take place in arbitrary four-inch levels, but when a new floor was encountered, its surface was followed until it was completely uncovered. In this manner each occupation level could be examined in its entirety before proceeding below it, and Zone A was removed in four levels even though it was less than two inches thick. Datable material culture recovered from the coquina matrix, which made up the remains of the floor, consisted of a kaolin pipe stem, wrought nails, green glass, Native American colonoware and Spanish majolica. The presence of Native American ceramics within this occupation level is notable, indicating their importance within the fort. Unfortunately, none of the material culture offers a tight *terminus post quem* for the floor, but it suggests early Spanish colonial period.

Zone B was a burned level located directly below Zone A. It was originally identified as Feature 3 in the southeast corner of Level 5 during the 1997 excavations. After the removal of the crushed coquina floor designated Zone A, the burned floor covered the entire unit. The surface of Zone B stepped down from Level 6 at its highest point along the southeast wall to Level 9 at its lowest on the opposite side of the unit (from approximately one to two feet below the unit datum). Like Zone A, Zone B was removed in four-inch arbitrary levels and was determined to range in thickness from approximately 2 inches in the northeasternmost corner of the unit to nearly a foot in the southwestern corner. The charcoal and soot matrix that was removed was returned to SEAC and water screened in order to gather as much information about the level as possible. The cultural material recovered from Zone B also agrees with the conclusion that the burned zone was the result of repeated use as a trash burning area, as in no other time during the excavations was an area located that had a higher concentration of artifacts. There was a particularly large amount of food remains in the form of bone, as well as a wide variety of Spanish ma-

jolica, aboriginal San Marcos and English delftware ceramics, and military artifacts such as gunflints, gun parts and musketballs. A broken grinding stone was also recovered, as well as a number of kaolin pipe bowls and stems. Overall, the artifacts recovered suggest that the burned zone was in use during the early decades of the eighteenth century, however, further excavation confirmed this floor as the Second Spanish period terreplein, so the burned area was most likely put into use after the fort's reconstruction period during the 1740s and 50s.

Zone C was located directly below the burned Zone B and was made up of a pale yellow 2.5 YR 7/3 crushed coquina matrix. The surface of this floor stepped from Level 6 on the southeastern side of the unit to Level 12 on the northwest. Once the burned level was removed, Zone C covered the entire floor of EU 1. Like Zones A and B, Zone C was removed in four inch levels following the firing step and the floor's downward slope toward the northwest. Upon its removal it was determined to be approximately one to two inches thick and it overlaid a brown sand fill that was designated Zone G. Zone C was similar in construction and material culture to Zone A and was most likely the floor that was in use before, and upon which, the burning episodes that created Zone B occurred. When the bastion was no longer used as a location to burn trash, a new crushed coquina floor, Zone A, was laid down on top of the soot. The variation in thickness of Zone B shows that for the most part trash was burned in the far southwest corner of the bastion, as that was where the burned layer was thickest. Based on the material culture recovered in Zone B, Zone C was most likely the terreplein floor of the Second Spanish period that was built as a part of the fort's massive reconstruction that took place in the 1740s and 50s.

Zone G was located below the crushed coquina floor designated Zone C. It consisted of dark brown 10 YR 3/2 sand with abundant shell and was determined to represent fill laid down during the remodeling of the fort in the mid eighteenth century. The Zone G fill extended from Level 8 (35 inches below the unit datum) to Level 11 on the southeastern wall of the unit. On this side of

EU 1 Zone G included fill that bulked out the firing step in the Zone A/B/C floor, and extended downward until another crushed coquina firing step appeared by Level 11 (47 inches below datum). In the central and northwestern portion of the unit, Zone G extended from Level 12 to Level 17, to a total depth of 75 inches below the unit datum. The material culture that was recovered from this fill zone consisted of bone, brick, metal fragments, and ceramics, an assemblage that would be expected from a filling episode during which loose garbage could be brought in with construction material. The dateable artifacts recovered consisted of Spanish majolica ceramics such as Abo Polychrome, Caparra Blue, Puebla Polychrome, Guadalajara Polychrome and French faience. Overall the date suggested by these ceramics would continue to imply that Zone G represented the time period during which the Castillo underwent its remodeling, the mid 1700s. There was also a great deal of indigenous pottery uncovered, including San Marcos, Saint John's, San Pedro, and Fort Walton Wares. Of these Native ceramic types only San Marcos Wares were uncovered on the occupational floor (Zone B). This suggests that the garrisoned soldiers may have made use of San Marcos ceramics, but the other types, particularly the Saint John's Ware, were brought in with the fill (probably from in an indigenous midden) that was used to construct the bastion. This conclusion is also supported by the general consensus of Saint Johns Ware as a Precolumbian ceramic type.

Below the fill designated Zone G another occupational floor of crushed coquina was encountered. This floor correlated to the one first uncovered during the 1997 excavations in Area A at 51 to 67 inches below the unit datum. The same two steps found along the southeast wall in Area A were uncovered below Zone G. The top of the upper step was first reached in Level 10 but not completely uncovered until Level 11 of Zone G was removed. This upper step extended out from the southeast wall approximately one and a half feet and was laid directly on top of a second step that extended out another foot and a half toward the center of the bastion. This second step was completely uncovered upon the removal of Level 14 of

Zone G at 59 inches below the unit datum and could be seen to gradually slope down to the coquina floor upon which it was placed (Figure 10). Once the two coquina steps had been uncovered, removal of Zone G continued in four inch levels until the occupation floor had been reached. The coquina floor was for the most part uncovered in Level 16, but a small portion continued into Level 17 at a maximum depth below the unit datum of 75 inches. It was made up of crushed coquina, some of which was covered with a hard lime mixture that most likely represented the terreplein floor from the First Spanish period. This conclusion is supported by the presence of the lime-covered wall footers that were uncovered in Area A directly below this floor.

The total excavation of Zone G took place through a number of stages over two field ses-



Figure 10. Photo showing firing steps and crushed coquina floor below Zone G fill.



sions during 1998. Upon its complete removal, excavation continued through the coquina floor below it, beginning with the firing steps along the southeast wall. The top of the upper step began at 47 inches below the unit datum in Level 10 and was excavated down in four-inch levels to the top of Level 16 at 67 inches below the datum. At this depth a brown sand fill was encountered that was found to be two inches thick and separated the coquina of the firing step from a lime-covered course of coquina block. This block corresponded to the structure that was determined to be a wall footer when it was first encountered in Area A in 1997. The remainder of the coquina floor was removed in four-inch levels beginning at Level 17 (71 inches below the unit datum) and ending when a brown sandy fill was uncovered in Level 20 at a depth of approximately 85 inches below the datum. Evidence of three possible construction periods was uncovered during the excavation of this floor (Figure 11). The first, and most recent was represented by the coquina rubble and lime-plaster that was uncovered directly below the Zone G fill. Two more lime-plastered surfaces were uncovered beneath the first one with shallow levels of brown fill separating each surface. The second surface was at 83 inches below the datum and the third was at 84. The positioning of these three floors one on top of the other suggests that this was one occupational level in use over a long period of time, long enough to necessitate at least two different periods of major repair to the surface of the terreplein. Material culture recovered from this floor zone include American Slipware and San Luis Polychrome, placing it in the early eighteenth century and allowing the possibility that it is the First Spanish period terreplein. At approximately 85 inches below the unit datum the series of coquina rubble and lime-plaster floors gave way to a brown sandy fill that covered the entirety of EU 1.

Three features were associated with the series of floors located below Zone G. One was determined to be a post hole test from a previous excavation, and one appeared to simply be a concentration of coquina that was dumped in with the fill. Neither of these features contained cultural material. The third feature consisted of burned

midden-like deposits in the extreme southwest of the bastion. This feature could represent trash burning on the terreplein, similar to what occurred on the more recent floor. However, the position of this feature in association with a large crack in the corner of the bastion most likely suggests that it was the result of erosion and soil loss through the crack in the bastion wall. More evidence for this conclusion comes from the existence of another feature, also in the southwest corner and made up of shell and lime mortar, which was excavated below the floor at a depth of 91 to 108 inches below the unit datum. Its positioning below the occupation level and near the crack suggested it was also the result of movement within the bastion fill.

Once the coquina floors representing the First Spanish period had been removed, excavations continued through the brown sandy fill below them.



**Figure 11.** The east profile of EU 1 after the excavation of the First Spanish Period floor.

Arbitrary, and for the first time flat, four-inch levels were removed from Level 21 to 23 (87 to 99 inches below the unit datum). Throughout these levels the fill remained a consistent 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand with a high concentration of shell. Cultural material recovery from these three levels was high for a stratum considered to be fill, but it merely suggests the significant and long term occupation of the St. Augustine area. Datable materials include considerable quantities of indigenous and colonoware ceramics suggesting a large local Native American population, probably working as paid laborers.

In the middle of Level 24 (100 inches below the datum) a tabby floor began to appear in the southeast and northwest corners of the unit. This floor was completely uncovered at 101 inches below the unit datum and photographed before excavations continued. The tabby floor was level and thin, approximately an inch thick, and separated the brown fill above it from a more complex filling episode below. For excavation, this complex fill was separated into four zones based on visible color and shell concentration differences, and each of the zones were screened separately. Upon examination of the material culture recovered, it was determined that there was no temporal difference between these zones. It is most likely that this entire filling episode was laid down at the same time but that it was brought from several areas near the fort. Based upon the shell and bone concentrations, and the presence of historic and Precolumbian aboriginal ceramics it is likely that the fill came from midden areas that were in use both before and after the arrival of the Spanish.

Below Level 25 (107 inches below the datum) the fill became less complex as a 10 YR 4/3 brown sand covered the majority of the unit. Excavation continued in level, four-inch arbitrary levels through the fill until Level 32 was reached. At that point another possible crushed coquina floor began to appear in the easternmost corner of the unit. This possible floor was followed down to the top of Level 35 at 139 inches below the datum. Material culture recovered from this fill was similar to the items that had been removed from other filling episodes within the bastion: a high concentration of food

remains consisting of shell and bone, and large amount of historic and Precolumbian aboriginal ceramics. The conclusion that the bastion fill had originated in local midden areas held true for this zone, as it did for the fill areas above it.

Once the fill making up Levels 25 through 32 and parts of levels 33, 34 and 35 had been removed, the coquina gravel floor beginning in Level 32 was arbitrarily removed to a final flat grade at the bottom of Level 35 (147 inches below the unit datum). Portions of the floor in the upper levels showed evidence of being covered with a lime-plaster, but much of it was degraded, particularly near the apex and walls of the bastion. Levels 34 and 35 were made up of a tan-colored sand and coquina and appeared to be the underlying support for the lime-covered floor seen in Levels 32 and 33. Material culture recovered while excavating this floor was similar to the fill zones except that there were fewer food byproducts such as bone and shell, suggesting that this area was not constructed from midden. Aboriginal ceramics made up the majority of the pottery but there was also a large component of olive jar and one Spanish ceramic, Green Basin, sporting a relatively early date of 1490 to 1600. The early date of this artifact, as well as its depth within the bastion, suggests that this floor was associated with the early construction efforts on the Castillo.

Due to safety concerns about the depth of the unit and problems with stabilizing equipment, excavation in arbitrary levels ceased at the base of Level 35 in EU 1. In order to increase the depth of recovery, a core test, Core 10, was driven to a depth of approximately 14 feet below the base of Level 35. This core brought the total depth of investigation in the San Pedro Bastion to approximately 26 feet below the modern surface of the terreplein. The core sample was returned to the Southeast archeological Center for study. When it was opened evidence of another crushed coquina floor was noted approximately one foot below where excavations were halted. Below this floor was local fill in varying shades of brown. The total depth of the core came short of reaching the base of the fort by approximately eight to ten feet. However, excavations in the moat in March of 2000



(see Moat Excavations) dug through sand levels that were quite similar to the soils recovered at the bottom of Core 10, thus leading to the conclusion that the earliest floor in the bastion is probably the one located at the top of the core test.

### ***Excavation Unit 2***

EU 2 was located in the apex of the northwest bastion of the Castillo de San Marcos (Figure 5). Like EU 1, the traditional square excavation unit shape was rejected in favor of a modified triangular shape that conformed to the walls of the bastion. Four walls bordered the unit, three major ones that made up the triangular shape of the bastion and one short one that squared off the unit in the apex of the bastion. Although not directly oriented with the cardinal directions, the walls were referred to as north, south, east and west. The west wall was the short one in the apex of the bastion and was approximately 2.5 feet in length. The east wall was not bordered by a bastion wall and was approximately 15 feet long. The north and south walls were both 12 feet long and consisted of the existing coquina bastion walls. Elevation within the unit was measured from a stationary datum located in the easternmost corner of the unit. Provenience within the unit was controlled through measurements from two points, the unit elevation datum and a second stationary datum located above the west wall. Park personnel removed the upper, modern concrete level before the SEAC archaeologists arrived, resulting in a unit that began at between 3.5 and 9.5 inches below the datum.

Excavations in EU 2 followed the same methodology as those in EU 1. All measurements were taken in feet and inches and the unit was excavated in arbitrary four-inch levels, which were modified upon reaching soil changes and historic floors in order to follow these variations and not mangle proveniences. For the most part the cultural material that was recovered from the excavations in EU 2 represented a more recent time period than that in EU 1. This was the case for two reasons. First, due to stability problems within the unit, safety concerns meant that EU 2 could not be dug to the same depth as EU 1, limiting the opportunity for excavations to reach the older floors that were un-

covered in EU 1. Second, apparently there was a significant disturbance on the terreplein surface in the northwest bastion during the Civil War. This disturbance, although also historically significant, mixed the soils in the unit nearly to the bottom of its excavation extents.

The first two levels excavated in EU 2, which took the depth of the unit to approximately 15 inches below the modern surface, consisted mainly of construction materials related to a series of repairs to the terreplein floor undertaken by the Park Service since the 1930s. At the base of Level 2 a number of complete bricks were uncovered throughout the unit. Level 3 uncovered more of these jumbled bricks and an area near the center of the unit which contained four bricks that were *in situ* and showed the original positioning of a brick floor at approximately 19 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein. According to park personnel (Luis Gonzales personal communication 2001), during the Civil War the guard tower at the tip of the northwest bastion was removed and a large swivel mounted cannon was installed on a brick floor. The existence of the intact brick floor at 19 inches below the surface of the terreplein marks the level of the original installation of the cannon. However, bricks from this floor were uncovered as deep as 63 inches below the modern surface suggesting that either the installation and subsequent removal of the cannon comprised a significant disturbance to the soils within the bastion, or there had been a great deal of soil movement within the bastion fill.

Below Level 3 excavations in EU 2 were limited to a four foot swath in the center of the unit. This was done for safety concerns and to avoid damaging the bastion walls, it also allowed the area containing the intact Civil War floor to remain in place. Excavations continued in this manner until the base of Level 7 was reached at 35 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein (Figure 12). Throughout these levels numerous bricks associated with the Civil War cannon emplacement were recovered, as well as a Civil War era friction primer. However, Spanish majolica ceramic fragments of various ages were also recovered, as were prehistoric and colonoware potsherds. The mixed





Figure 12. EU 2 at the base of Level 7.

nature of the assemblage suggests the considerable disturbance in the northwest bastion. Excavation within the southwest bastion also displayed artifacts of similar origins within the fill but differing dates, but for the most part this was due to the nature of the fort construction, i.e. using materials collected from midden areas. The same type of artifact confusion would be expected in the northwest bastion, as its construction took place at the same time from the same materials, but the Civil War material at a depth far below the original level of the brick floor shows that a physical disturbance of these levels also took place.

Level 8 was excavated in the same area in the middle of the originally defined unit. Rubble and brick from the Civil War cannon emplacement was encountered in this level as well. Upon the complete removal of Level 8, a large area of the floor of the unit collapsed and exposed a void running north/south through the unit. The void was a minimum of two feet deep and dropped off much

deeper to the north and south of the unit where it was still covered with soil. This cavity was most likely created through erosion and the loss of soil through the cracks in the bastion wall. It also suggested an additional explanation for the heavily disturbed nature of EU 2.

Following the collapse of the unit under Level 8, Core Test 9 was placed in the surviving floor. This test was driven approximately 36 inches below the base of Level 8 and was intended to determine if it was safe to continue excavation in the non-collapsed areas of the unit. The test determined that the void below Level 8 did not encompass the entire unit, and partial excavation could proceed. Digging continued in a restricted area that was not impacted by the collapse. This area was designated Area A (Figure 13). Area A was excavated to the base of Level 17, bringing the total depth of recovery in EU 2 to 73 inches below the modern terreplein surface. All of the levels removed from Area A showed evidence of distur-

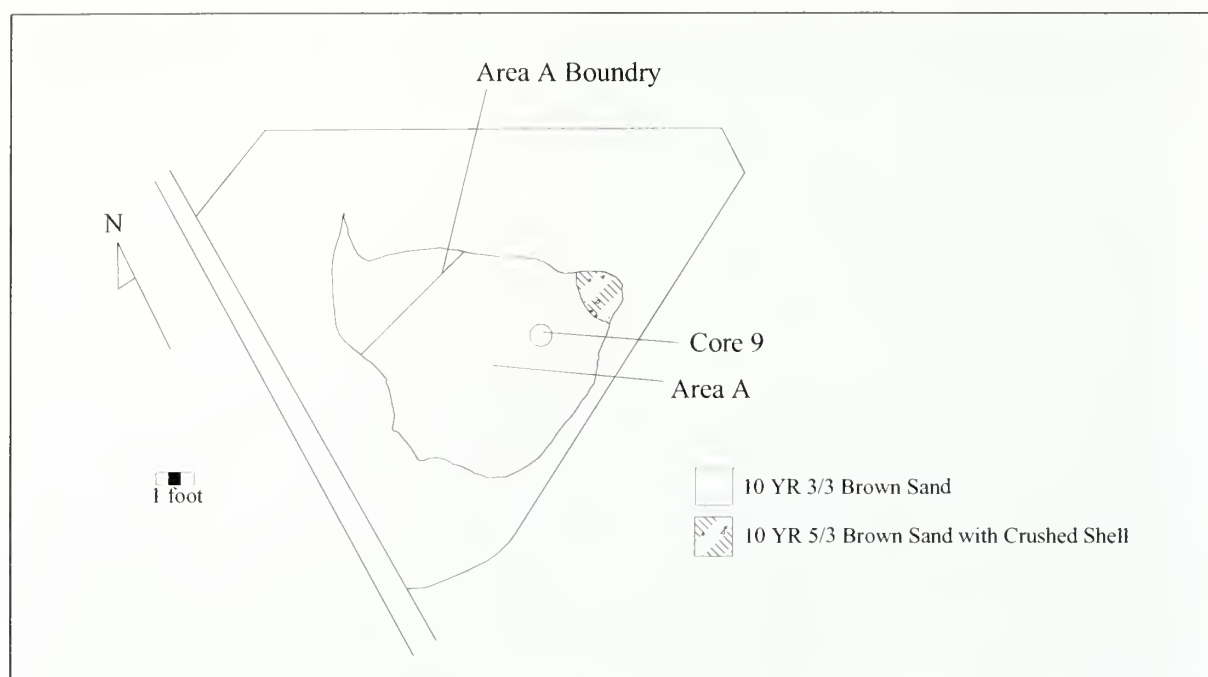


Figure 13. Diagram of EU 2 showing the position of Area A.

bance in the form of bricks from the Civil War construction. However, the base of Level 17 reached a hard packed coquina floor which bore similarity to the levels in EU 1 that were referred to as the original terreplein surface of the Castillo before the remodeling took place. The depth at which this floor was reached is generally the same as EU 1. Unfortunately, safety issues, including another collapse of the floor around Area A and a collapse of the north wall, ended excavations in EU 2 before this floor could be excavated. Upon the close of the unit a profile was drawn of the east wall (Figure 14). This profile attempts to display the undisturbed strata uncovered during the excavation.

### ***Excavation Units Summary***

Excavations in EU 1 in the San Pedro Bastion contained the most significant archeological resources uncovered during the 1997 and 1998 field project. From the modern surface of the bastion to the base of Core 10 at the bottom of the excavation unit, the remains of at least 12 historic floors were identified and documented. From the surface down,

the first two floors are associated with modern activities on the terreplein of the monument. Approximately 10 inches below the modern surface another fragmentary level of coquina rubble was apparent in the profile of the unit. Little was made of this possible floor during excavation because it had been substantially disturbed by modern construction activities, and much of it was also lost to erosion between the two field seasons. However, its location in the profile suggests that it may represent an historic floor in use sometime during the original American occupation of the fort. The next series of floors represents at least two, and possibly three, levels of occupation on the fort's gun deck. These floors include the burned level, and the lime and coquina floors above and below it. This series of floors most likely represent the terreplein following the completion of renovation of the fort in 1756. These floors were in use during the 21-year English occupation of the Castillo and the Second Spanish period. Continuing down through the profile of EU 1, the next series of floors was first reached in Level 10, when a coquina firing step was uncovered along the northwest wall

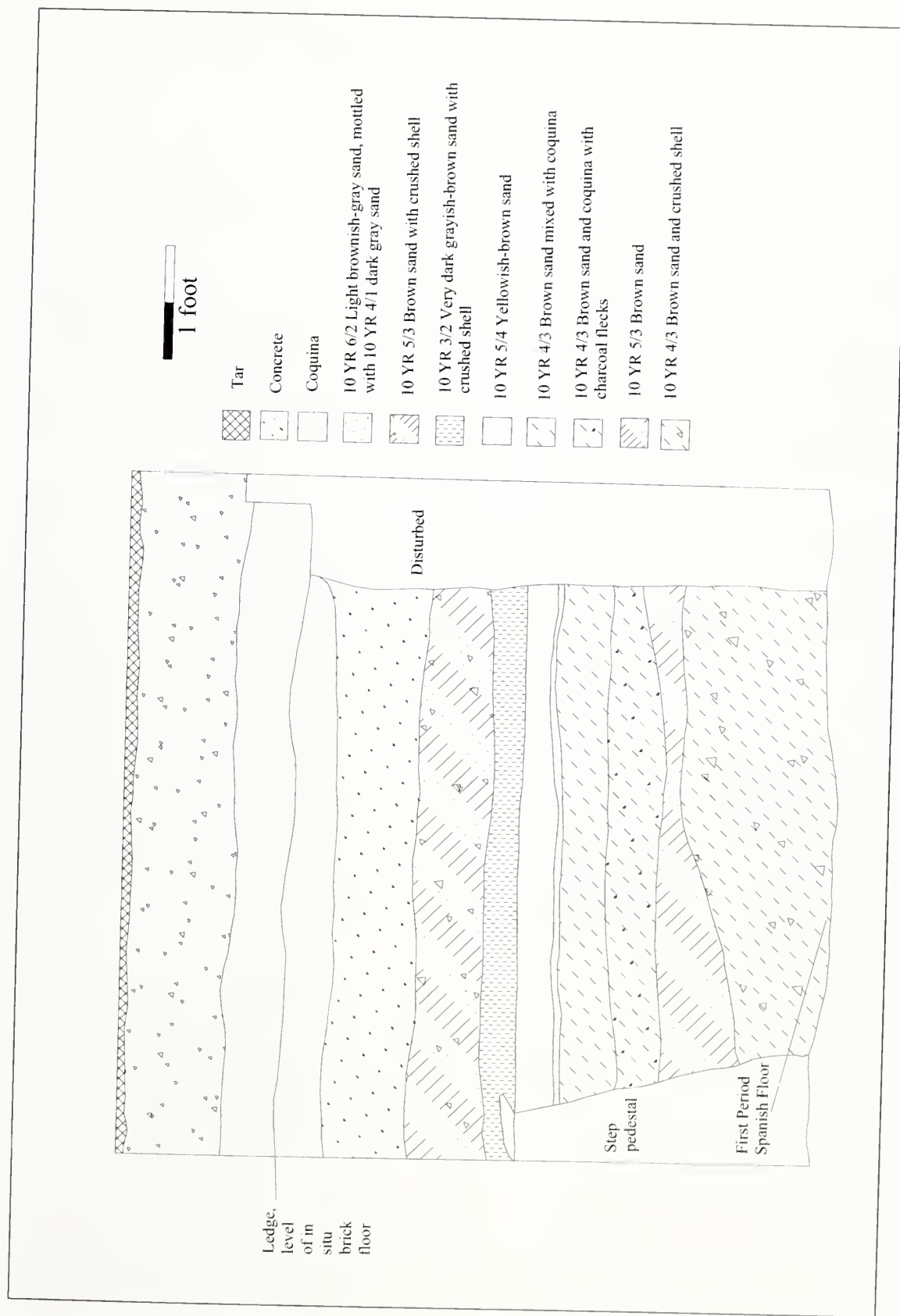


Figure 14. East wall profile of EU 2 showing the depth of the in situ brick floor and the final depth of the excavation where the fort's original terreplein was reached.



of the bastion. This step was part of a coquina rubble floor that was completely uncovered in Level 17 and was found to be lying on top of two other lime and tabby floors uncovered between Levels 17 and 20. Each of these floors was associated with a large firing step, and each was separated from the other with a thin layer of brown fill. This series of floors was determined to be the terreplein surface during the First Spanish period before the major reconstruction efforts on the fort between 1736 and 1756. Below these three floors, four other tabby, lime and coquina floors were uncovered within the construction fill of the bastion. The first was made of a thin layer of tabby at approximately 100 inches below the unit datum, the next was a lime surface between 135 and 139 inches deep, the third was a coquina rubble level at 147 inches deep. The final and earliest floor uncovered was made of tabby and was found in Core 10 at approximately 159 inches below the unit datum. There was no evidence of firing steps associated with the lower floors, and they are interpreted as temporary working levels built during the original construction of the fort to aid in the construction of the bastion walls.

Excavations in EU 2 in the San Pablo bastion contained archeological evidence of the use of the Castillo de San Marcos during the Civil War. Evidence of a brick floor that was used to support a swivel cannon during the war was uncovered approximately 19 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein. It was also discovered that the layers making up the fill in the northwest bastion were considerably more disturbed than that those in the southwest one. This disturbance was the result of a number of factors including Park Service renovations and repairs to the fort, the installation and removal of the Civil War cannon, and the considerable erosion and loss of soil through the cracks in the bastion walls. This erosion produced voids in the bastion fill that caused two collapses of the excavation unit floor and a collapse of the north wall. The collapses produced a safety threat significant enough to end excavation in the unit. This did not occur, however, until after the First period Spanish floor was reached at 73 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein, ap-

proximately the same depth that it was uncovered in EU 1.

#### **MOAT EXCAVATIONS**

In March, 2000, SEAC personnel returned to St. Augustine in order to conduct further archeological testing in the moat surrounding the Castillo de San Marcos. These excavations were aimed at determining the condition and construction of the foundation of the fort. They were also meant to identify whether the condition of the fort's foundation could be causing or exacerbating the cracking of the bastion walls.

A series of cores, numbered 11 through 18, were laid out along the northern and western sides of the fort, offset five feet from the walls of the Castillo. Cores 11 through 15 were located along the west wall and 16 through 18 were located along the north wall (Figure 15). Each core was driven to a depth of four feet below the modern surface of the moat. It was expected that the cores would provide information on filling and cleaning episodes in the history of the moat and information on the depth of the present water table below the fort.

In addition to the core testing three 5-foot by 5-foot excavation units (units 3, 4 and 5) were excavated in the Castillo moat. Each of these units was judgmentally placed adjacent to the walls of the fort near areas that were cracking. Two units were excavated outside the southwest bastion (units 3 and 5) and one outside the northwest one (unit 4) (Figure 15).

#### **Cores**

In general, all of the cores revealed that the first foot of soil below the modern surface of the moat was made up of recent fill material. The next foot and a half consisted of a dark clay deposit with a large quantity of oyster shell that had collected since the 1930s when the moat was cleaned out. Below approximately 2.5 feet was sterile sand. Material culture encountered consisted of coquina chunks and plastic fragments in the upper level, none of which was collected. The cores also reached the water table. The highest water level was in core 16 where standing water was noted at only 18

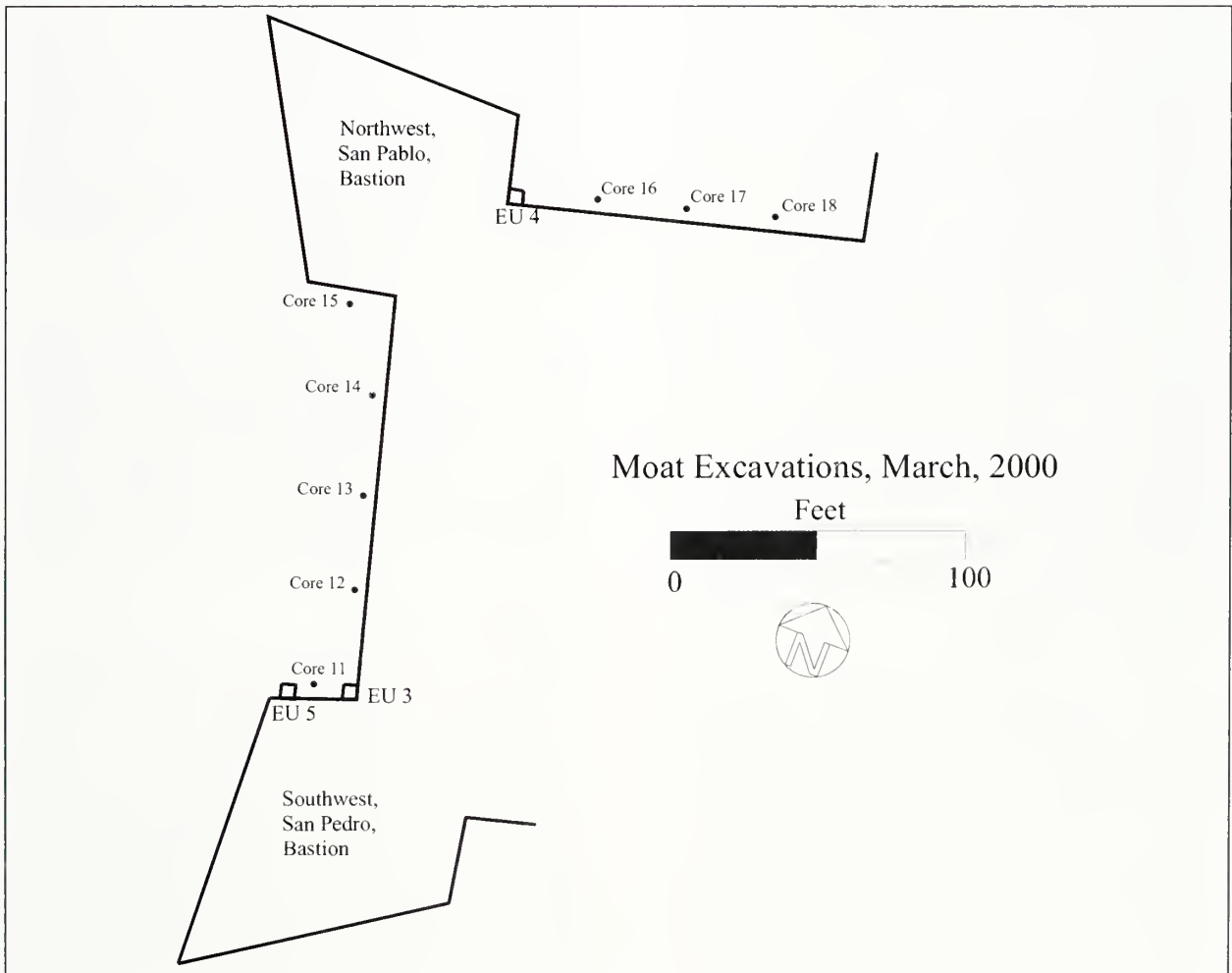
inches below the ground surface. The results of the coring tests indicated that the high water table below the fort could be causing structural damage to the fort's foundation. In terms of archeological history of the site, the cores made it apparent that the cleaning of the moat in the 1930s was thorough and it is likely that very little information of a pre-1930s nature remains.

### **Excavation Unit 3**

Excavation Unit 3 (EU 3) was located immediately adjacent to the wall of the fort, north of the southwest bastion in the corner produced by the joining of the bastion wall and the fort scarp (Figure 15). Due to knowledge of recent construction

and filling episodes, the first foot of EU 3 was removed as one level and not screened. The fill consisted of dark brown sandy soil and shell. This level uncovered a concrete footer that was poured by the park in 1996 to surround the entire fort. The footer extended out from the fort walls approximately one and a half feet on the eastern and southern sides of the unit. The remaining levels were dug only in the northeast section of EU 3, the area not overlaid by the concrete footer.

Level 2 was a four-inch arbitrary level that resulted in an overall depth of 16 inches below the datum. This level also proved to be a brown sandy fill with no material culture other than plastic fragments, suggesting modern deposition. The third and



**Figure 15.** The western half of the Castillo de San Marcos, showing the locations of core tests 11-18 and excavation units 3-5 in the fort's moat.

final level in EU 3 ended in a depth of 20 inches below the datum and was made up of the same brown sandy fill. This level was also determined to represent a modern filling episode, as there was no material culture other than concrete, plastic, coquina and tar. Flagging tape was recovered from the bottom of the unit. It is likely that this fill is from the trench dug in 1996 when the modern footer was laid. Excavation in EU 3 ceased after Level 3 due to problems with standing water in the unit.

#### ***Excavation Unit 4***

Excavation Unit 4 (EU 4) was located immediately adjacent to the wall of the fort, east of the northwest bastion in the corner produced by the joining of the bastion wall and the fort scarp (Figure 15). Like EU 3, the first foot of soil in EU 4 was removed without screening as it was unlikely that any historic material would be located in the modern fill. The same modern concrete footer that was encountered in EU 3 appeared along the western and southern sides of EU 4. It extended out into the unit approximately one and a half feet on both of those sides. All future levels in this unit were to be excavated only in the area not overlain by the concrete footer. No material culture was collected from this level but a circular feature appeared in the northeast corner of the unit. It was made up of two rings of silty sand with high concentrations of shell, the outer ring was a gray color and the inner part was a grayish brown. Both of these areas were excavated and screened separately from dark grayish brown fill that made up the rest of the next level.

Level 2 and the feature were excavated to a depth of 16 inches below the datum. The first area to be removed was the dark grayish brown fill that made up the majority of the unit, excluding the feature in the northeast corner. It continued to be fill and the only material culture to be recovered was a small glass fragment. The gray outer ring of the feature was taken out next. This area had more material culture, including a gunflint and kaolin pipe fragment. However, the presence of plastic fragments suggested a disturbed context. The interior portion of the feature was excavated last. It also

contained material remains spanning a long period, including an indigenous ceramic potsherd and modern plastic fragments.

Level 3 of EU 4 was excavated in two areas to a depth of 20 inches below the datum. The two areas included the circular feature in the northeast corner—which had increased in size, and was basically made up of one color and soil type—and the rest of the fill surrounding it. The feature contained a wide range of material culture including kaolin pipe stems and plastic fragments, while the lighter colored fill surrounding it had relatively few artifacts, none of historic age.

Level 4 of EU 3 was also excavated in two zones to a depth of 24 inches below the datum. In this level the disturbed fill surrounding the feature in the northeast corner ended, and the unit was taken over by the feature. At this point it was determined that the disturbed fill was most likely the result of a trench dug in 1996 in order to build the modern footer, and the feature was in fact not a feature at all and probably represented moat fill that had accumulated since the 1930s when the moat was last cleaned out.

There was an attempt to dig Level 5 of EU 4, but it was ended at 27 inches below the datum because of standing water in the unit. However, before work in this level was halted, enough cultural material was recovered to demonstrate that this level was a mix of relatively modern fill, because both plastic fragments and indigenous ceramics were recovered.

#### ***Excavation Unit 5***

Excavation Unit 5 (EU 5) was located immediately adjacent to the wall of the fort with its southwest corner 27 inches east of the northern corner of the southwest bastion (Figure 15). The excavation method for this unit differed from the other two in the moat. It was not excavated in levels and not screened in order to reach the bottom of the fort's foundation quickly. This method was chosen because excavations in the other two moat units had shown that the soils around the fort were disturbed and mixed and because part of the goal of this project was to view the condition and construction of the bottom of the fort's foundation.



This goal had proven impossible when excavating slowly because the ground water would fill the unit before the bottom of the foundation could be reached.

The excavation of EU 5 succeeded in producing a profile of the fort foundation. The first foundation component encountered was the modern concrete footer (poured in 1996) that was visible in Units 3 and 4. The top of this surface appeared at about 18 inches and extended out about 22 inches from the fort wall. The modern footer was approximately 9.5 inches thick and was laid on top of an historic coquina step. The coquina step extended beyond the modern concrete one about five and a half inches and varied between eight and six inches in thickness. The coquina step represented the base of the fort foundation: an iron pin was pushed through 22 inches of sand below it without hitting an obstruction. The coquina step had been laid directly on the sand, which presently is well below the water table and has water moving through it. Oyster shells attached to the coquina step showed that the bottom of the fort's foundation was at one time above the ground level in the moat.

### ***Moat Excavations Summary***

Eight core tests and three excavation units were placed along the outside of the northern and western walls of the Castillo de San Marcos by SEAC personnel in March of 2000. These archeological tests gathered information on the condition of the fort's foundation and the history of filling episodes in the moat surrounding it. The core tests deter-

mined that the upper foot of soil in the moat is made up of modern fill, most likely fill that was the result of the moat draining that took place in the early 1990s. Below this fill was approximately one and a half feet of dark, sandy clay that represented an accumulation of sediments and materials since the 1930s when the moat was last cleaned out. Below this level was sterile sand. The core testing also determined that the water level below the surface of the ground was quite high, high enough to potentially impact the foundation of the fort.

Three excavation units were placed against the walls of the fort in order to gather information about the condition of the fort's foundation. These units uncovered a modern concrete footer that was laid around the base of the fort in 1996. The excavation units also located the trench in which the footer was poured, and evidence of the modern fill and post-1930s fill that was encountered in the core tests. Excavation Units 3 and 4 could not be excavated to a depth that allowed viewing of the historic foundation due to the high water table, but EU 5 was. EU 5 uncovered the original fort footer, immediately below where the 1996 footer had been poured. Excavations in EU 5 determined that the fort was built directly on top of a sand surface without any special stabilization constructions. EU 5 also demonstrated that there was sufficient water moving through and around the lower foundation to potentially threaten the fort walls, but whether or not foundation instability was the actual cause of the bastion cracks could not be determined.



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## Chapter 4

# MATERIAL CULTURE

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### INTRODUCTION

Following each of the five stages of fieldwork the artifacts collected were returned to the Southeastern Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida. Prior to removing the excavated materials from the park, SEAC personnel obtained a park accession number and a NPS Specimen Loan Form (Form 10-127) signed by the appropriate personnel. Most of the artifacts were cleaned by hand-brushing with water and then air-dried. Delicate items and small faunal and floral remains were dry-brushed. A number of soil samples were also returned to the lab at SEAC where they were water screened through a series of wire screens to ensure a higher recovery rate than could have been easily obtained in the field. The materials were placed in sturdy containers for transportation. Items that required conservation, particularly degraded metals, were treated appropriately in SEAC's conservation lab.

The classification and subsequent cataloging of the artifacts followed the guidelines set forth in the *Cataloging Manual for Archeological Objects* Vols. I, II, & III (National Park Service 1990) and the *Museum Handbook, Museum Records, Part II* (National Park Service 1984). The cultural materials were sorted into four basic categories: mineral, vegetal, animal, and unidentified. The Southeast Archeological Catalog System (SACS) was used to guide the artifact analysis and computer data entry, and project personnel entered cataloged data into the Automated National Catalog System (ANCS).

The artifacts to be curated were labeled on an undecorated area with the park acronym and its catalog number in indelible ink. Small, delicate materials were not labeled, but the specific information was recorded on the bag or vial containing the artifacts. This information was also recorded

on an acid-free paper tag placed in the container with the artifact.

The data collected and generated as a result of this project are curated at the Southeast Archeological Center under SEAC accession number 1325. These data include but are not limited to field notes, maps, excavation and feature forms, photographic logs and negatives, the FS log, ANCS and SEAC artifact analysis forms, the artifacts, correspondences, and all reports generated as a result of this project. All of these materials were turned over to the Collections Management Division of SEAC.

### MATERIAL CULTURE

The database created for the archeological testing at the Castillo de San Marcos in 1997, 1998 and 2000 lists 16,310 artifacts weighing a total of 345,106.9 grams. This collection reflects the history of the Castillo de San Marcos and of colonial St. Augustine from before Spanish contact to the present, and is also representative of the military and domestic aspects of life at the Spanish colonial fort. This vast collection also gives insight to Native American life in Spanish Florida during the Mission System and the Precolumbian era. All the materials were divided into eleven preliminary artifact categories: glass, ceramics, stone, synthetic, metal, unfired clay or soil, fiber, wood, shell, bone, or a mix of various mineral materials. For example, any artifact manufactured from glass, such as a bottle fragment or a piece of windowpane was assigned to the glass group, and any artifact made out of fired clay, such as pottery or brick, was assigned to ceramics.

Each artifact in the database was also assigned to a specific category in relation to its function. These categories are adapted from the re-

vised version of Robert G. Chenhail's system of classifying human-made objects (Chenhail 1923). The categories used include building components, tools and equipment, energy production materials and byproducts, food processing remains, furnishings, personal artifacts and accessories, and armaments.

#### **DATABLE EVIDENCE**

The combined sample of artifacts recovered during the excavations in 1997, 1998 and 2000 represent a date range spanning from the Middle Archaic Period to the present. The historic artifacts display dates ranging the entire span of written history in the New World. Mean ceramic dates were calculated using South's and Carlson's formulas (Carlson 1983; South 1977). The mean ceramic date is based upon the known periods of manufacture of each ceramic type and the weights or counts of those ceramics within the sample. Beginning manufacturing dates of historic ceramics dating to before the Spanish arrival in the St. Augustine region were adjusted forward to 1565, since it is unlikely that they arrived in Florida before that date. The mean ceramic date for the entire historic assemblage (including EU 2 but excluding the moat) is 1705. Separate dates were calculated for proveniences recorded within EU 1. EU 1 was chosen because it contained the largest assemblage of data of the two excavation units within the fort, represent a wider span of time, and has not been severely affected by disturbance (Appendix 1).

Various occupational levels and construction zones were identified during the excavation of EU 1. The most important of these have been interpreted in this report as the Second Spanish Period floor, the First Spanish Period floor, and the construction zones above and below each of these levels. The floors themselves are actually series of occupation levels that are visible as multiple construction levels not separated by fill. This condition has been interpreted as episodes of floor repair rather than major fort rehabilitation. Large-scale remodeling, however, is visible in the fill between the First Period and Second Period Spanish floors, designated the Zone G construction fill.

Mean ceramic dates were calculated for each of the floor series and the filling episodes (see Appendix 1). These calculations returned dates of 1725 for the fill between the modern surface and the Second Period floors, 1707–1712 for the Second Period floor, 1700 for the construction fill separating the two historic floor series, and 1643 for the fill below the First Period floor series. The First Period floor itself did not contain enough datable artifacts to return a reliable date. The mean ceramic dates are similar to, but not the same as those historically recorded for the fort's construction stages. Historic records report the First Period floor as completed by 1696 and the Second Period floor by 1756. This discrepancy does not necessarily indicate that conclusions on the identities of the floors are incorrect, rather it confirms that the fill within the fort is secondary deposit, sufficiently mixed with not only historic remains, but prehistoric ones as well. This is expected, especially considering that the fort was built on the same spot as earlier wooden forts, and that Spanish had occupied the St. Augustine area for more than one hundred years before construction of the Castillo had begun.

#### **ARTIFACT RANGE AND VARIATIONS**

The datable artifact assemblage from the Castillo de San Marcos consists mainly of ceramics, both prehistoric and historic, but also includes kaolin pipe fragments, glass, two coins, various nail types and a matchlock musket fragment. The datable ceramics represent a range from the Middle Woodland period (approximately 300 BC) all the way up to modern times, with the most modern forms being recovered from the moat. The ceramics from within the moat are represented for the most part by seventeenth and eighteenth century colonial Spanish influence, intermixed with prehistoric types that were most likely the result of secondary deposition. Glass fragments consisting of vessel fragments and windowpane were tentatively dated on the basis of color. This is a flawed methodology considering the nature of glass manufacture (see Glass Artifacts, this section), but it is effective for identifying later historic glass types (i.e. colorless, etc.). The existence of late period glass was use-



ful in identifying disturbed contexts. Due to the coastal, wet environment, the majority of the nails recovered were in poor, unidentifiable condition. The majority of those that sufficiently survived the elements were wrought, which would be expected from the early construction efforts at the fort. Both machine made wire nails (c1870 to modern times) and machine cut nails (in common use between 1790–1870) are also present in the assemblage. Like the late historic glass types, these nails served to identify disturbed proveniences or those associated with post-Spanish occupation of the fort. One Spanish half-real coin and the priming pan to a matchlock musket were recovered. Both of these artifacts are of early colonial Spanish origin.

A significant number of kaolin pipe fragments were recovered from the excavations, many of them in association with the Second Spanish Period burned floor. Pipe stems can be loosely dated based on their bore diameters, those pipe fragments which were recovered from undisturbed strata provided an additional resource for recovering dates for the historic floors.

## **BUILDING MATERIALS**

Building materials recovered during the excavations at the Castillo de San Marcos consisted of brick, coquina, tabby, mortar, concrete, wood, tar, and asphalt. All of these materials, other than the wood fragments, which contain the potential for radiocarbon dating, were analyzed and then discarded.

The fort is constructed of cut coquina stone originating on nearby Anastasia Island. It would thereby be expected that a great deal of coquina would be encountered during the excavations. This was of course, the case, and a total of 57 bags of coquina weighing 49,276.87 grams were excavated from the two bastions and the moat. Coquina was present in nearly every provenience area, but was not always collected, particularly in areas where crushed coquina made up the matrix that was being excavated.

A total of 113 bags of brick, weighing 19,564.49 grams, were recovered from the excavations in the bastions and the moat. The majority of the brick

was of the hand made variety, and most of it was discarded. However, seven lots of brick were cataloged because they were whole (five lots) or because they were glazed (two lots).

Tabby was also used in the construction of the fort. It is made of a shell and lime mixture laid down as a floor finish in the fort. Tabby is similar to the mortar used in construction but has a higher concentration of shell. A total of 19 bags of tabby fragments, weighing 8,058.43 grams, were recovered during the excavations. All but one of these bags of tabby was discarded; one was cataloged so that it could be retained as a sample. Mortar used in the construction of the fort was also collected, identified and discarded. The database produced for this project lists 70 bags of mortar with a total weight of 2,782.22 grams.

Some wood fragments were also recovered from 11 proveniences, all within EU 1. The total weight of wood fragments recovered from the southwest bastion was 74.78 grams. The low concentration of wood within the excavations is expected of a masonry fort, and the fragments recovered were likely deposited as trash rather than being a direct component of the fort's structure. However, it is possible that much of the charcoal in the burned level on the Second Period Spanish floor was actually the original planking that made up the terreplein floor before the construction of the bomb-proof casemates. Other modern building materials such as concrete (ten bags, 1160.6 grams), asphalt (seven bags, 50.19 grams) and tar fragments (22 bags, 175.24 grams) were also recovered during the excavations. All of these items were identified and discarded.

## **GLASS ARTIFACTS**

For the most part, glass artifacts from the excavations at the Castillo took the form of vessel fragments, but there was also windowpane, one glass bead, and a fragment of a modern glass tube recovered from the moat.

Glass vessel fragments were sorted by color, as none of them were large enough to be assigned to categories based upon form and function. Glass color is most often related to the presence of im-

purities in the form of metal oxides, usually iron, in the sand used to produce the glass. Before the last quarter of the nineteenth century there were few means for a glassmaker to control the impurities in a glass batch, and hence the metals present in the sand often dictated the color of the glass produced. Because of this, dating glass based solely upon color is difficult, as many colors could have been produced accidentally or purposefully at various times in the past (Jones and Sullivan 1985). There are some temporal markers for methods used to control the color of glass, and of specific importance to this project are those producing amber glass and colorless glass. Amber glass made its first regular appearance in the beer industry after the Civil War and is produced when a high iron content is present and the glass is melted in an oxidizing environment (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Most amber glass dates to after the Civil War, however, the color was infrequently produced earlier. Colorless glass has been a goal of glassmakers since the early days of the trade but is difficult to achieve because it requires the absence of metal impurities in the sand used in production. For the most part, the manufacture of colorless glass was not perfected until the late nineteenth century. Therefore, the few colorless glass fragments ex-

cavated likely date to after this period. The majority of the glass fragments recovered from within the bastions were various shades of green glass that could have been produced at any time. However, the condition and manufacture of the green glass recovered from the fort (heavily patinated and blown) is generally accepted as ranging from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century.

In the moat outside of the fort there was a wider range of glass types. Colors ranged from colorless through various shades of blue and green to light and dark amber. The majority of the glass vessel fragments found in the moat were manufactured by modern machine molding techniques, but there was also some of the old, blown green glass that was prevalent within the walls of the bastion. In total, 597 glass vessel fragments, weighing 1407.48 grams, were recovered during the excavations in 1997, 1998 and 2000 (Table 1).

Three different colors of windowpane were recovered from the excavations within the two bastions of the fort: colorless, light green, and light blue-green. However, only one small piece of each was collected. More was recovered during the moat excavations, a total of 52 fragments, all of which were light blue-green in color, and all came from EU 4. In total, 55 windowpane fragments were

**Table 1. Glass Artifacts Recovered During Archeological Testing.**

Object Term	Typology	Color	Count	Wt.(g)
Bead	Unmodified bead	Yellow	1	0.51
Tube	—	Colorless	1	0.42
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Dark amber	2	0.96
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Amber.	13	9.82
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Light blue	3	15.16
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Light blue-green	21	110.89
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Colorless	38	40.93
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Dark green	7	11.95
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Light green	2	1.01
Vessel fragment	Indefinite glass	Green	511	1216.76
Windowpane	Flat glass	Light blue-green	53	35.34
Windowpane	Flat glass	Colorless	1	1.11
Windowpane	Flat glass	Light green	1	5.40

recovered from the moat weighing a total of 41.85 grams (Table 1).

## CERAMICS

Ceramic artifacts recovered during the excavations at the Castillo were identified by ware types whenever possible. These types included coarse, tin enameled wares such as Spanish majolica, French faience and English delftware as well as a number of untyped tin enameled ceramic sherds. Other historic, coarse earthenwares recovered include redware and a few Spanish types, the majority of which was olive jar. A few fragments of refined earthenware were also recovered, mainly from the excavations in the moat, including creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware and ironstone. One semivitreous ceramic sherd was recovered from EU 1.

Although an impressive collection of European style ceramics was amassed, the majority of the ceramics recovered were Native American in origin. The Native American pottery types represented in the collection include colonoware and other historic period ceramics such as San Marcos and San Pedro Wares as well as Woodland and Mississippian ceramics such as Saint John's Ware, Fort Walton Incised, and Deptford and Wakulla Check-stamped varieties. These aboriginal ceramic types represent the Native American occupation of the St. Augustine area both before and after the Spanish occupation.

### *Majolica*

Majolica is a category of wheel-thrown, soft earthenware of Hispanic production. It is distinguished by the presence of a thick vitreous glaze made opaque by the presence of tin oxide. As a ceramic style majolica evolved over several hundred years in Spain after being introduced by the Moors in the thirteenth century. Many of the majolica styles that can be found in the New World were also influenced by the Italian Renaissance during the sixteenth century. Majolica is similar to other tin enameled wares such as French faience and English and Dutch delftware, but is of Spanish production (Deagan 1987:53–54).

During the excavations at the Castillo, nine different types of identifiable majolica were recovered. These types included Caparra Blue, Yayal Blue on White, San Luis Blue on White, Aucilla Polychrome, Puebla Polychrome, San Luis Polychrome, Abo Polychrome, San Augustin Blue on White, and Puebla Blue on White (Figure 16). The majority of these majolica types originated in Mexico at the major centers of Mexico City and Puebla during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. However, two of the types, Caparra Blue and Yayal Blue on White were manufactured in Spain and could potentially be older than the fort they were recovered from. For a complete breakdown of the origins and date ranges of the majolica ceramics recovered during the excavations see Table 2.

### *Non-Hispanic Tin Enameled Wares*

English delftware and French faience were also recovered from the excavations at the Castillo de San Marcos. Both of these early colonial period ceramic types are related to Spanish majolica in that they are soft, wheel-thrown earthenwares coated with a lead glaze to which tin oxide is added, thus producing a thick opaque white glaze (Noël-Hume 1969:106:140). Neither the faience nor the delftware recovered are identifiable as to a specific type, therefore the date ranges available on them are of little help in adding to the understanding of the history of the Castillo. However, it is likely that the English made use of their own ceramics during their brief but significant occupation of the fort between 1762 and 1784. Also, trade for English wares at St. Augustine in the early 1700s would have been neither illegal (Deagan 1987:184) nor surprising given the proximity of English settlements to the north. It may in fact have been preferable to waiting for subsidies from the rest of New Spain. The faience and delftware ceramics are summarized in Table 3 and can be examined in Figure 17.

### *Historic Earthenwares*

Of all the historic ceramics collected during the 1997, 1998 and 2000 excavations, Spanish olive jar was the most abundant. Olive jar is a crudely



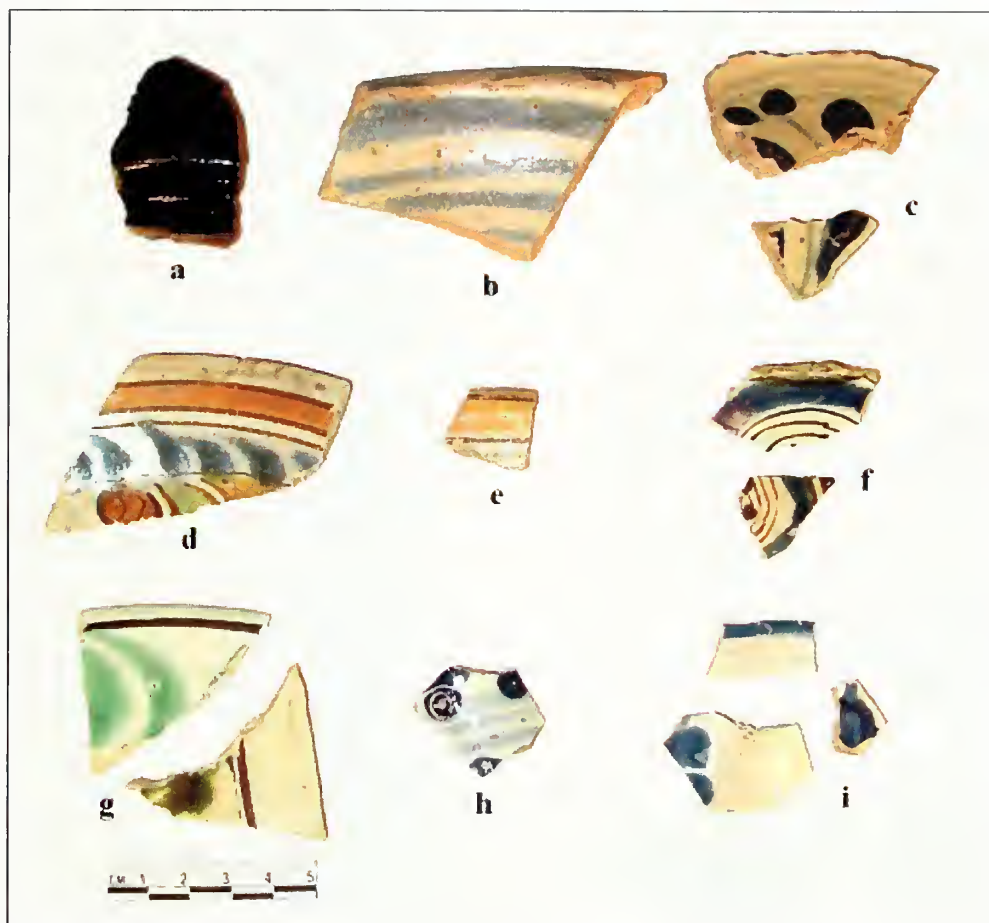


Figure 16. (a) Caparra Blue, (b) Yayal Blue on White, (c) San Luis Blue on White, (d) Abo Polychrome, (e) Aucilla Polychrome, (f) Puebla Polychrome, (g) San Luis Polychrome, (h and i) Puebla Blue on White.

Table 2. Majolica Ceramics.

Type Name	Count	Wt.(g)	Date of Manufacture
Abo Polychrome	3	19.60	AD 1650 to AD 1750
Aucilla Polychrome	2	4.80	AD 1650 to AD 1700
Caparra Blue	1	18.36	AD 1492 to AD 1600
Untyped Majolica	61	87.55	AD 1492 to AD 1850
Puebla Blue On White	15	19.88	AD 1675 to AD 1830
Puebla Polychrome	20	30.98	AD 1650 to AD 1725
San Augustin Blue On White	2	128.60	AD 1700 to AD 1730
San Luis Blue on White	4	29.91	AD 1580 to AD 1650
San Luis Polychrome	13	53.98	AD 1650 to AD 1750
Yayal Blue On White	1	36.30	AD 1492 to AD 1620

**Table 3. Non-Majolica Historic Ceramics.**

Type Name	Count	Wt.(g)	Date of Manufacture
American Slipware	2	0.96	AD 1700 to AD 1799
Coarse Redware	2	9.57	Unknown
Creamware	1	0.80	AD 1762 to AD 1820
Delft	5	21.86	AD 1669 to AD 1800
El Morro Ware	3	12.12	AD 1550 to AD 1770
Faience	1	5.66	AD 1500 to AD 1800
Green Bacin	1	16.55	AD 1490 to AD 1600
Guadalajara Polychrome	2	12.40	AD 1650 to Present
Ironstone	1	0.39	AD 1813 to Present
Olive Jar	176	3925.79	AD 1490 to AD 1800
Pearlware	1	4.98	AD 1780 to AD 1830
Semivitreous ware	1	3.52	AD 1813 to Present
Tin enameled ware	18	42.82	AD 1490 to AD 1950
Untyped coarse earthenware	16	20.61	Unknown
Whiteware	2	8.20	AD 1820 to Present



**Figure 17. (a-e) English delftware, (f) French faience.**

manufactured, coarse, wheel-thrown earthenware most often appearing without any type of surface treatment (Figure 18). It was intended for use primarily as a storage and transport vessel, taking on much of the duties of wooden barrels that were utilized throughout Northern Europe (Deagan 1987:31). Upon reaching their intended destinations, it is likely that olive jar vessels continued to be used for storage, but evidence also exists for their use as a building component (Deagan 1987:32). A number of the olive jar sherds in this collection are mortar covered, suggesting that they too were used as a building material, which may explain their abundance within the bastion floors.

Three additional Spanish ceramic types were recovered from the excavations within the southwest bastion: El Morro Ware, Green Bacin and Guadalajara Polychrome. All of these are coarse, wheel-thrown ceramics to which a lead glaze is applied. Of these three types, Green Bacin is the earliest, and is most likely of European production (Deagan 1987:41). Guadalajara Polychrome is a decorated variety similar to Aztec wares from central Mexico and in fact continues to be made in that region (Deagan 1987:41). El Morro Ware is a simple glazed earthenware of an undetermined New World origin, most likely Puebla or Puerto Rico (Deagan 1987:51) (Table 3 and Figure 19).

Refined earthenwares were recovered from the moat excavations that took place in 2000. These ceramics represent a significantly later occupation than those recovered from various constructions levels within the fort's bastions. They consisted of at least one sherd each of creamware, pearlware, whiteware and ironstone, all of which are refined, white-bodied, molded earthenwares. Creamware was first produced in the early 1760s by Josiah Wedgwood as English competition to stonewares and Chinese porcelains. The fragment of creamware recovered from the Castillo's moat was a light yellow color, suggesting that it was a late version of the type, most likely from the early nineteenth century (Noël-Hume 1969:124–126). Pearlware was produced as a closer approximation to Chinese export porcelain in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It is identifiable by a blue tint in its glaze resulting from an increased



Figure 18. Olive jar sherds. (a) green glazed, (b) white slip, (c) without surface treatment.

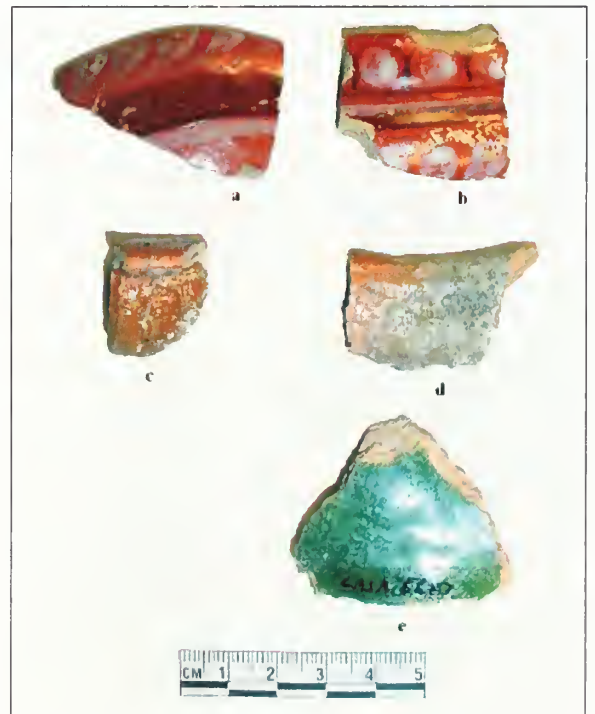


Figure 19. Spanish lead glazed earthenwares. (a and b) Guadalajara Polychrome, (c and d) El Morro Ware, (e) Green Bacin.



flint content in its paste and a small amount of cobalt in its lead glaze (Miller 1992). Whiteware was an improvement of pearlware and replaced it by 1830; it is a purer white color as a result of a reduction of the cobalt used in the glaze (Noël-Hume 1969:130). Ironstone represents a similar time frame to whiteware (both continue to be manufactured today). It is a higher-fired refined earthenware resulting in a harder product. Although it is possible that some of these ceramics are recent additions to the moat, it is likely that these artifacts are representative of the time period of American occupation and use of the fort after the Second Spanish Period. This period, as well as earlier ones, was sparsely represented in the moat excavations due to the moat clean-out that took place in the 1930s. A summary of the refined earthenwares can be referred to in Table 3.

#### *Native American Ceramics*

The vast majority of the ceramics encountered in the 1997 and 1998 excavations at the Castillo de San Marcos were of Native American manufacture. The sheer volume of these ceramics suggests both that the Spanish soldiers garrisoned at the fort were making use of Native ceramic wares and that much of the fill used in the construction of the bastions was taken from prehistoric midden areas. Six different basic indigenous ceramic types were recovered during the excavations including the prehistoric types (Figure 20) Deptford Check-stamped, Fort Walton Incised, Wakulla Check-stamped and Saint Johns Ware (Figure 21), as well as the historic period San Pedro and San Marcos Wares. Of these six types the Saint Johns, San Marcos, and San Pedro Wares were all broken down further into categories based upon their decoration techniques (Table 4).

Of the prehistoric ceramics recovered, both Deptford Check-stamped and the Saint John's Wares are considered local types in the St. Augustine area. The Fort Walton Incised and Wakulla Check-stamped varieties, on the other hand, are considered to be from the Florida Gulf Coast area (Williams and Thompson 1999). However, previous archeological work around the St. Augustine area has demonstrated a significant occupation in

prehistoric times, so trade and other contact could have easily brought ideas and pottery from a region as close as Western Florida. The Saint John's varieties were the predominate prehistoric ceramic types uncovered during the excavations within the fort (Table 4). It was the prominent utilitarian ceramic type in the St. Augustine area before and during the arrival of the Spanish. Therefore, when Native American middens were quarried by fort laborers looking for construction fill, the Saint John's ceramics made their way into the fort's walls.

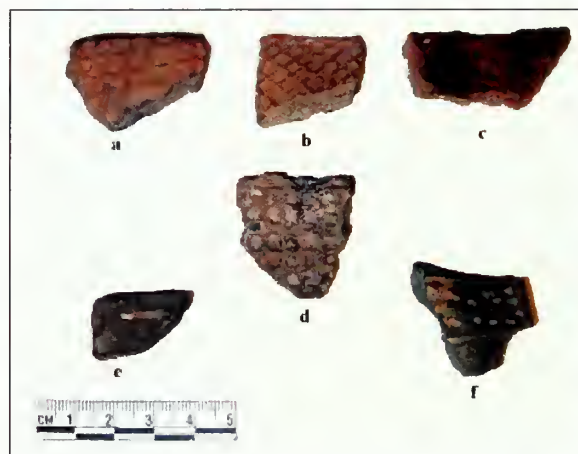


Figure 20. Prehistoric ceramics. (a-c) Deptford Check-stamped, (d) Wakulla Check-stamped, (e and f) Fort Walton Incised.



Figure 21. Saint John's Ware ceramics. (a-c) plain, (d-f) check-stamped, (g-i) incised.

Table 4. Native American Ceramics

Type Name	Count	Weight	Manufacture Date	Period
Deptford Check Stamped	5	21.32	BC 0300 to AD 0600	Middle Woodland
Fort Walton Incised	2	9.11	AD 1200 to AD 1565	Middle to Late Mississippian
Saint Johns Check Stamped	179	1188.47	AD 0750 to AD 1565	St. Johns II
Saint Johns Incised	10	49.36	AD 0750 to AD 1565	St. Johns II
Saint Johns Plain	63	417.85	AD 0500 to AD 1565	St. Johns I through St. Johns II
Saint Johns Punctated	21	98.55	AD 0750 to AD 1565	St. Johns II
Saint Johns Simple Stamped	2	7.52	AD 0750 to AD 1565	St. Johns II
Saint Johns Ware	510	1569.18	AD 0500 to AD 1565	St. Johns I through St. Johns II
San Marcos Checked Stamped	15	84.91	AD 1565 to AD 1750	16th through 18th Century
San Marcos Complicated Stamped	658	5899.26	AD 1565 to AD 1750	16th through 18th Century
San Marcos Plain	146	1080.90	AD 1565 to AD 1750	16th through 18th Century
San Marcos Red	53	338.02	AD 1565 to AD 1650	16th through 17th Century
San Marcos Simple Stamped	269	1032.20	AD 1565 to AD 1750	16th through 18th Century
San Marcos Ware	1282	2292.30	AD 1565 to AD 1750	16th through 18th Century
San Pedro Check Stamped	1	3.60	AD 1565 to AD 1700	16th through 18th Century
San Pedro Plain	15	40.78	AD 1565 to AD 1700	16th through 18th Century
San Pedro Ware	61	237.89	AD 1565 to AD 1700	16th through 18th Century
Untyped	69	300.23	Unknown	—
Wakulla Check Stamped	1	5.60	AD 0500 to AD 1200	Late Woodland to Middle

Of all the Native American ceramics recovered during the excavations, the most frequently occurring type was San Marcos Ware (Figure 22). This historic type from the St. Augustine region was originally named by Hale Smith for the Castillo de San Marcos (Williams and Thompson 1999). The numbers and volume of San Marcos ceramics collected, as well as the amounts of them which were collected from occupational levels, suggest a function beyond accidental inclusion in construction fill. Rather, it would appear that the Spanish troops were using Native ceramics, particularly San Marcos types, for cooking and food storage. This conclusion is further supported by the comparatively low quantity of Spanish wares in the fort. The economic situation of St. Augustine as a settlement relying on the infrequent charity of the richer New Spain colonies necessitated adaptations such as the use of cheap, local commodities.



Figure 22. San Marcos Ware ceramics. (a) plain, (b) red filmed, (c) check-stamped, (d) simple stamped, (e) complicated stamped.

## ARMAMENTS

The Castillo de San Marcos was a military structure and accordingly, a number of artifacts relating to firearms and other armaments were recovered during the excavations. Table 5 gives a summary of the items recovered, some of which are displayed in Figures 23, 24, 25 and 26. Of all of these artifacts, two are loosely datable, the Miquelet cock and the matchlock priming pan. The matchlock was the first firearm that made use of a mechanical ignition system, or lock. The matchlock mechanism consisted of a simple firing system with only two moving parts that would bring a burning matchcord into contact with gunpowder in the priming pan of the weapon. The matchlock was probably invented in Germany ca. 1440–1470 and

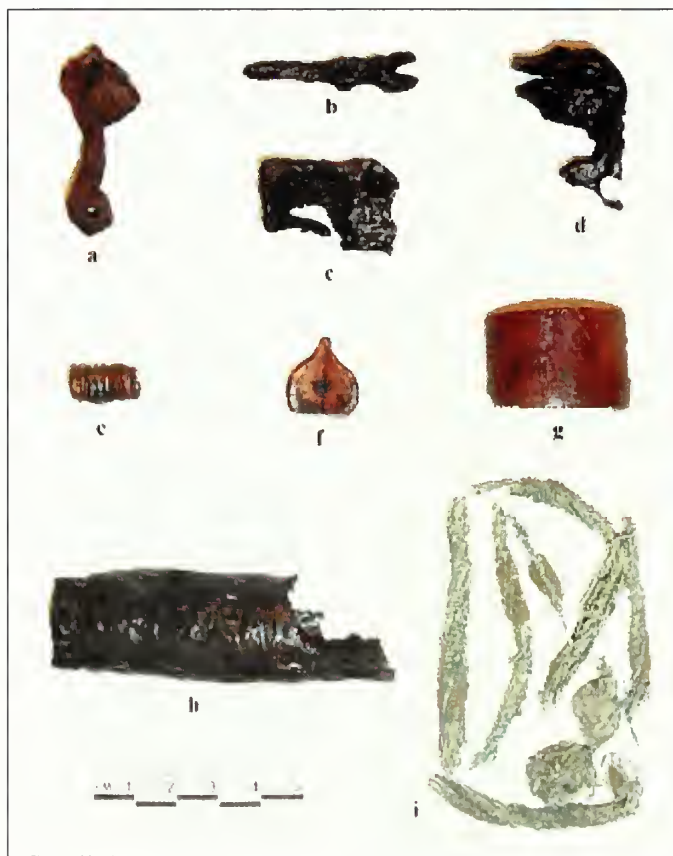


Figure 23. Military artifacts. (a) trigger, (b) jaw screw, (c) matchlock firing pan, (d) Miquelet flintlock cock, (e) brass bullet puller, (f) brass sight, (g) brass barrel band, (h) barrel fragment, (i) artillery fuse.

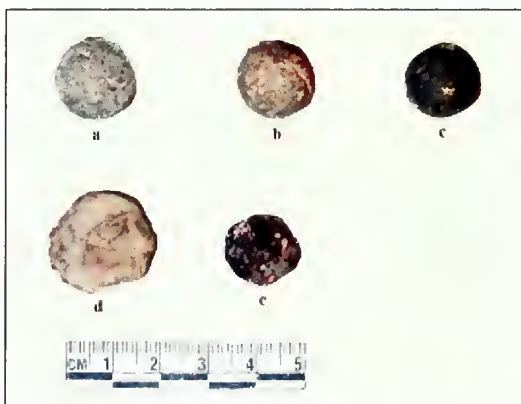
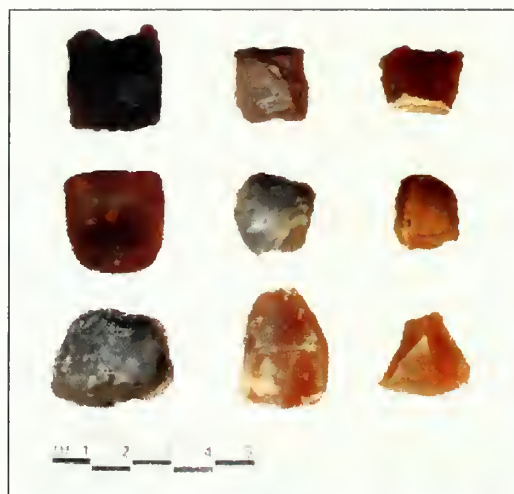


Figure 24 (top). Gunflints.

Figure 25 (middle). Musket balls. (a and b) .64 caliber, (c) .60 caliber, (d and e) fired, indeterminate caliber.



Figure 26 (bottom). Two historic iron points and an Archaic period Levy point.



Table 5. Military Artifacts.

Object	Cnt.	Wt.
Brass musket barrel sight	1	4.9
Bullet puller	1	6.6
Cock, flintlock pistol	1	19.1
Copper barrel band	1	8.87
Detonating fuse	1	8.2
Flintlock jaw pad	1	2.07
Flintlock jaw screw	1	6.1
Gunflint (Dover chert)	1	7.69
Gunflint, spall	4	23.14
Gunflint	12	34.44
Iron arrow point	2	11
Knife blade	1	15.5
Matchlock firing pan	1	12.6
Musket ball, fired	2	33.28
Musket ball, unfired, .60 caliber	1	17.8
Musket ball, unfired, .64 caliber	2	48.75
Musket barrel fragment	1	58.6
Musket bridle	1	13.8
Primer	1	0.8
Trigger	1	8.2

existed as the firing mechanism of choice, particularly of the Spanish, for nearly three centuries (Brown 1980:25–26). The Miquelet is representative of the next stage in the development of firearms: it is the quintessential Spanish flintlock, and can be identified by the construction of the cock mechanism alone. It was used by the Spanish in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Lavin 1965). The size of the Miquelet cock recovered during the excavations in EU 1 suggests it was from a pistol.

#### OTHER METAL ARTIFACTS

Additional metal artifacts including building materials such as nails, spikes, various bolts, and hinges as well as unidentifiable metal fragments, slag, and concretions are summarized in Table 6.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS

A number of personal artifacts were recovered during the excavations within the fort bastions. These items included one glass bead, a half-real coin (Figure 27), two brass straight pins, one brass



Figure 27. Spanish half-real coin.

and one bone button, a copper rivet, and a bone pin. Also recovered was one ground stone marble, one pipe clay marble and two Native American gaming pieces (Figure 28) that may have been utilized by the soldiers or Indian laborers. In general, personal artifacts were quite infrequent considering that troops were garrisoned at the fort for extended periods and the fort was occupied for a number of centuries. However, the excavations took place on the terreplein of the fort, not in living quarters where these types of artifacts would be expected to be more common.



Figure 28. Native American gaming pieces or discoidals.

Table 6. Miscellaneous Metal Artifacts Recovered During Excavations.

Object	Classification	Count	Weight
Concretion	Byproduct.	8 bags	76.21
Slag	Byproduct. Residuals.	71 bags	19646.52
Coin, One-Half Real	Communication. Artifact. Exchange Medium.	1	53.10
Coin, Quarter Dollar	Communication. Artifact. Exchange Medium.	1	5.09
Aglet.	Shelter. Personal Artifacts. Adornment.	3	8.00
Brass button	Shelter. Personal Artifacts. Clothing. Accessory.	1	3.86
Rivet	Shelter. Personal Artifacts. Clothing. Accessory.	1	6.10
Pin, straight	Shelter. Personal Artifacts. Personal Gear.	2	0.30
Machine Cut Nail	Shelter. Structures. Building Component.	109	620.78
Hand Wrought Nail	Shelter. Structures. Building Component.	102	845.79
Machine Wire Nail	Shelter. Structures. Building Component.	4	10.58
Indeterminate Nail	Shelter. Structures. Building Component.	244	1328.23
Hinge, pintel	Shelter. Structures. Building Component.	1	39.10
Hinge	Shelter. Structures. Building Component.	3	37.39
Thumbscrew	Shelter. Structures. Building Component.	1	34.80
Thimble	T and E. Distribution and Transportation. Water. Equipment.	1	16.60
Pot	T and E. Materials.	2	82.20
Bar	T and E. Materials.	3	823.10
Blade	T and E. Materials.	4	453.10
Bolt, eye	T and E. Materials.	2	27.70
Handle	T and E. Materials.	3	117.71
Washer	T and E. Materials.	1	2.50
Ring	T and E. Materials.	3	100.85
Wire	T and E. Materials.	3	2.10
Brass ornament	T and E. Materials.	2	3.70
Hardware	T and E. Materials.	2	7.60
Tack	T and E. Materials.	4	6.01
Spike	T and E. Materials.	72	2627.49
Metal fragment	T and E. Materials.	174 bags	79984.32
Screw	T and E. Materials.	2	64.20
Bridle	T and E. Materials. Animal Husbandry.	1	734.70
Weight	T and E. Materials. Fishing and Trapping.	1	20.53
Chisel	T and E. Materials. Woodworking.	2	87.60
Weight, balance	T and E. Science and Technology. Weights and Measures.	1	13.80

### Pipes

The most abundant personal artifact recovered from the excavations in the two bastions and the moat were the remains of tobacco pipes (Figures 29 and 30). The majority of these were historic, molded kaolin pipe fragments. A total of 94 were collected. However, six Native American soapstone pipe fragments and one Indigenous clay pipe bowl were also recovered. A number of the kaolin pipe fragments have identifiable decorations and maker's marks on them and at the time of this publication one pipe stem has been traced to its origin of Glasgow, Scotland sometime between 1805 and 1884. However, this pipe was found in

the moat excavations and is therefore of questionable provenience. Lewis Binford produced a regression formula for determining the date of a collection of pipe stems based upon a chart created by J.C. Harrington which shows the gradual decrease in pipe stem diameter between 1620 and 1800 (Hume 1969:299). The formula is  $Y = 1931.85 - 38.26(X)$ , where  $Y$  = the mean date of the collection, 1931.85 is the theoretical date in which pipe stem diameters would disappear, 38.26 is the number of years required for the decrease of one 64<sup>th</sup> of an inch in pipe stem diameter, and  $X$  = the mean hole diameter of the collection. The variable  $X$  is calculated by determining the pipe stem

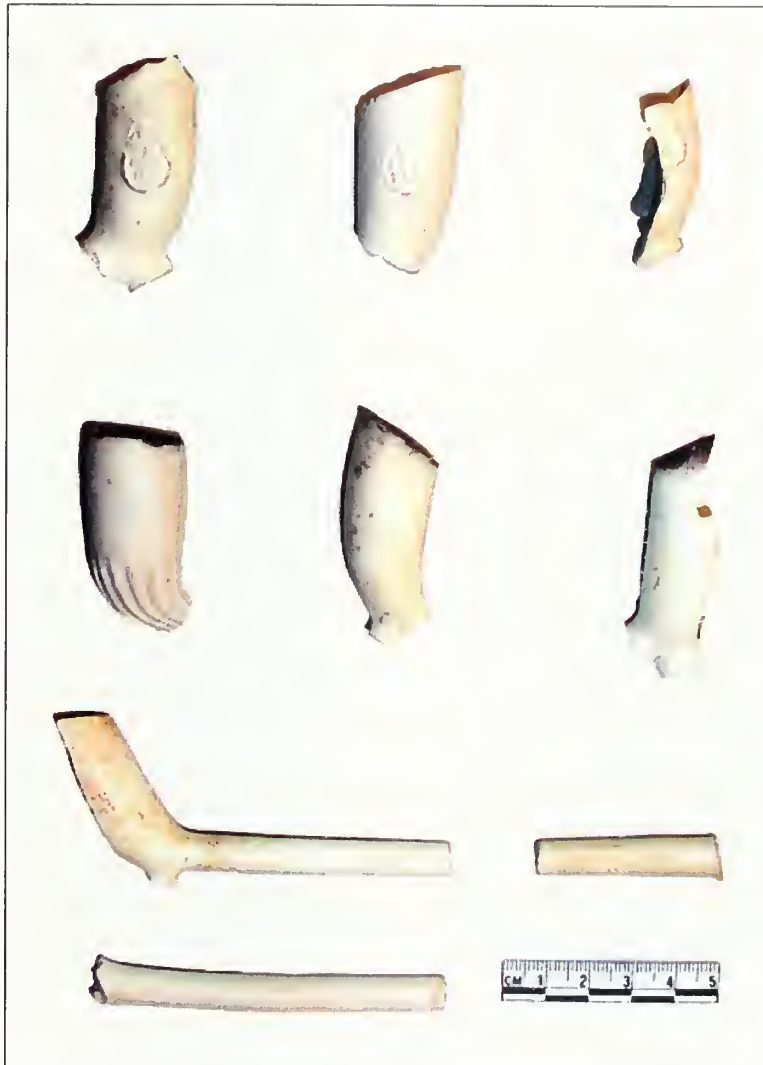


Figure 29. Kaolin pipe fragments.



Figure 30. Native American soapstone pipe fragments.



diameters of each stem in the collection and dividing the total number of 64<sup>ths</sup> of an inch by the total number of stems. Using this formula a mean date of 1745.08 was obtained for the entire collection and 1741.21 for the pipe stems recovered from EU 1 only (Appendix 2).

#### FAUNAL REMAINS

The faunal remains excavated from within the bastions of the Castillo comprised a wide variety of food sources, the majority of which were mammals, although fish, shellfish, birds and turtles also made up a portion of the subsistence sources. St. Augustine and the Castillo itself are located in both a coastal and a riverine environment with nearby forested areas. There were diverse habitats available for exploit, and the faunal collection recovered from the fort shows that all of these areas were indeed utilized. Also, there was a considerable dependence on domesticated animals, as a large amount of bovine, pig and to a lesser extent, chicken remains were uncovered. All of the faunal material collected was identified through the use of comparative analysis using whole samples of species. Invertebrate faunal remains are summarized in Table 7, vertebrates in Table 8.

#### Shell

A great number of shell fragments were excavated in 1997 and 1998 from within the Castillo, as would be expected due to its proximity to the sea and access to this important food resource. The vast majority of the food shell remains that were recovered were Eastern Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). This species has a large range spanning the entire eastern and gulf coastlines of the United States and into the West Indies (Wernert 1982:255). A total of 42.77 kilograms of fragmented oyster shells were recovered within the fort. These shell remains tell two different archeological stories, they are food remains, but they are for the most part prehistoric food remains that were brought into the historic fort as fill from Indigenous middens, in the same manner that the prehistoric ceramic types arrived. The second most common shell encountered was the Northern Quahog Clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*). This species of hard shelled clam has a habitat range similar to the Eastern Oyster (Wernert 1982:258) and most likely made their way into the fort through secondary deposition the same way the oysters did. A variety of local species of whelks made up the third largest category of food shells recovered from the fort. The majority of these remains were probably also brought into the fort with the construction fill. Other

Table 7. Invertebrate Faunal Remains

FAMILY	SPECIES	CNT (BAGS)	WEIGHT
Bivalvia	Unknown	10	480.95
Crustacea	Unknown	3	1.2
Fascioliariidae	<i>Pleuroploca gigantea</i> (horse conch)	2	83.9
Gastropoda	Unknown	17	520.17
Melongenidae	<i>Busycon carica</i> (knobbed whelk)	6	298.53
Melongenidae	<i>Busycon contrarium</i> (lightning whelk)	1	39.3
Melongenidae	<i>Busycon sinistrum</i>	2	65.87
Melongenidae	<i>Busycon spiratum</i> (pear whelk)	1	8.1
Melongenidae	<i>Busycon</i>	7	478
Mollusca	Unknown	67	730.97
Muricidae	<i>Urosalpinx cinerea</i> (Atlantic oyster drill)	1	1.69
Naticidae	<i>Polinices duplicatus</i> (shark eye)	9	249.34
Ostreidae	<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (eastern oyster)	51	42770.13
Solecurtidae	<i>Tagelus</i>	3	15.68
Veneroida	<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (northern quahog)	20	2156.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>47900.17</b>

Table 8. Vertebrate Faunal Remains

Family	Species	Count	Weight
<b>FOOD</b>			
Vertebrata.	Unknown.	2859	519.33
Mammalia	Unknown.	1498	3367.22
Bovidae	<i>Bos taurus</i> (cow).	37	816.50
Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i> (pig).	45	154.39
Cervidae	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer).	4	9.18
Procyonidae	<i>Procyon lotor</i> (raccoon)	1	0.30
Ursidae	<i>Ursus</i>	1	8.34
Didelphidae	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i> (Virginia opossum)	2	0.11
	<b>Subtotal, mammals</b>	<b>1588</b>	<b>4356.04</b>
Osteichthyes	Unknown	4859	513.10
Mugilidae	<i>Mugil cephalus</i> (striped mullet)	443	50.82
Ariidae	Unknown	53	21.42
Bothidae		13	2.34
Sciaenidae	<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i> (sheepshead)	14	7.57
Sciaenidae	Unknown	6	1.35
Sciaenidae	<i>Pogonias cromis</i> (black drum)	4	6.31
Carangidae	<i>Caranx</i>	8	12.48
Anatidae		4	2.83
	<b>Subtotal, bony fish</b>	<b>5404</b>	<b>618.22</b>
Chondrichthyes	Unknown	5	3.77
Lamniformes	Unknown	1	0.60
Rajiformes	Unknown	3	1.11
	<b>Subtotal, cartilaginous fish</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.48</b>
Testudines		57	49.73
Cheloniidae	Unknown	1	3.97
Emydidae	<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i> (diamondback terrapin)	1	1.06
	<b>Subtotal, turtles</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54.76</b>
Aves	Unknown	62	25.29
Meleagridinae	<i>Gallus gallus</i> (chicken)	6	5.20
	<b>Subtotal, birds</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>30.49</b>
	<b>Total, food</b>	<b>10046</b>	<b>5639.08</b>
<b>NON-FOOD</b>			
Equidae	<i>Equus caballus</i> (horse)	2	100.67
Felidae	<i>Felis rufus</i> (bobcat)	1	6.86
Rodentia	Unknown	9	1.59
	<b>Total, non-food</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>109.12</b>

unidentified shell fragments were recovered during the excavations as well, and data on all of these remains are summarized in Table 7.

### Vertebrates

Based upon the number of bones recovered, mam-

mal resources (Mammalia) were the most abundant food source found within the fort. Evidence exists for the use of both domesticated species such as pigs, horses and cattle, as well as wild species such as deer, raccoon, bear, and opossum. Unidentifiable mammal remains made up the largest

category of food remains aside from oyster shells, which leave behind heavy shells but represent small biomass. The existence of domesticated species in the collection shows that at least a portion of the faunal remains represent use in historic times by residents of the fort, hence, not all of the of the faunal remains recovered are the result of secondary deposition. For a summary of the mammal bones recovered see Table 8.

Fish resources (Osteichthyes and Chondrichthyes) are also well represented in the Castillo collection. Like the shellfish, fish bones are expected in a site so close to a marine environment. The most common identified fish remains belonged to mullet (Mugilidae), an inshore species. Other pelagic fish represented included sea catfish (Ariidae), jacks (Carangidae), drums (Sciaenidae), rays (Rajiformes) and flounder (Bothidae). There was also a large amount of unidentified bony and cartilaginous fish remains recovered. For a summary of the fish bones see Table 8.

Both sea (Cheloniidae) and land turtles (Diamondback Terrapin) were represented in the faunal sample from the Castillo. These species, along with the unidentified Testudines fragments recovered, made turtles the third largest group of vertebrates represented in the faunal collection. See Table 8 for a summary of the turtle bones.

A small number of bird (Aves) remains were recovered during the excavations at the fort, making it the smallest percentage of vertebrates represented. The majority of these faunal remains remain unidentified, but representatives of the duck family (Anatidae) and a number of specimens of chicken (*Gallus gallus*) were identified. Beyond the duck and chicken remains, 62 fragments of unidentified Aves bones were recovered. See Table 8 for a summary of the bird bones recovered.

### **Biomass**

The study of faunal remains can provide an archaeologist with insight into the types of animals

used for subsistence. This kind of information is important when reconstructing the daily lifeways and economic systems from the past. It is not only important to identify the types of animals used as food resources, but it is also important when determining how much a species can contribute to the diet of the people studied. This is done by calculating the biomass, or the amount of useable meat, each type of animal contributed to the diet of the archeological culture. The biomass can be represented as a percentage of the meat consumed for each type of animal studied. It can be calculated with an algorithm that varies based on the class of animal studied. Reitz and Scarry described this method in 1985 and the values used in the calculations were obtained from their work (Reitz and Scarry 1985:67). The calculations for the vertebrate faunal remains from this project at the Castillo de San Marcos revealed the following percentages: mammals 87.89 percent, bony fish 10.33 percent, cartilaginous fish .9 percent, turtle .9 percent, and birds .88 percent (Appendix 3). Mammals represented the majority of vertebrates used as food, with surprising little use of fish considering the proximity to ocean resources. Furthermore, domesticated animals represented only 15.18 percent of the sample, possibly suggesting a considerable reliance on wild food sources (although a great deal of the unidentified mammal bones are likely from domesticated species). However, all of these numbers should be regarded with skepticism considering the nature of the deposits within the bastion's construction levels. It has already been determined that much of the fill within the bastion walls originated from old Native American middens, therefore, these percentages are based upon a mix of faunal remains from two contexts, the prehistoric midden remains and the primary deposits laid down during occupation of the fort. Also, there appears to have been a heavy reliance on shellfish, which are not represented in these calculations.





## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Castillo de San Marcos National Historic Monument intends to proceed with a stabilization project to arrest cracking in the walls of the fort. Monitoring of crack movement and moisture levels within the bastions of the fort has been going on since 1993, but in order to fully access the nature of the damage to the fort it was determined necessary to remove some of the soils from the northwest and southwest bastions. As the nature of this project comprised a considerable threat to archeological resources, and the removal of the soils offered the opportunity to document the archeological significance of the bastion fill, it was decided that the soils would be removed by way of controlled archeological testing.

Archeological testing at CASA took place over three field seasons: 1997, 1998 and 2000. The excavations in 1997 and 1998 were concerned with materials and soils removed from within the bastion walls and the excavations in 2000 were designed to examine materials and conditions outside of and beneath the fort, in the Castillo's moat. In total, five excavation units were dug: three 5 by 5 foot square units were dug in the fort's moat, and two large (approximately 15 by 15 by 15 foot) triangular units were placed, one each in the apexes of the northwest and southwest bastions. In addition to these excavation units, eight core tests were placed on the two bastions in an attempt to recover information on the stratigraphy of the bastion fill. These cores were driven to a depth of approximately 12 feet in the southwest bastion and recovered information on changes in the makeup of the bastion fill and locations of historic floors. In the northwest bastion, three of the four core tests were stopped short at approximately 6 feet deep, suggesting contact with an intact historic floor. Eight additional core tests placed in the moat recovered information on the depth of the water table below the ground surface, as well as infor-

mation on episodes during which the moat was cleaned out. Also, a core test was placed in the bottom of each of the two excavation units in the bastions. The core test in EU 1 in the southwest bastion was used to extend the depth of recovery in that unit to a depth that would not have been safe to dig to in levels. The core test in EU 2 was used to determine if it was safe to proceed with digging after collapses in the floor had exposed voids in the bastion fill.

Excavations in the moat were considerably less productive than those that took place within the fort. This was because the moat was cleaned out in the 1930s and probably at various times before that in the past. The testing did, however, give visual access to the base of the fort's foundation providing information of concern to the proposed stabilization project. Specifically, that the coquina block walls were laid directly on the sand beneath the fort, and there is considerable water movement around the base of the fort's foundation.

Excavations in EU 2 in the northwest bastion of the Castillo provided information on a time period not generally included in the interpretation of the fort, the Civil War. For the most part the soils within the northwest bastion were found to be heavily disturbed, both through construction and stabilization efforts undertaken by the Park Service and through considerable soil movement and loss due to erosion through the cracks in the bastion wall. This erosion resulted in large voids in the bastion fill that eventually posed a safety concern that ended excavation of EU 2 prematurely. The most significant feature uncovered in EU 2 were the remains of a brick floor that was installed before the Civil War to support a large swivel gun. Installation of the gun necessitated the removal of the guard tower at the apex of the bastion. The intact portion of this floor was located approxi-

mately 20 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein, but soil movement moved portions of it as deep as 67 inches below the surface.

Due to disturbances in the northwest bastion and the moat, the main focus of this report has been the information recovered from EU 1 in the southwest bastion of the Castillo. Excavations in EU 1 reached a total depth of 26 feet below the modern surface of the terreplein and recovered over 220 kilograms of cataloged artifacts. During the course of the excavations in this unit the remains of 12 historic floors were uncovered and physical evidence of both of the major construction periods at the fort, as well as several minor ones, was identified.

Beginning with the lowest—and earliest—levels of the excavation, four consecutive floors made of thin applications of coquina rubble and tabby were uncovered. The nature of the construction of these floors, their depth within the bastion fill (100, 135, 147, and 159 inches below the modern surface respectively), their thinness (only one or two inches) and their lack of features, such as firing steps, suggests that these floors were surfaces used during the construction of the fort's walls. These floors would have been temporary working surfaces that were covered with tabby to waterproof and stabilize them. The walls of the bastion would have been built to a certain height and then filled with local soils after which another working platform would be covered with tabby and coquina rubble. These floors represent evidence of four of these occurrences during the original construction of the southwest bastion.

Moving up through the bastion fill, the excavations uncovered the remains of the original terreplein surface of the Castillo. This floor was determined to be the original surface by its general mass, as well as by the existence of a firing step. The excavation of this floor determined that it had been improved, repaired or rebuilt three times because three distinct construction levels were visible in the profile of the unit. They were separated by a thin layer of fill and each of them incorporated the firing step. This series of floors was located between 71 and 85 inches below the modern surface of the terreplein.

Above the three floors that represented the use and repair of the fort after the completion of its original construction, was a thick layer of fairly consistent brown fill. This fill was laid down during the remodeling of the fort that took place between 1736 and 1756. Above it, the excavations uncovered the Spanish floor that represented the terreplein surface after the remodeling. This floor series contained a firing step and was made up of two coquina rubble floors sandwiching a thick layer of charcoal and soot heavily laden with artifacts. The two floors and burn layer were located between 31 and 47 inches below the modern surface. Apparently, at some point after the completion of the mid eighteenth century remodeling, the surface of the southwest bastion was used for burning trash. This burn midden was substantial and made up a foot of deposit in some areas of the excavation unit. Eventually, the burn area was paved over with a new coquina rubble floor.

Above the remodeled terreplein surface incorporating the burn zone, the bastion fill became increasingly disturbed by more recent construction activities and previous archeological investigations. At approximately 10 inches below the modern surface, the remains of a fragmentary level of coquina rubble was encountered. This possible floor did not cover the entire unit, but probably represented a floor that had been mostly obliterated by construction and stabilization activities of the terreplein. Based upon its position in the profile of the unit, this floor probably corresponds with the early occupation of the fort by Americans. Above this floor fragment lie two additional floors associated with recent activities on the terreplein. They are located directly below the modern surface.

The material culture recovered from these excavations represented a wide range of time periods. In fact, for the most part, every level of the excavations contained artifacts ranging from prehistoric times to the eighteenth century. None of the floors uncovered during the excavations could be conclusively dated through the examination of artifacts, but were rather identified through historical knowledge of the construction periods at the fort. Initially, the jumble of artifacts recovered

from the excavation created a confusing situation not clarified until the nature of the construction of the fort, and the site upon which it was built, was considered.

St. Augustine was a long-lived site. Native Americans had been living in the area for centuries before the arrival of the Spanish, and the Spanish had been there for over 100 years before construction on the coquina block fort began. Throughout this time refuse middens accumulated on the site. It was soils taken from these refuse piles that were used in the construction of the bastions. The result of this activity was that the artifacts recovered from each level of bastion fill represented a wide range of dates, the majority of which were much earlier than the actual construction of the fort. When only considering the Spanish ceramics, the sample recovered was sufficient to display a progression through time between the construction periods of the fort. However, these dates were consistently younger than they should be when considering knowledge of the dates of floor construction. It is possible that additional excavations in the bastions would deliver more artifacts, which could tighten the date ranges for each of the construction levels, but there is no reason to believe that any additional locales within the bastions would contain more ideal conditions for obtaining dates.

The difficulty in obtaining dates based upon material culture for the floors within the bastion was exacerbated by two facts. First, only 42 years separated the time when the original fort was completed and remodeling began—not an incredibly long period of time within the archeological record. The second problem is related to St. Augustine's economic situation within the Spanish Empire. The St. Augustine settlement was not a moneymaking colony and relied upon subsidies from the rest of New Spain. These subsidies rarely arrived and St. Augustine was left in a perpetual state of poverty. For this reason it is likely that styles in St. Augustine did not change as rapidly as in the rest of New Spain.

Unreliable subsidies to the colony pushed St. Augustine to solve their supply problems on their own. Like many Europeans at New World sites

that were beyond a reliable trade route, St. Augustine turned to native goods to fulfill their needs. Evidence of this was apparent in the one area of excavations that can be considered undisturbed: the burn midden on the Second Period Spanish floor in EU 1. This zone represents the burning of trash produced by the fort after the completion of the remodeling between 1750 and 1756. The artifacts recovered from it are not from a mixture of origins and periods like those from the fill areas. Trash burning on the bastion was a part of actual fort occupation and when burning was ceased the burn midden was paved over with a coquina rubble floor, protecting it from contamination by later filling episodes above it. Artifacts recovered from this zone include objects expected from a military installation such as gunflints, a musket ball and a bullet puller, as well as gun parts including a barrel fragment, a trigger, a jaw screw, a sight, a matchlock priming pan and a Miquelet pistol cock. Both the matchlock and the Miquelet can be considered Spanish and probably dated to the Second Spanish Period. Other artifacts from the burn midden are representative of domestic life within the fort. They include a large amount of food remains in the form of bone and shell, a grinding stone, a button, an iron pot fragment and a large number of ceramic vessel fragments. Of the ceramics recovered, only 46 were of European design, (mostly Majolicas of various dates) while 495 were Native American colonowares (493 were San Marcos wares and two remain unidentified). The provenience of these artifacts undeniably represents Spanish use of, and in fact dependence upon, Native ceramics, because Spanish soldiers were garrisoned within the fort, not Indians.

A wealth of information was gathered on the history and construction of the Castillo de San Marcos as a result of the excavations in 1997, 1998 and 2000. Numerous artifact types were collected, many in an excellent state of preservation. The excavation units in the bastions showed great potential for the interpretation of construction periods and the lifeways of both the soldiers garrisoned at the fort and general life in colonial St. Augustine. The condition of the bastion fill, particularly of the southwest bastion, is of adequate



preservation to examine detailed information on most of the construction history of the fort. To date, plans exist to repair the bastion cracks by patching them with a porous compound and to remove the modern surface of the terreplein and replace it with a new weatherproof surface. There are no plans to further disturb any of the bastion fill.

Hopefully, the proposed stabilization efforts will arrest further damage to the fort, but if at a future date more invasive stabilization techniques or fill disturbance for other reasons are deemed necessary, archeological data collection is recommended as mitigation to preserve information from this significant resource.



# Appendix I

## MEAN CERAMIC DATES

Ceramic Type	Median Date	Wt. (g)	Median X Wt.	Mean Date	Cnt.	Median X Cnt.	Mean Date
Untyped Majolica	1707.5	87.55	149491.6		61	104157.5	
Aucilla Polychrome	1675.0	4.80	8040.0		2	3350.0	
San Luis Polychrome	1700.0	53.98	91766.0		13	22100.0	
San Luis Blue on White	1615.0	29.91	48304.7		4	6460.0	
San Augustine Blue on White	1715.0	128.60	220549.0		2	3430.0	
Puebla Polychrome	1687.5	30.98	52278.8		20	33750.0	
Puebla Blue on White	1752.5	19.88	34839.7		15	26287.5	
Yayalblue on white	1592.5	36.30	57807.8		1	1592.5	
Caparra Blue	1582.5	18.36	29054.7		1	1582.5	
ABO Polychrome	1700.0	19.60	33320.0		3	5100.0	
El Morro Ware	1667.5	12.20	20343.5		3	5002.5	
Green Bacin	1582.5	16.55	26190.4		1	1582.5	
Semivitreous Ware	1907.0	3.52	6712.6		1	1907.0	
American Slipware	1750.0	1.00	1750.0		2	3500.0	
Delft	1734.5	21.86	37916.2		5	8672.5	
Faience	1682.5	5.66	9523.0		1	1682.5	
<b>sums</b>		<b>490.75</b>	<b>827887.8</b>	<b>1687</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>230157.0</b>	<b>1705</b>

### Above the Second Period Floor

San Augustine Blue on White	1715.0	NA			1	1715.0	
Puebla Blue on White	1752.5	2.6	4556.5		1	1752.5	
Untyped Majolica	1707.5	1.0	1707.5		2	3415.0	
Delft	1734.5	2.1	3642.5		2	3469.0	
<b>sums</b>		<b>5.7</b>	<b>9906.5</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10351.5</b>	<b>1725</b>

### Zone A, Above Burned Floor

Untyped Majolica	1707.5	1.11	1895.3		2	3415.0	
<b>sums</b>		<b>1.11</b>	<b>1895.3</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3415.0</b>	<b>1708</b>

### Zone B, Burned Floor

Abo Polychrome	1700.0	18.24	31008.0		2	3400.0	
Delft	1734.5	2.66	4613.8		1	1734.5	
El Morro Ware	1667.5	12.12	20210.1		3	5002.5	
Majolica	1707.5	0.93	1588.0		3	5122.5	
Puebla Blue On White	1752.5	0.90	15772.5		8	14020.0	
Puebla Polychrome	1687.5	2.26	3813.8		2	3375.0	
San Augustin Blue On White	1715.0	2.90	4973.5		1	1715.0	
San Luis Blue on White	1615.0	2.71	4376.7		1	1615.0	
San Luis Polychrome	1700.0	8.29	14093.0		2	3400.0	
<b>sums</b>		<b>59.11</b>	<b>100449.2</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39384.5</b>	<b>1712</b>

### Zone C, Below Burned Floor

San Luis Polychrome	1700	3.7	6290.0		1	1700.0	
<b>sums</b>		<b>3.7</b>	<b>6290.0</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1700.0</b>	<b>1700</b>

### Zone G, Construction Fill

Abo Polychrome	1700.0	1.36	2312.0		1	1700.0	
Aucilla Polychrome	1675.0	3.20	5360.0		1	1675.0	

Ceramic Type	Median Date	Wt. (g)	Median X Wt.	Mean Date	Cnt.	Median X Cnt.	Mean Date
Delft	1734.5	17.10	29660.0		2	3469.0	
Caparra Blue	1582.5	18.36	29054.7		1	1582.5	
Faience	1682.5	5.66	9523.0		1	1682.5	
Majolica	1707.5	54.42	92922.2		41	70007.5	
Puebla Polychrome	1687.5	22.84	38542.5		13	21937.5	
San Luis Blue on White	1615.0	27.20	43928.0		3	4845.0	
San Luis Polychrome	1700.0	17.06	29002.0		5	8500.0	
Semivitreous	1907.0	3.52	6712.6		1	1907.0	
<b>sums</b>		<b>170.72</b>	<b>287016.9</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>117306.0</b>	<b>1700</b>

First Spanish Period Floor Series

American Slipware	1750	1	1750.0		2	3500.0	
<b>sums</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1750.0</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3500.0</b>	<b>1750</b>

Below the First Period Floor Series

Yayal Blue On White	1592.5	36.30	57807.8		1	1592.5	
Puebla Polychrome	1687.5	1.58	2666.3		1	1687.5	
Majolica	1707.5	0.30	512.3		1	1707.5	
Green Bacin	1582.5	16.55	26190.4		1	1582.5	
<b>sums</b>		<b>54.73</b>	<b>87176.6</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6570.0</b>	<b>1643</b>



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## Appendix 2

### PIPE STEM BORE DIAMETER DATING

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Stem Diameter (inches)	Number of Fragments	Total 64ths	X	Y
4/64	19	76		
5/64	49	245		
6/64	6	36		
7/64	2	14		MeanDate
Totals	76	371	4.88	1745.08
EU 1 Only				
4/64	9	36		
5/64	42	210		
6/64	6	36		
7/64	1	7		MeanDate
Totals	58	289	4.98	1741.21

## Appendix 3

### VERTEBRATE BIOMASS TABLE

Species	Cnt.	Cnt. %	Wt. (g)	Wt %	Biomass (g)	Biomass %
<i>Procyonidae</i>	1	0.01	0.03	0.00	1.12	0.00
<i>Ursidae</i>	1	0.01	8.43	0.15	179.16	0.30
<i>Cervidae</i>	4	0.04	9.18	0.16	193.45	0.32
<i>Didelphidae</i>	2	0.02	0.11	0.00	3.61	0.01
<i>Suidae</i>	45	0.45	154.39	2.77	2,453.34	4.06
<i>Bovidae</i>	37	0.37	816.50	14.64	10,984.00	18.17
<i>Mammalia</i>	1,498	15.01	3367.22	60.36	39,313.74	65.04
<b>Total Mammalia</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>15.92</b>	<b>4355.86</b>	<b>78.08</b>	<b>53,128.41</b>	<b>87.89</b>
<i>Anatidae</i>	4	0.04	2.83	0.05	52.62	0.09
<i>Meleagridinae</i>	6	0.06	5.20	0.09	91.53	0.15
<i>Aves</i>	62	0.62	25.29	0.45	386.09	0.64
<b>Total Aves</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>33.32</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>530.23</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<i>Cheloniidae</i>	1	0.01	3.97	0.07	79.65	0.13
<i>Emydidae</i>	1	0.01	1.06	0.02	32.88	0.05
<i>Testudines</i>	57	0.57	49.73	0.89	433.25	0.72
<b>Total Testudines</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>54.76</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>545.78</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<i>Ariidae</i>	53	0.53	21.42	0.38	353.15	0.58
<i>Bothidae</i>	13	0.13	2.34	0.04	58.76	0.10
<i>Carangidae</i>	8	0.08	12.48	0.22	228.00	0.38
<i>Mugilidae</i>	443	4.44	50.82	0.91	711.03	1.18
<i>Osteichthyes</i>	4,859	48.70	513.10	9.20	4,626.62	7.65
<i>Sciaenidae</i>	24	0.24	15.23	0.27	267.91	0.44
<b>Total Osteichthyes</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>54.12</b>	<b>615.39</b>	<b>11.03</b>	<b>6,245.47</b>	<b>10.33</b>
<i>Chondrichthyes</i>	5	0.05	3.77	0.07	394.14	0.65
<i>Lamniformes</i>	1	0.01	0.06	0.00	11.20	0.02
<i>Rajiformes</i>	3	0.03	1.11	0.02	137.71	0.23
<b>Total Chondrichthyes</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>543.06</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<i>Unidentified Vertebrata</i>	2,859	28.65	519.33	9.31	N/A	N/A
<b>Total UID Vertebrate Fauna</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>519.33</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Vertebrate Fauna Totals</b>	<b>9,978</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5578.66</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>60,449.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
1.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV01	—	2.4
1.00002	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 004844	EU01, LV01	—	0.7
1.00003	Asphalt fragment	Asphalt	DISC	EU01, LV01	—	1.18
1.00004	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV01	7	20.1
1.00005	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU01, LV01	—	4.7
1.00006	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV01	—	16.9
1.00007	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 004849	EU01, LV01	1	56.5
1.00008	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004850	EU01, LV01	—	2.44
1.00009	Nail	Iron	CASA 004851	EU01, LV01	2	3.13
1.00010	Nail	Iron	CASA 004852	EU01, LV01	1	22.5
2.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU02, LV01	—	3.65
2.00002	Spike	Iron	CASA 004856	EU02, LV01	1	70.82
2.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 004857	EU02, LV01	1	5.15
2.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 004858	EU02, LV01	3	8.5
2.00005	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 004859	EU02, LV01	2	10
2.00006	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 004860	EU02, LV01	2	7.7
2.00007	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU02, LV01	—	8.77
2.00008	Asphalt fragment	Asphalt	DISC	EU02, LV01	—	9.08
2.00009	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 004863	EU02, LV01	1	6.86
2.00010	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 004864	EU02, LV01	1	8.41
2.00011	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 004845	EU02, LV01	1	1.72
2.00012	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004866	EU02, LV01	8	48.31
2.00013	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004867	EU02, LV01	1	0.15
2.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 004848	EU02, LV01	1	1.7
3.00001	Asphalt fragment	Asphalt	DISC	EU01, LV02	—	27.11
3.00002	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV02	—	70.74
3.00003	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004870	EU01, LV02	—	5.09
3.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 004871	EU01, LV02	1	4.31
3.00005	Handle	Brass	CASA 004872	EU01, LV02	1	11.31
3.00006	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 004873	EU01, LV02	1	0.5
3.00007	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 004874	EU01, LV02	1	1.92
3.00008	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 004875	EU01, LV02	1	5.74
3.00009	Majolica	Clay	CASA 004876	EU01, LV02	1	0.29
3.00010	Majolica	Clay	CASA 004877	EU01, LV02	1	0.23
3.00011	Delft	Clay	CASA 004878	EU01, LV02	1	0.8
3.00012	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 004879	EU01, LV02	1	37.63
3.00013	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 004880	EU01, LV02	2	8.5
3.00014	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 004881	EU01, LV02	6	29.2
3.00015	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 004882	EU01, LV02	2	10.68
3.00016	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004883	EU01, LV02	1	2.15
3.00017	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 004884	EU01, LV02	1	8.2
3.00018	Mollusca	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV02	—	15.8
3.00019	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 004886	EU01, LV02	2	13
3.00020	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004887	EU01, LV02	1	1.89
3.00021	Saint Johns Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 004847	EU01, LV02	1	1.1
4.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004889	CORE01	—	1.6
4.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004890	CORE01	—	2.6
4.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 004891	CORE01	2	5.6
4.00004	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	CORE01	1	0.3
4.00005	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	CORE01	—	20
4.00006	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 004894	CORE01	1	3.65
4.00007	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 004895	CORE01	2	3.6
4.00008	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 004896	CORE01	2	2.65
4.00009	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 004897	CORE01	1	1.69
4.00010	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 004898	CORE01	2	3.36
4.00011	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004899	CORE01	2	1
4.00012	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE01	—	390
4.00013	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004901	CORE01	2	0.11
4.00014	Bothidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004902	CORE01	1	0.13
4.00015	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004903	CORE01	5	1.72
4.00016	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004904	CORE01	2	0.23



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
4.00017	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004905	CORE01	7	0.42
5.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE02	—	1.36
5.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 004907	CORE02	—	10.63
5.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004908	CORE02	—	1.3
5.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 004909	CORE02	1	6.6
5.00005	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004910	CORE02	—	0.2
5.00006	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	CORE02	1	0.36
5.00007	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 004912	CORE02	2	6.01
5.00008	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 004913	CORE02	1	2.58
5.00009	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004920	CORE02	1	0.8
5.00010	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004915	CORE02	2	2.4
5.00011	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 004916	CORE02	1	3.18
5.00012	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE02	—	460
5.00013	Bothidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004918	CORE02	1	0.23
5.00014	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004919	CORE02	4	1.24
6.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004921	CORE03	—	1.3
6.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004922	CORE03	—	1.3
6.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE03	—	4.8
6.00004	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	CORE03	—	9
6.00005	Wire	Steel	CASA 004925	CORE03	1	1
6.00006	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 004926	CORE03	—	0.2
6.00007	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	CORE03	13	17.7
6.00008	Cloth fragment	Tar —Fiber	CASA 004928	CORE03	1	1.5
6.00009	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 004929	CORE03	1	4.8
6.00010	Slag	Slag	CASA 004930	CORE03	—	1.3
6.00011	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 004931	CORE03	2	7.62
6.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004932	CORE03	11	9.72
6.00013	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 004933	CORE03	2	9.68
6.00014	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004942	CORE03	6	1.28
6.00015	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 004935	CORE03	2	7.8
6.00016	Puebla Blue On White	Clay	CASA 004936	CORE03	1	0.98
6.00017	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE03	—	339
6.00018	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004938	CORE03	1	0.54
6.00019	Bothidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004939	CORE03	1	0.1
6.00020	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004940	CORE03	1	0.19
6.00021	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004941	CORE03	6	1.48
7.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE04	—	28.5
7.00002	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	CORE04	—	55.96
7.00003	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 004945	CORE04	3	1.9
7.00004	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 004946	CORE04	1	0.9
7.00005	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE04	—	512
7.00006	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004948	CORE04	—	38.75
7.00007	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004965	CORE04	7	6.89
7.00008	Wire	Steel	CASA 004950	CORE04	1	0.7
7.00009	Nail	Iron	CASA 004951	CORE04	11	35.18
7.00010	Screw	Iron	CASA 004952	CORE04	1	4.2
7.00011	Spike	Iron	CASA 004953	CORE04	1	37.5
7.00012	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 004964	CORE04	1	1.53
7.00013	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004846	CORE04	—	0.22
7.00014	Asphalt fragment	Asphalt	DISC	CORE04	—	1.42
7.00015	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	CORE04	8	4.8
7.00016	Tile, roof	Clay	CASA 004958	CORE04	1	3.3
7.00017	Flake	Chert	CASA 004959	CORE04	1	1.9
7.00018	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 004960	CORE04	3	1.5
7.00019	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 004961	CORE04	2	6.67
7.00020	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004962	CORE04	5	2.11
8.00001	Nail	Iron	CASA 004967	CORE05	1	14.6
8.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004968	CORE05	—	2.6
8.00003	Slag	Slag	CASA 004969	CORE05	—	1.1
8.00004	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	CORE05	—	0.3
8.00005	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE05	—	530.39
8.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE05	—	87.11
8.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 004973	CORE05	2	19.7
8.00008	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004977	CORE05	9	0.21
8.00009	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 004975	CORE05	2	3.13
8.00010	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004976	CORE05	1	0.8
9.00001	Nail	Iron	CASA 004979	CORE06	1	4.6
9.00002	Wire	Steel	CASA 004980	CORE06	1	0.4
9.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE06	—	48.4
9.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004982	CORE06	—	0.7
9.00005	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004983	CORE06	1	2.31
9.00006	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 004984	CORE06	2	0.32

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
9.00007	Artidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004985	CORE06	1	0.49
9.00008	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004986	CORE06	2	0.32
9.00009	Ostichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004987	CORE06	8	0.75
9.00010	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004988	CORE06	1	1.62
9.00011	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004989	CORE06	1	0.19
9.00012	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE06	—	208.2
9.00013	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 004853	CORE06	1	0.4
10.00001	Ball, musket	Lead	CASA 004991	CORE07	1	25
10.00002	Nail	Iron	CASA 004992	CORE07	4	6.94
10.00003	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE07	—	274.1
10.00004	Spike	Brass	CASA 004994	CORE07	1	29.9
10.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004995	CORE07	—	3.86
10.00006	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 004996	CORE07	1	0.6
10.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE07	—	21.6
10.00008	Tile	Clay	CASA 004998	CORE07	1	4.7
10.00009	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	CORE07	—	16.4
10.00010	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	CORE07	—	0.9
10.00011	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	CORE07	1	20.5
10.00012	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005002	CORE07	—	1.6
10.00013	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005003	CORE07	1	2.51
10.00014	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005004	CORE07	2	1.71
10.00015	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005005	CORE07	4	3.14
10.00016	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005006	CORE07	3	2.62
10.00017	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005007	CORE07	7	2.84
11.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE08	—	196
11.00002	Nail	Iron	CASA 005010	CORE08	1	3
11.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005011	CORE08	—	0.3
11.00004	Slag	Slag	CASA 005012	CORE08	—	4.1
11.00005	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	CORE08	1	0.2
11.00006	Asphalt fragment	Asphalt	DISC	CORE08	—	0.3
11.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005015	CORE08	1	6.5
11.00008	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005016	CORE08	2	0.83
11.00009	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE08	—	498
11.00010	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004854	CORE08	2	0.4
12.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005027	EU01, LV03	3	5.8
12.00002	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005028	EU01, LV03	1	2.99
12.00003	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005029	EU01, LV03	1	7.24
12.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 005021	EU01, LV03	5	21.16
12.00005	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV03	—	29.64
12.00006	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU01, LV03	—	7.1
12.00007	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005030	EU01, LV03	2	1.04
12.00008	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005025	EU01, LV03	1	26
13.00001	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005031	EU01, LV04	1	7
13.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005032	EU01, LV04	1	27.2
13.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005033	EU01, LV04	—	5.5
13.00004	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV04	1	0.6
13.00005	Slag	Slag	CASA 005035	EU01, LV04	—	0.9
13.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV04	—	10.99
13.00007	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV04	—	6.9
13.00008	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV04	—	4.45
13.00009	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005039	EU01, LV04	2	31.5
13.00010	Saint Johns Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005040	EU01, LV04	1	6.42
13.00011	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005041	EU01, LV04	8	22.1
13.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005042	EU01, LV04	2	14.93
13.00013	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005043	EU01, LV04	5	19.6
13.00014	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005047	EU01, LV04	4	39.92
13.00015	Artidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005045	EU01, LV04	2	0.41
13.00016	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005046	EU01, LV04	!	0.21
14.00001	Spike	Iron	CASA 005049	EU02, LV02	1	68
14.00002	Nail	Iron	CASA 005050	EU02, LV02	12	65.69
14.00003	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005195	EU02, LV02	2	223.7
14.00004	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005095	EU02, LV02	57	134.35
14.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 005053	EU02, LV02	1	2.3
14.00006	Nonfood, bone	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005094	EU02, LV02	3	0.48
14.00007	Shell, worked	Fauna —Shell	CASA 004855	EU02, LV02	1	33.5
14.00008	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU02, LV02	—	1.42
14.00009	Spike	Iron	CASA 005057	EU02, LV02	1	72.31
14.00010	Arrowhead	Iron	CASA 005058	EU02, LV02	2	11
14.00011	Aglet	Iron	CASA 005059	EU02, LV02	2	5.8
14.00012	Aglet —Blank	Iron	CASA 005060	EU02, LV02	1	2.2
14.00013	Spall	Chert	CASA 005061	EU02, LV02	1	4.3
14.00014	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005062	EU02, LV02	4	7.3

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
14.00015	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005063	EU02, LV02	2	2.2
14.00016	Windowpane	Glass	CASA 005064	EU02, LV02	1	1.7
14.00017	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005065	EU02, LV02	1	6.1
14.00018	Tile, roof	Clay	CASA 005066	EU02, LV02	1	42.1
14.00019	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU02, LV02	—	108
14.00020	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005068	EU02, LV02	1	1.41
14.00021	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005069	EU02, LV02	—	82.56
14.00022	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU02, LV02	—	0.5
14.00023	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005090	EU02, LV02	2	19.5
14.00024	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 005072	EU02, LV02	1	15.78
14.00025	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005073	EU02, LV02	6	31
14.00026	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005074	EU02, LV02	3	17.6
14.00027	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005075	EU02, LV02	5	15.2
14.00028	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005088	EU02, LV02	1	2.4
14.00029	Discoidal	Clay	CASA 005087	EU02, LV02	1	11.57
14.00030	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005085	EU02, LV02	1	5.63
14.00031	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005079	EU02, LV02	2	15.68
14.00032	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 005080	EU02, LV02	1	5.62
14.00033	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005081	EU02, LV02	4	25.85
14.00034	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005082	EU02, LV02	1	3.3
15.00001	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005096	EU02, LV03	1	1.9
15.00002	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005097	EU02, LV03	1	4.2
15.00003	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005098	EU02, LV03	2	1.76
15.00004	Marble	Rock	CASA 005099	EU02, LV03	1	4.9
15.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 005100	EU02, LV03	8	62.24
15.00006	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 004862	EU02, LV03	1	7
15.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU02, LV03	—	1.6
15.00008	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU02, LV03	—	0.9
15.00009	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005104	EU02, LV03	1	17.1
15.00010	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005105	EU02, LV03	—	16.1
15.00011	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005106	EU02, LV03	1	2.7
15.00012	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005107	EU02, LV03	1	1.8
15.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005108	EU02, LV03	1	1.1
15.00014	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005109	EU02, LV03	2	11.9
15.00015	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005110	EU02, LV03	2	14.4
15.00016	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005111	EU02, LV03	1	3.5
15.00017	Tile, drain	Clay	CASA 005112	EU02, LV03	2	253
15.00018	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005113	EU02, LV03	2	13.88
15.00019	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005114	EU02, LV03	2	0.36
15.00020	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005115	EU02, LV03	9	18.07
15.00021	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005116	EU02, LV03	2	1.16
16.00001	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005117	EU01, LV05	1	7.8
16.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005118	EU01, LV05	—	36.9
16.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 005119	EU01, LV05	4	9.7
16.00004	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005125	EU01, LV05	1	0.95
16.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005121	EU01, LV05	1	2.1
16.00006	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005122	EU01, LV05	1	6.6
16.00007	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005123	EU01, LV05	1	5.8
16.00008	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005124	EU01, LV05	4	20.5
17.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005126	EU01, LV06	—	33.03
17.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV06	—	243.5
17.00003	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV06	27	8.3
17.00004	Spike	Iron	CASA 005129	EU01, LV06	1	42.7
17.00005	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV06	—	2
17.00006	Slag	Slag	CASA 005131	EU01, LV06	—	15.5
17.00007	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005132	EU01, LV06	—	15.4
17.00008	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005141	EU01, LV06	5	10.3
17.00009	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005134	EU01, LV06	2	0.7
17.00010	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005135	EU01, LV06	13	38.5
17.00011	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 004865	EU01, LV06	1	7.9
17.00012	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005139	EU01, LV06	2	9
18.00001	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005143	EU02, LV04	3	2.03
18.00002	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005163	EU02, LV04	11	65.03
18.00003	Spike	Iron	CASA 005145	EU02, LV04	1	112.4
18.00004	Recorder	Bone	CASA 005146	EU02, LV04	2	4.8
18.00005	Pipe, tobacco	Steatite (soapstone)	CASA 005147	EU02, LV04	1	10.6
18.00006	Nail	Iron	CASA 005148	EU02, LV04	1	4.3
18.00007	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005149	EU02, LV04	2	26.3
18.00008	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 005150	EU02, LV04	1	3.8
18.00009	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005151	EU02, LV04	1	3.2
18.00010	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU02, LV04	—	20.64



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
18.00011	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 005153	EU02, LV04	1	6.5
18.00012	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005154	EU02, LV04	1	3.9
18.00013	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005155	EU02, LV04	1	3.9
18.00014	Slag	Slag	CASA 005156	EU02, LV04	—	21.3
18.00015	Primer	Brass	CASA 005157	EU02, LV04	1	0.8
18.00016	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005158	EU02, LV04	1	0.8
18.00017	Puebla Blue On White	Clay	CASA 005159	EU02, LV04	1	0.2
18.00018	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005160	EU02, LV04	1	23
18.00019	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005161	EU02, LV04	1	0.33
18.00020	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005162	EU02, LV04	1	42.25
19.00001	Tile	Clay	CASA 004869	EU02, LV05	2	31.7
19.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005165	EU02, LV05	2	48.2
19.00003	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005166	EU02, LV05	2	6.01
19.00004	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005182	EU02, LV05	4	0.88
19.00005	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005168	EU02, LV05	1	2
19.00006	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 005169	EU02, LV05	1	11.7
19.00007	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005170	EU02, LV05	4	105
19.00008	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005171	EU02, LV05	1	2.9
19.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005172	EU02, LV05	—	14.4
19.00010	Nail	Iron	CASA 005173	EU02, LV05	2	6.23
19.00011	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005181	EU02, LV05	1	0.26
19.00012	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005180	EU02, LV05	20	34.19
19.00013	Asphalt fragment	Asphalt	DISC	EU02, LV05	—	3.6
19.00014	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 005177	EU02, LV05	1	3.1
19.00015	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005178	EU02, LV05	2	28.9
19.00016	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005179	EU02, LV05	1	5.7
20.00001	Nail	Iron	CASA 005183	EU02, LV06	1	3.4
20.00002	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005184	EU02, LV06	1	5.6
20.00003	Tile	Clay	CASA 005185	EU02, LV06	1	35
20.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU02, LV06	—	15.1
20.00005	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005194	EU02, LV06	3	0.48
20.00006	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005188	EU02, LV06	—	9.2
20.00007	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005189	EU02, LV06	2	4.5
20.00008	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005190	EU02, LV06	1	10.4
20.00009	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005191	EU02, LV06	1	4.7
20.00010	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005192	EU02, LV06	1	3.8
20.00011	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005193	EU02, LV06	1	2.61
21.00001	Marble	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005196	EU02, LV07	1	8.2
21.00002	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005197	EU02, LV07	1	7.1
21.00003	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005210	EU02, LV07	15	55.96
21.00004	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU02, LV07	—	66.2
21.00005	Tile	Clay	CASA 005200	EU02, LV07	1	8.3
21.00006	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 005201	EU02, LV07	—	12.4
21.00007	Nail	Iron	CASA 005202	EU02, LV07	2	15.4
21.00008	Brick	Clay	CASA 004885	EU02, LV07	—	1689
21.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005204	EU02, LV07	—	5.8
21.00010	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005205	EU02, LV07	1	3.9
21.00011	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005206	EU02, LV07	1	12
21.00012	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005207	EU02, LV07	1	6.2
21.00013	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005208	EU02, LV07	1	5.3
21.00014	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 004888	EU02, LV07	1	3.8
22.00001	Nail	Iron	CASA 005211	EU02, LV08	2	4.51
22.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005212	EU02, LV08	—	20.72
22.00003	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005222	EU02, LV08	9	14.7
22.00004	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005214	EU02, LV08	1	2.36
22.00005	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005215	EU02, LV08	2	70.82
22.00006	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005216	EU02, LV08	1	6.29
22.00007	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005217	EU02, LV08	2	64.2
22.00008	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005218	EU02, LV08	1	17.93
22.00009	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005221	EU02, LV08	2	0.19
22.00010	Ariidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005220	EU02, LV08	1	0.17
23.00001	Label	Plastic	CASA 004892	EU01, FEAT04, (modern, 1988 EU)	1	0.99
24.00001	Slag	Slag	CASA 005224	EU01, LV07	—	23.2
24.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005225	EU01, LV07	1	26.41
24.00003	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005226	EU01, LV07	1	0.49
24.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005227	EU01, LV07	—	0.11
24.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005228	EU01, LV07	—	19.46
25.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005229	EU01, LV08	—	83.7
25.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV08	—	188.52
25.00003	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005231	EU01, LV08	4	8.98
25.00004	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005240	EU01, LV08	3	1
25.00005	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005233	EU01, LV08	1	1.43

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
25.00006	Slag	Slag	CASA 005234	EU01, LV08	—	12.6
25.00007	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005235	EU01, LV08	1	4.98
25.00008	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 005236	EU01, LV08	1	1.72
25.00009	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005237	EU01, LV08	1	25.65
25.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005238	EU01, LV08	—	3.08
25.00011	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005239	EU01, LV08	1	1.14
26.00001	Slag	Slag	CASA 005241	EU01, LV07, AREA A	—	762.5
26.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005242	EU01, LV07, AREA A	—	2474.5
26.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV07, AREA A	—	32.09
26.00004	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005244	EU01, LV07, AREA A	2	7.28
26.00005	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV07, AREA A	—	30.71
26.00006	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU01, LV07, AREA A	—	12.79
26.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005247	EU01, LV07, AREA A	1	28.28
26.00008	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005248	EU01, LV07, AREA A	—	34
26.00009	Spike	Iron	CASA 005263	EU01, LV07, AREA A	5	107.79
26.00010	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005250	EU01, LV07, AREA A	15	21.9
26.00011	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 005251	EU01, LV07, AREA A	1	0.1
26.00012	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005252	EU01, LV07, AREA A	—	15.8
26.00013	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005253	EU01, LV07, AREA A	3	17.9
26.00014	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005254	EU01, LV07, AREA A	1	0.5
26.00015	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005268	EU01, LV07, AREA A	5	0.94
26.00016	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005267	EU01, LV07, AREA A	13	2.24
26.00017	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005266	EU01, LV07, AREA A	3	7.3
26.00018	Screw	Iron	CASA 005265	EU01, LV07, AREA A	1	60
26.00019	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005259	EU01, LV07, AREA A	16	34.7
26.00020	Nail	Iron	CASA 005264	EU01, LV07, AREA A	12	42.86
27.00001	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	CORE09	—	247.3
27.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	CORE09	—	2.65
27.00003	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005507	CORE09	—	1.24
27.00004	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	CORE09	—	0.38
27.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005509	CORE09	—	0.76
27.00006	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005510	CORE09	1	0.88
27.00007	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005511	CORE09	2	1.15
27.00008	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005512	CORE09	3	0.86
28.00001	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005269	EU02, LV09, AREA A	1	13.8
28.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005270	EU02, LV09, AREA A	2	11.98
28.00003	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005271	EU02, LV09, AREA A	1	1.87
28.00004	Cinder	Coal	CASA 005272	EU02, LV09, AREA A	—	1.8
28.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 005273	EU02, LV09, AREA A	1	6.52
28.00006	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005274	EU02, LV09, AREA A	6	2.2
28.00007	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005275	EU02, LV09, AREA A	5	9.39
28.00008	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU02, LV09, AREA A	—	2.18
29.00001	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005277	EU02, LV10, AREA A	4	24.4
29.00002	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005278	EU02, LV10, AREA A	1	25.88
29.00003	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005279	EU02, LV10, AREA A	1	22.96
29.00004	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005280	EU02, LV10, AREA A	4	32.27
29.00005	Plaster	Plaster	CASA 005281	EU02, LV10, AREA A	1	1.99
29.00006	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005287	EU02, LV10, AREA A	2	0.11
29.00007	Nail	Iron	CASA 005283	EU02, LV10, AREA A	2	24.32
29.00008	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU02, LV10, AREA A	—	1.25
29.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005285	EU02, LV10, AREA A	—	2.24
29.00010	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005286	EU02, LV10, AREA A	44	65.89
30.00001	Slag	Slag	CASA 005289	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	560.77
30.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005290	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	2956.7
30.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 005291	EU01, LV08, AREA A	4	45.7
30.00004	Spike	Iron	CASA 005292	EU01, LV08, AREA A	1	20.1
30.00005	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005293	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	12.18
30.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	76.91
30.00007	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	41.27
30.00008	Stone, building	Granite	CASA 005296	EU01, LV08, AREA A	1	83.7
30.00009	Stone, manuport	Rock	DISC	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	112.52
30.00010	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005298	EU01, LV08, AREA A	13	80.5
30.00011	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005299	EU01, LV08, AREA A	2	34.4
30.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005300	EU01, LV08, AREA A	4	10
30.00013	Bothidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005315	EU01, LV08, AREA A	1	0.2
30.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005314	EU01, LV08, AREA A	8	1.51
30.00015	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005313	EU01, LV08, AREA A	19	41.67
30.00016	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005304	EU01, LV08, AREA A	5	18.4
30.00017	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005312	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	8.1
30.00018	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005311	EU01, LV08, AREA A	—	36.7
30.00019	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005307	EU01, LV08, AREA A	1	87.46
30.00020	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005308	EU01, LV08, AREA A	1	3.42

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
30.00021	Ring	Iron	CASA 005310	EU01, LV08, AREA A	1	8.18
30.00022	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 004893	EU01, LV08, AREA A	2	13.1
30.00023	Nail	Iron	CASA 004900	EU01, LV08, AREA A	20	105.1
31.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005316	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	3751.7
31.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005317	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	1425.3
31.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	7.4
31.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	45.9
31.00005	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005320	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	3.59
31.00006	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005321	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	25.2
31.00007	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005322	EU01, LV09, AREA A	9	6.2
31.00008	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005323	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	5.6
31.00009	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005324	EU01, LV09, AREA A	2	11.86
31.00010	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005325	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	49.3
31.00011	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005326	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	3.7
31.00012	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005344	EU01, LV09, AREA A	10	2.97
31.00013	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	9.5
31.00014	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	8.7
31.00015	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005330	EU01, LV09, AREA A	—	3.6
31.00016	Carangidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005343	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	3.2
31.00017	Spike	Iron	CASA 005332	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	80
31.00018	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005342	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	0.17
31.00019	Nail	Iron	CASA 005334	EU01, LV09, AREA A	3	11.1
31.00020	Tack	Iron	CASA 005335	EU01, LV09, AREA A	2	3.7
31.00021	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005341	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	8.47
31.00022	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005339	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	5.9
31.00023	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005338	EU01, LV09, AREA A	2	8.3
31.00024	Nonfood, bone	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005340	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	28.87
31.00025	Spike	Iron	CASA 004906	EU01, LV09, AREA A	1	16.3
32.00001	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005345	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	1	1.13
32.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005346	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	—	34.1
32.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	—	25.73
32.00004	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005348	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	2	4.61
32.00005	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005349	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	1	5.7
32.00006	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005350	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	2	5.2
32.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005351	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	2	11.3
32.00008	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005352	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	1	3.4
32.00009	Carangidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005353	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	1	3.11
32.00010	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005354	EU01, LV09, AREA A, FILL (coquina)	2	3.18
33.00001	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005355	EU02, LV11, AREA A	1	4.49
33.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005356	EU02, LV11, AREA A	1	17
33.00003	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005357	EU02, LV11, AREA A	4	14.1
33.00004	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU02, LV11, AREA A	—	1.76
33.00005	Stone, ballast	Rock	CASA 004911	EU02, LV11, AREA A	1	38.34
33.00006	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005360	EU02, LV11, AREA A	—	2.13
33.00007	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 005361	EU02, LV11, AREA A	1	3.64
33.00008	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005362	EU02, LV11, AREA A	1	4.5
33.00009	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005366	EU02, LV11, AREA A	1	0.06
33.00010	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005364	EU02, LV11, AREA A	3	23.02
33.00011	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005365	EU02, LV11, AREA A	1	0.31
34.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005368	EU02, LV12, AREA A	2	17
34.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005369	EU02, LV12, AREA A	5	23.6
34.00003	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005370	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	66.72
34.00004	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005371	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	6
34.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005372	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	3.3
34.00006	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005373	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	5.6
34.00007	Spall	Chert	CASA 005374	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	8.1
34.00008	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005375	EU02, LV12, AREA A	2	53.1
34.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005376	EU02, LV12, AREA A	—	46.7
34.00010	Nail	Iron	CASA 005377	EU02, LV12, AREA A	7	24.2
34.00011	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 004914	EU02, LV12, AREA A	2	0.76
34.00012	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005384	EU02, LV12, AREA A	9	85.49
34.00013	Nail	Iron	CASA 005380	EU02, LV12, AREA A	2	4.9
34.00014	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005381	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	0.7
34.00015	Nonfood, bone	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005382	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	71.8
34.00016	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005383	EU02, LV12, AREA A	1	0.51
35.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005385	EU02, LV13, AREA A	—	4.9
35.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005386	EU02, LV13, AREA A	1	7.3
35.00003	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005387	EU02, LV13, AREA A	3	18.7
35.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005388	EU02, LV13, AREA A	8	119.6
35.00005	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005389	EU02, LV13, AREA A	1	5.6
35.00006	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005390	EU02, LV13, AREA A	2	14.4
35.00007	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005399	EU02, LV13, AREA A	10	45.5



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
35.00008	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005398	EU02, LV13, AREAA	2	0.6
35.00009	Tile, drain	Clay	CASA 005393	EU02, LV13, AREAA	2	63.4
35.00010	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005394	EU02, LV13, AREAA	2	28.4
35.00011	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005395	EU02, LV13, AREAA	1	0.3
35.00012	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU02, LV13, AREAA	—	47.1
35.00013	Chelonidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005397	EU02, LV13, AREAA	1	3.97
35.00014	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005513	EU02, LV13, AREAA	1	0.28
36.00001	Brick	Clay	CASA 005400	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	2577.5
36.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005401	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	89.2
36.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005402	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	695.9
36.00004	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005403	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	4.5
36.00005	Spall	Chert	CASA 005404	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	2.14
36.00006	Carangidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005426	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	3.11
36.00007	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	7.25
36.00008	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005407	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	3
36.00009	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005408	EU01, LV10, AREAA	4	37.8
36.00010	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005409	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	2
36.00011	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 004917	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	19.6
36.00012	Tile, drain	Clay	CASA 005411	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	33.1
36.00013	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005412	EU01, LV10, AREAA	5	106.2
36.00014	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005413	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	7.6
36.00015	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	13.36
36.00016	Puebla Blue On White	Clay	CASA 005415	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	1.4
36.00017	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005416	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	3.5
36.00018	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005417	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	3.9
36.00019	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005418	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	24.7
36.00020	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	80
36.00021	Cervidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005429	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	3.17
36.00022	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, AREAA	—	25.6
36.00023	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005427	EU01, LV10, AREAA	17	2.55
36.00024	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005428	EU01, LV10, AREAA	29	37.99
36.00025	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005424	EU01, LV10, AREAA	1	0.58
36.00026	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005425	EU01, LV10, AREAA	5	0.89
37.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005431	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	59
37.00002	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005432	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	6.97
37.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	15.3
37.00004	Tile	Clay	CASA 005434	EU01, LV11, AREAA	1	42.2
37.00005	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005435	EU01, LV11, AREAA	2	13.3
37.00006	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 005436	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	5.3
37.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	8.8
37.00008	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005438	EU01, LV11, AREAA	4	16.4
37.00009	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005451	EU01, LV11, AREAA	1	0.2
37.00010	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005440	EU01, LV11, AREAA	2	4.5
37.00011	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005441	EU01, LV11, AREAA	5	11.9
37.00012	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005442	EU01, LV11, AREAA	5	19.6
37.00013	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005443	EU01, LV11, AREAA	1	1.8
37.00014	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005444	EU01, LV11, AREAA	1	28.3
37.00015	Slag	Slag	CASA 005445	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	20.1
37.00016	Nail	Iron	CASA 005446	EU01, LV11, AREAA	4	24.6
37.00017	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005452	EU01, LV11, AREAA	4	7.35
37.00018	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005448	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	2.1
37.00019	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV11, AREAA	—	9.7
37.00020	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005450	EU01, LV11, AREAA	4	12.95
38.00001	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005453	EU01, LV12, AREAA	2	22.1
38.00002	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005472	EU01, LV12, AREAA	19	9.49
38.00003	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005455	EU01, LV12, AREAA	2	2.7
38.00004	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005456	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	6.9
38.00005	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005457	EU01, LV12, AREAA	4	10.7
38.00006	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005458	EU01, LV12, AREAA	5	22
38.00007	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV12, AREAA	—	13.3
38.00008	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV12, AREAA	—	2.2
38.00009	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005461	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	9.43
38.00010	Tile	Clay	CASA 005462	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	18.2
38.00011	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV12, AREAA	—	2.74
38.00012	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005464	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	1.57
38.00013	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005465	EU01, LV12, AREAA	—	41.68
38.00014	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005466	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	9.9
38.00015	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005467	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	0.6
38.00016	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005468	EU01, LV12, AREAA	3	0.88
38.00017	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005469	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	26.76
38.00018	Tectudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005470	EU01, LV12, AREAA	1	0.91
39.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005473	EU02, LV14, AREAA	2	30.8

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
39.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005474	EU02, LV14, AREA A	2	7.6
39.00003	Deptford Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005475	EU02, LV14, AREA A	2	11.1
39.00004	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005476	EU02, LV14, AREA A	3	28.9
39.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005477	EU02, LV14, AREA A	1	3.9
39.00006	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005478	EU02, LV14, AREA A	2	5.7
39.00007	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005489	EU02, LV14, AREA A	5	11.37
39.00008	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005490	EU02, LV14, AREA A	—	0.16
39.00009	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005481	EU02, LV14, AREA A	2	60.5
39.00010	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005482	EU02, LV14, AREA A	—	20.1
39.00011	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU02, LV14, AREA A	—	56.25
39.00012	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU02, LV14, AREA A	—	5.13
39.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005485	EU02, LV14, AREA A	1	2
39.00014	Nail	Iron	CASA 005486	EU02, LV14, AREA A	2	4.2
39.00015	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005488	EU02, LV14, AREA A	1	34
40.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005491	EU02, LV15, AREA A	5	16
40.00002	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 005492	EU02, LV15, AREA A	1	1.4
40.00003	Aves	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005504	EU02, LV15, AREA A	1	0.19
40.00004	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005494	EU02, LV15, AREA A	2	58.6
40.00005	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU02, LV15, AREA A	—	3.21
40.00006	Tile	Clay	CASA 005496	EU02, LV15, AREA A	2	51.1
40.00007	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005497	EU02, LV15, AREA A	—	1.52
40.00008	Windowpane	Glass	CASA 005498	EU02, LV15, AREA A	1	1.11
40.00009	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005499	EU02, LV15, AREA A	1	0.6
40.00010	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005500	EU02, LV15, AREA A	1	1.4
40.00011	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU02, LV15, AREA A	—	4.1
40.00012	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005502	EU02, LV15, AREA A	—	0.4
40.00013	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005503	EU02, LV15, AREA A	6	17.32
41.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005514	EU02, LV16, AREA A	—	200.08
41.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU02, LV16, AREA A	—	31.9
41.00003	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005516	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	1.33
41.00004	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005517	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	9.22
41.00005	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 005518	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	3.97
41.00006	Deptford Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005519	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	3.77
41.00007	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005520	EU02, LV16, AREA A	2	2.8
41.00008	Tile	Clay	CASA 005521	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	17.5
41.00009	Coarse Redware	Clay	CASA 005522	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	3.3
41.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005523	EU02, LV16, AREA A	—	0.8
41.00011	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005524	EU02, LV16, AREA A	11	33.59
41.00012	Emyidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005525	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	1.06
41.00013	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005526	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	0.81
41.00014	Pin	Bone	CASA 005527	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	0.5
41.00015	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 004923	EU02, LV16, AREA A	1	1.4
42.00001	Tabby fragment	Tabby	CASA 004924	EU02, LV17, AREA A	—	28.3
43.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005529	EU01, LV13, AREA A	—	60.6
43.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005530	EU01, LV13, AREA A	—	9.8
43.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV13, AREA A	—	3.2
43.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV13, AREA A	—	3.56
43.00005	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005533	EU01, LV13, AREA A	1	0.21
43.00006	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005534	EU01, LV13, AREA A	1	12.2
43.00007	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005535	EU01, LV13, AREA A	16	13.3
43.00008	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005536	EU01, LV13, AREA A	2	32.4
43.00009	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005537	EU01, LV13, AREA A	3	15.8
43.00010	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005538	EU01, LV13, AREA A	1	1.2
43.00011	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005539	EU01, LV13, AREA A	6	21.1
43.00012	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005540	EU01, LV13, AREA A	1	2.5
43.00013	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005541	EU01, LV13, AREA A	—	4.4
43.00014	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005542	EU01, LV13, AREA A	1	5.8
43.00015	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 005543	EU01, LV13, AREA A	—	3.2
43.00016	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005544	EU01, LV13, AREA A	—	4.9
43.00017	Nail	Iron	CASA 005545	EU01, LV13, AREA A	2	8.3
43.00018	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005551	EU01, LV13, AREA A	1	1.52
43.00019	Sciaenidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005547	EU01, LV13, AREA A	2	0.85
43.00020	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005548	EU01, LV13, AREA A	28	22.81
43.00021	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005549	EU01, LV13, AREA A	12	2.22
43.00022	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005550	EU01, LV13, AREA A	1	0.07
44.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005552	EU01, LV14, AREA A	—	40.8
44.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005553	EU01, LV14, AREA A	—	53.37
44.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV14, AREA A	—	1.4
44.00004	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005555	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	2.7
44.00005	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005556	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	3
44.00006	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005557	EU01, LV14, AREA A	5	20.9
44.00007	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005558	EU01, LV14, AREA A	12	19.4

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
44.00008	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005559	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	1.8
44.00009	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005560	EU01, LV14, AREA A	3	1.4
44.00010	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005561	EU01, LV14, AREA A	3	14.1
44.00011	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 005562	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	0.4
44.00012	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005563	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	1.5
44.00013	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005564	EU01, LV14, AREA A	—	6.2
44.00014	Aucilla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005565	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	1.6
44.00015	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005570	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	0.2
44.00016	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005567	EU01, LV14, AREA A	27	63.93
44.00017	Rajiformes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005568	EU01, LV14, AREA A	1	0.67
44.00018	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005569	EU01, LV14, AREA A	6	0.8
45.00001	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005571	EU02, GSC, (collapsed soil)	1	292.8
46.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005572	EU01, LV14, FILL (coquina)	—	4
46.00002	Tile	Clay	CASA 005573	EU01, LV14, FILL (coquina)	1	32.83
46.00003	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 005574	EU01, LV14, FILL (coquina)	—	25.3
46.00004	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005575	EU01, LV14, FILL (coquina)	1	0.24
47.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV15, AREA A	—	8.63
47.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005577	EU01, LV15, AREA A	—	2.1
47.00003	Deptford Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005578	EU01, LV15, AREA A	1	5.15
47.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005579	EU01, LV15, AREA A	1	2.6
47.00005	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005584	EU01, LV15, AREA A	2	0.51
47.00006	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005581	EU01, LV15, AREA A	1	1.5
47.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005582	EU01, LV15, AREA A	5	13.4
47.00008	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005583	EU01, LV15, AREA A	1	0.75
48.00001	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005585	EU01, LV18, AREA A	4	7.31
49.00001	Ostridae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	33.01
49.00002	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004927	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	1	0.35
49.00003	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004934	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	8	0.24
49.00004	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004937	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	2	3.01
49.00005	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	235.9
49.00006	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	51.87
49.00007	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004943	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	3.92
49.00008	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	4.7
49.00009	Slag	Slag	CASA 004944	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	63.57
49.00010	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004947	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	906.6
49.00011	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 004949	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	6.8
49.00012	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 004954	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	1	25.45
49.00013	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 004955	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	1	7.3
49.00014	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 004956	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	6	4.4
49.00015	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 004957	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	7.1
49.00016	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 004963	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	2
49.00017	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 004966	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	3	0.3
49.00018	Slag	Slag	CASA 004970	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	10
49.00019	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004971	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	73	0.7
49.00020	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004972	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	5	0.3
49.00021	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 004974	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	1	0.03
49.00022	Shatter	Chert	CASA 004978	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	2	0.04
49.00023	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 004981	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	0.3
49.00024	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 004990	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	3	0.3
49.00025	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	288.8
49.00026	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 004993	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	9.2
49.00027	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 004997	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	108.9
49.00028	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B, SE WALL	—	31.2
50.00001	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	615.9
50.00002	Cinder	Coal	CASA 004999	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	9.83
50.00003	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 005000	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	2	2.38
50.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005001	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	15.2
50.00005	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005008	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	9.5
50.00006	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005009	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	25.6
50.00007	Spike	Iron	CASA 005013	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	1	46.56
50.00008	Spike	Iron	CASA 005014	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	1	64.62
50.00009	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	31.98
50.00010	Slag	Slag	CASA 005017	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	424.8
50.00011	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005018	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	2022.3
50.00012	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	1760.2
50.00013	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005019	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	13	16.53
50.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005020	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	15	24.96
50.00015	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005022	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	1	7.9
50.00016	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 005023	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	25	1.97
50.00017	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005024	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	2	5.38
50.00018	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005026	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	12	9
50.00019	Bivalvia	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	20.5



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50.00020	Ostridae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	143.76
50.00021	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005034	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	2	39
50.00022	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005036	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	3	9.6
50.00023	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005037	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	1407.2
50.00024	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005038	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	715
50.00025	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005044	EU01, ZN B, NW WALL	—	13.6
51.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005586	EU01, LV15, AREA A, (coquina)	—	15.33
51.00002	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005587	EU01, LV15, AREA A, (coquina)	1	1.1
51.00003	Slag	Slag	CASA 005588	EU01, LV15, AREA A, (coquina)	—	0.6
52.00001	Nail	Iron	CASA 005589	EU01, PH below LV18, AREA A	1	8.79
52.00002	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005590	EU01, PH below LV18, AREA A	1	3.61
52.00003	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005591	EU01, PH below LV18, AREA A	1	5.61
53.00001	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005592	EU01, LV02, baulk	1	13.12
53.00002	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005593	EU01, LV02, baulk	1	9.45
53.00003	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV02, baulk	1	17.12
53.00004	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005595	EU01, LV02, baulk	—	7.1
53.00005	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU01, LV02, baulk	—	24.16
53.00006	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005597	EU01, LV02, baulk	—	0.32
53.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV02, baulk	—	71.6
54.00001	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005599	EU01, LV03, baulk	2	5.7
54.00002	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005600	EU01, LV03, baulk	2	7.9
54.00003	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005601	EU01, LV03, baulk	2	11.4
54.00004	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005602	EU01, LV03, baulk	1	1.9
54.00005	San Augustin Blue On White	Clay	CASA 005603	EU01, LV03, baulk	1	125.7
54.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV03, baulk	—	1.4
54.00007	Nail	Iron	CASA 005605	EU01, LV03, baulk	2	11.2
54.00008	Lamniformes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005615	EU01, LV03, baulk	1	0.6
54.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005607	EU01, LV03, baulk	—	1.6
54.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005608	EU01, LV03, baulk	—	5.3
54.00011	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV03, baulk	—	13.4
54.00012	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV03, baulk	—	1.65
54.00013	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005611	EU01, LV03, baulk	1	2.97
54.00014	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005612	EU01, LV03, baulk	1	20.88
54.00015	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005613	EU01, LV03, baulk	1	0.71
55.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV04, baulk	—	1.1
55.00002	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005617	EU01, LV04, baulk	7	10.3
55.00003	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005623	EU01, LV04, baulk	2	1.87
55.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005619	EU01, LV04, baulk	—	1.5
55.00005	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005620	EU01, LV04, baulk	1	2.64
55.00006	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005621	EU01, LV04, baulk	2	6.36
55.00007	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005622	EU01, LV04, baulk	1	0.54
56.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV05, baulk	—	9.4
56.00002	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV05, baulk	—	11.9
56.00003	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005626	EU01, LV05, baulk	2	1.2
56.00004	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005627	EU01, LV05, baulk	1	19.3
56.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005628	EU01, LV05, baulk	3	15.8
56.00006	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV05, baulk	—	13.27
56.00007	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005630	EU01, LV05, baulk	1	4
56.00008	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005631	EU01, LV05, baulk	—	7.8
56.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005632	EU01, LV05, baulk	—	4.8
56.00010	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005666	EU01, LV05, baulk	5	1.86
57.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV06, baulk	—	9.1
57.00002	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005634	EU01, LV06, baulk	—	4.6
57.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV06, baulk	—	14.8
57.00004	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005636	EU01, LV06, baulk	5	8.6
57.00005	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV06, baulk	1	1
57.00006	Deptford Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005638	EU01, LV06, baulk	1	1.3
57.00007	Asphalt fragment	Asphalt	DISC	EU01, LV06, baulk	—	7.5
57.00008	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV06, baulk	—	69.26
57.00009	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005669	EU01, LV06, baulk	4	0.9
58.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV07, baulk	—	0.81
58.00002	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005641	EU01, LV07, baulk	12	22.9
58.00003	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005642	EU01, LV07, baulk	5	11
58.00004	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005643	EU01, LV07, baulk	1	2.8
58.00005	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV07, baulk	—	0.8
58.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV07, baulk	—	1.6
58.00007	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005646	EU01, LV07, baulk	—	4
58.00008	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005647	EU01, LV07, baulk	—	0.9
58.00009	Paper	Paper	CASA 005648	EU01, LV07, baulk	1	0.07
58.00010	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005670	EU01, LV07, baulk	2	13.74
58.00011	Fossil	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005671	EU01, LV07, baulk	1	2.86
58.00012	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005672	EU01, LV07, baulk	1	0.34

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
59.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005649	EU01, LV08, baulk	11	36.2
59.00002	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005650	EU01, LV08, baulk	1	4.3
59.00003	Puebla Blue On White	Clay	CASA 005651	EU01, LV08, baulk	1	2.6
59.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV08, baulk	—	7.7
59.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005653	EU01, LV08, baulk	—	89.9
59.00006	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005654	EU01, LV08, baulk	—	2
59.00007	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV08, baulk	—	0.59
59.00008	Fossil	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005048	EU01, LV08, baulk	1	0.16
60.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005655	EU01, LV09	—	128.8
60.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005656	EU01, LV09	—	17.8
60.00003	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV09	—	4.5
60.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV09	—	49.6
60.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005659	EU01, LV09	5	4
60.00006	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005660	EU01, LV09	2	1.8
60.00007	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005661	EU01, LV09	—	2.8
60.00008	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV09	3	3.5
60.00009	Flake	Chert	CASA 005663	EU01, LV09	1	1.3
60.00010	Delft	Clay	CASA 005664	EU01, LV09	1	1.3
61.00001	Nail	Iron	CASA 005665	EU01, GSC, ZN A	1	28.6
62.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005675	EU01, LV06, ZN A	—	0.1
62.00002	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN A	5	2.4
62.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005677	EU01, LV06, ZN A	—	15.9
62.00004	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005683	EU01, LV06, ZN A	4	0.16
62.00005	Slag	Slag	CASA 005679	EU01, LV06, ZN A	—	3.6
62.00006	Untyped, colonoware	Clay	CASA 005680	EU01, LV06, ZN A	8	49.5
62.00007	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN A	—	0.98
62.00008	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN A	—	2.12
63.00001	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN A	1	8.3
63.00002	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005685	EU01, LV07, ZN A	1	10
63.00003	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005686	EU01, LV07, ZN A	1	1.6
63.00004	Slag	Slag	CASA 005687	EU01, LV07, ZN A	—	34.6
63.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005688	EU01, LV07, ZN A	—	157.4
63.00006	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005689	EU01, LV07, ZN A	—	0.042
63.00007	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN A	—	2.35
63.00008	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005691	EU01, LV07, ZN A	1	3.06
64.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005692	EU01, LV08, ZN A	—	2.01
64.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005693	EU01, LV08, ZN A	—	1200.4
64.00003	Slag	Slag	CASA 005694	EU01, LV08, ZN A	—	102.24
64.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 005695	EU01, LV08, ZN A	4	31.7
64.00005	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN A	—	33.23
64.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN A	—	18.13
64.00007	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005698	EU01, LV08, ZN A	—	0.54
64.00008	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN A	1	7.42
64.00009	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005700	EU01, LV08, ZN A	3	2.9
64.00010	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005701	EU01, LV08, ZN A	2	10.6
64.00011	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005707	EU01, LV08, ZN A	2	0.43
64.00012	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005703	EU01, LV08, ZN A	3	20.3
64.00013	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005706	EU01, LV08, ZN A	2	1.11
64.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005705	EU01, LV08, ZN A	2	1.56
65.00001	Slag	Slag	CASA 005708	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	61.8
65.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005709	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	514.1
65.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 005710	EU01, LV09, ZN A	4	41.3
65.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	1.45
65.00005	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	27.63
65.00006	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005725	EU01, LV09, ZN A	3	8.78
65.00007	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005714	EU01, LV09, ZN A	2	1.7
65.00008	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005715	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	1.73
65.00009	Stone, manuport	Rock	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	0.88
65.00010	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005717	EU01, LV09, ZN A	2	6.19
65.00011	Metal fragment	Lead	CASA 005718	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	7.97
65.00012	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005719	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	7.21
65.00013	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005720	EU01, LV09, ZN A	—	0.68
65.00014	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005721	EU01, LV09, ZN A	1	0.58
65.00015	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005722	EU01, LV09, ZN A	1	1.08
65.00016	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005723	EU01, LV09, ZN A	2	7.2
66.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005726	EU01, LV06, ZN D	—	153.5
66.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005727	EU01, LV06, ZN D	—	124.36
66.00003	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005728	EU01, LV06, ZN D	—	4.34
66.00004	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005729	EU01, LV06, ZN D	1	0.69
66.00005	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005730	EU01, LV06, ZN D	1	23.1
66.00006	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005731	EU01, LV06, ZN D	1	2.37
66.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN D	—	0.24

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
66.00008	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005733	EU01, LV06, ZN D	1	0.61
66.00009	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005734	EU01, LV06, ZN D	—	0.31
66.00010	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005735	EU01, LV06, ZN D	4	0.09
66.00011	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005736	EU01, LV06, ZN D	1	1.95
66.00012	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005737	EU01, LV06, ZN D	9	1.93
66.00013	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005738	EU01, LV06, ZN D	3	14.24
66.00014	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN D	—	23.15
66.00015	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN D	—	12.39
67.00001	Pipc, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005741	EU01, LV06, ZN B	1	2.47
67.00002	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005742	EU01, LV06, ZN B	8	240.4
67.00003	Matchlock priming pan	Iron	CASA 005743	EU01, LV06, ZN B	1	12.6
67.00004	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005744	EU01, LV06, ZN B	4	20.9
67.00005	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005745	EU01, LV06, ZN B	2	1.4
67.00006	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005746	EU01, LV06, ZN B	11	31.6
67.00007	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005051	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	3098.8
67.00008	Debitage	Chert	CASA 005748	EU01, LV06, ZN B	2	1.21
67.00009	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005052	EU01, LV06, ZN B	13	2.18
67.00010	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005750	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	4.4
67.00011	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005751	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	25.4
67.00012	Nail	Iron	CASA 005752	EU01, LV06, ZN B	5	28.8
67.00013	Washer	Iron	CASA 005753	EU01, LV06, ZN B	1	2.5
67.00014	Spike	Iron	CASA 005754	EU01, LV06, ZN B	3	17.64
67.00015	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005755	EU01, LV06, ZN B	3	13.77
67.00016	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005756	EU01, LV06, ZN B	30	2
67.00017	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005757	EU01, LV06, ZN B	3	0.19
67.00018	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005758	EU01, LV06, ZN B	1	0.15
67.00019	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005759	EU01, LV06, ZN B	1	0.47
67.00020	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	37.28
67.00021	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005761	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	2148.2
67.00022	Slag	Slag	CASA 005762	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	479.6
67.00023	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005763	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	1515.7
67.00024	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005054	EU01, LV06, ZN B	1	0.12
67.00025	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	1332.9
67.00026	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005055	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	0.2
67.00027	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	12.66
67.00028	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	18.5
67.00029	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV06, ZN B	—	207.9
68.00001	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005765	EU01, LV07, ZN B	1	1.35
68.00002	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005766	EU01, LV07, ZN B	1	0.54
68.00003	Flake	Chert	CASA 005056	EU01, LV07, ZN B	3	0.3
68.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005768	EU01, LV07, ZN B	20	26.3
68.00005	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005769	EU01, LV07, ZN B	8	56.8
68.00006	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005770	EU01, LV07, ZN B	8	67.9
68.00007	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005771	EU01, LV07, ZN B	1	0.6
68.00008	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005067	EU01, LV07, ZN B	1	0.37
68.00009	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	297.9
68.00010	Debitage	Chert	CASA 005070	EU01, LV07, ZN B	3	2
68.00011	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005775	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	84.2
68.00012	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	246.8
68.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005777	EU01, LV07, ZN B	17	50
68.00014	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005071	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	159.1
68.00015	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005779	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	1230.3
68.00016	Musket barrel band	Copper	CASA 005780	EU01, LV07, ZN B	1	8.87
68.00017	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005794	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	3273
68.00018	Hinge	Iron	CASA 005782	EU01, LV07, ZN B	1	16.3
68.00019	Nail	Iron	CASA 005783	EU01, LV07, ZN B	21	138.7
68.00020	Hardware	Iron	CASA 005784	EU01, LV07, ZN B	1	1.9
68.00021	Slag	Slag	CASA 005792	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	670
68.00022	Spike	Iron	CASA 005786	EU01, LV07, ZN B	4	92.8
68.00023	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	244.6
68.00024	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005788	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	4080.4
68.00025	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005789	EU01, LV07, ZN B	21	15.8
68.00026	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005790	EU01, LV07, ZN B	20	2.02
68.00027	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005791	EU01, LV07, ZN B	102	7.6
68.00028	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	17.21
68.00029	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	3180.5
68.00030	Metal fragment	Lead	CASA 005793	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	25.19
68.00031	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005076	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	10.3
68.00032	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005077	EU01, LV07, ZN B	—	319
69.00001	Brick	Clay	CASA 004861	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	2370.3
69.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005830	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	3456.6
69.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005825	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	4695.8



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
69.00004	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005799	EU01, LV08, ZN B	10	118.4
69.00005	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005804	EU01, LV08, ZN B	1	1.77
69.00006	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 005801	EU01, LV08, ZN B	2	9.35
69.00007	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005802	EU01, LV08, ZN B	36	66.5
69.00008	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005803	EU01, LV08, ZN B	4	85.4
69.00009	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005822	EU01, LV08, ZN B	35	6.1
69.00010	Pipe, tobacco	Steatite (soapstone)	CASA 005823	EU01, LV08, ZN B	2	1.1
69.00011	Abo Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005806	EU01, LV08, ZN B	2	18.24
69.00012	El Morro Ware	Clay	CASA 005807	EU01, LV08, ZN B	1	5.92
69.00013	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005808	EU01, LV08, ZN B	2	7.85
69.00014	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005809	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	79.8
69.00015	Debitage	Chert	CASA 005810	EU01, LV08, ZN B	4	0.8
69.00016	Ball, musket	Lead	CASA 005811	EU01, LV08, ZN B	1	13.58
69.00017	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005812	EU01, LV08, ZN B	34	118.9
69.00018	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005828	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	4044
69.00019	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	247.8
69.00020	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005815	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	8.5
69.00021	Nail	Iron	CASA 005824	EU01, LV08, ZN B	20	183.2
69.00022	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005817	EU01, LV08, ZN B	3	0.4
69.00023	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005818	EU01, LV08, ZN B	39	30.4
69.00024	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005819	EU01, LV08, ZN B	14	1.4
69.00025	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005820	EU01, LV08, ZN B	85	7.6
69.00026	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005821	EU01, LV08, ZN B	1	1.97
69.00027	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 004868	EU01, LV08, ZN B	1	5.45
69.00028	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	6728.4
69.00029	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	171.69
69.00030	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005078	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	58
69.00031	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005083	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	15
69.00032	Slag	Slag	CASA 005084	EU01, LV08, ZN B	—	1159.7
70.00001	El Morro Ware	Clay	CASA 005831	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	6.2
70.00002	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 005832	EU01, LV09, ZN B	3	1.34
70.00003	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005833	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	2.26
70.00004	Puebla Blue On White	Clay	CASA 005834	EU01, LV09, ZN B	8	9
70.00005	Spike	Iron	CASA 005835	EU01, LV09, ZN B	9	331.6
70.00006	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005836	EU01, LV09, ZN B	4	5.1
70.00007	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005837	EU01, LV09, ZN B	15	19.24
70.00008	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005840	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	10.14
70.00009	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005839	EU01, LV09, ZN B	5	3.9
70.00010	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005086	EU01, LV09, ZN B	3	1.5
70.00011	Bone, worked	Bone	CASA 005841	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	0.33
70.00012	Spall	Chert	CASA 005842	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	8.6
70.00013	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 005843	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	3.48
70.00014	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 005844	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	1.1
70.00015	Stone, building	Shale	CASA 005845	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	2.7
70.00016	Weight	Lead	CASA 005846	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	20.53
70.00017	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005847	EU01, LV09, ZN B	18	133.1
70.00018	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005848	EU01, LV09, ZN B	42	479.2
70.00019	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005849	EU01, LV09, ZN B	5	171.1
70.00020	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005850	EU01, LV09, ZN B	13	121.6
70.00021	Nail	Iron	CASA 005851	EU01, LV09, ZN B	19	155
70.00022	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 005852	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	0.7
70.00023	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 005853	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	2.1
70.00024	Fossil	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005089	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	0.34
70.00025	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005091	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	0.44
70.00026	Nonfood, bone	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005092	EU01, LV09, ZN B	3	0.7
70.00027	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005093	EU01, LV09, ZN B	4	0.8
70.00028	Crustacea	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	0.16
70.00029	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005101	EU01, LV09, ZN B	91	8.9
70.00030	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005102	EU01, LV09, ZN B	71	170.8
70.00031	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005861	EU01, LV09, ZN B	249	337.4
70.00032	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005862	EU01, LV09, ZN B	6	129.5
70.00033	Tile, drain	Clay	CASA 005863	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	103.13
70.00034	Thimble	Iron	CASA 005103	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	16.6
70.00035	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005865	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	14.9
70.00036	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005866	EU01, LV09, ZN B	206	415.4
70.00037	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005120	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	0.6
70.00038	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	305.1
70.00039	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005127	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	23.4
70.00040	Crustacea	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	0.81
70.00041	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005128	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	807.1
70.00042	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	2253

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
70.00043	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005873	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	568.9
70.00044	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005874	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	467.3
70.00045	Metal fragment	Lead	CASA 005875	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	11.54
70.00046	Rivet	Copper	CASA 005876	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	6.1
70.00047	Puller, bullet	Copper	CASA 005877	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	6.6
70.00048	Spike	Iron	CASA 005878	EU01, LV09, ZN B	26	920
70.00049	Chisel	Iron	CASA 005879	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	87.6
70.00050	Nail	Iron	CASA 005880	EU01, LV09, ZN B	89	477.7
70.00051	Flintlock jaw screw	Iron	CASA 005881	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	6.1
70.00052	Pistol, flintlock	Iron	CASA 005882	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	19.1
70.00053	Bolt, eye	Iron	CASA 005883	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	27.7
70.00054	Thumbscrew	Iron	CASA 005884	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	34.8
70.00055	Hinge, pintel	Iron	CASA 005885	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	39.1
70.00056	Hinge	Iron	CASA 005886	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	15.8
70.00057	Knife	Iron	CASA 005887	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	15.5
70.00058	Pot	Iron	CASA 005888	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	82.2
70.00059	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005889	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	31658
70.00060	Slag	Slag	CASA 005890	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	7969.3
70.00061	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005891	EU01, LV09, ZN B	6	88.3
70.00062	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005892	EU01, LV09, ZN B	723	44.1
70.00063	Bothidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005893	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	0.33
70.00064	Handle	Brass	CASA 005894	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	48.9
70.00065	Ornament	Brass	CASA 005895	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	3.7
70.00066	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005896	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	1.3
70.00067	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005897	EU01, LV09, ZN B	255	67.9
70.00068	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005130	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	0.27
70.00069	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	5070.2
70.00070	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005900	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	1.41
70.00071	Cervidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005901	EU01, LV09, ZN B	3	6.01
70.00072	Debitage	Chert	CASA 005133	EU01, LV09, ZN B	10	7
70.00073	Flake	Chert	CASA 005136	EU01, LV09, ZN B	17	6.4
70.00074	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	1073.9
70.00075	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005905	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	33620
70.00076	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	18747
70.00077	Ring	Iron	CASA 005137	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	63.8
70.00078	Gun sight	Brass	CASA 005138	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	4.9
70.00079	Musket barrel	Iron	CASA 005140	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	58.6
70.00080	Stone, manuport	Rock	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	1542
70.00081	Mano	Igneous Rock	CASA 005142	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	1095
70.00082	Hardware	Iron	CASA 005144	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	5.7
70.00083	Button	Bone	CASA 005152	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	0.47
70.00084	Bar	Iron	CASA 005164	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	706.5
70.00085	Pipe, tobacco	Steatite (soapstone)	CASA 005167	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	6.6
70.00086	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 005174	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	18.61
70.00087	Pipe, tobacco	Steatite (soapstone)	CASA 005175	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	1.1
70.00088	Tack	Brass	CASA 005176	EU01, LV09, ZN B	1	0.84
70.00089	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN B	—	35.04
70.00090	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005186	EU01, LV09, ZN B	2	1.38
71.00001	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005907	EU01, LV10, ZN B	98	117
71.00002	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005908	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	3978
71.00003	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	30.95
71.00004	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005187	EU01, LV10, ZN B	2	0.62
71.00005	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005198	EU01, LV10, ZN B	295	15.82
71.00006	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005199	EU01, LV10, ZN B	58	8.39
71.00007	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005203	EU01, LV10, ZN B	18	2.02
71.00008	Ariidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005209	EU01, LV10, ZN B	3	1.28
71.00009	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005213	EU01, LV10, ZN B	10	90
71.00010	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005219	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	0.57
71.00011	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005223	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	8.5
71.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005230	EU01, LV10, ZN B	18	12.7
71.00013	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005232	EU01, LV10, ZN B	7	91.8
71.00014	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	0.7
71.00015	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	859.7
71.00016	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005243	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	1.13
71.00017	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	519.9
71.00018	Nail	Iron	CASA 005245	EU01, LV10, ZN B	13	90.4
71.00019	Ring	Iron	CASA 005246	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	28.87
71.00020	Concretion	Ferrous Metal	CASA 005249	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	2.3
71.00021	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	477.9
71.00022	Delft	Clay	CASA 005255	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	2.66

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
71.00023	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005256	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	67.6
71.00024	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005257	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	77.8
71.00025	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005258	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	4356.8
71.00026	Slag	Slag	CASA 005260	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	1563.5
71.00027	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	3957.6
71.00028	Debitage	Chert	CASA 005261	EU01, LV10, ZN B	5	2.3
71.00029	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005262	EU01, LV10, ZN B	28	45.75
71.00030	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005276	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	0.27
71.00031	San Luis Blue on White	Clay	CASA 005282	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	2.71
71.00032	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005284	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	0.39
71.00033	Spike	Copper	CASA 005288	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	27.2
71.00034	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005294	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	20.6
71.00035	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005295	EU01, LV10, ZN B	—	3286.3
71.00036	Bar	Iron	CASA 005639	EU01, LV10, ZN B	2	116.6
71.00037	Musket bridle	Iron	CASA 005297	EU01, LV10, ZN B	1	13.8
72.00001	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	2589.1
72.00002	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005911	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	1284.2
72.00003	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005301	EU01, LV10, ZN F	2	10.5
72.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 005302	EU01, LV10, ZN F	9	28.8
72.00005	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005303	EU01, LV10, ZN F	1	0.9
72.00006	Brick	Clay	CASA 005305	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	4001.3
72.00007	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005306	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	52.09
72.00008	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005309	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	148.9
72.00009	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	591.5
72.00010	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005318	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	3.56
72.00011	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 005319	EU01, LV10, ZN F	1	2.3
72.00012	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005327	EU01, LV10, ZN F	2	17.15
72.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005328	EU01, LV10, ZN F	5	1.41
72.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005329	EU01, LV10, ZN F	1	0.1
72.00015	Flake	Chert	CASA 005331	EU01, LV10, ZN F	1	0.32
72.00016	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	2746
72.00017	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005333	EU01, LV10, ZN F	30	890.4
72.00018	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005336	EU01, LV10, ZN F	3	9.4
72.00019	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005337	EU01, LV10, ZN F	1	3.3
72.00020	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005347	EU01, LV10, ZN F	1	1.8
72.00021	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005358	EU01, LV10, ZN F	23	28
72.00022	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005359	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	2996
72.00023	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005363	EU01, LV10, ZN F	109	241.9
72.00024	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005367	EU01, LV10, ZN F	3	1.87
72.00025	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005378	EU01, LV10, ZN F	806	79.8
72.00026	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005379	EU01, LV10, ZN F	69	7.3
72.00027	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005391	EU01, LV10, ZN F	9	5.12
72.00028	Crustacea	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN F	—	0.23
72.00029	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005392	EU01, LV10, ZN F	16	36.72
72.00030	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005396	EU01, LV10, ZN F	447	102.9
73.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005913	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	12.39
73.00002	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005914	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	682.2
73.00003	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005405	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	25.7
73.00004	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	239.68
73.00005	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005406	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	797.7
73.00006	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	331.4
73.00007	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005410	EU01, LV11, ZN B	1	0.31
73.00008	Slag	Slag	CASA 005414	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	112.23
73.00009	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	11.43
73.00010	Spike	Iron	CASA 005419	EU01, LV11, ZN B	2	117.8
73.00011	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005420	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	30.45
73.00012	Stone, manuport	Rock	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	2.12
73.00013	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005421	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	913.2
73.00014	Pipe, tobacco	Steatite (soapstone)	CASA 005422	EU01, LV11, ZN B	1	5.48
73.00015	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005423	EU01, LV11, ZN B	2	18.3
73.00016	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005430	EU01, LV11, ZN B	4	54.9
73.00017	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005433	EU01, LV11, ZN B	2	22.94
73.00018	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005437	EU01, LV11, ZN B	3	1.02
73.00019	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005439	EU01, LV11, ZN B	4	8.74
73.00020	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005447	EU01, LV11, ZN B	1	0.1
73.00021	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005449	EU01, LV11, ZN B	19	7
73.00022	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005454	EU01, LV11, ZN B	24	1.4
73.00023	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN B	—	62.3
73.00024	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005459	EU01, LV11, ZN B	4	0.51
74.00001	Brick	Clay	CASA 005460	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	2762.5
74.00002	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	1116.3



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
74.00003	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005918	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	2019.5
74.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 005463	EU01, LV11, ZN F	3	7.6
74.00005	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	7.94
74.00006	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	3232.9
74.00007	Fossil	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005471	EU01, LV11, ZN F	1	0.3
74.00008	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	484.7
74.00009	Slag	Slag	CASA 005479	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	19
74.00010	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005480	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	28
74.00011	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005483	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	30.12
74.00012	Debitage	Chert	CASA 005484	EU01, LV11, ZN F	2	0.56
74.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005487	EU01, LV11, ZN F	4	0.26
74.00014	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005493	EU01, LV11, ZN F	2	2.5
74.00015	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005495	EU01, LV11, ZN F	17	20.1
74.00016	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005501	EU01, LV11, ZN F	14	187.4
74.00017	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005505	EU01, LV11, ZN F	60	5.4
74.00018	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005506	EU01, LV11, ZN F	2	31.75
74.00019	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005508	EU01, LV11, ZN F	—	3058.9
74.00020	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005515	EU01, LV11, ZN F	54	193.5
74.00021	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005528	EU01, LV11, ZN F	851	51.4
74.00022	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005531	EU01, LV11, ZN F	8	31.7
74.00023	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005532	EU01, LV11, ZN F	383	94
74.00024	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005546	EU01, LV11, ZN F	3	1.8
75.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005554	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	18.8
75.00002	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 005921	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	836.1
75.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	24.8
75.00004	Slag	Slag	CASA 005566	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	83.3
75.00005	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005576	EU01, LV12, ZN B	36	10
75.00006	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005580	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	7.7
75.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005594	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	10
75.00008	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 005596	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	3.8
75.00009	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005598	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	0.5
75.00010	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005604	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	1.7
75.00011	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005606	EU01, LV12, ZN B	4	1.6
75.00012	San Augustin Blue On White	Clay	CASA 005609	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	2.9
75.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005610	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	0.2
75.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005614	EU01, LV12, ZN B	12	1.9
75.00015	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	450.1
75.00016	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	199.8
75.00017	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	75.1
75.00018	Nail	Iron	CASA 005616	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	3.6
75.00019	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005618	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	886.6
75.00020	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005624	EU01, LV12, ZN B	29	3
75.00021	Gun trigger	Iron	CASA 005625	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	8.2
75.00022	Handle	Iron	CASA 005629	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	57.5
75.00023	Bridle	Iron	CASA 005633	EU01, LV12, ZN B	1	734.7
75.00024	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005635	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	29.9
75.00025	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 005637	EU01, LV12, ZN B	—	932.8
76.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005923	EU01, LV06, ZN C	—	20.91
76.00002	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005924	EU01, LV06, ZN C	—	0.53
76.00003	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005925	EU01, LV06, ZN C	—	0.26
77.00001	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV07, ZN C	—	13.22
78.00001	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005927	EU01, LV08, ZN C	—	1.95
78.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005928	EU01, LV08, ZN C	—	0.31
78.00003	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 005929	EU01, LV08, ZN C	—	1.24
79.00001	Tile	Clay	CASA 005930	EU01, LV09, ZN C	2	107.15
79.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005931	EU01, LV09, ZN C	—	46.34
79.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005932	EU01, LV09, ZN C	—	25.68
79.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005933	EU01, LV09, ZN C	—	1.32
79.00005	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN C	—	75.1
79.00006	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005935	EU01, LV09, ZN C	1	0.84
79.00007	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005936	EU01, LV09, ZN C	1	1.77
80.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005937	EU01, LV10, ZN C	—	1.24
80.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005938	EU01, LV10, ZN C	—	86.01
80.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN C	—	4.55
80.00004	Chondrichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005940	EU01, LV10, ZN C	1	0.46
80.00005	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN C	—	0.4
80.00006	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005942	EU01, LV10, ZN C	1	0.35
80.00007	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005640	EU01, LV10, ZN C	1	0.35
81.00001	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005644	EU01, LV11, ZN C	1	12.66
81.00002	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005645	EU01, LV11, ZN C	1	0.93
81.00003	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005652	EU01, LV11, ZN C	1	7.08
81.00004	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN C	—	0.91

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
81.00005	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005657	EU01, LV11, ZN C	3	2.17
81.00006	Anidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005658	EU01, LV11, ZN C	1	0.26
82.00001	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN C	—	18.89
82.00002	Carangidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005662	EU01, LV12, ZN C	1	0.1
83.00001	Tack	Brass	CASA 005667	EU01, LV08, ZN G	1	1.47
83.00002	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005668	EU01, LV08, ZN G	—	0.06
83.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005673	EU01, LV08, ZN G	—	45.2
83.00004	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN G	—	68.6
83.00005	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN G	—	7.58
83.00006	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV08, ZN G	—	252.9
83.00007	Blade	Iron	CASA 005674	EU01, LV08, ZN G	4	453.1
83.00008	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005676	EU01, LV08, ZN G	—	4.6
83.00009	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005678	EU01, LV08, ZN G	2	10.2
83.00010	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005681	EU01, LV08, ZN G	2	0.2
84.00001	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005682	EU01, LV09, ZN G	3	11.32
84.00002	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005684	EU01, LV09, ZN G	1	3.35
84.00003	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005690	EU01, LV09, ZN G	1	0.74
84.00004	Slag	Slag	CASA 005696	EU01, LV09, ZN G	—	0.84
84.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005697	EU01, LV09, ZN G	—	57.8
84.00006	Nail	Iron	CASA 005699	EU01, LV09, ZN G	1	3.54
84.00007	Spike	Iron	CASA 005702	EU01, LV09, ZN G	1	27.9
84.00008	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN G	—	85
84.00009	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV09, ZN G	—	6.4
84.00010	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005704	EU01, LV09, ZN G	3	28.83
84.00011	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 005711	EU01, LV09, ZN G	2	4
84.00012	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005712	EU01, LV09, ZN G	3	29.6
84.00013	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005713	EU01, LV09, ZN G	3	0.64
84.00014	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005716	EU01, LV09, ZN G	7	11.8
84.00015	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005724	EU01, LV09, ZN G	3	0.39
84.00016	Anatidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005732	EU01, LV09, ZN G	1	0.85
84.00017	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005739	EU01, LV09, ZN G	1	3.4
84.00018	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005740	EU01, LV09, ZN G	6	30
84.00019	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005747	EU01, LV09, ZN G	14	17.28
84.00020	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005749	EU01, LV09, ZN G	3	7.1
85.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005760	EU01, LV10, ZN G	—	1.11
85.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005764	EU01, LV10, ZN G	—	11.5
85.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005767	EU01, LV10, ZN G	—	114.1
85.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 005772	EU01, LV10, ZN G	3	12.75
85.00005	Spike	Iron	CASA 005773	EU01, LV10, ZN G	1	48.08
85.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN G	—	62.58
85.00007	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN G	—	13.33
85.00008	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 005774	EU01, LV10, ZN G	1	1.43
85.00009	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005776	EU01, LV10, ZN G	1	5.5
85.00010	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005778	EU01, LV10, ZN G	1	4.16
85.00011	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005781	EU01, LV10, ZN G	1	1.49
85.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005785	EU01, LV10, ZN G	10	37
85.00013	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005787	EU01, LV10, ZN G	6	42.7
85.00014	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005795	EU01, LV10, ZN G	3	10.7
85.00015	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005796	EU01, LV10, ZN G	1	12
85.00016	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005797	EU01, LV10, ZN G	3	13.4
85.00017	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005798	EU01, LV10, ZN G	1	5.75
85.00018	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN G	—	39.1
85.00019	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV10, ZN G	—	39.3
85.00020	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005800	EU01, LV10, ZN G	2	1.2
85.00021	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005805	EU01, LV10, ZN G	2	23.3
85.00022	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005813	EU01, LV10, ZN G	2	0.4
85.00023	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005814	EU01, LV10, ZN G	10	11.5
86.00001	Slag	Slag	CASA 005816	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	—	3.22
86.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005826	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	—	60.1
86.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 005827	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	3	16.8
86.00004	Spike	Iron	CASA 005829	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	6
86.00005	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	—	6.77
86.00006	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 005838	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	—	0.11
86.00007	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005854	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	1.5
86.00008	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005855	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	4	7
86.00009	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 005856	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	8.5
86.00010	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005857	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	4	3.08
86.00011	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005858	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	1.48
86.00012	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005859	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	3	19.08
86.00013	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005860	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	5	13
86.00014	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005864	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	5	5.1
86.00015	Fort Walton Incised	Clay	CASA 005867	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	5.6

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
86.00016	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005868	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	7	20.1
86.00017	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 005869	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	2.3
86.00018	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	—	17.34
86.00019	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005870	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	20	69.8
86.00020	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005871	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	5	2.4
86.00021	Fossil	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005872	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	0.33
86.00022	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 005898	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	1	0.31
86.00023	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005899	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	—	0.46
86.00024	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005902	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	4	1.4
86.00025	Meleagridinae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005903	EU01, LV11, ZN G, SE	2	0.1
87.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005904	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	—	1.45
87.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005906	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	—	37.24
87.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005909	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	—	22.02
87.00004	Flintlock jaw pad	Brass	CASA 005910	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	—	2.07
87.00005	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	—	1.39
87.00006	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005912	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	2	2.18
87.00007	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005915	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	2	0.44
87.00008	Tile	Clay	CASA 005916	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	1	39.57
87.00009	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 005917	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	2	7.39
87.00010	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 005919	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	1	4.17
87.00011	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005920	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	3	3.9
87.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005922	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	7	14.2
87.00013	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005926	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	8	17.8
87.00014	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005934	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	16	74
87.00015	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	—	38.44
87.00016	Meleagridinae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005939	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	1	0.9
87.00017	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005941	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	10	4.6
87.00018	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005943	EU01, LV12, ZN G, SE	28	80.6
88.00001	Tile	Clay	CASA 005944	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	1	263.2
88.00002	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005945	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	—	3.81
88.00003	Slag	Slag	CASA 005946	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	—	32.45
88.00004	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005947	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	—	43.56
88.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 005948	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	2	34
88.00006	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	—	4.9
88.00007	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005949	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	2	48.27
88.00008	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005950	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	3	4.87
88.00009	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 005951	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	4	8
88.00010	Naticidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	—	6.57
88.00011	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 005952	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	1	3.8
88.00012	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005953	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	3	2.9
88.00013	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005954	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	27	5.5
88.00014	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005955	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	3	3.6
88.00015	Meleagridinae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005956	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	1	0.5
88.00016	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005957	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	44	7.1
88.00017	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005958	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	34	48
88.00018	Coarse Redware	Clay	CASA 005959	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	1	6.27
88.00019	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005960	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	1	21.46
88.00020	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005961	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	4	3.5
88.00021	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005962	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	20	46.2
88.00022	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 005963	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	3	9.3
88.00023	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005964	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	18	65.8
88.00024	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005965	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	19	39.56
88.00025	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005966	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	4	7.8
88.00026	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	—	1.9
88.00027	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	—	3.25
88.00028	Debitage	Chert	CASA 005967	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	1	1.44
88.00029	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005968	EU01, LV13, ZN G, SE	3	19.8
89.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005969	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	—	0.89
89.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 005970	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	—	19.36
89.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005971	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	—	57.25
89.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 005972	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	1	5.03
89.00005	Stone, manuport	Rock	DISC	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	—	112.29
89.00006	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	—	1.67
89.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	—	18.65
89.00008	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005973	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	2	3.63
89.00009	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 005974	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	1	6.69
89.00010	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 005975	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	9	4.3
89.00011	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005976	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	26	36.5
89.00012	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 005977	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	1	14.44
89.00013	Majolica	Clay	CASA 005978	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	1	3.43
89.00014	Caparra Blue	Clay	CASA 005979	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	1	18.36
89.00015	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005980	EU01, LV14, ZN G, SE	3	4.89



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
89.00016	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 005981	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	1	2.06
89.00017	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005982	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	2	3.79
89.00018	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 005983	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	1	2.4
89.00019	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005984	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	15	30.9
89.00020	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 005985	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	5	20.6
89.00021	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005986	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	6	25.9
89.00022	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005987	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	3	9.8
89.00023	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 005988	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	2	6.72
89.00024	Food, plant	Flora	CASA 005989	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	1	1.4
89.00025	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005990	EU01, LV14, ZN G SE	11	1.1
90.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 005991	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	—	1.65
90.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 005992	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	—	23.8
90.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 005993	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	2	19.1
90.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	—	6.38
90.00005	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 005994	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	12	22.4
90.00006	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 005995	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	1	1.6
90.00007	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 005996	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	1	4.5
90.00008	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 005997	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	6	58.8
90.00009	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 005998	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	7	36.2
90.00010	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	—	0.93
90.00011	Manimalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 005999	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	15	82.4
90.00012	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006000	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	1	0.29
90.00013	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006001	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	10	1.6
90.00014	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006002	EU01, LV15, ZN G SE	1	0.5
91.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006003	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	—	1.02
91.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 006004	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	—	10.97
91.00003	Nail	Iron	CASA 006005	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	27
91.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	—	2.5
91.00005	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	—	2.31
91.00006	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006006	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	6.82
91.00007	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006007	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	4	12.37
91.00008	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006008	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	5	14.8
91.00009	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006009	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	2.34
91.00010	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006010	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	6	21.7
91.00011	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006011	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	3	0.3
91.00012	Ariidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006012	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	0.1
91.00013	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006013	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	15	6.9
91.00014	Untyped, semivitrificous	Clay	CASA 006014	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	3.52
91.00015	Abo Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006015	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	1.36
91.00016	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006016	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	0.77
91.00017	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006017	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	0.3
91.00018	Flake	Chert	CASA 006018	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	1.04
91.00019	Pipe, tobacco	Clay	CASA 006019	EU01, LV16, ZN G SE	1	5.34
92.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006020	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	6.27
92.00002	Debitage	Chert	CASA 006021	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	2.18
92.00003	Slag	Slag	CASA 006022	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	68.03
92.00004	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006023	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	214.5
92.00005	Fasciolaridae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	17.3
92.00006	Nail	Iron	CASA 006024	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	4	34.99
92.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	13.34
92.00008	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	71.38
92.00009	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006025	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	6.81
92.00010	Rajiformes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006026	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	0.15
92.00011	Faience	Clay	CASA 006027	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	5.66
92.00012	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006028	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	8.08
92.00013	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006029	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	20	83.6
92.00014	Mclongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	34.47
92.00015	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006030	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	4	9.85
92.00016	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	—	23.85
92.00017	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006032	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	6	33
92.00018	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006033	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	2	0.3
92.00019	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006034	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	24	80
92.00020	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006035	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	0.3
92.00021	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006036	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	33	67.7
92.00022	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 006037	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	2.23
92.00023	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006038	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	1	3.92
92.00024	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006039	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	11	2.9
92.00025	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006040	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	2	1.8
92.00026	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006041	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	11	31.2
92.00027	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006042	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	26	2.2
92.00028	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006043	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	2	194.3
92.00029	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006044	EU01, LV11, ZN G NE	4	11.48

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
92.00030	Fort Walton Incised	Clay	CASA 006045	EU01, LV11, ZN G, NE	1	3.51
92.00031	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006046	EU01, LV11, ZN G, NE	2	0.5
93.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006047	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	—	7.06
93.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	—	27.56
93.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	—	21.51
93.00004	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006048	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	—	420.7
93.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 006049	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	3	31.5
93.00006	Slag	Slag	CASA 006050	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	—	191.2
93.00007	Nail	Brass	CASA 006051	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	2.52
93.00008	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006052	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	3.9
93.00009	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	—	1.97
93.00010	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006053	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	1.5
93.00011	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006054	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	14	13.25
93.00012	Fossil	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006055	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	2	1.7
93.00013	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006056	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	4
93.00014	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006057	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	47	15.1
93.00015	Mollusca	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	—	14.99
93.00016	Aridae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006058	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	0.43
93.00017	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006059	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	0.13
93.00018	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006060	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	30	25.88
93.00019	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006061	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	55	176.8
93.00020	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006062	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	16	45.5
93.00021	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006063	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	29	146
93.00022	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006064	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	15	89.4
93.00023	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006065	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	35	8.28
93.00024	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006066	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	6	13.6
93.00025	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006067	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	0.7
93.00026	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006068	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	4	12.6
93.00027	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006069	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	5	10.2
93.00028	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006070	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	8	28.1
93.00029	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006071	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	3	63.7
93.00030	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 006072	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	0.76
93.00031	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006073	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	0.97
93.00032	Piece, gaming	Clay	CASA 006074	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	7.56
93.00033	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006075	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	6
93.00034	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006076	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	3	1.39
93.00035	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006077	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	2	13
93.00036	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006078	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	5.29
93.00037	Tile, drain	Clay	CASA 006079	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	36.08
93.00038	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G, NE	1	4.42
94.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006080	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	2.4
94.00002	Nail	Iron	CASA 006081	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	3	25.3
94.00003	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006082	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	3	0.28
94.00004	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006083	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	6	7.83
94.00005	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006084	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	0.9
94.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	11.2
94.00007	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	3.7
94.00008	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	1.1
94.00009	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006085	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	8	40.1
94.00010	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006086	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	3	13.2
94.00011	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006087	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	8.5
94.00012	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 006088	EU01, LV13, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	7.9
95.00001	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006089	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	3.4
95.00002	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006090	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	3.2
95.00003	Windowpane	Glass	CASA 006091	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	5.4
95.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 006092	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	3	11.8
95.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006093	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	24.7
95.00006	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006094	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	3.6
95.00007	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	6.5
95.00008	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	2.3
95.00009	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	7.8
95.00010	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006095	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	52.4
95.00011	Slag	Slag	CASA 006096	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	29.4
95.00012	Guadalajara Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006097	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	6.2
95.00013	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006098	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	9	0.29
95.00014	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006099	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	1.4
95.00015	Mollusca	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	1.6
95.00016	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006100	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	4.4
95.00017	Aridae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006101	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	0.49
95.00018	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006102	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	23	52.38
95.00019	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006103	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	11.7
95.00020	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006104	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	4	9.6

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
95.00021	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006105	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	28	58.5
95.00022	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006106	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	15	80.9
95.00023	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006107	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	4	6.9
95.00024	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006108	EU01, LV14, AREA B, ZN G, NE	18	4.4
96.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	26.8
96.00002	Tile	Clay	CASA 006109	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	49.4
96.00003	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	1.8
96.00004	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006110	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	13.1
96.00005	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006111	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	1.6
96.00006	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006112	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	38.1
96.00007	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 006113	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	5.7
96.00008	Spike	Iron	CASA 006114	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	57.8
96.00009	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006115	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	3.7
96.00010	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	1.4
96.00011	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006116	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	3.4
96.00012	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006117	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	8.3
96.00013	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006118	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	0.4
96.00014	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006119	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	1.9
96.00015	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006120	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	25.62
96.00016	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006121	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	4.98
96.00017	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006122	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	8	13.6
96.00018	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006123	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	1.3
96.00019	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006124	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	1.75
96.00020	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006125	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	19	36.9
96.00021	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006126	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	0.54
96.00022	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006127	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	1.31
96.00023	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006128	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	17	3.06
96.00024	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006129	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	2	2.3
96.00025	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006130	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	8	14.46
96.00026	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006131	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	28	7.32
96.00027	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006132	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	1.05
96.00028	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006133	EU01, LV15, AREA B, ZN G, NE	6	31.7
97.00001	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006134	EU01, LV16, AREA B, ZN G, NE	7	6.44
97.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006135	EU01, LV16, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	2.9
97.00003	Tile	Clay	CASA 006136	EU01, LV16, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	62.7
97.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006137	EU01, LV16, AREA B, ZN G, NE	—	0.4
97.00005	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006138	EU01, LV16, AREA B, ZN G, NE	1	1.7
98.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006139	EU01, LV20, AREA A, SE	—	0.5
98.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV20, AREA A, SE	—	0.9
98.00003	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 006140	EU01, LV20, AREA A, SE	1	2.23
98.00004	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006141	EU01, LV20, AREA A, SE	1	1.61
98.00005	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 006142	EU01, LV20, AREA A, SE	1	1.34
98.00006	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006143	EU01, LV20, AREA A, SE	1	7.08
99.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006144	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	—	0.5
99.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 006145	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	—	98.6
99.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	—	7
99.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	—	0.4
99.00005	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	1	0.1
99.00006	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	—	0.4
99.00007	Rope	Synthetic	CASA 006146	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	1	0.1
99.00008	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006147	EU01, LV07, (matrix cleaning)	1	3.11
100.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006148	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	—	27.6
100.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 006149	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	—	10.8
100.00003	Debitage	Chert	CASA 006150	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	1	3.1
100.00004	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	—	3.7
100.00005	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006151	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	—	0.6
100.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	—	0.2
100.00007	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	—	15.2
100.00008	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	—	0.6
100.00009	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006152	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	1	2.25
100.00010	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006153	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	1	4.12
100.00011	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006154	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	1	0.71
100.00012	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006155	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	7	1.17
100.00013	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006156	EU01, top of ZN C, (matrix cleaning)	2	2.26
101.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006157	EU01, LV12, ZN G	—	0.2
101.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006158	EU01, LV12, ZN G	1	39.3
101.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV12, ZN G	—	1.1
101.00004	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 006159	EU01, LV12, ZN G	—	2.9
101.00005	Slag	Slag	CASA 006160	EU01, LV12, ZN G	—	0.4
101.00006	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006161	EU01, LV12, ZN G	2	9.1
101.00007	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006162	EU01, LV12, ZN G	2	2.7
102.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV10	—	1.75



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
102.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006164	EU01, LV10	—	6.09
103.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006165	EU01, LV11	2	1.8
103.00002	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006166	EU01, LV11	—	1.31
103.00003	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006167	EU01, LV11	2	1.7
103.00004	Slag	Slag	CASA 006168	EU01, LV11	—	2.4
103.00005	Fossil	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006169	EU01, LV11	1	1.37
103.00006	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006170	EU01, LV11	1	0.6
103.00007	Guadalajara Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006171	EU01, LV11	1	6.2
104.00001	Puebla Blue On White	Clay	CASA 006172	EU01, LV12	3	5.7
104.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006173	EU01, LV12	1	4.16
104.00003	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006174	EU01, LV12	6	4.9
104.00004	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006175	EU01, LV12	9	0.84
104.00005	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006176	EU01, LV12	12	5.66
104.00006	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006177	EU01, LV12	1	3.01
104.00007	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006178	EU01, LV12	1	0.56
104.00008	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006179	EU01, LV12	1	0.7
104.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006180	EU01, LV12	—	93.24
104.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006181	EU01, LV12	—	4.8
104.00011	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV12	—	2.06
104.00012	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV12	—	2.98
104.00013	Nail	Iron	CASA 006182	EU01, LV12	1	8.75
104.00014	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV12	—	1.09
104.00015	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006183	EU01, LV12	1	1.38
104.00016	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006184	EU01, LV12	3	0.76
104.00017	Slag	Slag	CASA 006185	EU01, LV12	—	5.21
105.00001	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV13	—	1971.7
105.00002	Bivalvia	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV13	—	12.79
105.00003	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006186	EU01, LV13	25	110.6
105.00004	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006187	EU01, LV13	14	41.8
105.00005	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 006188	EU01, LV13	1	13.5
105.00006	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006189	EU01, LV13	8	37.7
105.00007	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006190	EU01, LV13	1	0.3
105.00008	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006191	EU01, LV13	29	70.2
105.00009	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006192	EU01, LV13	2	2.7
105.00010	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006193	EU01, LV13	1	3.4
105.00011	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006194	EU01, LV13	37	132.57
105.00012	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006195	EU01, LV13	5	0.9
105.00013	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006196	EU01, LV13	47	9.95
105.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006197	EU01, LV13	46	14.56
105.00015	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006198	EU01, LV13	1	1.79
105.00016	Ursidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006199	EU01, LV13	1	8.34
105.00017	Nonfood, bone	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006200	EU01, LV13	1	6.86
105.00018	Nail	Iron	CASA 006201	EU01, LV13	10	43
105.00019	Nail	Copper	CASA 006202	EU01, LV13	1	3.4
105.00020	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV13	—	25
105.00021	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV13	—	68.7
105.00022	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006203	EU01, LV13	1	1.9
105.00023	San Luis Blue on White	Clay	CASA 006204	EU01, LV13	2	19.9
105.00024	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006205	EU01, LV13	—	241.9
105.00025	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV13	—	137
105.00026	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006206	EU01, LV13	1	0.3
105.00027	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 006207	EU01, LV13	1	0.2
105.00028	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 006208	EU01, LV13	1	2
105.00029	Brick	Clay	CASA 006209	EU01, LV13	—	0.3
105.00030	Slag	Slag	CASA 006210	EU01, LV13	—	106.4
105.00031	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006211	EU01, LV13	—	12.1
105.00032	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006212	EU01, LV13	1	0.9
105.00033	Pin, straight	Brass	CASA 006213	EU01, LV13	1	0.1
105.00034	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 006214	EU01, LV13	—	0.2
105.00035	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006215	EU01, LV13	1	6.7
105.00036	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV13	—	270.8
105.00037	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006216	EU01, LV13	2	6.7
106.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006217	EU01, FEAT05	1	3.88
106.00002	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006218	EU01, FEAT05	1	2.32
106.00003	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006219	EU01, FEAT05	1	4.19
106.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006220	EU01, FEAT05	—	1.12
106.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006221	EU01, FEAT05	—	26.9
106.00006	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, FEAT05	—	6.07
106.00007	Stone, manuport	Rock	CASA 006222	EU01, FEAT05	1	103.61
106.00008	Bead	Glass	CASA 006223	EU01, FEAT05	1	0.51
106.00009	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, FEAT05	—	3.02
106.00010	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, FEAT05	—	2.37

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
106.00011	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006224	EU01, FEAT05	20	6.7
106.00012	Amidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006225	EU01, FEAT05	1	0.1
106.00013	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006226	EU01, FEAT05	7	0.9
106.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006227	EU01, FEAT05	18	1
106.00015	Nail	Iron	CASA 006228	EU01, FEAT05	3	27.3
106.00016	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, FEAT05	—	108.48
107.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006229	EU01, LV14	—	12.2
107.00002	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006230	EU01, LV14	2	19.06
107.00003	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006231	EU01, LV14	11	18.3
107.00004	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006232	EU01, LV14	—	163.6
107.00005	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 006233	EU01, LV14	—	2.7
107.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV14	—	27.4
107.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006234	EU01, LV14	31	197.6
107.00008	Nail	Iron	CASA 006235	EU01, LV14	14	33
107.00009	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV14	—	23.7
107.00010	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV14	—	126.6
107.00011	Slag	Slag	CASA 006236	EU01, LV14	—	223
107.00012	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006237	EU01, LV14	7	17.8
107.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006238	EU01, LV14	6	4.2
107.00014	Debitage	Chert	CASA 006239	EU01, LV14	1	9
107.00015	Coin	Silver	CASA 006240	EU01, LV14	1	53.1
107.00016	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006241	EU01, LV14	1	4
107.00017	Mollusca	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV14	—	1.6
107.00018	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006242	EU01, LV14	52	14.1
107.00019	Chondrichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006243	EU01, LV14	1	1.8
107.00020	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006244	EU01, LV14	61	9
107.00021	Delft	Clay	CASA 006245	EU01, LV14	2	17.1
107.00022	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006246	EU01, LV14	2	1.9
107.00023	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006247	EU01, LV14	1	0.5
107.00024	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006248	EU01, LV14	1	2.8
107.00025	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006249	EU01, LV14	1	1.4
107.00026	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006250	EU01, LV14	1	0.2
107.00027	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006251	EU01, LV14	1	1.1
107.00028	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006252	EU01, LV14	61	10.21
107.00029	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006253	EU01, LV14	4	4.45
107.00030	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006254	EU01, LV14	1	3.63
107.00031	Mollusca	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV14	—	39.7
107.00032	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV14	—	1249.2
107.00033	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006255	EU01, LV14	2	3
107.00034	Sciaenidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006256	EU01, LV14	1	0.5
107.00035	Ariidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006257	EU01, LV14	1	0.1
107.00036	Aves	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006258	EU01, LV14	1	0.3
107.00037	Suidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006259	EU01, LV14	1	1
107.00038	Meleagridinae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006260	EU01, LV14	1	2.6
107.00039	Bovidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006261	EU01, LV14	1	22.5
107.00040	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006262	EU01, LV14	1	0.6
107.00041	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006263	EU01, LV14	5	1.2
107.00042	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006264	EU01, LV14	36	74.9
107.00043	Testudines	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006265	EU01, LV14	2	1.6
107.00044	Naticidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV14	—	15.4
108.00001	Weight, balance	Copper	CASA 006266	EU01, LV15	1	13.8
108.00002	Gastropoda	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV15	—	46.7
108.00003	Veneroida	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV15	—	24.7
108.00004	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV15	—	699.1
108.00005	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006267	EU01, LV15	6	13.1
108.00006	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006268	EU01, LV15	14	50.2
108.00007	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 006269	EU01, LV15	1	2.9
108.00008	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006270	EU01, LV15	36	204.7
108.00009	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006271	EU01, LV15	1	13.8
108.00010	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006272	EU01, LV15	7	18.2
108.00011	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006273	EU01, LV15	49	104.5
108.00012	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006274	EU01, LV15	2	6.9
108.00013	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006275	EU01, LV15	4	7.7
108.00014	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 006276	EU01, LV15	3	11.2
108.00015	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006277	EU01, LV15	1	2.8
108.00016	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006278	EU01, LV15	3	74.8
108.00017	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006279	EU01, LV15	1	1.2
108.00018	Tile	Clay	CASA 006280	EU01, LV15	1	22.6
108.00019	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006281	EU01, LV15	—	11.3
108.00020	Slag	Slag	CASA 006282	EU01, LV15	—	243.4
108.00021	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006283	EU01, LV15	1	65.3
108.00022	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV15	—	39.1

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
108.00023	Nail	Iron	CASA 006284	EU01, LV15	10	51.9
108.00024	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006285	EU01, LV15	2	6.2
108.00025	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006286	EU01, LV15	—	108.1
108.00026	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV15	—	1690.1
108.00027	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006287	EU01, LV15	13	3.39
108.00028	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006288	EU01, LV15	23	10.92
108.00029	Ariidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006289	EU01, LV15	2	0.21
108.00030	Testudines	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006290	EU01, LV15	2	2.16
108.00031	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006291	EU01, LV15	2	0.24
108.00032	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006292	EU01, LV15	72	157.96
108.00033	Suidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006293	EU01, LV15	3	12.81
108.00034	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006294	EU01, LV15	3	4.6
108.00035	San Luis Blue on White	Clay	CASA 006295	EU01, LV15	1	7.3
108.00036	Aucilla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006296	EU01, LV15	1	3.2
108.00037	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006297	EU01, LV15	3	2
108.00038	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006298	EU01, LV15	1	2.7
108.00039	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006299	EU01, LV15	2	1.7
108.00040	Metal fragment	Lead	CASA 006300	EU01, LV15	—	7
109.00001	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006301	EU01, FEAT06	5	13.2
109.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, FEAT06	—	920.5
109.00003	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006302	EU01, FEAT06	50	26.73
109.00004	Hinge	Brass	CASA 006303	EU01, FEAT06	1	5.29
109.00005	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 006304	EU01, FEAT06	—	206.2
109.00006	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006305	EU01, FEAT06	1	0.45
109.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006306	EU01, FEAT06	31	839
109.00008	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006307	EU01, FEAT06	4	22.9
109.00009	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006308	EU01, FEAT06	22	82.7
109.00010	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006309	EU01, FEAT06	8	84.6
109.00011	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006310	EU01, FEAT06	1	1.6
109.00012	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006311	EU01, FEAT06	2	4.3
109.00013	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006312	EU01, FEAT06	1	14.2
109.00014	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, FEAT06	—	2100
109.00015	Nail	Iron	CASA 006313	EU01, FEAT06	10	110.2
109.00016	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006314	EU01, FEAT06	—	9771.6
109.00017	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006315	EU01, FEAT06	—	37.6
109.00018	Mortar	DISC	DISC	EU01, FEAT06	—	41.9
109.00019	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006316	EU01, FEAT06	2	11
109.00020	Slag	Slag	CASA 006317	EU01, FEAT06	—	2434.6
109.00021	Mollusca	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, FEAT06	—	35
109.00022	Debitage	Chert	CASA 006318	EU01, FEAT06	1	1.6
109.00023	Bovidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006319	EU01, FEAT06	2	28.59
109.00024	Wood fragment	Wood	CASA 006320	EU01, FEAT06	—	20.6
109.00025	Ariidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006321	EU01, FEAT06	11	6.57
109.00026	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006322	EU01, FEAT06	176	304
109.00027	Flake	Chert	CASA 006323	EU01, FEAT06	2	1.7
109.00028	Testudines	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006324	EU01, FEAT06	3	1.03
109.00029	Fossil	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006325	EU01, FEAT06	3	0.33
109.00030	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, FEAT06	—	24.3
109.00031	Aves	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006327	EU01, FEAT06	3	2.27
109.00032	Suidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006328	EU01, FEAT06	3	7.35
109.00033	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006329	EU01, FEAT06	823	43.85
109.00034	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006330	EU01, FEAT06	84	9.95
109.00035	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006331	EU01, FEAT06	986	35.7
110.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	—	3.19
110.00002	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006332	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	—	3.54
110.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006333	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	—	1.39
110.00004	Slag	Slag	CASA 006334	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	—	16.89
110.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 006335	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	1	1.06
110.00006	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006336	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	1	3.93
110.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006337	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	1	3.74
110.00008	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006338	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	2	3.2
110.00009	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006339	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	6	5.8
110.00010	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006340	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	1	6.57
110.00011	Chondrichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006341	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	1	0.5
110.00012	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006342	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	1	10.83
110.00013	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006343	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	7	0.9
110.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006344	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	12	0.9
110.00015	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006345	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	2	0.6
110.00016	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006346	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	8	12.7
110.00017	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV16, FEAT06	—	88.3
111.00001	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV16, ZN G	—	1254.6
111.00002	Veneroida	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV16, ZN G	—	58.4



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
112.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006347	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	79.1
112.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 006348	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	55.8
112.00003	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	1.75
112.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	19.1
112.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 006349	EU01, LV17, ZN G	6	27.5
112.00006	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006350	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	1.72
112.00007	Tile	Clay	CASA 006351	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	57.8
112.00008	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006352	EU01, LV17, ZN G	2	317.7
112.00009	Brick	Clay	CASA 006353	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	0.8
112.00010	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006354	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	1.4
112.00011	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	3.04
112.00012	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006355	EU01, LV17, ZN G	22	9.9
112.00013	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006356	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	4.76
112.00014	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006357	EU01, LV17, ZN G	3	2
112.00015	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006358	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	1.8
112.00016	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006359	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	1.29
112.00017	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006360	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	0.8
112.00018	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006361	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	4.06
112.00019	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006362	EU01, LV17, ZN G	2	5.4
112.00020	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006363	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	4.2
112.00021	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006364	EU01, LV17, ZN G	6	26.1
112.00022	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	19.5
112.00023	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	14.5
112.00024	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV17, ZN G	—	5.6
112.00025	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006365	EU01, LV17, ZN G	17	47
112.00026	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006366	EU01, LV17, ZN G	12	79
112.00027	Meleagridinae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006367	EU01, LV17, ZN G	1	1.1
112.00028	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006368	EU01, LV17, ZN G	9	17.2
112.00029	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006369	EU01, LV17, ZN G	25	88.2
112.00030	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006370	EU01, LV17, ZN G	18	1.5
112.00031	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006371	EU01, LV17, ZN G	2	0.9
112.00032	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006372	EU01, LV17, ZN G	2	0.3
112.00033	Fuse, detonating	Cotton	CASA 006373	EU01, LV17, ZN G	10	8.2
113.00001	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006374	EU01, LV13, (coquina firing step)	1	3.9
113.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006375	EU01, LV13, (coquina firing step)	—	1.1
113.00003	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006376	EU01, LV13, (coquina firing step)	1	4.16
114.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006377	EU01, LV14, (coquina firing step)	—	1.6
114.00002	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006378	EU01, LV14, (coquina firing step)	3	6.42
114.00003	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006379	EU01, LV14, (coquina firing step)	1	4.25
115.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006380	EU01, LV15, (coquina floor)	—	7.9
115.00002	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV15, (coquina floor)	—	0.6
115.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV15, (coquina floor)	—	1.3
115.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006381	EU01, LV15, (coquina floor)	4	2.69
115.00005	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006382	EU01, LV15, (coquina floor)	1	0.8
116.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006383	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	3	2.2
116.00002	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006384	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	2	9.1
116.00003	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006385	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	2	5
116.00004	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006386	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	1	3.37
116.00005	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 006387	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	—	0.7
116.00006	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006388	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	2	0.5
116.00007	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006389	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	1	40.83
116.00008	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	—	50.2
116.00009	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	—	0.6
116.00010	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006390	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	—	26.7
116.00011	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006391	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	—	1.4
116.00012	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	—	7.5
116.00013	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006392	EU01, LV16, (coquina firing step)	4	1.92
117.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006393	EU01, LV16, FILL (brown)	1	0.66
117.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006394	EU01, LV16, FILL (brown)	1	12.05
117.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006395	EU01, LV16, FILL (brown)	—	0.9
117.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006396	EU01, LV16, FILL (brown)	—	0.1
117.00005	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV16, FILL (brown)	—	31.78
118.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006397	EU01, LV17	3	1.94
118.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006398	EU01, LV17	1	35.78
118.00003	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006399	EU01, LV17	2	6.9
118.00004	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006400	EU01, LV17	1	2.44
118.00005	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV17	—	6.7
118.00006	Spike	Iron	CASA 006401	EU01, LV17	3	114.91
118.00007	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV17	2	9.03
118.00008	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006403	EU01, LV17	—	1.48
118.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006404	EU01, LV17	—	136.6
118.00010	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV17	—	162.9

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
118.00011	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006326	EU01, LV17	2	20
118.00012	Slag	Slag	CASA 006463	EU01, LV17	—	4.21
118.00013	Fossil	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006405	EU01, LV17	1	0.91
118.00014	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV17	—	7.6
118.00015	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006406	EU01, LV17	4	2.2
118.00016	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006407	EU01, LV17	1	0.2
118.00017	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006408	EU01, LV17	2	0.5
119.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006409	EU01, LV18	18	39.9
119.00002	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 006410	EU01, LV18	1	1.48
119.00003	Wakulla Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006411	EU01, LV18	1	5.6
119.00004	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006412	EU01, LV18	1	1.93
119.00005	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006413	EU01, LV18	2	14
119.00006	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006414	EU01, LV18	1	13.31
119.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV18	—	117
119.00008	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006415	EU01, LV18	—	0.6
119.00009	Nail	Iron	CASA 006416	EU01, LV18	3	6.6
119.00010	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006417	EU01, LV18	—	5.8
119.00011	Slag	Slag	CASA 006418	EU01, LV18	—	9.6
119.00012	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV18	—	370
119.00013	Naticidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV18	—	10.01
119.00014	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV18	—	11.72
119.00015	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006419	EU01, LV18	1	0.61
119.00016	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006420	EU01, LV18	4	0.47
119.00017	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006421	EU01, LV18	1	0.1
119.00018	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV18	—	427.3
119.00019	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV18	—	29.95
119.00020	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV18	—	42.4
120.00001	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006422	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	4	11.3
120.00002	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006423	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	14	43.5
120.00003	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	458.1
120.00004	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	16.42
120.00005	Carangidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006424	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	4	2.96
120.00006	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006425	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	1	3.61
120.00007	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006426	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	22	3.27
120.00008	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006427	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	65	8.74
120.00009	San Luis Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006428	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	1	2.63
120.00010	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006429	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	1	0.4
120.00011	Untyped, tin enameled	Clay	CASA 006430	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	1	0.6
120.00012	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006431	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	826.8
120.00013	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	148.8
120.00014	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	59.6
120.00015	Slag	Slag	CASA 006432	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	0.59
120.00016	Spike	Copper	CASA 006433	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	1	7.5
120.00017	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006434	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	1	9.8
120.00018	Cinder	Coal	CASA 006435	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	2.8
120.00019	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006436	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	7.7
120.00020	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006437	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	12	16.24
120.00021	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006438	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	23	5.42
120.00022	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006439	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	1	0.84
120.00023	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	—	4.18
120.00024	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006440	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	3	0.98
120.00025	Anidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006441	EU01, LV17, FEAT07	2	0.61
121.00001	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006442	EU01, LV19	1	2.5
121.00002	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006443	EU01, LV19	11	44
121.00003	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006444	EU01, LV19	1	3.1
121.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV19	—	62.9
121.00005	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006445	EU01, LV19	7	120
121.00006	Flake	Chert	CASA 006446	EU01, LV19	2	4.2
121.00007	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006447	EU01, LV19	6	15.3
121.00008	Naticidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV19	—	31.1
121.00009	American Slipware	Clay	CASA 006448	EU01, LV19	1	0.7
121.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006449	EU01, LV19	—	2.6
121.00011	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006450	EU01, LV19	1	0.73
121.00012	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006451	EU01, LV19	—	40.7
121.00013	Nail	Iron	CASA 006452	EU01, LV19	1	12.4
121.00014	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV19	—	35.3
121.00015	Ball, musket	Lead	CASA 006453	EU01, LV19	1	17.8
121.00016	Slag	Slag	CASA 006454	EU01, LV19	—	1
121.00017	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006455	EU01, LV19	1	14.8
121.00018	Tile	Clay	CASA 006456	EU01, LV19	4	56.1
121.00019	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006457	EU01, LV19	2	0.1
121.00020	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006458	EU01, LV19	2	0.2

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
121.00021	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006459	EU01, LV19	12	2.1
121.00022	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006460	EU01, LV19	4	3.7
121.00023	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006461	EU01, LV19	2	0.2
121.00024	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006462	EU01, LV19	1	0.4
121.00025	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV19	—	2.4
121.00026	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV19	—	1948.4
121.00027	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV19	—	51.7
121.00028	Muricidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV19	—	1.69
122.00001	Sample, unprocessed	Composite	CASA 006402	EU01, LV20, FL	—	1089
123.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006464	EU01, LV20	60	82.6
123.00002	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006465	EU01, LV20	2	5.7
123.00003	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV20	—	649.6
123.00004	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006466	EU01, LV20	5	18.8
123.00005	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006467	EU01, LV20	1	5.8
123.00006	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006468	EU01, LV20	1	4.8
123.00007	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006469	EU01, LV20	17	58.6
123.00008	American Slipware	Clay	CASA 006470	EU01, LV20	1	0.26
123.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006471	EU01, LV20	—	69.2
123.00010	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV20	—	542.2
123.00011	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006472	EU01, LV20	2	7.2
123.00012	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV20	—	28.1
123.00013	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006473	EU01, LV20	—	2.6
123.00014	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV20	—	0.6
123.00015	Slag	Slag	CASA 006474	EU01, LV20	—	1.6
123.00016	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006475	EU01, LV20	2	2.4
123.00017	Flake	Chert	CASA 006476	EU01, LV20	1	3.5
123.00018	Debitage	Chert	CASA 006477	EU01, LV20	—	4.8
123.00019	Nail	Iron	CASA 006478	EU01, LV20	4	38.9
123.00020	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006479	EU01, LV20	1	0.8
123.00021	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006480	EU01, LV20	10	0.7
124.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006481	EU01, LV21	6	9
124.00002	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006482	EU01, LV21	5	15.3
124.00003	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006483	EU01, LV21	1	11.35
124.00004	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006484	EU01, LV21	2	7.3
124.00005	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006485	EU01, LV21	2	1.6
124.00007	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006486	EU01, LV21	14	49.5
124.00008	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV21	—	301.6
124.00009	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV21	—	70.7
124.00010	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006487	EU01, LV21	1	32.99
124.00011	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV21	—	21
124.00012	Spike	Iron	CASA 006488	EU01, LV21	1	41.8
124.00013	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006489	EU01, LV21	—	14.7
124.00014	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006490	EU01, LV21	—	5.9
124.00015	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006491	EU01, LV21	1	0.1
124.00016	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV21	—	28.88
124.00017	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006492	EU01, LV21	3	0.2
124.00018	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006493	EU01, LV21	4	2.5
124.00019	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV21	—	13.55
124.00020	Chondrichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006494	EU01, LV21	1	0.68
124.00021	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV21	—	1658.3
125.00001	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006495	EU01, LV22	7	25.3
125.00002	San Pedro Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006496	EU01, LV22	1	3.6
125.00003	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006497	EU01, LV22	2	6.5
125.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006498	EU01, LV22	1	1.8
125.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006499	EU01, LV22	10	19.9
125.00006	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU01, LV22	2	9.7
125.00007	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006500	EU01, LV22	—	5.4
125.00008	Slag	Slag	CASA 006501	EU01, LV22	—	3.5
125.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006502	EU01, LV22	—	4
125.00010	Nail	Iron	CASA 006503	EU01, LV22	1	4.6
125.00011	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV22	—	17.6
125.00012	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV22	—	18.7
125.00013	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006504	EU01, LV22	5	3.12
125.00014	Sciencidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006505	EU01, LV22	1	0.18
125.00015	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006506	EU01, LV22	2	1.03
125.00016	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006507	EU01, LV22	4	2.88
125.00017	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV22	—	1.5
125.00018	Fasciolaridae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV22	—	66.6
125.00019	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV22	—	769.5
125.00020	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV22	—	15.7
125.00021	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV22	—	49.45
126.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006508	EU01, LV23	12	29.1



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
126.00002	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	68.1
126.00003	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006509	EU01, LV23	1	1.53
126.00004	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006510	EU01, LV23	1	3.2
126.00005	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006511	EU01, LV23	3	13.5
126.00006	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006512	EU01, LV23	6	57.3
126.00007	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	56.1
126.00008	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006513	EU01, LV23	—	2.8
126.00009	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006514	EU01, LV23	—	9.4
126.00010	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	5
126.00011	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	6.3
126.00012	Slag	Slag	CASA 006515	EU01, LV23	—	15.8
126.00013	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	5.3
126.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006516	EU01, LV23	4	0.4
126.00015	Nonfood, bone	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006517	EU01, LV23	2	0.3
126.00016	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006518	EU01, LV23	8	28.6
126.00017	Naticidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	63.3
126.00018	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	118.8
126.00019	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV23	—	1086.3
127.00001	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006519	EU01, FEAT10	1	0.42
127.00002	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006520	EU01, FEAT10	—	0.7
127.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006521	EU01, FEAT10	—	15.6
127.00004	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, FEAT10	—	2
127.00005	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, FEAT10	—	0.6
127.00006	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, FEAT10	—	39.9
127.00007	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006522	EU01, FEAT10	3	0.5
127.00008	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006523	EU01, FEAT10	1	1
127.00009	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006524	EU01, FEAT10	3	39
127.00010	Slag	Slag	CASA 006525	EU01, FEAT10	—	2.2
128.00001	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006526	EU01, LV24	4	33.9
128.00002	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006527	EU01, LV24	12	33.6
128.00003	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	23.9
128.00004	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006528	EU01, LV24	33	102.3
128.00005	Naticidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	10.96
128.00006	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	110.92
128.00007	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	1153.6
128.00008	Ariidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006529	EU01, LV24	2	0.95
128.00009	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006530	EU01, LV24	4	12.2
128.00010	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006531	EU01, LV24	3	4.71
128.00011	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006532	EU01, LV24	16	6.06
128.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006533	EU01, LV24	77	114.6
128.00013	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006534	EU01, LV24	13	68.2
128.00014	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006535	EU01, LV24	9	4.79
128.00015	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006536	EU01, LV24	30	73.4
128.00016	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006537	EU01, LV24	6	91.9
128.00017	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006538	EU01, LV24	1	19.78
128.00018	Untyped, earthenware	Clay	CASA 006539	EU01, LV24	1	2.5
128.00019	Untyped, colonoware	Clay	CASA 006540	EU01, LV24	2	12.3
128.00020	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006541	EU01, LV24	4	4.1
128.00021	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	30.4
128.00022	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006542	EU01, LV24	—	3.1
128.00023	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006543	EU01, LV24	—	10.8
128.00024	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	9.6
128.00025	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006544	EU01, LV24	1	2.07
128.00026	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	9.4
128.00027	Tile	Clay	CASA 006545	EU01, LV24	5	313.4
128.00028	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV24	—	4.24
129.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006546	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	47	61.3
129.00002	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006547	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	14	60
129.00003	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006548	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	1	7.1
129.00004	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	4.6
129.00005	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	62.2
129.00006	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006549	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	13	60.4
129.00007	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	921.8
129.00008	Didelphidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006550	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	2	0.11
129.00009	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006551	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	17	51.1
129.00010	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006552	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	6	36.2
129.00011	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006553	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	3.8
129.00012	Pin, straight	Brass	CASA 006554	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	1	0.2
129.00013	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006555	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	1
129.00014	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	1.1
129.00015	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006556	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	1	3.9
129.00016	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006557	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	1	3.33

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
129.00017	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006558	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	11	5.62
129.00018	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006559	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	26	5.5
129.00019	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006560	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	1	0.69
129.00020	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006561	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	1	0.3
129.00021	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	1.18
130.00001	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006562	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	3	1.29
130.00002	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006563	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	3	7.66
130.00003	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006564	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	3.58
130.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006565	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	0.6
130.00005	Slag	Slag	CASA 006566	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	0.7
130.00006	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	36.7
130.00007	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006567	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	3.5
130.00008	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006568	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	1.3
130.00009	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006569	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	0.3
130.00010	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006570	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	2	0.56
130.00011	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006571	EU01, LV25, ZN 2.5Y6/4	2	0.3
131.00001	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006572	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	1	3.49
131.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	—	0.3
131.00003	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006573	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	—	0.4
131.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 006574	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	1	7.5
131.00005	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006575	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	—	0.4
131.00006	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006576	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	1	1.3
131.00007	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006577	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	2	0.2
131.00008	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV25, ZN 10YR5/4	—	75.1
132.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006578	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	2	2.4
132.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006579	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	4.9
132.00003	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006580	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	1.13
132.00004	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006581	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	3	14.17
132.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006582	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	29	61.7
132.00006	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006583	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	3.74
132.00007	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006584	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	1.7
132.00008	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	1.4
132.00009	Slag	Slag	CASA 006585	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	5.1
132.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006586	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	0.4
132.00011	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	26.7
132.00012	Flake	Chert	CASA 006587	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	2	11.2
132.00013	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	25.1
132.00014	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006588	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	20.4
132.00015	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006589	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	4	1.5
132.00016	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006590	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	1	0.5
132.00017	Naticidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	53.7
132.00018	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	16.64
132.00019	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006591	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	23	5.3
132.00020	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	3.9
132.00021	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y6/4	—	1549.1
133.00001	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006592	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	5	59.5
133.00002	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006593	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	5	11
133.00003	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006594	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	2	18.2
133.00004	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006595	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	3	6.9
133.00005	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006596	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	2	6.5
133.00006	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006597	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	0.7
133.00007	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	0.7
133.00008	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006598	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	3	7.7
133.00009	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006599	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	1	1.6
133.00010	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV26, ZN 2.5Y4/1	—	187.8
134.00001	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006600	EU01, LV27	6	26.7
134.00002	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006601	EU01, LV27	12	58.9
134.00003	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006602	EU01, LV27	7	25.8
134.00004	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV27	—	9.9
134.00005	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006603	EU01, LV27	—	0.6
134.00006	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006604	EU01, LV27	3	2.14
134.00007	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006605	EU01, LV27	35	4.99
134.00008	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV27	—	9.35
134.00009	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006606	EU01, LV27	1	0.38
134.00010	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006607	EU01, LV27	8	4.54
134.00011	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV27	—	840
134.00012	Melongenidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV27	—	8.1
134.00013	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006650	EU01, LV27	24	35.7
134.00014	Levy projectile point	Chert	CASA 006608	EU01, LV27	1	9.4
134.00015	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 006609	EU01, LV27	1	3.2
134.00016	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006610	EU01, LV27	1	0.9
135.00001	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006611	EU01, LV28	19	50.79

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
135.00002	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006612	EU01, LV28	11	38.9
135.00003	San Marcos Checked Stamped	Clay	CASA 006613	EU01, LV28	1	2.21
135.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006614	EU01, LV28	2	2.36
135.00005	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006615	EU01, LV28	1	33
135.00006	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006616	EU01, LV28	1	89.9
135.00007	Ball, musket	Lead	CASA 006617	EU01, LV28	1	19.7
135.00008	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006618	EU01, LV28	—	67.6
135.00009	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV28	—	15
135.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006619	EU01, LV28	—	2.7
135.00011	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV28	—	7.5
135.00012	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006620	EU01, LV28	2	23.5
135.00013	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006621	EU01, LV28	52	10
135.00014	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006622	EU01, LV28	16	8.1
135.00015	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006623	EU01, LV28	41	61
135.00016	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006624	EU01, LV28	2	0.57
135.00017	Suidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006625	EU01, LV28	2	2.67
135.00018	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006651	EU01, LV28	1	5
135.00019	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006626	EU01, LV28	2	0.89
135.00020	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV28	—	1286.2
135.00021	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV28	—	76.65
135.00022	Naticidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV28	—	24.5
135.00023	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV28	—	10.25
136.00001	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006627	EU01, LV29	2	6.69
136.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006628	EU01, LV29	2	11.4
136.00003	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 006629	EU01, LV29	1	1.49
136.00004	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006630	EU01, LV29	4	30.9
136.00005	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006631	EU01, LV29	7	28.7
136.00006	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006632	EU01, LV29	28	71.3
136.00007	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006633	EU01, LV29	—	524.6
136.00008	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	10.7
136.00009	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	16.5
136.00010	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006634	EU01, LV29	—	2.2
136.00011	Slag	Slag	CASA 006652	EU01, LV29	—	14.6
136.00012	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	8.5
136.00013	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	4.3
136.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006635	EU01, LV29	39	6.8
136.00015	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006636	EU01, LV29	2	0.84
136.00016	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006637	EU01, LV29	1	0.1
136.00017	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006638	EU01, LV29	20	35.3
136.00018	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006639	EU01, LV29	32	5.08
136.00019	Nonfood, shell	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	12.6
136.00020	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006640	EU01, LV29	3	1.2
136.00021	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	657.2
136.00022	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	46.6
136.00023	Solecurtidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV29	—	0.95
137.00001	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006641	EU01, LV30, FILL (apex)	2	18.3
137.00002	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006642	EU01, LV30, FILL (apex)	3	4.8
137.00003	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006643	EU01, LV30, FILL (apex)	1	4.4
137.00004	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV30, FILL (apex)	—	512
137.00005	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006653	EU01, LV30, FILL (apex)	1	5.1
137.00006	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV30, FILL (apex)	—	44.8
137.00007	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV30, FILL (apex)	—	108
138.00001	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006644	EU01, LV30	1	2.5
138.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006645	EU01, LV30	5	56.2
138.00003	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006646	EU01, LV30	6	25.6
138.00004	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006647	EU01, LV30	1	7.67
138.00005	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006648	EU01, LV30	5	12.2
138.00006	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006654	EU01, LV30	3	1.6
138.00007	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV30	—	43.5
138.00008	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV30	—	32.7
138.00009	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006649	EU01, LV30	—	0.1
138.00010	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV30	—	8.4
138.00011	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV30	—	350
138.00012	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV30	—	33.9
139.00001	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006655	EU01, LV31	2	38.6
139.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006656	EU01, LV31	3	104
139.00003	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006657	EU01, LV31	1	0.3
139.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006658	EU01, LV31	8	20.6
139.00005	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006659	EU01, LV31	2	13.7
139.00006	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006660	EU01, LV31	10	45.8
139.00007	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006661	EU01, LV31	2	2.25
139.00008	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006662	EU01, LV31	4	24.2



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
139.00009	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006663	EU01, LV31	7	71.7
139.00010	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 006664	EU01, LV31	1	6.2
139.00011	Gastropoda	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV31	—	161.8
139.00012	Metal fragment	Copper	CASA 006665	EU01, LV31	—	1
139.00013	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006666	EU01, LV31	—	0.5
139.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006667	EU01, LV31	7	1.8
139.00015	Sciaenidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006668	EU01, LV31	1	3.8
139.00016	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006669	EU01, LV31	1	2.6
139.00017	Testudines	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006670	EU01, LV31	1	0.3
139.00018	Mollusca	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV31	—	1.4
139.00019	Veneroida	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV31	—	150.4
139.00020	Ostridae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV31	—	911.3
140.00001	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006698	EU01, LV32	2	21.7
140.00002	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006699	EU01, LV32	25	239.2
140.00003	Saint Johns Incised	Clay	CASA 006700	EU01, LV32	2	18.09
140.00004	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	6009.6
140.00005	Veneroida	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	710.8
140.00006	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006701	EU01, LV32	8	98.9
140.00007	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006702	EU01, LV32	2	10.3
140.00008	Melongenidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	316.2
140.00009	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006703	EU01, LV32	3	12.7
140.00010	Gastropoda	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	16
140.00011	Solecurtidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	11.6
140.00012	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006704	EU01, LV32	3	1.1
140.00013	Naticidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	33.8
140.00014	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006705	EU01, LV32	13	20.5
140.00015	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006706	EU01, LV32	1	10.28
140.00016	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006720	EU01, LV32	8	17.2
140.00017	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006708	EU01, LV32	14	238.4
140.00018	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006696	EU01, LV32	11	198.7
140.00019	Tile	Clay	CASA 006710	EU01, LV32	2	66.7
140.00020	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006711	EU01, LV32	2	43.4
140.00021	Nail	Iron	CASA 006712	EU01, LV32	1	10.1
140.00022	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006713	EU01, LV32	4	22
140.00023	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	112.2
140.00024	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006714	EU01, LV32	—	3.5
140.00025	Puebla Polychrome	Clay	CASA 006715	EU01, LV32	1	1.58
140.00026	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006163	EU01, LV32	28	270.9
140.00027	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV32	—	25.4
140.00028	Aves	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006717	EU01, LV32	5	2.3
140.00029	Testudines	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006718	EU01, LV32	9	3.9
140.00030	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU01, LV32	5	0.4
140.00031	Bovidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006719	EU01, LV32	1	6.46
140.00032	Procyonidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006684	EU01, LV32	1	0.3
140.00033	Nonfood, bone	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006682	EU01, LV32	1	0.11
140.00034	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006707	EU01, LV32	19	4.6
140.00035	Mammalia	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006673	EU01, LV32	7	3.79
140.00036	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006674	EU01, LV32	90	38.1
140.00037	Chondrichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006678	EU01, LV32	1	0.33
140.00038	Artidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006675	EU01, LV32	2	0.84
140.00039	Mugilidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006676	EU01, LV32	1	0.23
140.00040	Sciaenidae	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006677	EU01, LV32	1	1.53
141.00001	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006679	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	8	198.4
141.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006680	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	9	166.5
141.00003	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006681	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	4	67.6
141.00004	Untyped, colonoware	Clay	CASA 006695	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	1	17.5
141.00005	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006683	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	1	6.3
141.00006	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006671	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	1
141.00007	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006685	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	4	79.6
141.00008	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	42.2
141.00009	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	23.4
141.00010	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006686	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	1	3.2
141.00011	Green Basin	Clay	CASA 006687	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	1	16.55
141.00012	Osteichthyes	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006688	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	9	5.86
141.00013	Vertebrata	Bone — Fauna	CASA 006689	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	1	0.59
141.00014	Ostreidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	703.9
141.00015	Veneroida	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	81.3
141.00016	Gastropoda	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	0.71
141.00017	Solecurtidae	Fauna — Shell	DISC	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	3.13
141.00018	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	11.8
141.00019	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006694	EU01, LV32, (upper coquina layer)	—	0.1
142.00001	Tile	Clay	CASA 006690	EU01, LV33, (coquina)	4	87.8

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
142.00002	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006691	EU01, LV33, (coquina)	2	15.3
142.00003	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006692	EU01, LV33, (coquina)	2	63.42
142.00004	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006693	EU01, LV33, (coquina)	9	232.95
142.00005	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006722	EU01, LV33, (coquina)	8	2.62
142.00006	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, (coquina)	—	234.7
142.00007	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, (coquina)	—	43.8
143.00001	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006672	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	1	16.32
143.00002	Nail	Iron	CASA 006709	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	1	8.8
143.00003	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006747	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	10	83.8
143.00004	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006748	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	20	40
143.00005	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006749	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	1	1.39
143.00006	Bothidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006750	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	3	0.2
143.00007	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006751	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	5	19.31
143.00008	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	—	124.07
143.00009	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	—	0.83
143.00010	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006697	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	—	2.6
143.00011	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, LV33, FL (coquina and sand)	—	4.4
144.00001	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006752	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	5.3
144.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	9.1
144.00003	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006753	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	0.5
144.00004	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	36
144.00005	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	1721.5
144.00006	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	2.7
144.00007	Saint Johns Plain	Clay	CASA 006754	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	2	32.6
144.00008	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006755	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	6	55.9
144.00009	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006756	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	3	6.9
144.00010	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006770	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	9	33.3
144.00011	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006758	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	4	9.8
144.00012	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006746	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	2	9.5
144.00013	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006760	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	2	18.7
144.00014	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006761	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	2	19.8
144.00015	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006762	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	7	13.5
144.00016	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	4.7
144.00017	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	195.3
144.00018	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006732	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	4	1.36
144.00019	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006763	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	4	10
144.00020	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006764	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	27	4
144.00021	Mugilidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006765	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	0.19
144.00022	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006766	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	54	18.6
144.00023	Bothidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006767	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	4	0.69
144.00024	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006768	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	4	1.86
144.00025	Aridae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006769	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	0.27
144.00026	Anatidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006734	EU01, LV33, FILL (10YR3/2)	3	1.98
145.00001	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	30.2
145.00002	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006757	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	26.3
145.00003	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006723	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	3.8
145.00004	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006724	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	53.3
145.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006725	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	3.1
145.00006	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	6.6
145.00007	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	7.6
145.00008	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	4.2
145.00009	Tile	Clay	CASA 006726	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	23.9
145.00010	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006727	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	41.9
145.00011	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006728	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	2.6
145.00012	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006729	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	11	19.5
145.00013	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006730	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	11	129.8
145.00014	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006731	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	14.8
145.00015	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006745	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	3	30.2
145.00016	Saint Johns Punctated	Clay	CASA 006733	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	5.4
145.00017	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006721	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	11.3
145.00018	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006735	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	7	41.1
145.00019	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006736	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	10.7
145.00020	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006737	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	5
145.00021	Vertebrata	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006738	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	3	0.29
145.00022	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006739	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	4	4.26
145.00023	Aves	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006740	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	4	1.03
145.00024	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006741	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	40	7
145.00025	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006742	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	2	0.69
145.00026	Ariidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006743	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	2	0.78
145.00027	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006744	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	0.48
145.00028	Bothidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006759	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	1	0.46
145.00029	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006771	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	2	2.4

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
145.00030	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	215.4
145.00031	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV34, FILL (10YR3/2)	—	1994.8
146.00001	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	—	5
146.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006779	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	—	4.8
146.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	—	0.8
146.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 006716	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	1	6.1
146.00005	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006772	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	3	109.3
146.00006	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006773	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	8	20.9
146.00007	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006774	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	20	155.3
146.00008	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006775	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	45	52.3
146.00009	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006776	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	1	5.8
146.00010	San Pedro Ware	Clay	CASA 006777	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	1	0.95
146.00011	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	—	18.03
146.00012	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006778	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	2	0.2
146.00013	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV34, (sand 10YR6/4)	—	14.12
147.00001	Yayal Blue On White	Clay	CASA 006792	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	1	36.3
147.00002	Gastropoda	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	—	2.7
147.00003	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	—	0.6
147.00004	Charcoal	Flora	CASA 006782	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	—	1.2
147.00005	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006781	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	2	36.4
147.00006	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006793	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	1	3.2
147.00007	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006780	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	2	3.3
147.00008	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006783	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	2	30.8
147.00009	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006784	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	3	12.3
147.00010	Saint Johns Check Stamped	Clay	CASA 006785	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	2	9.7
147.00011	San Marcos Red	Clay	CASA 006786	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	2	2.8
147.00012	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006787	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	2	1.08
147.00013	Rajiformes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006788	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	1	0.29
147.00014	Osteichthyes	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006789	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	28	6.36
147.00015	Sciaenidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006790	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	1	0.75
147.00016	Testudines	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006791	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	1	6.41
147.00017	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	—	900.8
147.00018	Veneroida	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	—	73.4
147.00019	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	—	0.7
147.00020	Nonfood, shell	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR3/2	—	6.41
148.00001	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	—	13.7
148.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	—	25
148.00003	Ostreidae	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	—	2.7
148.00004	Untyped, Native American	Clay	CASA 006802	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	1	0.6
148.00005	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006801	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	5	47.4
148.00006	Slag	Slag	CASA 006795	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	—	3.9
148.00007	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006796	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	—	1.4
148.00008	Saint Johns Ware	Clay	CASA 006797	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	2	24.5
148.00009	San Marcos Simple Stamped	Clay	CASA 006798	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	7	31.8
148.00010	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006799	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	30	41.3
148.00011	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006803	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	18	109
148.00012	San Pedro Plain	Clay	CASA 006800	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	2	3.2
148.00013	San Marcos Plain	Clay	CASA 006794	EU01, LV35, ZN 10YR6/4, (sand)	1	6.1
149.00001	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006804	EU01, FILL, (removed by maintenance)	—	27.7
149.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, FILL, (removed by maintenance)	—	5.4
149.00003	Majolica	Clay	CASA 006805	EU01, FILL, (removed by maintenance)	2	13.3
149.00004	Mammalia	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006806	EU01, FILL, (removed by maintenance)	3	54.6
149.00005	Bovidae	Bone —Fauna	CASA 006807	EU01, FILL, (removed by maintenance)	1	15.91
150.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 2'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	7.1
151.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 2'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	22
151.00002	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 2'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	10.5
152.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 3' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	45.7
153.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 3'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	10.4
154.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 3'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	17.3
155.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 4' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	13.9
156.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 4'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	14.2
157.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 4'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	6.7
157.00002	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 4'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	2.2
158.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 5'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	4.5
159.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 6'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	14.7
159.00002	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 6'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	1.1
160.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 7' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	16.4
161.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 7'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	37
162.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 8' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	64.8
163.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 8'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	22.2
163.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 8'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	0.8
163.00003	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 8'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	9.8



Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
164.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 8'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	26.5
164.00002	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 8'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	16.7
164.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 8'8" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	2.2
165.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 9' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	24.4
165.00002	Slag	Slag	CASA 006808	EU01, CORE10, 9' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	21.9
165.00003	Tabby fragment	Tabby	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 9' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	28
166.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 2' below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	3.1
167.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 7'4" below LV35, (1/4"screen)	—	24.8
168.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006810	EU01, CORE10, 2' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	2.6
168.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006809	EU01, CORE10, 2' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.7
169.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006812	EU01, CORE10, 2'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	8.2
169.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006811	EU01, CORE10, 2'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.4
170.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006814	EU01, CORE10, 2'8" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	2.26
170.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006813	EU01, CORE10, 2'8" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.7
171.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006816	EU01, CORE10, 3' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	19.9
171.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006815	EU01, CORE10, 3' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.6
172.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006817	EU01, CORE10, 3'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	12.6
172.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006818	EU01, CORE10, 3'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.5
173.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006819	EU01, CORE10, 3'8" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	9.4
173.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006820	EU01, CORE10, 3'8" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.5
174.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006822	EU01, CORE10, 4' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	7.9
174.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006821	EU01, CORE10, 4' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.4
175.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006823	EU01, CORE10, 4'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	12.5
175.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006824	EU01, CORE10, 4'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.5
176.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006825	EU01, CORE10, 4'8" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	8.8
176.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006826	EU01, CORE10, 4'8" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.1
177.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006827	EU01, CORE10, 5' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	5.1
177.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006828	EU01, CORE10, 5' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.1
178.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 5'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.2
179.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 6' below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	1.2
180.00001	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006829	EU01, CORE10, 6'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	9.9
180.00002	Sample, flotation	Composite	CASA 006830	EU01, CORE10, 6'4" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	0.3
181.00001	Mollusca	Fauna —Shell	DISC	EU01, CORE10, 6'8" below LV35, (1/32"screen)	—	26
182.00001	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU03, LV03	—	200.3
183.00001	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU03, LV03	3	4.19
183.00002	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU03, LV03	6	12.15
183.00003	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU03, LV03	—	51.05
183.00004	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU03, LV03	—	679.2
184.00001	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006831	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y4/2	1	7.43
185.00001	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	4	0.33
185.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	—	0.19
185.00003	Cinder	Coal	CASA 006836	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	—	1.35
185.00004	Button	Brass	CASA 006839	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	1	3.86
185.00005	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006835	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	—	0.84
185.00006	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006834	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	1	19.16
185.00007	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006833	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	2	1.59
185.00008	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006832	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	2	1.01
185.00009	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006843	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	4	0.84
185.00010	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006838	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	1	0.46
185.00011	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006837	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	1	7
185.00012	Creamware	Clay	CASA 006840	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	1	0.8
185.00013	Debitage	Chert	CASA 006841	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	1	0.39
185.00014	San Marcos Ware	Clay	CASA 006842	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y6/1	2	1.99
186.00001	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	10	5.65
186.00002	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	42.65
186.00003	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	0.04
186.00004	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006852	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	4.18
186.00005	Nail	Iron	CASA 006853	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	4	14.53
186.00006	Pencil	Graphite	CASA 006851	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	0.14
186.00007	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006850	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	1.14
186.00008	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	28.87
186.00009	Ball, musket	Lead	CASA 006849	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	23.75
186.00010	Windowpane	Glass	CASA 006855	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	6	3.32
186.00011	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006848	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	3	0.81
186.00012	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006847	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	1.49
186.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006846	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	3	1.08
186.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006844	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	7	18.77
186.00015	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006845	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	1.78
186.00016	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006854	EU04, LV02, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	10.47
187.00001	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y4/2	2	0.05
187.00002	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y4/2	—	63.7
187.00003	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y4/2	—	4.35

Lot	Name	Material	Cat. #	Provenience	Cnt.	Wt.(g)
187.00004	Nail	Iron	CASA 006858	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y4/2	2	6.31
187.00005	Windowpane	Glass	CASA 006856	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y4/2	1	0.57
187.00006	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006857	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y4/2	2	3.43
188.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	181.6
188.00002	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	27.86
188.00003	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	10	21.34
188.00004	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	3	1.53
188.00005	Pearlware	Clay	CASA 006871	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	4.98
188.00006	Whiteware	Clay	CASA 006868	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	8.2
188.00007	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006872	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	2.39
188.00008	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006873	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	8.2
188.00009	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006874	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	3.86
188.00010	Bulb, light	Glass—Copper	CASA 006875	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	6	5.8
188.00011	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006876	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	62.17
188.00012	Spike	Iron	CASA 006877	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	47.46
188.00013	Nail	Iron	CASA 006878	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	13	75.67
188.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006870	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	9	15.3
188.00015	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006859	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	3.85
188.00016	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006866	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	3	3.43
188.00017	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006865	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	9	20.88
188.00018	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006864	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	6	21.81
188.00019	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006862	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	4.12
188.00020	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006863	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	2.12
188.00021	Windowpane	Glass	CASA 006869	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	17	12.46
188.00022	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006861	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	11.31
188.00023	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006860	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	8.09
188.00024	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006867	EU04, LV03, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	27.35
189.00001	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y4/2	—	29.46
189.00002	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y4/2	2	0.82
190.00001	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	6	9.11
190.00002	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	9.68
190.00003	Concrete fragment	Cement	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	44.25
190.00004	Tar fragment	Tar	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	0.35
190.00005	Coquina fragment	Coquina	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	6.88
190.00006	Brick	Clay	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	335.8
190.00007	Coin	Copper—Nickel	CASA 006894	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	5.09
190.00008	Olive Jar	Clay	CASA 006893	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	2.52
190.00009	Windowpane	Glass	CASA 006892	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	27	17.08
190.00010	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006891	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	6	6.78
190.00011	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006890	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	3.38
190.00012	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006889	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	6	18.17
190.00013	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006888	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	16	13.3
190.00014	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006895	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	5	3.19
190.00015	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006880	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	8.4
190.00016	Mammalia	Bone—Fauna	CASA 006886	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	1.66
190.00017	Vertebrata	Bone—Fauna	CASA 006896	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	2.04
190.00018	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006885	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	11
190.00019	Gunflint	Chert, Dover	CASA 006884	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	7.69
190.00020	Gunflint	Chert	CASA 006883	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	4.26
190.00021	Caulking fragment	Synthetic	DISC	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	4.8
190.00022	Metal fragment	Lead	CASA 006882	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	—	13.18
190.00023	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006881	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	2	14.91
190.00024	Tube	Glass	CASA 006887	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	1	0.42
190.00025	Nail	Iron	CASA 006879	EU04, LV04, ZN 2.5Y5/2	26	231.2
191.00001	Plastic fragment	Plastic	DISC	EU04, LV05	11	1.22
191.00002	Metal fragment	Iron	CASA 006897	EU04, LV05	—	3.99
191.00003	Mortar	Mortar	DISC	EU04, LV05	—	2.36
191.00004	Flake	Chert	CASA 006906	EU04, LV05	1	0.34
191.00005	Metal fragment	Lead	CASA 006031	EU04, LV05	—	0.48
191.00006	Caulking fragment	Synthetic	DISC	EU04, LV05	—	0.17
191.00007	Metal fragment	Brass	CASA 006905	EU04, LV05	—	0.63
191.00008	San Marcos Complicated Stamped	Clay	CASA 006904	EU04, LV05	1	7.55
191.00009	Ironstone	Clay	CASA 006903	EU04, LV05	1	0.39
191.00010	Pipe, tobacco	Kaolinite Clay	CASA 006902	EU04, LV05	1	0.89
191.00011	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006901	EU04, LV05	5	6.44
191.00012	Vessel fragment	Glass	CASA 006900	EU04, LV05	2	0.39

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