THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

AN ANALYSIS OF

ARTIFACTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT 8JE106,

A SPANISH MISSION SITE IN FLORIDA

By

ALISSA M. SLADE

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The Members of the Committee approve the thesis of Alissa M. Slade defended on

November 7, 2006.

_____
Rochelle Marrinan
Professor Directing Thesis

_____
Glen Doran
Committee Member

_____
Bruce Grindal
Committee Member

Approved:

_____
Dean Falk, Chair, Department of Anthropology

_____
Joseph Travis, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences

The Office of Graduate Studies has verified and approved the above named committee members.

To Momo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis is dedicated to the memory of my grandmother Alice Gray Webb Agee. Without her love and financial assistance, my college education could not have been realized. She was a woman with a fourth grade education, who had bigger dreams for her only grandchild. In 1999, at the age of 81, she spent her first night away from home in at least 30 years, to watch me receive a B.A in History from Troy State University. I wish that she could be present for my graduation from Florida State University, but I know that she will be there in spirit.

This thesis is also dedicated to my grandfather, Jessie Gilder Agee, who passed away two months prior to my thesis defense at the age of 93. He too had little formal education, but he knew much about the earth, and I will always wish I had taken the time to learn more from him.

I would like to thank my parents, Willis Slade and Marie Agee Slade for their encouragement and patience through the many years it has taken me to reach this point. Without their assistance, I would not be where I am today. Thanks also to my Uncle Joe Dodds, whom I will always admire.

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Finally, I would like to thank B. Calvin Jones, who excavated the materials from site 8JE106. Without his unique understanding of archaeology and innate ability to seek out and discover Spanish Mission sites in Florida, this thesis topic could not have been undertaken. I never had the privilege to meet Mr. Jones, but after working with the artifacts he excavated and seeing his influences on and contributions to Florida Archaeology, we are forever in his debt.

I first got to know Calvin Jones' work in March 2000 as an Artifact Technician with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), assisting my then supervisor, David Dickel to organize artifacts that were left in Jones' office upon his passing on February 15, 1998. The unusual items found there and the stories I have heard since that time truly portray Jones as a Florida legend. The following paragraph is taken from the Florida Department of State website and best explains why Jones was chosen as a Great Floridian.

> B. Calvin Jones was born October 31, 1938 in Longview Texas. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology from the University of Oklahoma. In 1968 he became an archaeologist with the State of Florida. In 1987, he discovered and excavated the 1539-40 deSoto winter encampment site located in Tallahassee, the first identified site for that expedition. Governor Bob Graham and his cabinet commended and thanked Jones for his efforts, in May 1987. On May 17, 1990, he was recognized by a Florida Senate Resolution for the discovery and excavation of nine Spanish mission sites in Leon and Jefferson Counties, and for his work at the Lake Jackson Mounds site. His Lake Jackson Mounds research resulted in the site's recognition of one of the most important Native American sites in the Southeastern United States dating from the period 1000-1400. B. Calvin Jones died February 15, 1998. His Great Floridian plaque is located adjacent to the Governor Martin House, 1022 De Soto Park Drive, Tallahassee (DOS 2006).

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ABSTRACT

Between 1968 and 1972, B. Calvin Jones, an archaeologist for the State of Florida, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, discovered and investigated site 8JE106, which he identified as the site of the seventeenth century Spanish Mission San Miguel de Asile. This mission was one in a chain that stretched from St. Augustine into the Panhandle of Florida. Site 8JE106 is located just to the west of the Aucilla River in Lamont, Florida. Based on historical documentation, the Aucilla River is considered to be the traditional dividing line between Timucua and Apalachee Indian Provinces in northern Florida, with Apalachee to the west and Timucua to the east.

Historical documentation also suggests that San Miguel de Asile was a Timucuan mission. If the Aucilla River were the dividing line for the Apalachee and Timucuan provinces, one would expect that a Timucuan San Miguel de Asile would be located on the eastern side of the Aucilla River. This idea is contradictory to Jones' assumptions.

This thesis indicates that while the presence of a Spanish mission site can be confirmed at 8JE106, archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that the mission present at the site was not San Miguel de Asile. This study consists of a systematic analysis of the artifacts Jones recovered from 8JE106 between 1968 and 1972. This analysis was undertaken to gain additional information about the site and its inhabitants, both aboriginal and European. Documentary evidence was used to address mission location and identity. Jones' site excavation maps, field notes and photographic documentation were used to analyze the archaeology Jones performed at the site. This data recovered from 8JE106 have never been formally analyzed for the benefit of researchers. The collections have remained untouched for over 30 years, while researchers have argued the sites' cultural and mission identity.

Piecing together information from the excavation record has at times been difficult, but it is encouraging to show that a researcher can take artifacts that were excavated over 30 years ago and offer new information that is beneficial to a topic of such significance. These data, and historical documentation, lead to several conclusions. The archaeological site 8JE106 is not the location of the seventeenth-century Timucuan mission of San Miguel de Asile. Ceramic collections from 8JE106 suggest an Apalachee affiliation for the site. Available historical information suggests that 8JE106 might be a location for the Apalachee mission San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco.

INTRODUCTION

Interest in Spanish missions of *La Florida* has steadily increased throughout the last half of the twentieth century to the present. Research in the 1940's and 1950's by Mark F. Boyd, Hale G. Smith, and John W. Griffin (1951) set the stage for future investigations. Others, including archaeologists B. Calvin Jones, Kathleen Deagan, Rochelle Marrinan, Bonnie McEwan, Jerald T. Milanich, Gary Shapiro, David Hurst Thomas, and historians John Hann, Amy T. Bushnell, and Eugene Lyon have continued this work.

In 1972, the late B. Calvin Jones test excavated archaeological site 8JE106 and identified it as a mission site based on spatial interpretation and artifact assemblage. Jones declared the site to be San Miguel de Asile, a seventeenth-century Spanish mission, based on historical documents that record the mission's distance from other identified Spanish missions (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501). However, the identity Jones gave to this site is questionable and is investigated in this thesis. Since Jones' work at this site has not been published, the importance of his work at 8JE106 has not fully contributed to comparative research regarding Spanish missions in Florida. This analysis of data from the site tests Jones' interpretation of 8JE106 against the growing body of information on Northwest Florida missions.

Site 8JE106 is located on a hilltop on the west side of the Aucilla River, approximately 30 miles from Tallahassee, Florida. The Aucilla River is historically known as the dividing line between Apalachee and Timucua provinces: Apalachee to the west and Timucua to the east (FMSF 2006). Historical documents indicate that Asile was included in a 1657 visitation account of Spanish Governor Robolledo to the north Florida provinces, and that in later years, Asile had an Apalachee chief (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501). However, based on these documents, historian John Hann considers San Miguel de Asile to be the westernmost of the Timucuan missions (Figure 2) (Hann 1986b), located on the eastern side of the Aucilla River. Using archaeological evidence and historical research, Jones also believed that Asile was a Timucuan mission, but assigned the name Asile to site 8JE106, on the western side of the Aucilla River. This thesis addresses whether Jones' identification of the site as San Miguel de Asile was reasonable.

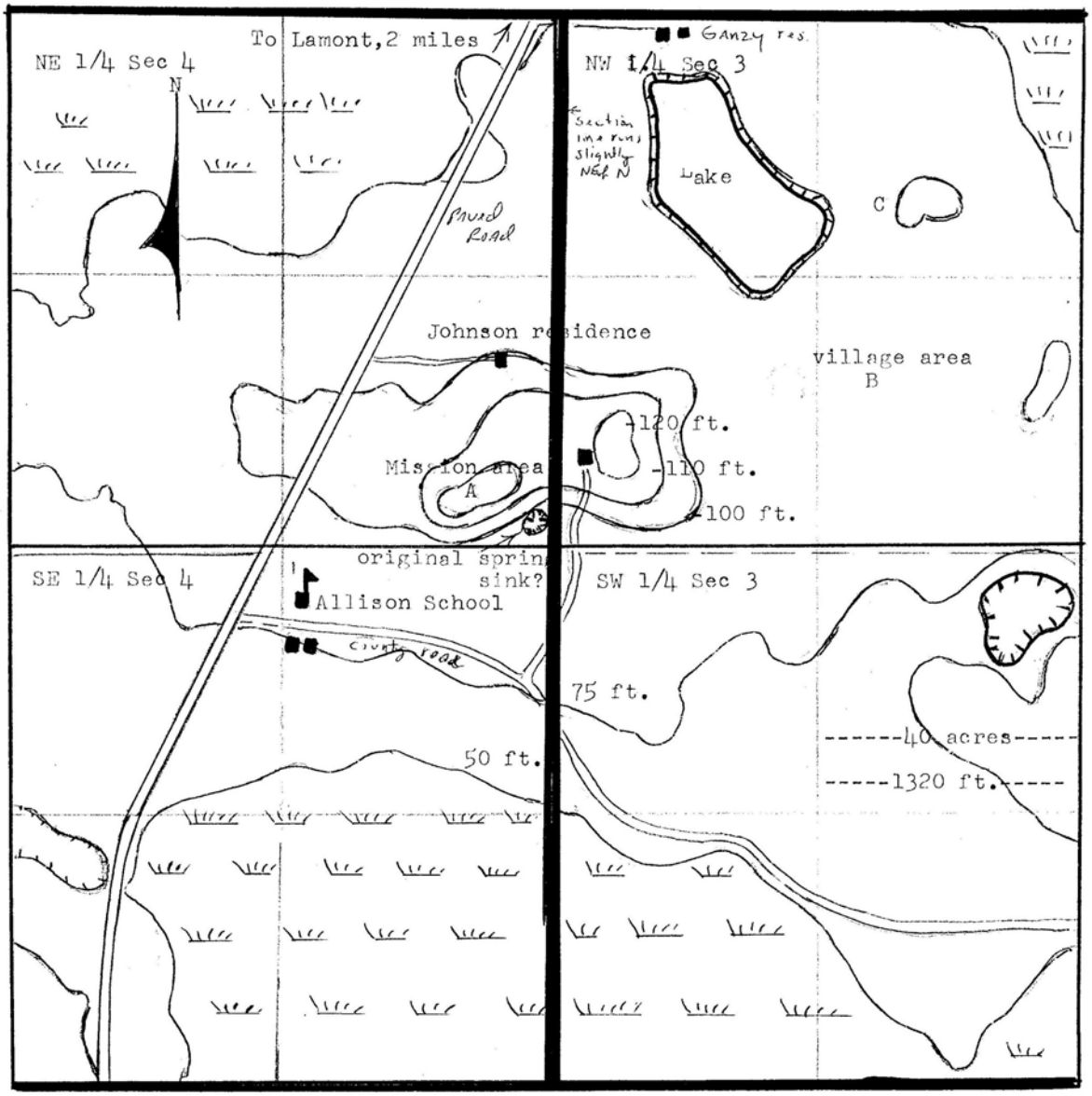


Figure 1. Jones Map of Site 8JE106. This maps indicates elevations, site areas, and TRS location (BAR Collections 2006).

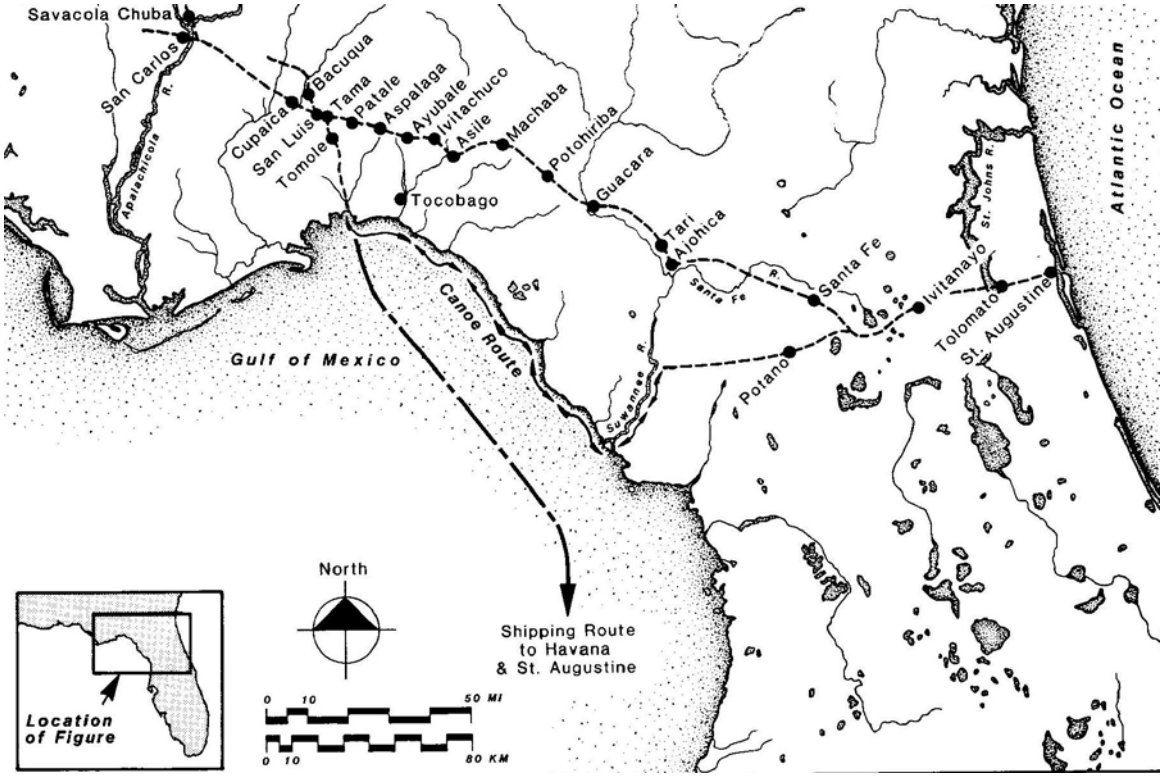


Figure 2. Map of Spanish Mission Locations. Note the map indicates Asile just east of the Aucilla River. A date range for this map is not given (Hann 1988:150).

Upon beginning my research, the working title of my thesis was *San Miguel de Asile: Timucuan or Apalachee?* However, the turn taken by this study could not have been more contradictory to this title. I discovered early in the research, that site 8JE106 may not be San Miguel de Asile, as assigned by Jones. Therefore, in studying this site, I questioned whether I was writing about the site of Mission San Miguel de Asile in addition to the identity of the aboriginal inhabitants.

Research for this thesis has included artifact analysis and historical investigations. Use of these resources has helped to uncover new evidence about 8JE106 and Mission San Miguel de Asile. The following questions have directed this research:

1. Is there evidence of Spanish occupation at the site? If so, what is the time frame?
2. Is the site a Spanish mission? If so, what is the time period? How can this be determined?
3. If 8JE106 is a mission site, is it San Miguel de Asile? If so, is the mission Apalachee or Timucuan? How can this be determined?
4. If 8JE106 is not the site of San Miguel de Asile, what mission might it be?

During this study, historic artifacts were analyzed to determine a date range for European occupation of the site, indicating that 8JE106 was a mid-to-late Mission period site. Aboriginal ceramics were analyzed and compared to assemblages from other nearby mission sites, to find similarities or differences, and to investigate the cultural affiliation of 8JE106. Historical documents provided information about the spatial relationship between 8JE106 and *confirmed* mission sites, as well as temporal information which assisted in determining that Mission San Miguel de Asile was an early Spanish Mission.

After completing my research it has become clear that that site 8JE106 is a Spanish mission site, but that it is not San Miguel de Asile. Therefore, the site was inappropriately named by Jones, and a name change for the site should be pursued. Though this thesis refutes the identification of 8JE106 as Asile, there was not enough available information to confidently propose another identity for the mission site. Only further research and excavation will yield answers to the question of mission identity. It is hoped that this research will be the basis for future study and excavation at site 8JE106, and that this thesis will spur interest in an archeological site and an artifact assemblage that have gone untouched for over 30 years.

Many times additional excavations are undertaken to answer new questions when revisiting old materials might serve the same purpose. As collections sit on shelves, in boxes, in plastic bags, much information that could be gained goes unnoticed. In addition to presenting useful information about site 8JE106, this thesis confirms that research on existing, undocumented collections serves a great purpose to archaeology as a whole.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO SPANISH MISSION ARCHAEOLOGY IN FLORIDA

Priests first accompanied the Spanish explorers to North America beginning with the second expedition of Juan Ponce de León in 1521. King Ferdinand V of Spain instructed Ponce de León to use every possible means to convert the Indians to Catholicism. This first attempt ended when the expedition was met by arrows from the Calusa Indians, with one injuring Ponce de León and causing his eventual death (Thomas 1990:369).

The next attempt in 1525 was by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllón, a wealthy sugar planter, rancher and slave trader. He was given permission to explore and settle the Gulf Coast area and to eventually found a colony there. The expedition was to be undertaken at his own expense, except for any religious revenues that might be required by the colony. Two priests and one lay brother were present on the expedition. After landing at the Jordan River (Santee River) and remaining there only a few weeks, the site was abandoned due to lack of natives in the area. The expedition then moved south to a site called San Miguel de Guadalupe. The location of that site remains unknown, but it has been suggested that the site may be in the vicinity of Sapelo Sound (Georgia). That effort was eventually abandoned due to inadequate supplies, winter cold, deaths, and unrest in the colony. Ayllón died there and the remaining colonists fled back to Santo Domingo (Thomas 1990: 369-370).

The expedition of Pánfilo de Narváez followed in 1527. It included five Franciscan friars and several secular priests (Thomas 1990:370). Narváez landed near modern day Tampa, Florida and was to explore the Florida Peninsula around the Gulf Coast to Mexico, and into Northern Mexico (Milanich 1990:11). The Narváez expedition, as the ones before, ended in failure as ships which Narváez had sent north, never met with the party on foot. Narváez and his company were forced to eat their horses and to build boats from their weapons and horse hides and hair. There were only four survivors of the 300 men who arrived with Narváez. These men made their way to Northern Mexico and were found by Spanish slavers in 1535, eight years after the Narváez expedition began (Marrinan et. al. 1990).

The next, and the most well-known of the Spanish expeditions, was that of Hernando DeSoto from 1539-1540. Accompanying the DeSoto expedition were eight secular and four regular priests. DeSoto was required by King Charles I of Spain to instruct the natives of *La Florida* in the Catholic faith, but this decree was not followed and DeSoto treated the Indians harshly. Subsequent expeditions by Cancér in 1549 and by Tristán de Luna in 1559-1561 also ended without Christianization of the Indians. In 1561, based on advice of naval commander Pedro Menéndez de Aviles, Philip II of Spain abandoned the attempts to colonize and Christianize *La Florida*. However, after learning that French Huguenots were claiming the Florida coastline by building military fortifications, Phillip II convinced Menéndez to finance and carry out the missionization of *La Florida* through peaceful means (Thomas 1990:370-371).

Phillip II directed that more than a dozen missionaries including four Jesuit priests should accompany the expedition, but in reality, only a few secular priests and no regular clergy actually participated in the expedition. The French threat to *La Florida* was eliminated within two months of Menéndez's landing in Florida. The site where they arrived on the Florida Coast was named Nombre de Dios, a name still used today. It is not known when the mission was established at this site, but it served as the principal home of Spanish mission labors for two centuries in the Spanish stronghold of St. Augustine (Thomas 1990:371).

Menéndez founded his headquarters at Santa Elena, on Parris Island South Carolina. In 1566, the first Jesuits came to *La Florida*. Fr. Pedro Martínez was killed after escorting Father Juan Rogel and Brother Francisco Villareal to their positions in south Florida. Both of these men returned to Santa Elena from their posts with the Calusa and Tequesta Indians, and turned their efforts north toward the Orista Indians, and to the Guale in the south. Due to interference and seizing of food and supplies by Spanish soldiers, the Guale and Orista became increasingly resentful of the Spanish presence, and Father Rogel and Brother Villareal were forced to return to Santa Elena (Thomas 1990:371-372).

Though previous efforts had been unsuccessful, in 1570, Jesuit Father Segura established a mission in the Chesapeake Bay region called Ajacán. Only five months later, all the Jesuit priests there were killed. This was the breaking point for the Jesuits and they gave up their efforts to missionize *La Florida* in 1572. Following the withdrawal of the Jesuits, Menéndez sought assistance from the Franciscan order. The first Franciscans were ordered to *La Florida* in 1563, but the first evidence of the Franciscan presence in Florida was not until 1573. In 1578 there were only two friars in *La Florida*, in St. Augustine and Santa Elena, and by 1584 there were only four friars, all of whom resided in St. Augustine and Santa Elena (Thomas 1990:372-373). It does not seem that Christianization of the Indians was a priority at this time.

In 1579, the Guale Indians rebelled against Spanish control and attacked Santa Elena. In turn, the Spanish burned 20 Indian towns, killing many Guale Indians and destroying much of their maize stores. Missionary efforts were abandoned by the Franciscans when rebellions by the Guale intensified from 1580-1582. Santa Elena was abandoned by the Spanish in 1587 and all efforts were directed toward St. Augustine (Thomas 1990:373-374).

In 1587, the Franciscan presence was increased in *La Florida* by the arrival of Fater Pedro Reinoso and a dozen other Franciscan priests. Governor Menéndez Marquez assigned these priests to Nombre de Dios and scattered them throughout the Timucua and Guale provinces. By 1595, it was reported that 1,500 Christian Indians were converted in *La Florida*, and Spain looked to continue in this path (Thomas 1990:374).

In 1597, the Guale rebelled and killed five of six priests assigned to Guale territory. Again, priests remaining in the area moved south for protection. After seriously considering whether to abandon settlement efforts in *La Florida*, Phillip III of Spain decided to continue. Franciscans again returned to the Guale coast in 1605. After the arrival of Bishop Juan de las Cabezas in 1606, the Guale were urged to move their settlements to the barrier islands north of St. Augustine and four more missions were established including Santa Catalina de Guale on St. Catherine's Island. Through the remainder of the seventeenth century, the Guale mission populations dwindled in response to English-supported Indian attacks, disease, inland defections, and forced labor programs in St. Augustine (Thomas 1990:374-376).

Timucua Indian Province

In the early 1600's the Franciscans attempted to move inland from St. Augustine to missionize the Potano and Utina Indians in Timucua Province (Thomas 1990:376). To provide food for St. Augustine, the Spaniards enlisted the Timucua as workers until epidemics and native unrest lessened their ability to provide adequate resources for St. Augustine (Jones and Shapiro 1990). The first missionary contact with the Timucua was in the 1590's by Father Lopéz who traveled from his post on Cumberland Island to establish *visitas*, or mission stations without a resident friar. Each visita would have included a small church or chapel where Mass and other religious rites could be conducted. It is believed that the first formal mission in Timucua was established at San Martin de Timucua in 1608, on the site of a visita. Evidence at Fig Springs (8CO1), in the Ichetucknee State Park, suggests that this may have been the site of San Martin de Timucua. More Timucuan missions followed to the west and north among the Yustaga and Arapaha Indians (Milanich 1999, Weisman 1992).

Like John Hann (1988, Figure 2), Jerald T. Milanich (1999) lists San Miguel de Asile as one of these Timucuan missions. Also, in the National Register Nomination for Site 8JE106 (FMSF 2006), Jones states that San Miguel de Asile was established in the Yustaga Province of Timucua, and that Asile is the westernmost *Timucuan* mission and was adjacent to Apalachee Province.

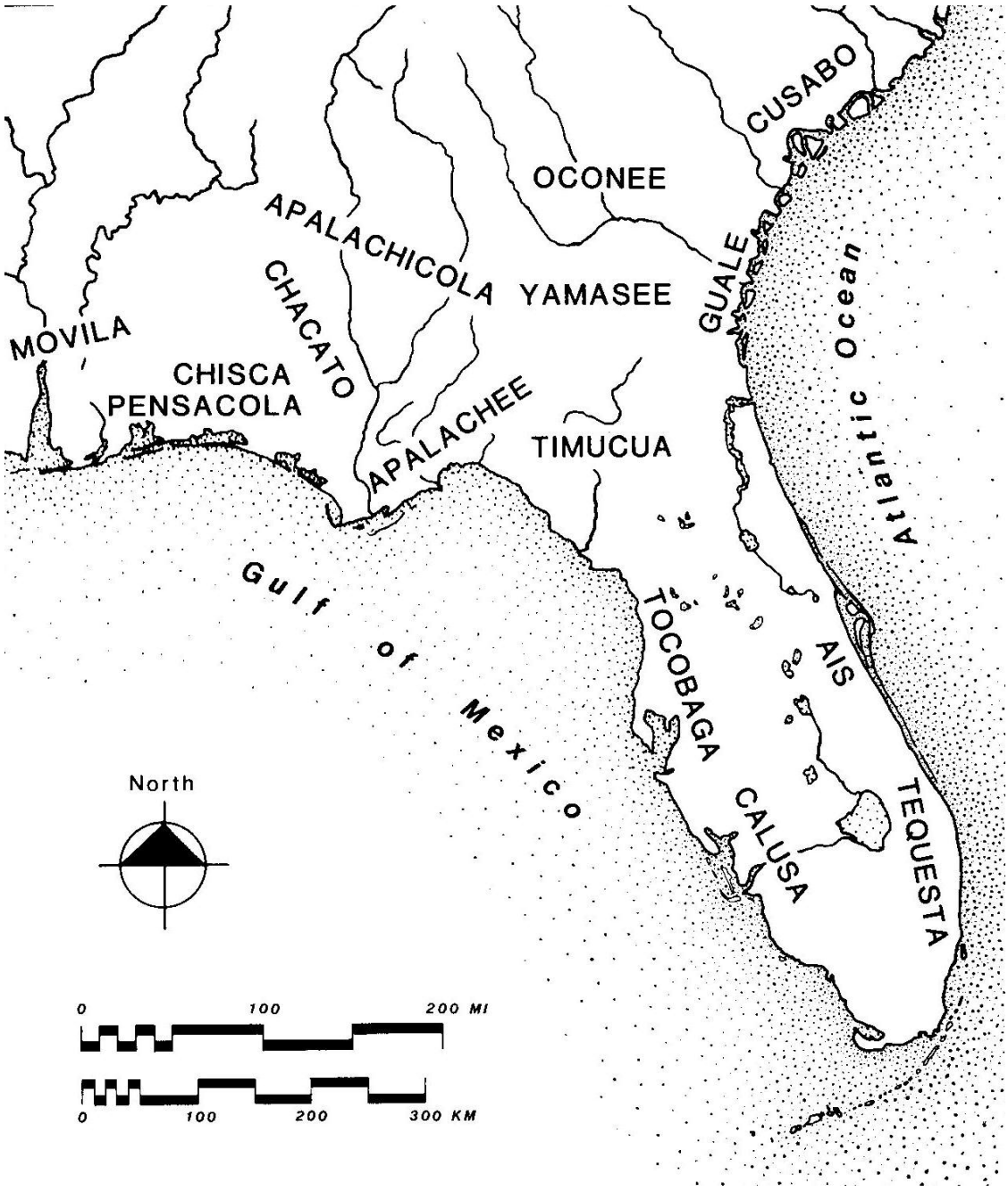


Figure 3. Map of Tribal Areas of the Lower Southeast. Guale, Timucua, and Apalachee Provinces (Hann 1988:6).

Apalachee Indian Province

Apalachee Province refers to a region approximately 64 km (40 miles) east-west, and 32 km (20 miles) north-south within the Big Bend region of the Florida Panhandle. This area includes parts of Leon, Jefferson, and Wakulla counties. The Apalachee missions occurred in a chain, mostly in southern Leon and central Jefferson counties. The Apalachee missions were bounded to the west by the Ochlocknee River, and to the east at or near the Aucilla River (Jones 1973:1).

The first missionary contact with the Apalachee took place in 1608, when Father Martin Prieto visited the province. His intention was to settle the state of war then existing between Apalachee and western Timucua, where he served. His visit was successful and the Apalachee chiefs petitioned the governor that friars be sent to them. Due to the long distance from St. Augustine and lack of available friars, formal missionization did not begin until 1633 (Thomas 1990:376). The Spanish began an effort to missionize the Apalachee, in hopes that their assistance would support the needs of St. Augustine. The problem with Apalachee was that supplies, tribute, and trade goods had to be transported overland to St. Augustine (Thomas 1990:376; Hann 1988:16). During the remainder of the seventeenth century, a chain of Franciscan missions was established that ultimately linked the Tallahassee area to St. Augustine (Jones and Shapiro 1990:492). Efforts eventually moved further west to the Apalachicola Indians, but those missions endured only briefly (Thomas 1990:376).

With the decline of populations in Guale and then Timucua, increasing pressure was placed on Apalachee to produce supplies and labor. In 1647, a revolt occurred and three of the eight Franciscans in Apalachee were killed. Seven missions in Apalachee were destroyed and all mission work was suspended. However, the revolt was put down quickly and Franciscan efforts in Apalachee Province resumed. In 1650, the Franciscans claimed 26,000 Christianized Indians in *La Florida*. It is possible that up to seventy Franciscans manned nearly 40 missions. A rebellion began in Timucua in 1656, but it does not appear to have spread into the Apalachee Territory (Thomas 1990:376-377).

In 1674, Bishop Don Gabriela Díaz Vara Calderón visited *La Florida*. His visit provided the most detailed account of *La Florida* during the mid-seventeenth-century, the so-called *Golden Age of Spanish Missions* (Gannon 1990). Calderón visited a total of 36 major missions over a 10-month period. His account is the primary source that has been used by most historians and archaeologists to retrace the Spanish mission chain through *La Florida* (Thomas 1990:377-378).

Spanish Conflicts with the English

Conflicts between the Spanish and the English in *La Florida* began in 1670 with the founding of an English settlement at Charles Town (now South Carolina). The Guale missions on the barrier islands of Georgia were the first to fall to the English, and by 1683, all of the Guale missions had been abandoned by the Spanish with surviving Indians evacuated to St. Augustine. In 1685, the English began attacks on mission settlements in Apalachee (Thomas 1990:380).

Spurred by the 1701 War of Spanish Succession in Europe, the *Queen Anne's War* came to *La Florida* in 1702, and resulted in dismantling the mission system. That year, Governor Moore of South Carolina instigated a group of Apalachicola Indians to burn the Timucuan town of Santa Fé. Later that same month Governor Moore attacked St. Augustine, and destroyed most of the town, but did not breach the Castillo San Marcos (Thomas 1990:380). In his next effort to break the Spanish stronghold, in 1702 Moore directed his efforts at destroying the Spanish missions in Apalachee Province. At the end of Moore's raids in 1704, only 200 Apalachee Indians remained in four villages. Though there is no documentary evidence that San Miguel de Asile was among the 32 missions destroyed by the English and the Creek Indians, Jones believed that Asile was one of these missions (Swanton 1922)(FMSF 2006). In 1706, the remaining Timucuan missions were destroyed by Carolinian Indians. The only remaining Spanish settlements were at the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine (Thomas 1990:380). Continuing pressure from the English caused frequent rebuilding of the mission churches, but the missions practically ended with the 1763 cession of Florida to England (Jones 1970:25).

Finding Spanish Mission Sites – The Archaeological Record

Propelled by the work of Boyd, Smith, and Griffin (1951) [1999], the discovery of additional mission sties in the state became a priority of the Florida Division of Historical Resources. The Scott Miller site (8JE1) and the Pine Tuft site (8JE2) were discovered and tested by Boyd and Smith (Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999). A third mission site, San Luis de Talimali (8LE4) is the only mission which was not lost, as it was known to the earliest European settlers of the Tallahassee area. Based on these previous excavations, in 1968, the Division initiated a project to locate and excavate additional Apalachee mission sites. By 1972, another six mission sites, all between the Aucilla and Ochlocknee rivers had been discovered by Calvin Jones (1972:32; Jones and Shapiro 1990:492).

Jones began by estimating the locations of these missions using various historical accounts of sixteenth and seventeenth century visits. There are three accounts from the DeSoto expedition that assist in this effort because they indicate the location of named villages that, in the seventeenth century, become missions. The most informative documents are: (1) the Account by Gentleman From Elvas, (2) the Relation of the Island of Florida by Luys Hernandez de Biedma, and (3) the Account of the Northern

Conquest and Discovery of Hernando de Soto (4) *La Florida* by Garcilaso de la Vega, the Inca (Clayton, Knight and Moore 1993). In several cases, these sources give distances either from St. Augustine, or distances between village sites. Mission lists from seventeenth-century visitors such as Robolledo, Bishop Gabriel Maua Calderón (1674-1675) and others provide information about named missions and intervening distances. Since the location of San Luis was never lost, distances to other missions can be measured and estimated from this known site (Jones and Shapiro 1990:492).

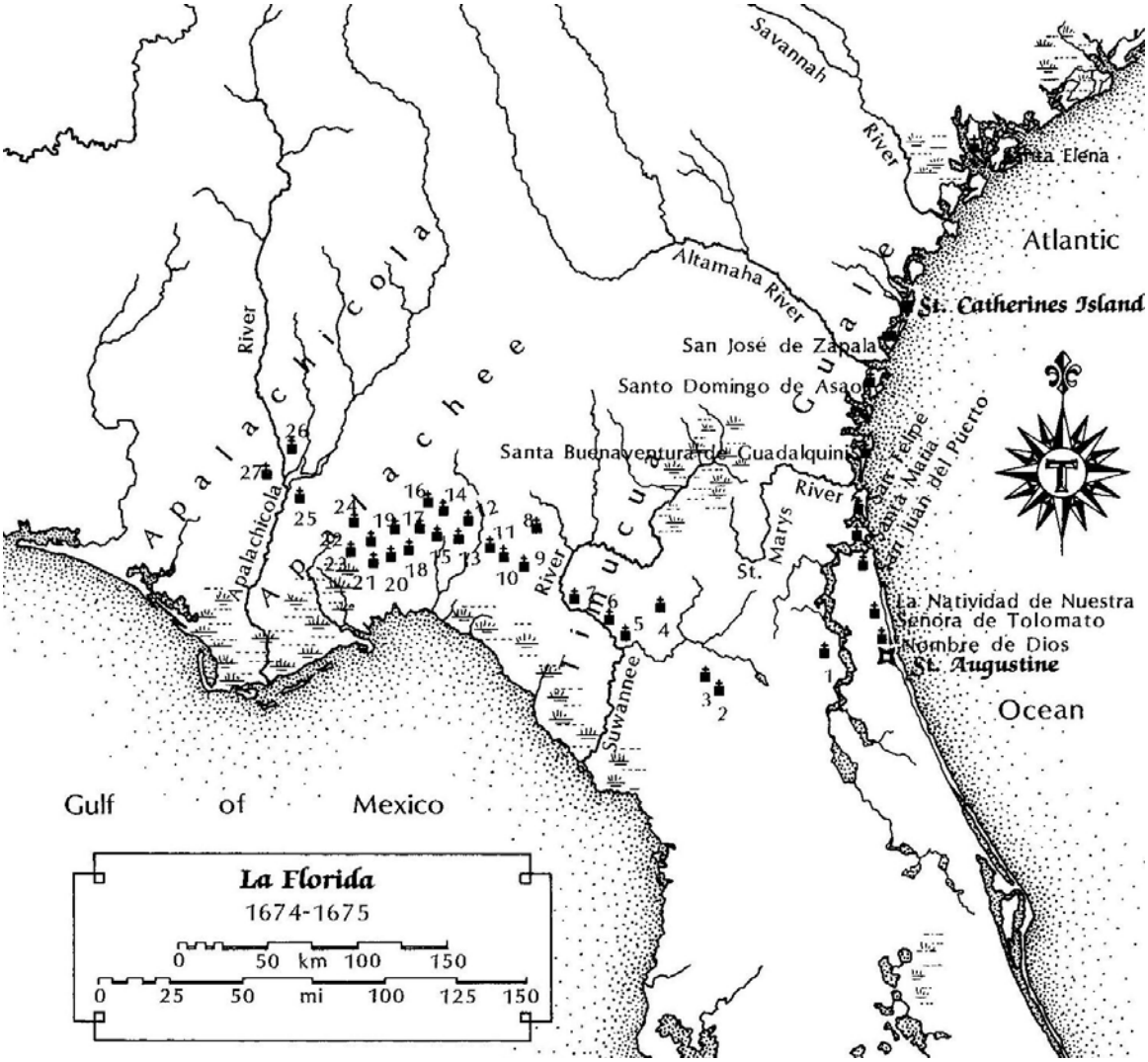


Figure 4. Map of Florida Missions Active at the Time of Bishop Calderón's 1674-1675 Visit (Thomas 1990:377, after Gannon 1965:64): (1) San Diego de Salamototo, (2) San Francisco de Potano, (3) Santa Fe de Toloca, (4) Santa Catalina de Afuerica, (5) Santa Cruz de Ajohica, (6) Santa Cruz de Tarihica, (7) San Juan Guarcara, (8) Santa Elena de Machaba, (9) San Pedro de Potohiriba, (10) San Mateo, (11) San Miguel de Asile, (12) San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco, (13) La Concepción de Ayubale, (14) San Francisco de Oconi, (15) San Juan de Aspalaga, (16) San José de Ocuya, (17) San Pedro de Patali, (18) San Antonio de Bacuqua, (19) San Damian de Cupahica (also called Escambi), (20) San Luis de Talimali, (21) San Martín de Tomoli, (22) La Purificación de Tama, (23) Santa Cruz de Capoli, (24) Asunción del Puerto, (25) La Encarnación a la Santa Cruz de Sábacola, (26) San Carlos, (27) San Nicholás.

By using these historical documents, archaeologists and historians have been able to discover a number of Spanish mission sites based on the distances from the known site of Mission San Luis de Talimali (Jones 1973:3) and to piece together a picture of the Spanish mission system. Therefore, the association of mission sites within that *chain* is extremely important in discovering their identity. This is especially true for the missions in close proximity to 8JE106.

Jones' hand drawn maps, present in the Florida Master Site File (2006) and the Bureau of Archaeological Research Collections files (2006), confirm that he was using the known location of Mission San Luis and the distances provided in seventeenth-century Spanish accounts of the missions to determine the location of undiscovered mission sites. He also included site file data when sites with seventeenth-century materials had been identified. He used this information to associate site names with supposed mission sites which he had discovered. This was his process in 1974, when he labeled site 8JE106 as San Miguel de Asile. Though Jones may have been certain that this was the indeed San Miguel, the evidence he presented in support of this designation is vague and does not confirm that this site is truly Asile. It is clear through maps and historical evidence available since that time, that historians (Hann 1988:34) and archaeologists (Milanich 1999:102)(Thomas 1990:377) disagree with Jones' labeling of 8JE106 as San Miguel de Asile (Figures 2, 4 and 5). Though historical documentation has greatly assisted in locating mission sites, today, the true identities of most of *confirmed* mission sites are still unresolved.

Documentary Evidence About San Miguel de Asile

The Mission San Miguel de Asile is mentioned in a few Spanish documents. The DeSoto narratives present a correlate to the Asile mission, with the mention of the native town of *Agile*. This corresponds to modern pronunciation Asile (Milanich and Hudson 1993:11). Milanich and Hudson (1993:11) note that "San Miguel de Asile was located near the Aucilla River in westernmost Madison County" (Milanich and Hudson 1993:11). This placement puts the site of Asile on the east side of the Aucilla and indicates that 8Je106, located in Jefferson County, Florida, is not Mission San Miguel de Asile.

Milanich and Hudson (1993:166) state that San Miguel de Asile is located at site 8MD5 in Madison County, on the eastern side of Aucilla River near U.S. 27. This site is near a few prehistoric sites including 8MD6. Milanich and Hudson (1993) believe any of these pre-Columbian town sites could have been the site of DeSoto's last encampment before entering Apalachee province. The pattern of prehistoric sites in association with a Spanish mission, is the same as Potono, Aguacaleyquen and Uzachile, and continues into the eastern part of Apalachee territory (Milanich and Hudson 1993:166).

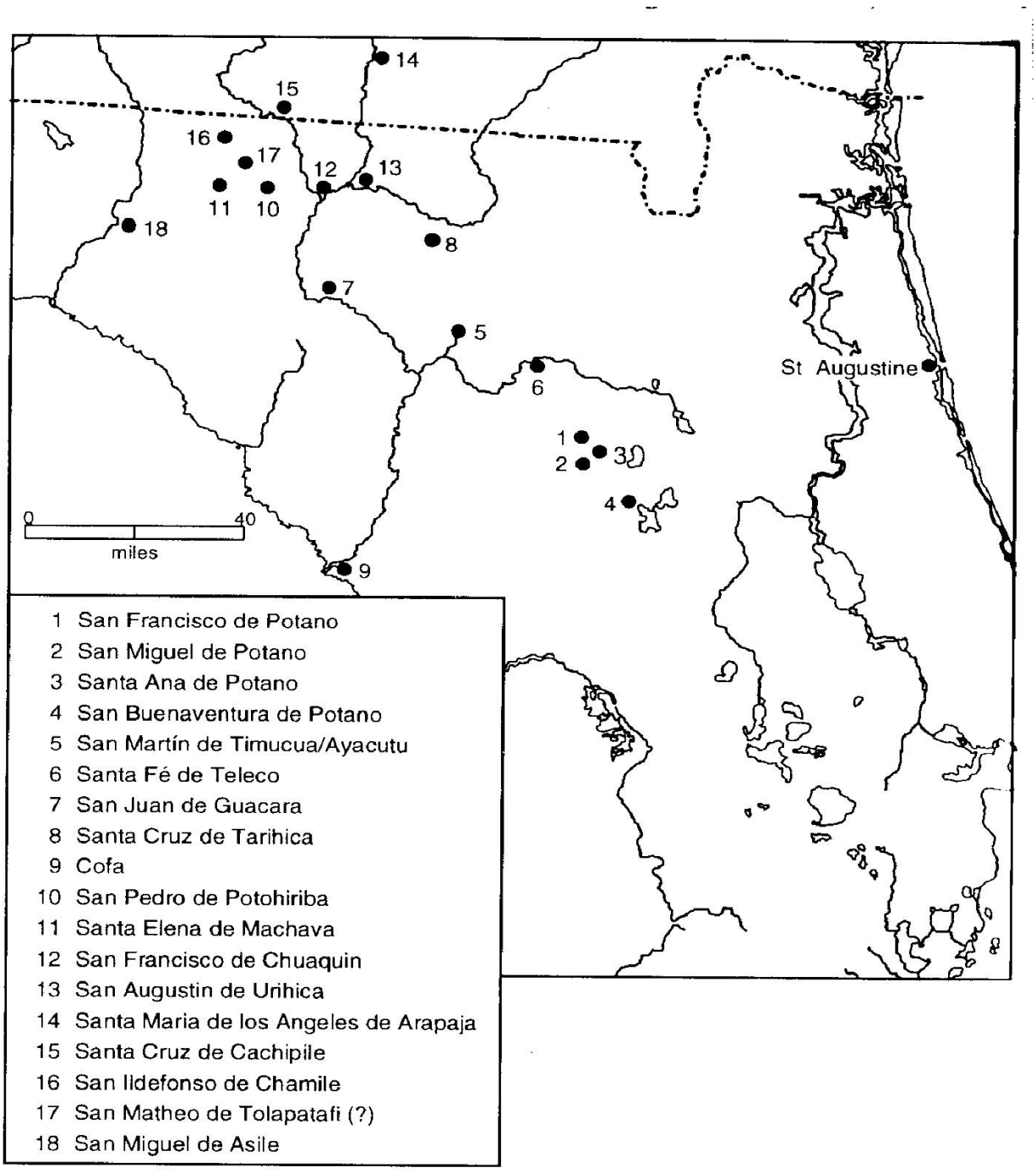


Figure 5. Map of Inland Mission Locations (west of the St. Johns River prior to 1633 and the founding of the Apalachee Missions (Milanich 1999:102).

Milanich and Hudson (1993) state that though the first Apalachee missions were established in the 1630's, west of the Aucilla River, it is probable that four missions were established in Uzachile/Yustaga (in Timucua) between 1616 and 1630. These missions were San Pedro y San Pablo de Potohiriba (near Lake Sampla), Santa Helena de Machaba, San Matheo de Tolapatafi and San Miguel de Asile (Milanich and Hudson 1993:186). Milanich and Hudson (1993) go further to cite Lucy L. Wenhold's 1936 translation, *A Seventeenth-Century Letter of Gariel Diaz Vara Calderón, Bishop of Cuba*, which states that there was at least one rancho in Yustaga, near Asile (Wenhold 1936).

Milanich and Hudson (1993:166) imply that San Miguel de Asile was an Apalachee mission because of the large divide of uninhabited area noted by the DeSoto expedition in 1539. As they passed through on their way to Asile, Ranjel notes that at the end of two days of travel though this uninhabited area, the expedition reached the town of Agile. The DeSoto Chronicles indicate that the Indians at Agile had no warning that DeSoto was in their area. Milanich and Hudson believe this shows the deep social divide between the Apalachee and Timucuans (Milanich and Hudson 1993:166).

Some historical documents indicate that the Mission San Miguel de Asile was the westernmost mission located in Timucuan territory – the last mission before crossing into Apalachee Territory. However, the dividing line between the Timucuan and Apalachee provinces cannot be accurately determined. The dividing line has traditionally been regarded as the Aucilla River. If this holds true, then Mission Asile is located on or near the east side of the Aucilla River. Likewise, San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco would be located in Apalachee Territory on the west side of the Aucilla River. It is likely that this river boundary was used by European writers as a convenient dividing line for the two provinces (Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:110), but various narratives indicate a break in native jurisdiction.

The location is clearer from the 1539 account of Luys Hernández de Biedma, written during the DeSoto Expedition. Biedma mentions his visit to Asile (*Aguile*) as follows:

> We crossed another river, which was in a province called Veachile, and we found some towns on the other bank, all abandoned, although we did not fail to find in them what we had need of, which was some food. We departed from here to another town, Aguile. This [town] borders on [confina con] that province of Aplache; a river divides the one province from the other. On this river we made a bridge of many pines tied to one another and we crossed with great danger, because on the other side there were Indians who defended the crossing against us. When the Indians saw that we had crossed the river, they went away to the nearest town, which is called Yvitachuco, and waited there until we arrived in view of the town. Upon seeing us appear, they set fire to all the town and fled. (Clayton, Knight and Moore, Volume I:226-227).

The Location of San Miguel de Asile – Historical Evidence

Though 8JE106 had not been discovered in 1951 when Boyd, Smith and Griffin published *Here they Once Stood,* it is clear that Hale G. Smith (In Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:110) would agree this site could not have been Asile. Smith states that the exact locations depend on the boundary between the Timucua and Apalachee territories. The eastern boundary of Apalachee was always stated to be the Aucilla River. Smith notes that if the Aucilla is truly the boundary, then San Miguel de *Asyle* would be on or close to the east side of the Aucilla, while San Lorenzo de *Hibitachuo*, would be on the west side of the Aucilla. It is possible, as Jones implies by his identification of 8JE106 as Asile, that the boundary fluctuated somewhat and that the Spanish accounts indicated the Aucilla River as a representative marker of the territorial boundary (In Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999). If this were the case, as Jones believed, either Asile (Jones and Shapiro 1990) or Ivitachuco might be on the opposite side of the Aucilla (Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:110).

Table 1. Distances Between Mission Sites. Historical accounts of Calderón and Florencia concerning distances between mission sites (adapted from Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:111).

THE MISSIONS OF APALACHEE IN 1675			
Mission	**Calderon Distance**	**Fernandez de Florencia Distance**	**Population**
San Miguel de Asyle (Timucua)			40
San Lorenzo de Hibitachuco	2 lgs.	1 ½ lgs	1,200
La Concepcion de Ayubali	1 lg.	1 ½ lgs.	800
San Francisco de Oconee	1 lg.	½ lg. Plus	200
San Juan de Aspalaga	1 lg.	1 lg.	800
San Joseph de Ocuya	2 lgs.	1 ½ lgs.	900
San Pedro de Patali	4 lgs.	4 lgs.	500
San Antonio de Bacuqua	2 lgs.	2 lgs.	120
SanDamian de Cupahica (Escambi)	2 lgs.	2 lgs.	900
San Luis de Talimali	1 lg.	1 lg.	1,400
Totals	**16 lgs.**	**15 lgs.**	**6,860**

Smith (In Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:110-111) is the first to address location based on distances from the known site of Mission San Luis. He goes further to address the distance from San Luis to Asile. He states that the distance from San Luis to Asile is between 15 to 16 leagues, based on the historic accounts of both Bishop Calderón and Fernandez de Florencia. Calderon's measurements are rounded to whole leagues, while Fernandez de Florencia gives his measurements in half-leagues. Smith assumes that since Fernández de Florencia gives measurements between the mission sites in half leagues, it would be more accurate than the account by Calderón. Smith 2.6 miles per league as the basis for

placing the distance between San Luis and Asile at 39 or 42 miles. The distance from San Luis to the banks of the Aucilla is approximately 31 miles, but one must account for the fact that the missions were not located in a straight line. Also, travel between each mission would not be a direct route due to terrain. Even so, Smith states that the distance calculated between San Luis and Asile would place Asile on the eastern side of the Aucilla River. Smith goes further to note that his measurements support the theory that the Aucilla was the boundary between Apalachee and Timucua territories. Including Mission San Luis, Bishop Calderon's 1675 list of missions identifies nine missions in this chain (In Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:110-111).

Smith (In Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:110-111) states that the mission at the Scott Miller site (8JE1) is probably Oconee. Jones believed it was Ayubale. Site 8JE1 is approximately 9 miles (3.5 leagues) west of the Aucilla River, and three miles northeast of the Wacissa River. Today we know this site as 8JE1, the Scott Miller site. Smith also writes of another mission he calls *M-1*, located 11.75 miles or 4.5 leagues southeast of the Scott Miller site and approximately 1 league east of the Aucilla River. Smith believed that since the material from this site was similar to the Scott Miller site, that *M-1* was the right distance from the Aucilla to be San Miguel de Asile. Also, about 2 miles south of Lamont, Florida (the location of 8JE106), approximately 9 miles from the Scott Miller Site, a cache about 40 small bronze bells was discovered. Smith states that if site *M-1* is San Miguel de Asile, then the cache of bells may signify the location of San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco. If the mission trail moved 3 leagues straight west from there, the Scott Miller Site would be San Juan de Aspalaga. If the route was not direct, the Scott Miller site would be San Francisco de Oconee. This assumption is further strengthened by olive jar sherds found at the Scott Miller Site bearing the incised name of Father Criado, who was known to be in the area of San Francisco de Oconee during the time of Moore's raids in 1704. The location of site 8JE1 in relation to other mission sites and the fact that 8JE1 was burned helps to substantiate that the site is actually Oconee (Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:110-111).

Smith (In Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:111-112) notes that to the west of the Scott Miller site, there are two other known sites having mission period materials, and that these sites are located within about 1 league of each other. Smith felt that the presence of these sites strengthened the identification of the Scott Miller site as Mission San Francisco de Oconee. Smith goes further to discuss more evidence of mission locations, but felt that only when all the mission sites had been located and studied could we make a positive identification of the mission sites. Smith notes the possibility that some of the missions may have moved over time, but retained their names, and that this further complicates the task of assigning historical names to the mission sites (Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:111-112).

According to the Florida Master Site File form, site 8JE106 was identified during an archaeological survey in 1969. This identification brings new light and interpretation to the information in *Here They Once Stood* (Boyd, Smith and Griffin 1999:111), but that information remains valid to the argument of locating Spanish missions in Florida.

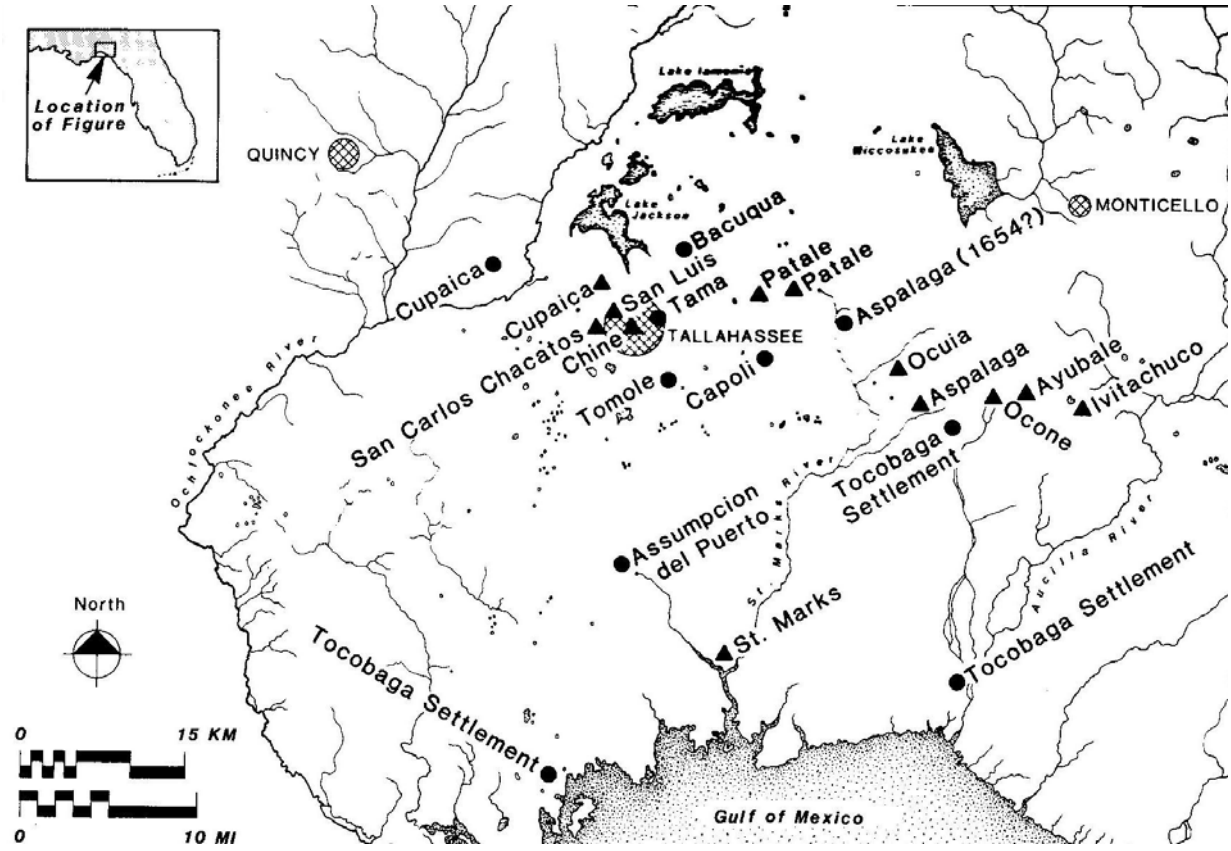


Figure 6. Map of Confirmed and Unconfirmed Mission Sites (Hann 1988:34).
▲= definite identification of mission site. ● = location of site based on documentary sources

Confirming the Discovery of a Spanish Mission Site at 8JE106

Jones assessment of 8JE106 as a Spanish mission uses several characteristics of other missions of the period and is also based on geographical location. Jones measures the site as three acres with the primary water source for the mission as a natural sink hole approximately five hundred feet north of the cemetery and the structure he identified as a mission church. During Jones' assessment of the site, he also identified a dry sink area located approximately one hundred feet southeast of the same area. He asserts that this dry sink may have been used as a type of cistern or may have been a spring during the Mission period (FMSF 2006).

According to Jones and Shapiro (1990:494-495), to be confirmed as a Spanish mission site, the following criteria must be met.

1) Mission period aboriginal artifacts (i.e., *Leon-Jefferson ceramics*). These also may be found at other Spanish sites like ranchos and farmsteads.

2) Wattle and daub construction.

3) Iron spikes or nails.

4) Prepared clay floors.

5) Structures with rectangular floor plans.

6) Imported Spanish artifacts.

7) Contain a church or cemetery.

8) Burials extended and aligned with each other.

These clues would have led Jones to conclude, even with limited analysis of artifacts, that site 8JE106 was obviously a Spanish mission. This may well be the reason that Jones never completed a full analysis of the artifacts. Upon even preliminary analysis, one can see that the majority of the potsherds are primarily from the Leon-Jefferson period, with the majority of the potsherds containing grog tempering and many bearing pinched rims. However, this alone would not confirm that the site was a mission.

To further his argument, Jones claimed to have found evidence of wattle and daub construction on this site and to have recovered some daub in the cemetery and the *church* area according to artifact cards at the Bureau of Archaeological Research (2006). There is no longer a field specimen bag present for the FS number Jones labeled *Cemetery Block*, so it is unclear if daub was really present near the burials. If daub were present, if would be interesting that Jones believed there was no structure in this area, only a cemetery. Jones also noted on the artifact cards that daub was present in the area of Structure 1 and in the Allison Church Community collection from 1969 (located just south of the excavated mission area across County Road 257). Burnt clay was recovered from these areas, but no daub was present in any FS collection from the site.

Another notable characteristic of 8JE106 is the presence of many European-derived iron spikes and nails, which are comparable with spikes and nails from other *confirmed* mission sites. The obvious presence of a large number of iron spikes and nails in association with a rectangular structure with a prepared clay floor (like the one Jones reported at 8JE106) would confirm that a Spanish structure was present.

Also obvious at 8JE106 were the European or *Spanish* artifacts recovered. In a 1968 surface collection, the 1969 investigation of the Allison School Property and in the 1972 excavations of 8JE106, the presence of olive jar sherds and majolica sherds indicated a Spanish presence. Even the presence of Colonoware might have prompted Jones to conclude the presence of a Spanish mission.

Undoubtedly, the most notable clue which led Jones to conclusion that the site was a mission was the presence of what he called a *cemetery*, with burials extended and aligned with each other. There is limited information regarding his excavations in the cemetery, since he only excavated one 3 x 3 meter unit in the area yielding burials. It is not clear why Jones did not investigate the burial area further to determine if a roof or enclosed structure was present in this area. He does not mention finding any prepared clay floor within in the cemetery area. This is interesting since to date, burials have been found beneath the floor of every confirmed mission church in Florida. It is possible that the floor had been destroyed by agricultural practices. It is also possible that this unit was excavated just outside a mission structure that could be identified as the church, or that evidence of the floor no longer exists in that area. While structural evidence confirms only Spanish occupation of a site, the presence of burials in association with Spanish structures suggests that the site is a Spanish mission.

Was Asile One of the Missions Destroyed by the English in 1704?

Franciscan friars first came to Apalachee in October of 1633 (Jones 1972:25) and established nine missions by 1655. By 1675 a total of 13 were present, and by 1683 there were 15 missions in Apalachee. In the 50 years between 1633 and 1683, a total of 18 missions were built, but by 1704 only 14 remained (Jones 1972:25).

Jones (1972) highlights Moore's two separate campaigns that took place in 1702 and 1704, using both English and Spanish documents. He believed Moore was probably not present in the second campaign that destroyed the settlement of Patale. Jones drew his conclusions from the documents translated by Dr. Mark Boyd in *Here They Once Stood* (Jones 1972:25).

Jones determined that there were 14 villages located in the Apalachee province in 1703 when the Apalachee Mission San Joseph de Ocuia and proximate Timucuan missions were destroyed. He believed that when Moore began his first campaign in Apalachee, there were at least 13 missions. These were Nuestra Senora de e Purissima Concepcion de Agubali (Ayubale), Senor San Lorenzo de Ybatachuco (Ivitachuco), Senor San Francisco de Oconi, Senor San Antonio de Bacuqua, Senor San Carlos de Chacatos, Senor San Pedro de los Chines, Senor San Martin de Tomoli (Tomole), Santa Cruz y San Pedro de Alcantara de Ychutafun (Capole), Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria de la Tama, Senores San Pedro y San Pablo Patali (Patale), Senor San Juan de Ospalaga (Aspalaga), Senores San Cosmo y San Damian de Yescambi (Escambi or Cupahica), and San Luis de Talimali (Jones 1972:25).

Jones notes that the Apalachee missions Asumption del Puerto, La Purificacion de Tama Medellin, and Puerto y villa de San Marcos were seemingly abandoned by 1703, prior to both Moore campaigns (Jones 1972:25).

Discrepancies in two letters by Colonel Moore both dated April 16, 1704 and information from other Spanish documents indicate that either eight or nine of the 13 existing Spanish missions were captured in Moore's first campaign (Jones 1972:26). The eight missions, corroborated by both English and Spanish documents, as having been captured or destroyed during Moore's first campaign are as follows: Ayubale, Ivitachuco, Oconi, Bacuqua, Tomole, Capole, Chines, and Chocatos. These missions are not mentioned during the second English campaign in Apalachee which began on June 23, 1704. The second campaign included attacks on missions at Aspalaga and Escambi, and ended on July 4, 1704 with an attack on the Patale mission (Jones 1972:29).

Though San Miguel de Asile is not listed in this group, Jones believed that Asile was among the 32 missions destroyed by the English and the Creek Indians. Jones provides this information and the date range of 1703-1707 in the National Register Nomination for 8JE106 (FMSF 2006). He also infers a 1704 destruction date for Asile due to nearby missions San Matheo de Tolapatafi and San Pedro de Protohiriba being destroyed in September of 1704 (FMSF 2006).

CHAPTER 2

DESCRIPTON AND EXCAVATION HISTORY OF 8JE106

Location and description of Site 8JE106

Site 8JE106 is located approximately 30 miles southeast of Tallahassee, Florida, near Lamont, Florida. The site is located on a hilltop at an elevation of 36 m (120 ft.) above sea level. Location on elevated areas is consistent with the premise that Spanish missions occur at a high point in comparison to the surrounding land in these areas (Jones and Shapiro 1990:503). A small sinkhole was noted by Jones about 33 m southeast of the site as the likely water source for the site (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501).

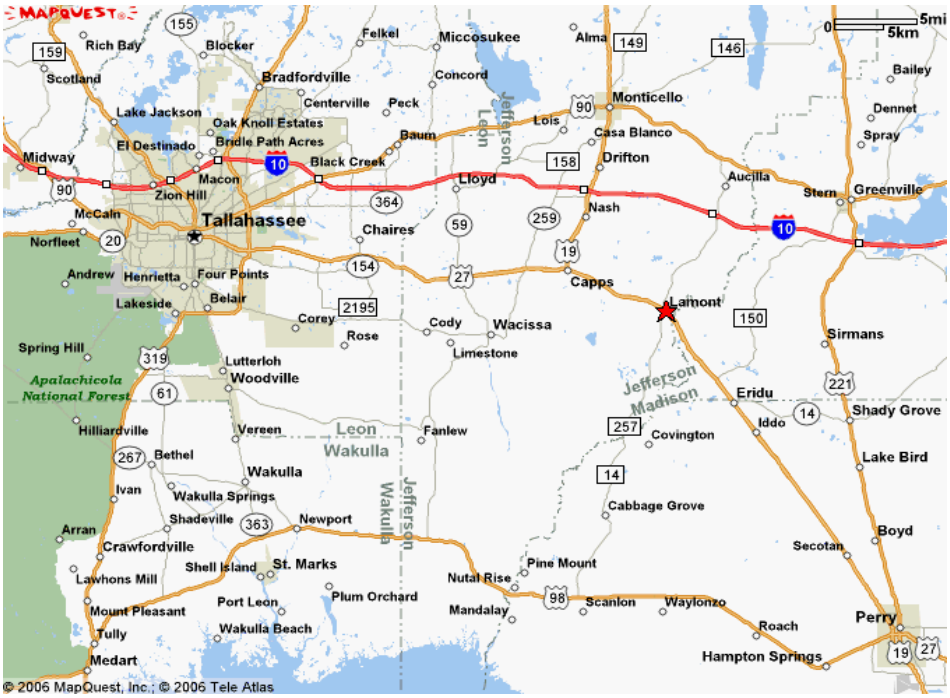


Figure 7. Map Showing the Location of Lamont, Florida (Mapquest 2006).

The Florida Master Site File (FMSF) form identifies the site as the seventeenth century Spanish mission San Miguel de Asile. The site form was prepared by B. Calvin Jones, Archaeologist for the Florida Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, now identified as the Florida Division of Historical Resources. The forms are dated March 6, 1974 (FMSF 2006).

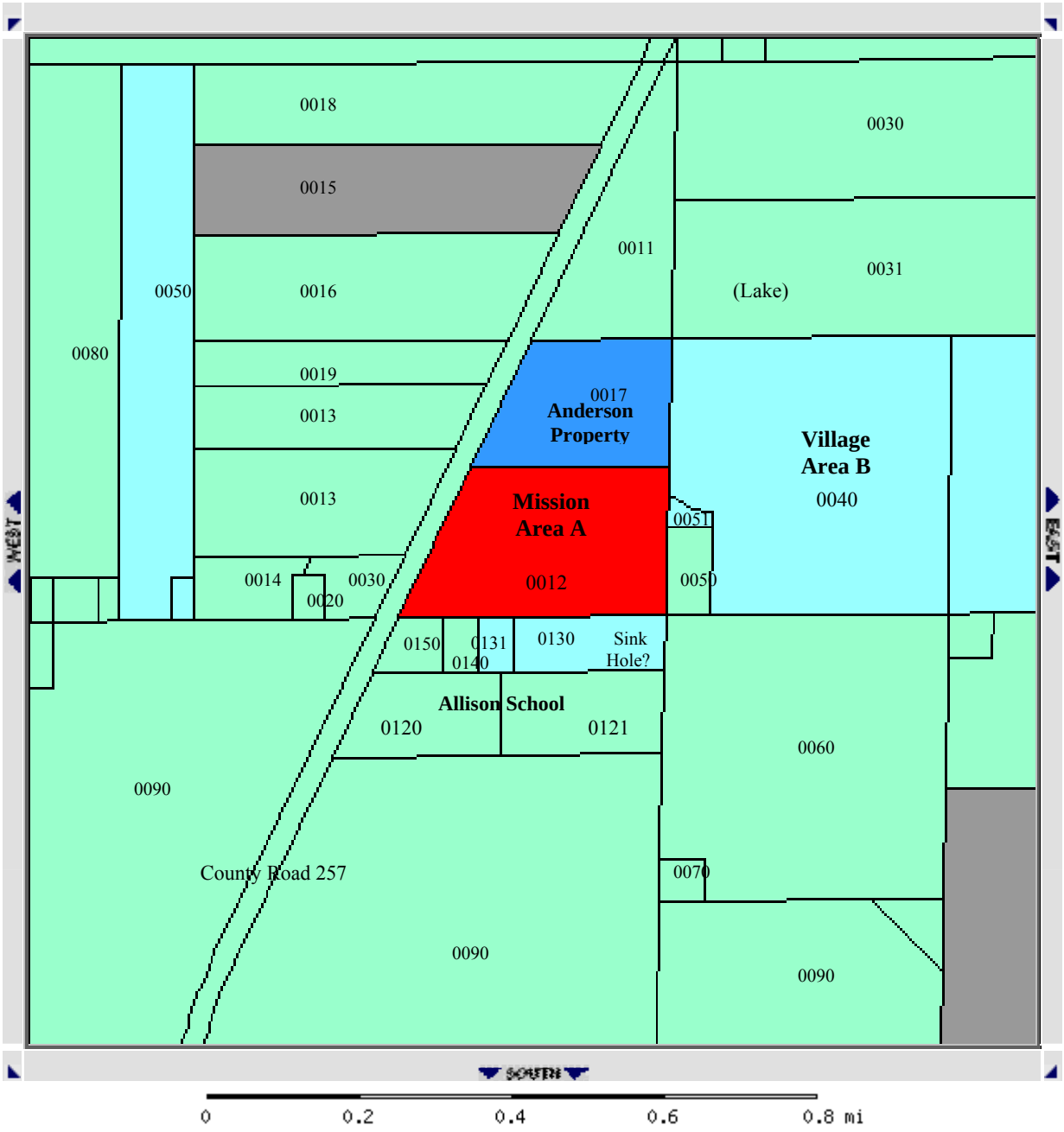


Figure 8. Property Appraiser's Map, Lamont, Florida. County Road 257 (Jefferson County Property Appraiser's Website. www.qpublic.net/jefferson/).

The property containing the mission area (Area A) of 8JE106 is currently owned by the five children of Lucious Anderson, Sr., the property owner at the time of Jones' excavations (Jefferson County, Florida, Tax Assessor 2006). Mr. Lucious Anderson, Jr., son of the previous owner, currently resides on the property immediately north of site 8JE106.

Dr. Rochelle Marrinan and I visited the site in March 2004 and met with Mr. Lucious Anderson, Jr. During our visit to the site, Mr. Anderson stated that he remembered the excavations taking place over a few weeks in the early 1970s. We asked Mr. Anderson to show us to the site of the excavations and Mr. Anderson accompanied Dr. Marrinan and me through an overgrown farm field to an area which seemed to be the highest elevation in the area. Mr. Anderson pointed out the area where he remembered Jones' excavations taking place. He stated that the family has a few items that were found on the property. It appears, however, that most of the artifacts were transferred to the State of Florida for curation. Mr. Anderson did mention that others had visited the site and collected artifacts with his permission.

I returned to the site in August 2006 to take photos of the site. I spoke with Mr. Anderson again at this time, and he indicated that his family still owns the mission area, but that his property adjacent to County Road 257 had been sold. Vegetation had grown chest deep in certain areas, with the tallest vegetation at the highest elevation of the site, the area where Jones identified Structure 1.

Figure 9. Photograph of 8JE106 Facing South. County Road 257 is immediately to the west (right). The Lucious Anderson House property is immediately behind the photographer.

Figure 10. Photograph of 8JE106 Facing South Toward the Area of Highest Site Elevation. Note the taller growth of vegetation in this area.

Figure 11. Photograph of 8JE106 Facing Southeast. Photographer is standing near the area of highest elevation. Note that at the crest of the hill, elevation drops quickly, possibly toward the sinkhole noted by Jones.

Figure 12. Photograph of 8JE106 Facing Northeast from the Area of Highest Elevation. Note the dipped area as can be seen in the topographic data as pictured in Figures 22 and 23.

Available Data on 8JE106

Information for this thesis was gathered from the FMSF, the Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) Collections, historical documents translated by historian John Hann, various books and articles, and artifact analysis. Field notes from Jones' investigations of 8JE106 are limited. Copies of these notes are available in the BAR Collections files, while originals remain with Jones' family. The field notes provide a sketch of the site excavations, burial area and profiles.

The FMSF form for 8JE106 is the most complete source of written information about the excavations at 8JE106. Upon beginning this thesis research, the FMSF GIS data defined the site as a large rectangular area (FMSF 2006); it seems that the location was left poorly defined because of the limited excavations and due to Jones' specifications as seen in Figure 13.

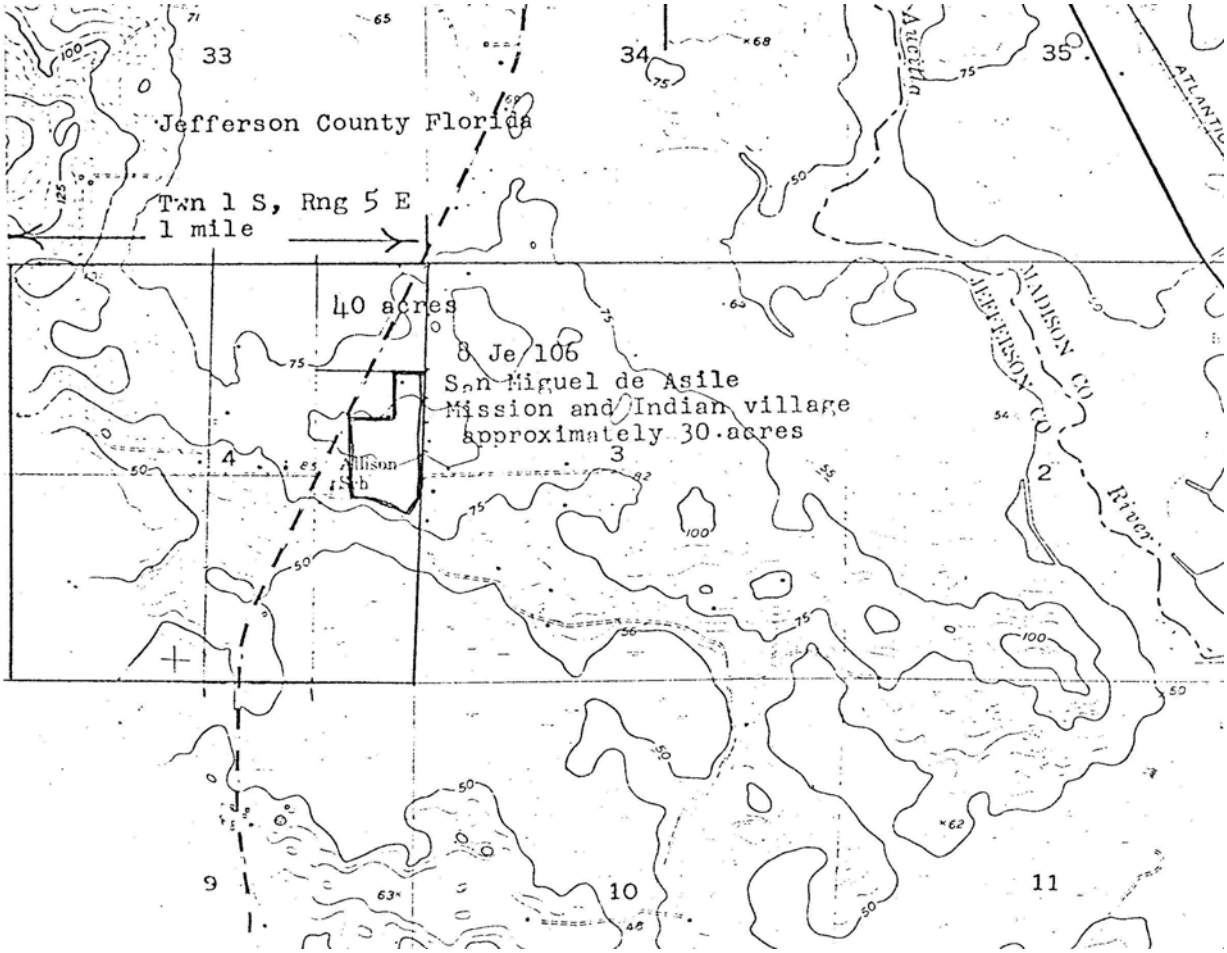


Figure 13. Jones Outline of the Site Boundaries for 8JE106 (BAR Collections 2006).

The FMSF form for 8JE106 provides information about site background, location, layout, significance, and excavations (the complete form is provided as Appendix A). However, this information is general and represents only the basic identification and recording of the site. The FMSF also contains photographs of general site conditions and specific site features and burials. Another photo shows an unidentified field crewmember excavating (FMSF 2006). My attempts to identify this person were unsuccessful. If later recognized, an interview with him could yield further details about the 1972 excavation of the site, especially information about the Cemetery Block. It would particularly be useful to know about the distribution of artifacts from that unit, and the possibility of post holes there which would suggest some kind of structure over those burials (FMSF 2006).

Figure 14. Photograph of a 1972 Field Crewmember at 8JE106, Facing East (FMSF 2006).

Additional information on 8JE106 is available in an individual BAR Collections file for the site (2006). This file includes more detailed descriptions than the Florida Master Site File and includes limited field notes, a site map, topographic data and other information generated by excavation and research. A separate file in BAR Collections contains information on several more proposed mission sites: 8JE2, 8JE72, 8JE100 and 8MD30. This more general file on Spanish missions includes copies of historic Spanish maps, site location maps drawn by Calvin Jones, and various published and unpublished papers about Spanish missions in Florida. This file contain some of Jones' general notes on Florida mission sites in Leon, Jefferson and Madison counties and a *Supplemental Report on the Florida Bicentennial Commission Spanish Mission Project Site: Priorities and Acreage Recommendations*. A year is not given for this report, but it is assumed to have been written around 1976. It includes a copy of a map showing the site boundaries set by Jones for site 8JE106 (Figure 15) (BAR Collections 2006).

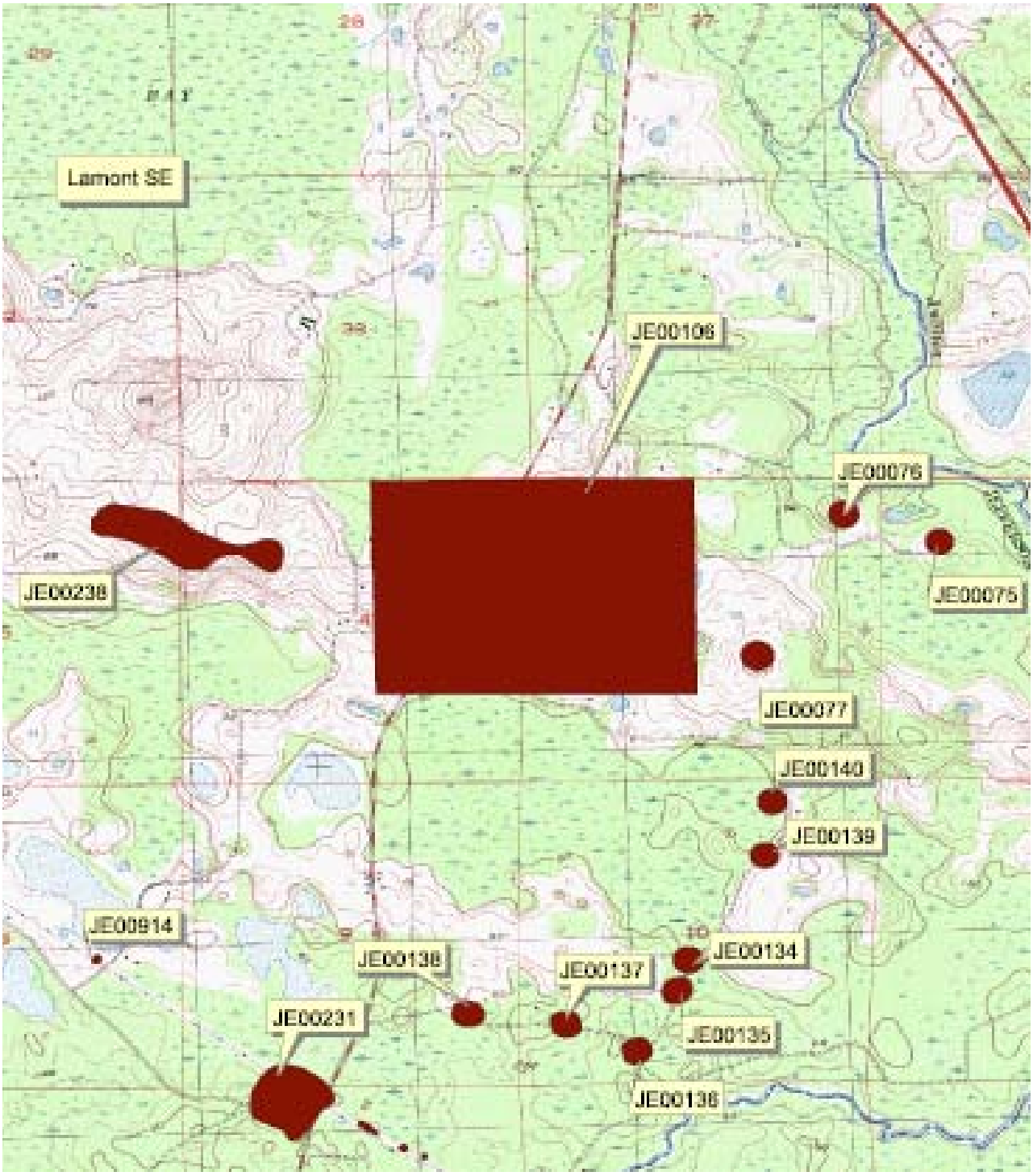


Figure 15. GIS Site Boundary Map (BAR Collections 2006). Note site 8JE106 is only defined as a large rectangular area due to lack of information.

Site Characteristics

The FMSF form identifies the site as a seventeenth and eighteenth century aboriginal site. Jones specified the date ranges as 1607/1617 to 1703/1704 (FMSF 2006). In the National Register (NR) Nomination (Appendix B), Jones describes the site as agricultural, used for corn and hog farming. At that time (1974), there were two occupied structures located on the perimeter of the site (NR Form 1974). One of these structures was and is currently occupied by the owners of the excavated property.

In the NR Form, Jones states that near the center of the site, near the highest elevation point on the site, there is a large hole approximately 10 feet in diameter where the nearby road fill was taken during the 1940s or 1950s. This hole has since filled itself, whether through erosion or dumping, but was discovered during Jones 1972 excavations at the site. Jones indicated that this hole disturbed the southwest corner of a structure he identified as Structure 1 (NR Form 1974).

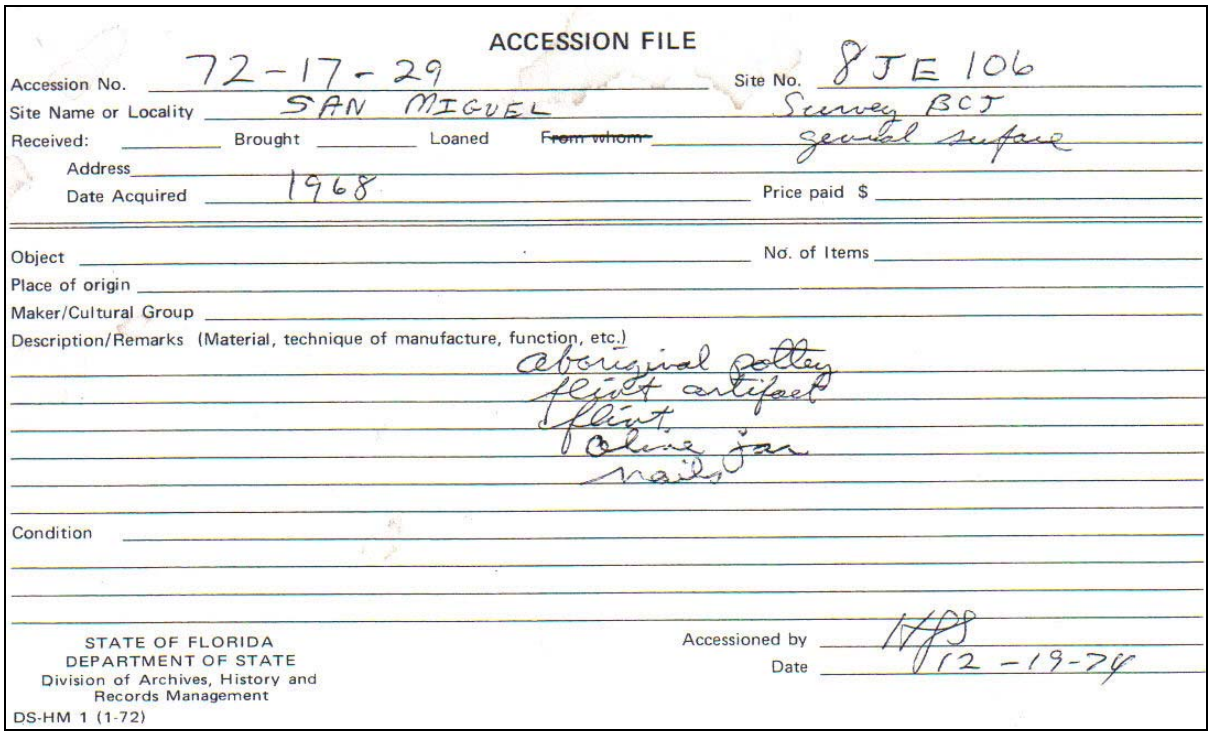
Jones discovered that extensive plowing and hog farming had damaged the "red clay wattle and daub structures" (NR Form 1974) he identified at the site. However, Jones was able to distinguish the entire foundation of the structure he identified as the church during his 1972 excavations (Structure 1).

Previous Investigations

The FMSF form identifies an earlier survey of the property as part of the Florida Archaeological Survey in1969. However, research using the site provenience and artifact cards found in the BAR Collections indicates that surface collections were undertaken in 1968 and 1969, and that Jones' test excavations referred to in the FMSF form occurred in 1972. These artifact cards were discovered late in this thesis research and provide the only artifact provenience guide for site 8JE106.

According to the artifact cards, Jones first visited site 8JE106 in 1968. One card notes that Field Specimen (FS)#29 was collected in 1968 and bears the words *General Surface Survey BCJ*. FS#29 includes 31 aboriginal ceramic sherds, five chert flakes or debitage, two silicified coral flakes, one chert unifacial tool and three untyped chert bifacial tools. A Copena (Bullen 1975) and a Putnam (Bullen 1975) projectile point were also identified in FS#29. Most important to this thesis, FS#29 included 22 olive jar sherds (one with green glaze) and two Puebla Polychrome majolica sherds dating 1650-1725. There is no doubt that this collection is what first piqued Jones' interest and suggested to him that the site was once a Spanish mission.

The second collection at the site was made in 1969. It is not clear, but this appears to be a surface collection. Artifact cards identify FS#26, 27 and 28 as originating on the Allison School Property, just south of the area Jones would excavate in the spring of 1972. These FS numbers appear to have been added to the FS catalog from 1972 (FS#1-25). It does not appear that a site number was assigned to the site until 1972 based on the date of the Florida Master Site File form and National Register Nomination (FMSF 2006).


ACCESSION FILE

Accession No. 72-17-29 Site No. 8JE106

Site Name or Locality SAN MIGUEL Survey BCJ

Received: ____ Brought ____ Loaned ~~From whom~~ general surface

Address ____

Date Acquired 1968 Price paid $ ____

Object ____ No. of Items ____

Place of origin ____

Maker/Cultural Group ____

Description/Remarks (Material, technique of manufacture, function, etc.)

aboriginal pottery
flint artifact
flint
olive jar
nails

Condition ____

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History and Records Management
DS-HM 1 (1-72)

Accessioned by HFS

Date 12-19-74

Figure 16. BAR Artifact Accession Card for FS#29. *General Surface Survey, BCJ*.

FS#26 contains a chert core, one shell fragment (*Busycon* sp.), 51 aboriginal potsherds which are mostly plain or stamped. Aboriginal sherds from this FS are 33 grog-tempered, 11 grit and grog, and one sand and grog. There are 10 spikes and nails and two unidentified iron fragments. This FS also contains 37 olive jar sherds (one of which is glazed on the interior and exterior indicating it is near the vessel rim); four colonoware sherds including one base with footring, one plate marley, one rim sherd, one body sherd identified as Mission Red Filmed and 14 majolica sherds including body sherds as follows: two Abó Polychrome (1650-1750), one Aucilla Polychrome (1650-1700 or 1630-1685), three possible Puebla Blue on White (1700-1850), six Puebla Polychrome, one San Luis Blue on White Variant and one untyped majolica sherd.

FS#27 includes burnt clay fragments, two chert flakes and 30 aboriginal potsherds including 23 that are grog-tempered and five grog-and-grit-tempered. Most of these are stamped or plain. One sherd is a grit tempered Fort Walton Incised sherd and another is an incised sherd tempered with sand, grit and mica.

FS#28 consists of a fragment of burnt clay, four chert flakes or debitage, and three grog-tempered aboriginal potsherds (one complicated stamped, one punctated and one plain). Also present is one sherd of Aucilla Polychrome majolica (1650-1700).

The correlation between these field specimens and the Allison School property is unclear. Artifact cards note the provenience as Area A (FS#26), Area B (FS#27), and Area C (FS#28). These lettered areas should not be confused with the Mission Area A and the Village Area B designated by Jones in 1972 (see Figure 8). However, if these proveniences could be tied to the property, more information about the extent of site 8JE106 might be generated.

1972 Site Excavations

The 1972 excavations were conducted over a four-week period (FMSF 2006). Since Jones left few written field notes from his work at 8JE106, interpretation of the site maps was critical to understanding the excavation findings. Jones' site map was sketched with pencil on graph paper and shows the site grid and excavated areas (Figure 17). This map and other detailed sketches of individual units indicate that Jones opened a total of 13 units of varying size at the site. According to the site map, seven of these units formed a 1 x 21-m trench that passed through a structure Jones proposed to be a mission church (Structure 1). Units were excavated in 3 x 3-m standard units, but Jones sometimes excavated only portions of these 3 x 3-m units (i.e., he sometimes excavated in 1 x 3-m trenches or in 2 x 3-m units) (FMSF 2006). Two units located at 64S/99E and 74S/87E are even set off the grid one foot to the south. Jones used the coordinates for the southeast corners of his units to designate unit locations.

Jones' excavations at 8JE106 revealed what he interpreted as a wattle and daub structure measuring 39 feet by 64 feet. The superstructure was constructed using hand wrought iron spikes and nails which Jones states as the usual manner of construction for Spanish structures of the period (NR Form 1974). His assumptions were based on the presence of wattle and daub walls and the fact that the structure was built on a prepared clay floor. It appears that Jones had little doubt that this was a Spanish mission period structure, but it is unclear whether the structure was a mission church or another type of mission structure (e.g., convento, kitchen, etc.). However, doubt remains that this was a mission church because no burials were found under the partially excavated floor of the structure. To date, there have been burials beneath every *confirmed* Spanish mission church in La Florida (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501).

In the cemetery located 15m north of the church, Jones excavated a single ten-foot square, which corresponds roughly to a 3 x 3 m unit (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501). This source, and the NR Form, both agree that Jones exposed 10 individual burials in supine position with folded arms and one multiple burial which Jones labels a *mass* burial (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501). Fortunately, Jones found that this cemetery was deep enough not to have been disturbed by agricultural usage (NR Form 1974).

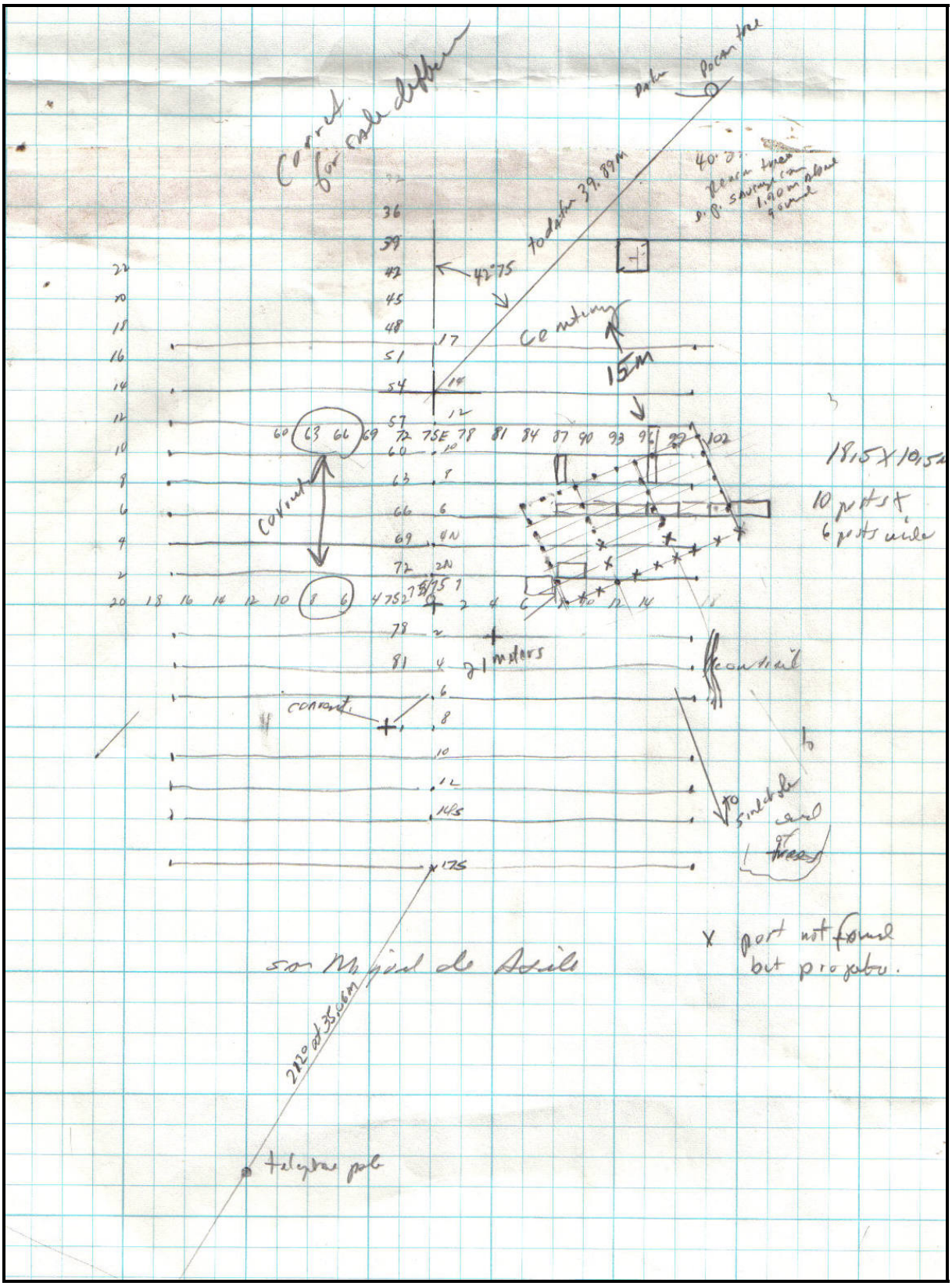
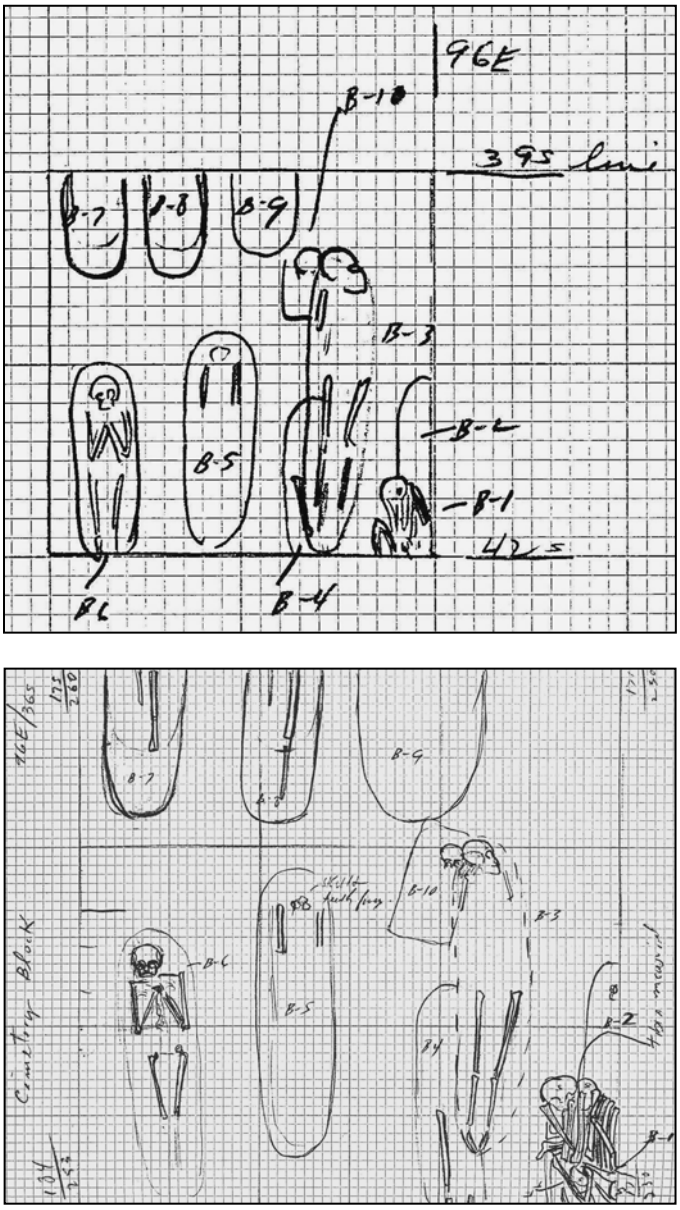


Figure 17. Only Known Site Map of 8JE106 Showing Areas Excavated in 1972. Jones field notes (BAR Collections 2006).

Sketches from Jones' field notebook appear to show that the burials have a north/south orientation (Figures 18 and 19.) However, Jones and Shapiro (1990) note that the burials have a southwest to northeast orientation as does Structure 1. It appears this could be a mistake in the data, or that Jones was attempting to show that the burials paralleled Structure 1, as burials at other mission sites are parallel to the long axis of the church structures. Koch (1983:203) states that contemporary Spanish burials in St. Augustine have their heads toward the east and arms crossed over the chest (Thomas 1990:383). This orientation is not consistent with the burials at 8JE106, as drawn by Jones.



Figures 18 and 19. Sketch of the Cemetery layout from Jones 1972 Field Notes at 8JE106 (BAR Collections 2006).

Figure 20. Photograph of the Multiple (*Mass*) Burial FS#25. Located in the southeast corner of unit 42S/96E. Photo taken facing south. Only burial within the Cemetery Block which is not extended.

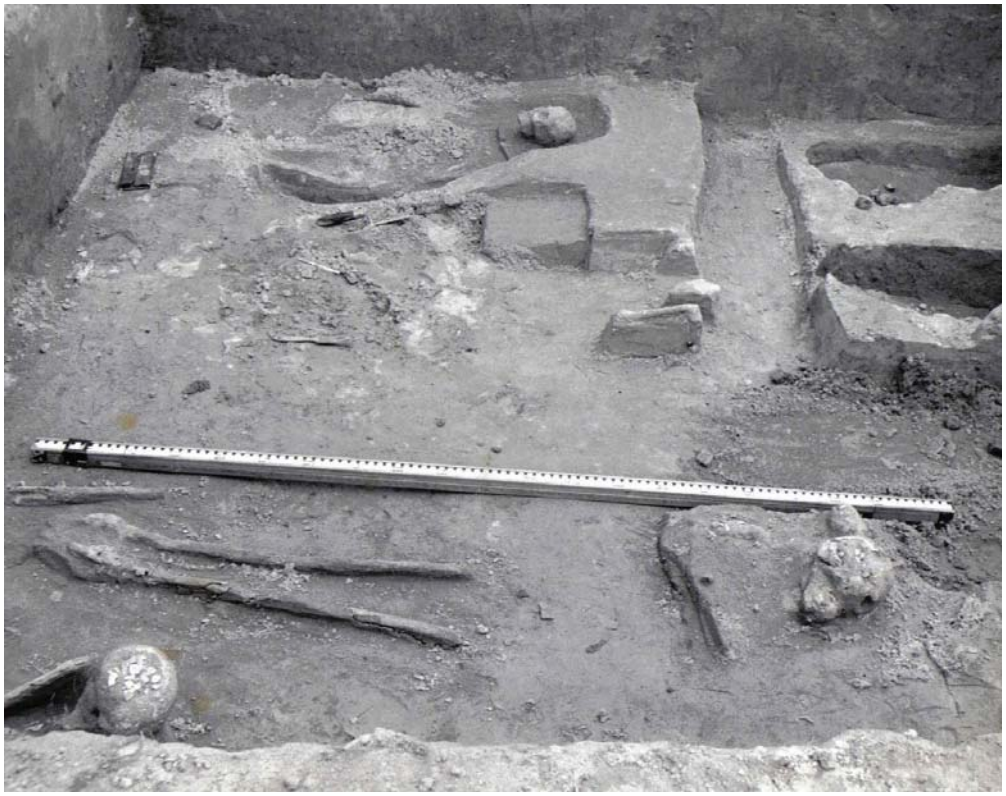


Figure 21. Photograph of the *Cemetery Block*, unit 42S/96E. Photo taken facing north. Note the multiple burial in the lower left corner of the photo.

Thomas (1990:383) notes that mission cemeteries are closely associated with churches, but that this relationship varies depending on the mission. Apalachee and Timucuan mission cemeteries discovered to date are either located in the floor of the mission church or within 15 to 30 meters from the church (Thomas 1990:383). This again is consistent with the burials at 8JE106. However, it is not known whether there are burials closer to the structure which Jones identified as the church (Structure 1), or if the burials at 8JE106 are covered by an as-yet unexcavated structure.

Black and white photos of some of the burials were taken and are available for study (Figures 20 and 21). However, there is no evidence that any items were found with the burials, or that any artifacts were removed from the cemetery block unit. Also, there is no mention in any documents to indicate structural evidence in or around the burials. Jones does not mention nails, wattle and daub, or anything other than human remains in this area of the site.

Thomas (1990:384) states that grave goods were either absent or rare in Apalachee and Timucuan burials, and that more than 100 burial excavated at Nombre de Dios near St. Augustine, included relatively few artifacts. However, Thomas notes (1990:384) notes that excavations of some mission cemeteries have yielded grave goods, as at Patale I, San Luis and San Damian de Escambi.

Based on surface evidence (FS#12), Jones suspected that another structure lay 18m to the southwest of the church. He believed that this structure was the Franciscan convento because of the presence of wattle and daub and wrought iron nails (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501). Jones also discovered Spanish period ceramics (olive jar and majolica) in association with the structures he labeled the church (Structure 1) and convento (Structure 2) (FMSF 2006). However, majolica was discovered throughout the site and is included in almost all proveniences. Because no excavation was undertaken in this area, the size and function of any proposed structure cannot be determined without excavation to explore this area. It is unclear whether a structure actually exists in this area because no iron spikes were present in FS#12 at the time of this study.

Site Provenience

The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research accession number for site 8JE106 is 72-17. This means that the artifacts were received in 1972 and were the seventeenth lot recorded that year. Corresponding FS numbers follow as in the example for FS#1, 72-17-01. Other numbers would follow as itemized within the FS#, as 72-17-01-01. Some of the artifacts were labeled by Jones using this four number system. However, four-number labeling is not consistent throughout any of the 29 FS numbers, and is not addressed in field notes or accession cards containing the only known provenience data. Therefore, for the purposes of this thesis, only the three-string numbering will be addressed, and artifacts from each FS number will not be further itemized at this time.

Table 2. Provenience Data on BAR Artifact Accession Cards. Listed by corresponding FS Numbers.

FS#	Location	Materials	Year Acquired
1	General Surface Collection (Area A)	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Flint Artifacts, Nails, Metal, Olive Jar Sherds, European Ceramics, Glass	1972
2	57S/ 96E – W½	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Nails, Glass, Wood	1972
3	60S/ 90E – W½	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Nails, Glass	1972
4	60S/ 96E – W½	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Nails	1972
5	63S/105E – S½	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Nails, Button	1972
6	63S/ 96E – S½ – Level 2	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Flint Artifacts, [1] Nail	1972
7	63S/ 87E – S½ – Level 1	Aboriginal Ceramics, Nails, Daub, Plastic	1972
8	63S/ 90E – S½	Aboriginal Ceramics, Nails, Olive Jar Sherds	1972
9	63S/ 93E – S½	Aboriginal Ceramics, Nails, Olive Jar, European Ceramics	1972
10	63S/102E – S½ – Level 2	Aboriginal Ceramics, Nails, Olive Jar Sherds, Limestone, Charred Wood	1972
11	63S/ 99E – S½ – Level 1	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, [1] Nail, Olive Jar Sherds	1972
12	87S/ 75E – – Level 1	European Ceramics, Daub, Bone, Glass, Iron Ore	1972
13	72S/ 90E – S½ – Level 1	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Nails, Olive Jar	1972
14	75S/ 87E – N½ – Level 2	Aboriginal Ceramics, Nails, Metal, Daub, Glass	1972
15	75S/ 87E – N½ – Level 1	Aboriginal Ceramics, Nails, Metal, Olive Jar Sherds	1972
16	102S/ 45E – E½ – Level 1	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Olive Jar Sherds, Bone	1972
17	108S/ 75E – E½ – Level 1&2	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Olive Jar Sherds, European Ceramics	1972
18	111S/ 75E – E½	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Olive Jar Sherds, European Ceramics	1972
19	115S/ 75E – E½ – Level 1 (Area A)	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, European Ceramics	1972
20	117S/ 75E – E½ – Level 1 (Area A)	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, European Ceramics	1972
21	117S/ 75E – E½ – Level 2 (Area A)	Aboriginal Ceramics, Bone, European Ceramics	1972
22	117S/ 75E – E½ – Level 3 (Area A)	Aboriginal Ceramics	1972
23	?S/ ?E ("Trash Pit")	Nails, Glass [Modern]	1972
24	Not Provided	Not Provided [Bag contained only crumbling hardened clay; not burnt clay]	1972
25	42S/ 96E *Cemetery Block*	Daub [Bag Missing/Not Found]	1972
26	Allison Church Community / Area A [Surface?]	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Nails, Olive Jar, European Ceramics	1969
27	Allison Church Community / Area B [Surface?]	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint	1969
28	Allison Church Community / Area C [Surface?]	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Daub, European Ceramics	1969
29	General Surface Survey BCJ [B. Calvin Jones]	Aboriginal Ceramics, Flint, Flint Artifact, Nails, Olive Jar	1968

All but 3 of the 29 accession cards note that they were recorded in December, 1974. The first 10 FS# cards note the specific date December 6, 1974, and FS #29 notes the specific date of December 19, 1974. Therefore, the surface collections were recorded after the 1972 excavation materials. The initials of the accessioner appear to read *HLS*. The FMSF form (2006) lists the date of survey as March 6, 1974. Since a date range is not given, it is not known if this is the beginning date or the completion date of the excavations.

In some cases, additional items were present that were not noted on the accession card. Items identified in each FS will be discussed in the following pages and in Chapter 4. A complete inventory of excavated materials is provided as Appendix C. In other cases, the southing or easting recorded on the cards was not consistent with Jones' site map. Some of these numbers recorded units set off the grid one meter to the north or south of the grid (i.e., unit 74S/87E rather than 75S/87E, and unit 64S/99E rather than 63S/99E). It is assumed that these were mistakes in recording the cards, as Jones map shows the units as 75S/87E and 63S/99E, which is consistent with adjacent units. It is also possible that these were small, partial units used to confirm the presence of a structural post in a predicted location, as can be seen later in Figure 25).

As stated previously, FS#1 is the 1972 General Surface Collection. It is assumed this collection is only from the Anderson property. It is by far the largest FS collection and includes chert tools and debitage, 608 aboriginal potsherds, a shell fragment, wood fragments, animal bone, burnt clay fragments, 12 colonoware sherds (one of which is Mission Red Filmed), modern glass, olive jar and majolica sherds, a Herty turpentine cup sherd, and historic whiteware. A map showing the locations were each FS was recovered is provided in Figure 22.

Field Specimen #2-11 includes remains from Structure 1. Jones exposed a prepared clay floor in this area and post molds which he used to determine the size of the building. These proveniences include one burnt clay fragment, eleven chert flakes and debitage and 20 aboriginal potsherds. However, there is a higher concentration of European artifacts including 72 olive jar sherds, and four majolica sherds. There are 26 iron spikes (greater than 10 cm in length), 68 iron nails, and one iron tack (Appendices D and E). A wrought iron horse bridle or cinch ring and wood fragments were also recovered. A modern hinge and unidentified glass sherds that are likely modern were re also present in the area of Structure 1.

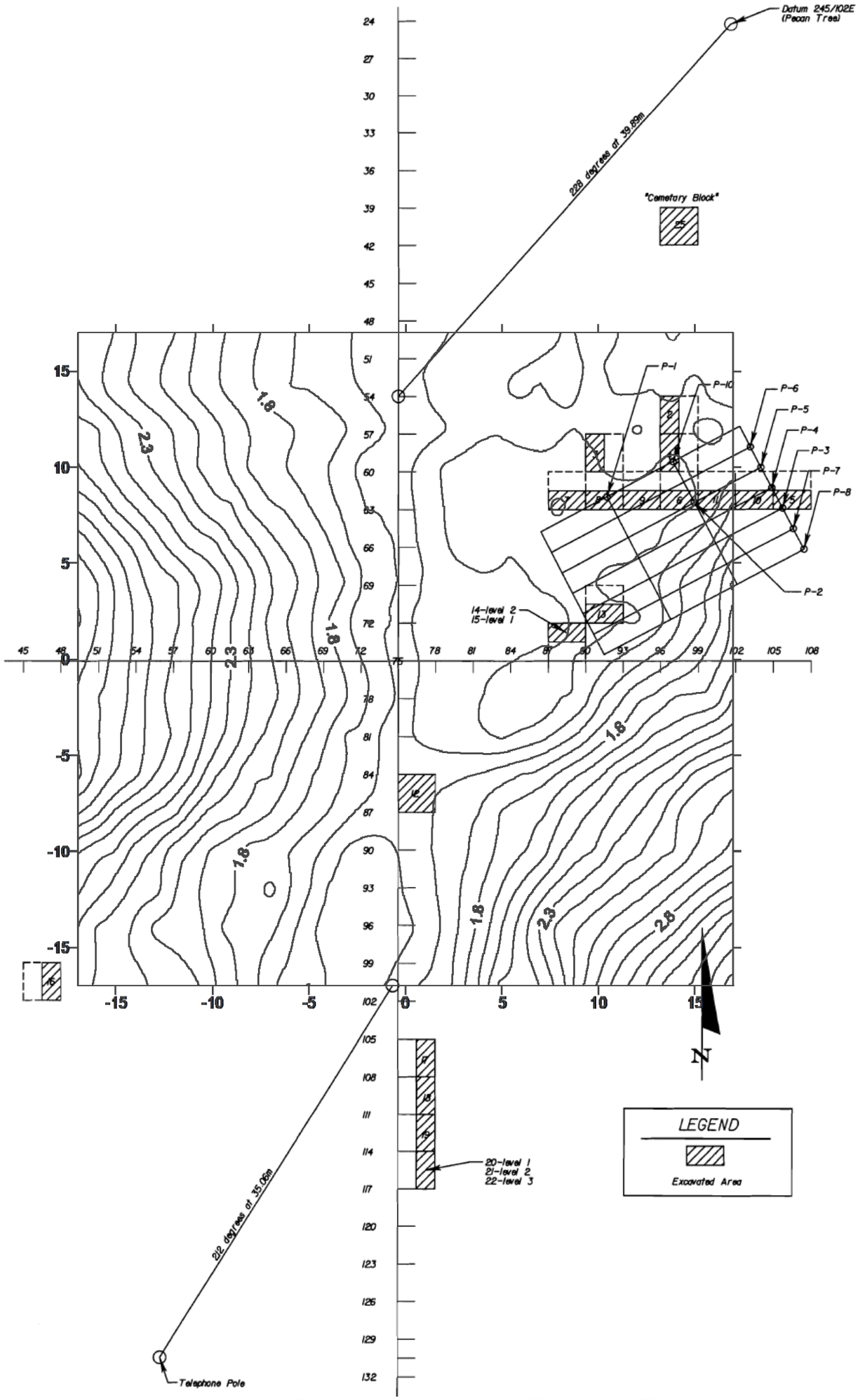


Figure 22. Site Map Illustrating the Topographic Contour Map and FS Locations. The contour map was created with Jones' original hand-written topographic data.

FS#12 was recovered from a single 3x3 m unit southwest of Structure 1 on the south baseline. This area is heavy with European artifacts, and Jones believed the convento was located in this area. As with Structure 1, this area had only one chert flake and a debitage fragment. Unlike the Structure 1 area, there is a large quantity of aboriginal ceramic sherds. A total of 61 aboriginal sherds was present in FS#12, with all but one being grog-tempered. Another of the sherds was grit-and-grog-tempered. Also included in this FS lot are four colonoware fragments (three of which are Mission Red Filmed), one olive jar sherd, and two sherds of San Luis Blue on White Majolica. Modern items present in FS#12 are a modern brass shell casing and a modern glass sherd. One longbone fragment was recovered in the same unit.

Notable in this FS assemblage is that the only iron items found were two small indeterminate iron fragments. No iron spikes or nails were recovered. No other metal was recorded on the artifact card and none was in the bag for FS#12. Jones (1990) notes that there is an unexcavated structure present in the area where FS#12 was recovered (87S/75E). He even notes on his site sketch (Figure 17) that this is the convento. Without the presence of iron spikes or nails, there is little evidence to indicate that there was a structure in this area. It is more likely that this unit encountered a Mission period trash pit, especially with the heavy amount of Spanish artifacts that were recovered from one unit. It is possible that there is another structure in the area, but FS#12 does not indicate the presence of a structure.

FS#13 and 14 contain materials recovered from a disturbed area at the southwest corner of Structure 1. Jones stated in the 8JE106 NR form (1974) that this area, near the highest elevation of the , had an approximately 10-foot-wide hole which had filled itself through erosion and possible dumping. Jones noted that this was the area where the nearby road fill was taken in the 1940's or 1950's. Therefore, it may be possible that artifacts were displaced from this area and redeposited in the construction of County Road 257. Any future research must note that these displaced materials could be found in or near this roadway.

Though disturbed, materials from FS#13 and 14 include burnt clay fragments, charcoal, two chert flakes, one chert debitage fragment, and six aboriginal grog-tempered potsherds. This is a very low number of aboriginal artifacts comparable to the number of European items in the same area. Also present are three colonoware Mission Red Filmed sherds, 21 olive jar sherds, and one Puebla Polychrome majolica sherd showing European presence. Metal items include a wrought brace, eight iron spikes, and twelve nails (including shafts and fragments). It is notable that all the iron nails are very corroded, which may be due to modern intrusion. Modern materials in this area include two glass sherds, a pipe fragment, and a cabinet handle are additional evidence of modern disturbance. It is possible that this area became somewhat of a modern trash pit after the removal of soil for the road bed.

Material contained in FS#17-22 were recovered from a north-to-south trench located in an area southwest of Structure 1. Materials from the northernmost unit of the trench were designated FS#17. FS#20, 21, and 22 are from the unit 117S/75E but are from levels 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The bag for FS#22 is missing. The artifact card notes that FS#22 included aboriginal ceramics, but it is not known how many potsherds were recovered, nor if it they were mistakenly included with another FS lot.

FS#17-21 included two burnt clay fragments, two indeterminate bone fragments, wood fragments, and a carbon sample. The frequency of chert artifacts was low with 11 chert flakes or debitage, one heat-treated chert thumbnail scraper, and one silicified coral flake. In contrast to the materials recovered in FS#12 (from the Structure 1 area), the number of aboriginal ceramic sherds from this area is extremely high with a total of 850 potsherds from only four units. Twenty colonoware sherds were recovered from these units (six of which are Mission Red Filmed), more than in any other area of the site. A total of 14 olive jar sherds and 17 majolica sherds were recovered form these units. The majolica types included Abó Polychrome, Aucilla Polychrome (some possibly Mount Royal Polychrome), San Luis Polychrome, and the most frequent Puebla Polychrome. A chert gunflint was recovered from FS#17, the only one in the assemblage (Figure 22). Again, as in FS#12, no iron spikes or nails were included in FS#17. The only metal recovered from these units was indeterminate ferrous fragments and concretions. Therefore, there is no evidence of a structure in this area. Four indeterminate glass sherds were also present and are probably modern.

FS#23 is noted on the artifact card as a *trash pit*. The provenience of these items is not known as the coordinates were not recorded on either the FS bag or the artifact card. A small bag of unrecognizable ferrous fragments and a Coca-Cola bottle were the only items assigned to FS#23.

FS#24 was listed on an artifact card, but no provenience data or artifact information was provided. A bag labeled FS#24 included 242.1 grams of hardened (not burnt) clay, but no information on this material was provided and no provenience is known.

An artifact card notes that FS#25 includes daub recovered in the *Cemetery Block*. However, there is no bag bearing this FS number, no mention of grave goods in any site information, and no indication of artifact recovery.

Topographic Data

In addition to the site map in Figure 17, the BAR Collections (2006) file contained original hand-written topographic data. These data were manually entered into the *Surfer* mapping program to produce topographic maps created from the original elevations that Jones recorded in 1972 (Figures 22 and 23). It was originally thought that the topographic data would give a clearer picture of undiscovered structures on the property. Inspection of these topographic maps reveals some depressions, but it is difficult to determine if and where structures may be present. Jones mentions depressions at the site in the FMSF form and in print (Jones and Shapiro 1990). The map produced from these data has been included in Figures 22 and 23, but it is difficult to tell if these data will yield additional information on structures at the site.

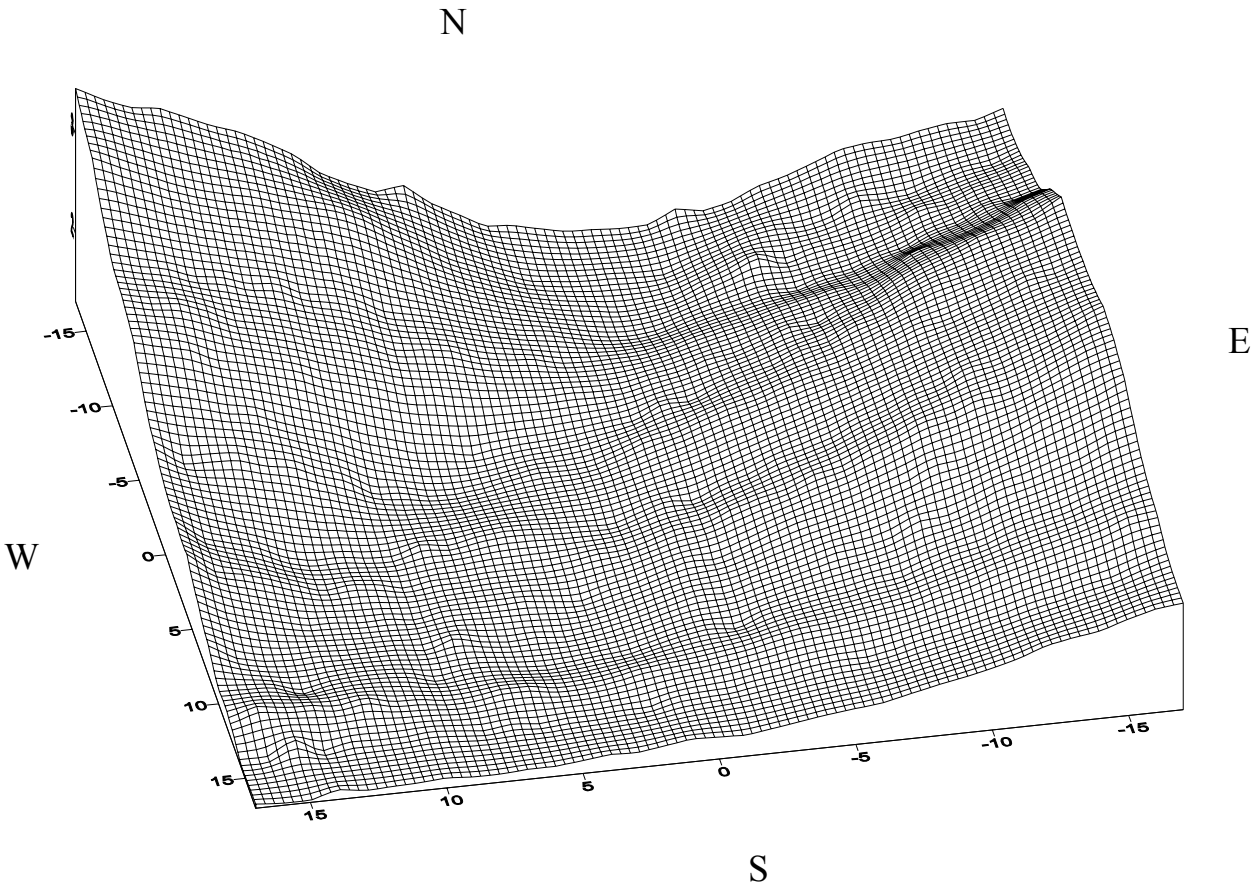


Figure 23. Wireframe Map using Jones 1972 Topographic Data.

CHAPTER 3

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS FROM *CONFIRMED* MISSION SITES

It is unfortunate that no original Spanish Mission construction remains now exist in the area once known as *La Florida*. Although numerous excavations have taken place on Spanish Mission sites to date, the only current visual representation of Spanish Mission structures is present in the archaeologically based reconstructions at Mission San Luis de Talimali (8JE1) (Thomas 1990:381). For mission sites other than San Luis, the appearance and layout can only be imagined, based on limited archaeological evidence and documentary evidence (Thomas 1990:381). Some of this limited information was published as brief news notes (Jones 1972) and several longer papers (Morrell and Jones 1970; Jones 1972b; Jones 1973). In 1990, a summary of these findings was published by Jones and Shapiro (1990) to present Jones' excavation data from what he proposed to be nine Apalachee missions. Though some site identities are uncertain, Jones presented the nine sites as follows: Escambe (8LE120), Patale (8JE152), Turkey Roost/Patale II (8LE157), Ocuya (8JE72), Pine Tuft/Aspalaga (8JE2), Scott Miller/Ayubale (8JE1), Ivitachuco (8JE100) and Asile (8JE106). Though the identities of these sites are questionable, all fit Jones' general criteria for having been a Spanish mission site (see Chapter 2; Jones 1990:494-495).

The Florida Mission Model

Jones' work resulted in a Florida mission model that is presented in Jones and Shapiro (1990). It states that a mission complex has at least two buildings, usually the church and the convento. If a third building was identified, it was usually designated as a cocina, or kitchen (Jones and Shapiro 1990:504). This model suggests that suspected mission structures triangulate when three or more structures are identified. A courtyard completes a quadrangle (Saunders 1990:532). The largest structure was usually identified as the church, regardless of interior configurations or types of artifacts discovered within the structure. The model indicates that churches had a rectangular plan, but that conventos were nearly square. This mission model presented by Jones and Shapiro suggests consistency among mission sites, particularly those in Apalachee. Jones' excavations of the nine sites were limited, however, and did not provide a comprehensive look at eight of the nine sites (Jones and Shapiro 1990; Saunders 1990:532).

Saunders (1990:532) claims that Jones and Shapiro (1990) inferred function of mission structures rather than demonstrated them. However, Saunders (1996:24) suggests that this model should be treated as a hypothesis or proposal. Instead, it has been imposed onto subsequent excavations and distorts the view of archaeologists who attempt to fit a site into the model or to use the model in a predictive manner. To illustrate this, Saunders (1996) uses as a case study Weisman's excavations at site 8CO1.

Fig Springs Mission (8CO1), Timucua

Site 8CO1, usually called the Fig Springs Mission, was originally believed to be Mission Santa Catalina de Afuerica (or Ahoica) (1775-1685), but John Goggin's majolica seriation dates the site to pre-1650. The Fig Springs mission site is now considered to be Mission San Martin de Timucua. San Martin was founded in 1608, destroyed in the Timucuan rebellion of 1655, and abandoned shortly thereafter. Weisman believed that site consisted of church, convento, cemetery, plaza, and mission village (Weisman 1993:165,171), conforming closely to the Jones and Shapiro (1990) mission model.

At 8CO1, Weisman identified what he believed was the church due to a prepared clay floor, charred hewn support posts, charred vertical wall boards, hewn sill plate and graded floor. Unlike Jones' interpretation of 8JE1, Weisman states that no wattle and daub was used at 8CO1 (Weisman 1993:173).

Burials were located along the north wall of the church and continue out for an estimated cemetery area measuring 30 m by 10 m. Seven orderly rows of burials were discovered with eight intrusive rows of burials on the west side. All burials were 48-88 cm below the surface, and were oriented east-west (heads to the east facing the west) along the axis of the structure that Weisman considered to be the church. These burials do not appear to have been interred beneath a prepared floor because they were clearly intrusive through humus deposits rather than a prepared floor. However, excavations in the central part of the cemetery in 1990 and 1991, as noted by Hoshower and Milanich (1993), show that some burials may have intruded through the clay floor of another, possibly later structure. Weisman's excavations produced no evidence of grave goods, personal possessions or clothing. The exception was one blue glass seed bead from Burial No. 7 (Weisman 1993:173,176-177).

Hoshower and Milanich (1993:220,224) found that most of the burials they excavated in the 8CO1 cemetery were fully articulated, extended and, as Weisman has previously demonstrated, parallel to the long axis of the nearby presumed church. During the 1990-1991 excavations, a total of 431 individuals were discovered and 23 excavated. Only five excavated individuals were incomplete or disarticulated. There was no evidence of status indicators among the excavated burials and no correlation with sex, age, or disease. Grave good were loosely associated with only 3 of the 23 individuals investigated. A chert knife/point, 19 small blue glass beads, turtle carapace fragments, several wrought iron Spanish nails and nail fragments, Leon-Jefferson potsherds, and majolica and olive jar sherds were discovered within burial pits and on the original surface (Hoshower and Milanich 1993:220,224).

As noted by Weisman (1992), this previous excavation discovered evidence of a clay floor. Also discovered were a single small charred post, a possible large posthole, and nails and nail fragments (Hoshower and Milanich 1993:219-220). Hoshower and Milanich feel that it is very possible that there was a structure present over the cemetery. They did not determine whether this was a large structure or several small structures erected for a family or other kin groups (Hoshower and Milanich 1993:220).

Saunders (1996) notes that in addition to the open *chapel* identified by Weisman, another church may have been present at the site. She does not believe that there is evidence of a convento, as determined by Weisman (1993). Because Weisman applied Jones' mission model to 8CO1, he did not address the inconsistencies between his data and the mission model. For example, he based the presence of a convento on one post and a concentration of artifacts.

Saunders (1996) believes that the mission complex was not a fixed model, but that missions evolved as all civilizations do over time. She states that the still limited excavations at 8CO1 confound the problem of structure identification. None of her hypotheses account for the presence of large postholes *inside* the structure(s) (Saunders 1996:32-33). To justify these, Saunders (1996:33-34) proposes that all churches in *La Florida* may not have been single nave.

At 8CO1, Saunders (1996:33-34) identified at least four large postholes inside the structure she believed to be a church. These posts were consistent with the size of the exterior wall postholes, and she believed that these were major load-bearing support posts. Saunders (1996:33) cites McEwan and Larsen (1995:4), stating that the structure could have been an aisled church, with interior posts supporting the roof. This alternative is not usually considered by researchers of Southeastern Spanish missions, but Kubler (1946:307) states that aisled churches were built in early Mexican missions, when timber was the best choice of building material and when Native American builders were not experienced building large open structures, such as a church nave (Saunders 1996:33).

Another instance where supports were used in church construction can be seen in the reconstructed church at San Luis, with large support posts present in the interior. This type of construction is also evident at O'Connell mission, where burials may suggest an aisled church (Marrinan personal communication 2006). It appears that interior posts were fewer in number than those supporting the exterior walls and may be present at other mission churches in Florida. These occurrences may be in earlier churches as suggested by Kubler (1946:307) or this could be a practice in later churches of the middle or late Mission period (Marrinan personal communication 2006). This would suggest that interior posts were used after determining that trabeated roofs used in the Southwest were not compatible with the average rainfall in the Southeast and that angling of the roof and eaves to prevent backsplash onto a clay wall would be needed.

This evidence confirms that Southeastern churches are varied, but conventos are the most varied structures discovered at missions, often small and square in shape. Their associations with the church structures seem to be inconsistent (Marrinan 1993:282). In addition, the mission settlement size seems inconsistent. Little is known of mission size as a whole; however the highest concentration of ceramics predicts the location of the sacred complex and the native village (Marrinan 1993:282). It is assumed that church structures have subfloor burials (e.g., San Luis, Escambe, Santa Maria mission church on Amelia Island in Florida St. Catherine's Island in Georgia,). If this hypothesis holds, then questions remain about the initial identification of churches at 8LE157 (Patale II) 8JE1 (Scott Miller/Aspalaga), and 8JE106 (Marrinan 1993:283).

The Southwestern Mission Model

Marrinan (1993:282) concludes that although Florida Missions are contemporary to mission sites in the southwest, using the *mission model*, they seem to have little adherence to a Franciscan plan (Marrinan 1992:282-283). Marrinan (1993:244-286) reevaluates Jones' data and explores the possibility that Florida missions should evidence similarities, as do Southwestern missions. Marrinan provides characteristics of Southwestern missions as follows:

1) Southwest mission complex consisting of a church, convento and *cocina*.

2) Single nave church, a clerestory as an additional feature, subfloor burials, with feet toward the altar.

3) An alternative feature may have been the pueblo, but there is a lack of excavated pueblo sites, thus hindering more information.

While documentary evidence substantiates the Mexican Mission model, Saunders (1996) states that the missions of *La Florida* exhibit socioeconomic factors that would prevent this model from existing in *La Florida*: (1) missions established in an existing native town, (2) time period of construction, (3) size of the labor force, (4) local and regional economics, (5) politics, and (6) architectural and managerial experience of the friars (Saunders 1996:25). Certainly, these were all factors in the establishment of missions in *La Florida*. When one compares the terrain of the Southwestern United States and Mexico to that of *La Florida*, there are drastic differences in climate, topography and available building materials. It is reasonable to conclude that the mission structures of La Florida were not based on a static model. It is realistic that friars would have used the base model known elsewhere, but improvised based on the six factors such as those cited by Saunders (above). Structure placement, size, materials, and orientation cannot be concluded as similar, therefore the model should only be a proposal until considerably more extensive excavation of mission sites in Florida has been conducted.

Mission Structure Sizes

Jones and Shapiro (1990:504) state that church sizes vary from 17.8 m to 26 m in length, and a more consistent 11 m to 12.6 m in width. They believed that the length of the church varied by only 5 m, between 17.8 and 23.5 m. Width was between 11 and 12.6 m. (Saunders 1990:533). The width varied between 0.5 and 0.6 times the length of the structure (Saunders 1990:539). The size of conventos varied widely in Apalachee, between 30 m and 92 m^2. The distance between the convento and church varied from 4 m to 30 m. Apalachee burials are found either within the church or in cemeteries 15 m to 35 m from the church (Saunders 1990:533).

Structure 1 at 8JE106

Jones states that Structure 1 at 8JE106 is 10.5 m x 18.5m. This measurement falls within the criteria for the length, but slightly below the normal church width (Jones 1990:501,504). Jones' field notes indicate that he excavated 10 post holes. Jones' tests occurred mostly in the northeast portion of Structure 1 and confidently indicate that the width of the northeast wall was as Jones stated, 10.5 meters. However, due to the limited number of post holes in the southeast sector of Structure 1 (no evidence of post holes in the southeastern third of Structure 1), it is possible that the structure could have been a convento, and could have measured approximately 10.5 m x 12 m. For example, thesis research by Jennifer Azarello (1999) reinterprets a structure at Mission San Damian de Escambe (8LE120) as a convento, when it was originally interpreted to be a church. The structure measures 10 m x 12 m, and could be similar to Structure 1 at 8JE106 if it is determined to be smaller than thought by Jones. The measurement of the building interpreted as the convento at Santa Catalina de Guale is 10 m x 20 m. However the church there is only slightly larger at 11 m x 20 m. The original measurements that Jones gave for Structure 1 at 8JE106 do fall within the lines of mission churches discussed by Azzarello (1999). However, concern could be expressed that this building is really a convento, due to the limited testing performed. Other than the building size, the lack of burials inside Structure 1 points to the structure being a convento, or some other, as yet unidentified structure. There has never been a confirmed mission church in Florida without burials under the floor.

The only construction materials identified for Structure 1 were a clay floor, charred finked posts, and several iron spikes and nails. It is possible that Structure 1 at 8JE106 could have been an open air structure with interior supports. If so, the structure would more likely be a church or chapel type structure. To determine whether Structure 1 was either a church or a convento, further excavations must be undertaken at 8JE106. The first step would be to determine the presence of additional post holes in

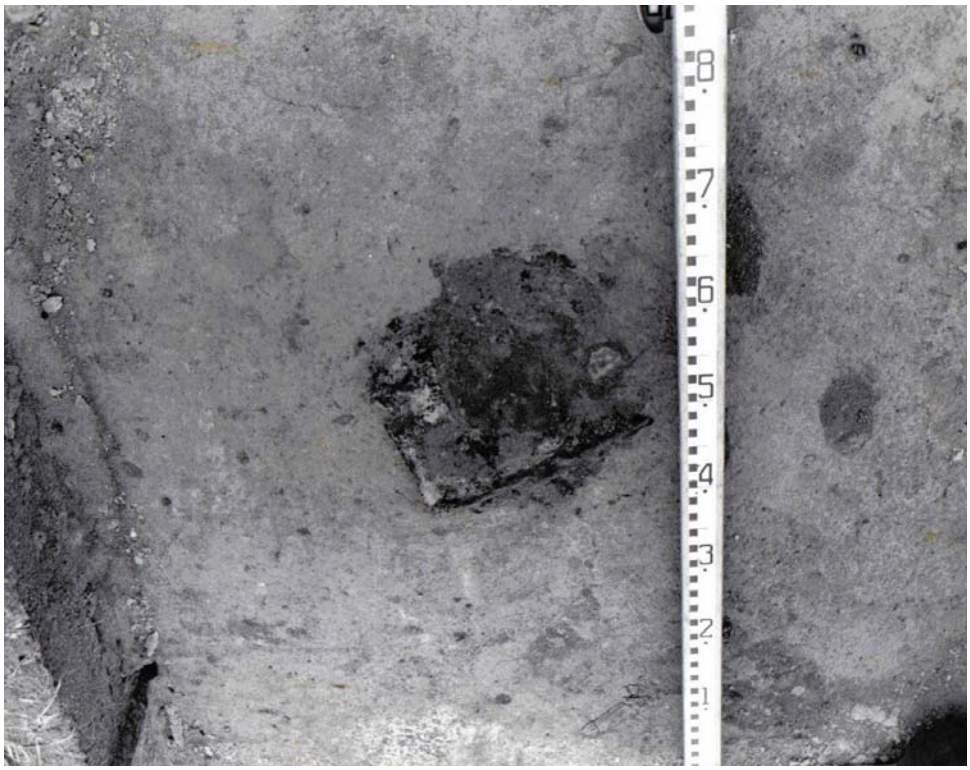


Figure 24. Photograph of Post from Structure 1. Located at 8JE106 by Jones in 1972 (BAR Collections 2006).

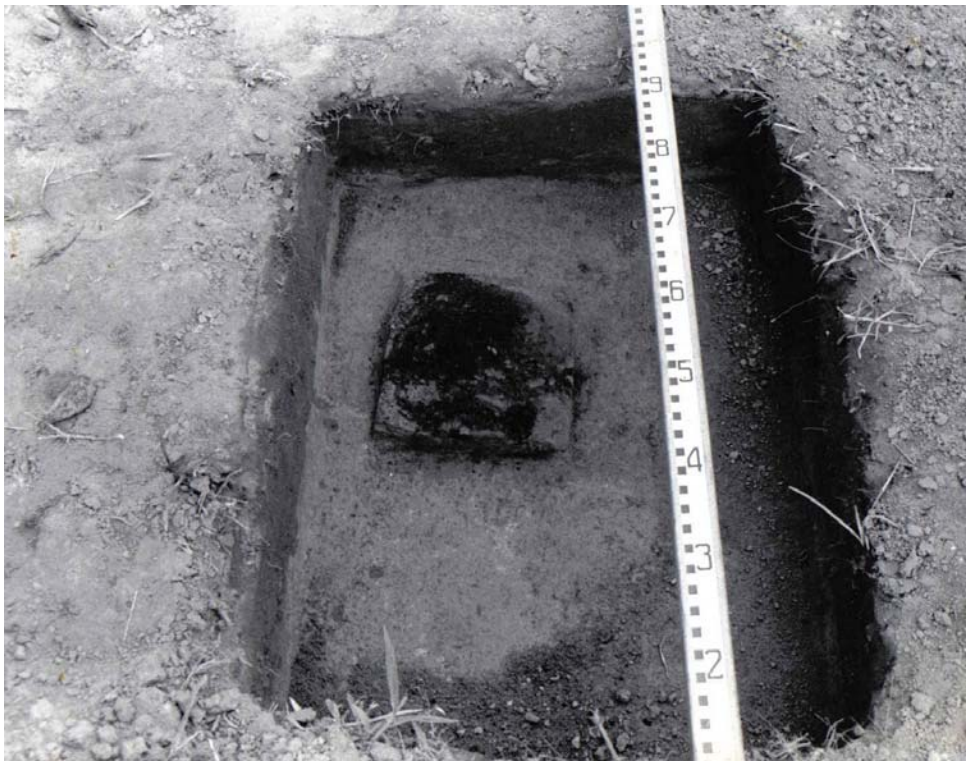


Figure 25. Photograph of Post from Structure 1. Located at 8JE106 by Jones in 1972 (BAR Collections 2006).

southeastern area of Structure 1 to verify the exact length of the structure. Further excavations would also confirm whether the structure had interior walls, or if it was a smaller structure. Both of those findings would point to Structure 1 being a convento. Also, if further excavations in the cemetery area yield evidence of a structure over the burials that would indicate a church north of Structure 1, and point to Structure 1 as being a convento. However, one must remember Saunders' (1993) hypothesis that interior posts could have been associated with support posts. This could mean that Structure 1 was a church, but that it was not single nave, containing interior posts to support the roof (Saunders 1996:33)

Mission Complex Construction Materials

The only building materials identified at 8JE106 were remains of wooden posts, and iron spikes and nails. Jones left no indication of post size or configurations in his limited field notes. However, photos during the 1972 Jones excavations (Figure 24 and 25) clearly show that the Structure 1 posts were *finked* - that is debarked and squared, unlike prehistoric findings to date. This further indicates that Structure 1 was of Spanish construction. Other than these charred posts, no wooden structural remains were noted by Jones at the site. The artifact assemblage included very small wood fragments of pine and persimmon that were recovered in the area. However, the fragments were too small to determine whether these were building materials.

Jones mentions finding daub in FS# 7, 12, 14, 25 (cemetery, bag missing), and 28 (1969 surface collection). FS# 7 and #14 originate in the area of Structure 1 and could therefore show that the structure was of daub construction. Jones makes no mention of the quantity of wattle and daub he observed.

FS#12 is from the area southwest of Structure 1 where Jones believed the convento (Structure 2) was located. Jones and Shapiro (1990:501) state that an unexcavated structure (Structure 2) lies 18 m southeast of the church (Structure 1). The only evidence that a structure stood in this area of FS#12 is Jones' noting of daub, none of which was retained with the artifact collection. No spikes, nails, tacks, prepared floor excavated in this area exist in the assemblage available for analysis today. Again, because of the limited excavations, the location of a structure in this area cannot be confirmed. Jones' identification of this structure as a convento further strengthens Saunders (1996) argument that the mission model is used too liberally. Jones should not have interpreted the function of a structure using the limited excavations at 8JE106.

Saunders (1990:529) notes that there is no evidence that wattle and daub construction was used prehistorically in the Apalachee and Timucua homelands. It is likely, however, that they would have been familiar with the technique due to the prehistoric use of wattle and daub by the Guale Indians on the coast of Georgia and groups farther north. However, this technique could have been introduced through Spanish influence (Saunders 1990:529). Donna Ruhl (1987) distinguished wall daub as having inclusions or pitting caused by the burning of organic tempering, while clay floors lacked such inclusions.

Saunders notes that wattle and daub construction is more visible in burned structures than wood, and that the misidentification of burnt clay flooring as daub could also lead to bias. In addition, the missions that were burned by the Anglo-Creek raids between 1702 and 1704 would preserve the wattle and daub construction more than those missions that were abandoned at earlier dates (Saunders 1990:532). Therefore, Jones' identifications of daub may actually have been fragments of a burnt clay floor.

Jones (1970) did define a specific sequence of events that occurred in clay floor construction, indicating that he would have known the difference between the prepared clay and daub. Jones (1970) defined the first step in preparing the floor as ground leveling. Then the large support posts were stood upright on the prepared sub-floor. He claimed that these supports were not placed in postholes, though this method would be problematic on the basis of general construction practice and logistics. Next, the walls were constructed and the locations of thresholds were determined. When this construction was completed, clay was spread over the sub-floor. Jones (1970) determined that dryer clay was spread within the compound walls and very wet clay within the covered structure. Jones notes that in all undisturbed areas, clay is molded around the wall construction (Morrell and Jones 1970:36).

It is unclear whether the structure Jones describes here is really a church, but the methods used would likely be consistent with other mission structures. While it is possible that the molding Jones described around the wall construction did occur, his description of standing the large support posts upright on the prepared clay floor is in direct contradiction to the evidence clearly shown in Figures 24 and 25. These photos show that the finked support posts were clearly placed in the ground during construction.

Without further excavation, it is difficult to know whether Structure 1 was constructed of wattle and daub or wooden plank architecture. For example, 8CO1 (Fig Springs) and Pine Tuft (8JE2) had only wooden architecture, where 8JE1 (Aspalaga) had wattle and daub construction. An interesting question beyond the scope of this thesis would be whether Timucuan mission sites usually exhibit wooden architecture and Apalachee Missions usually exhibit wattle and daub construction. This factor could also correlate to earlier or later missions.

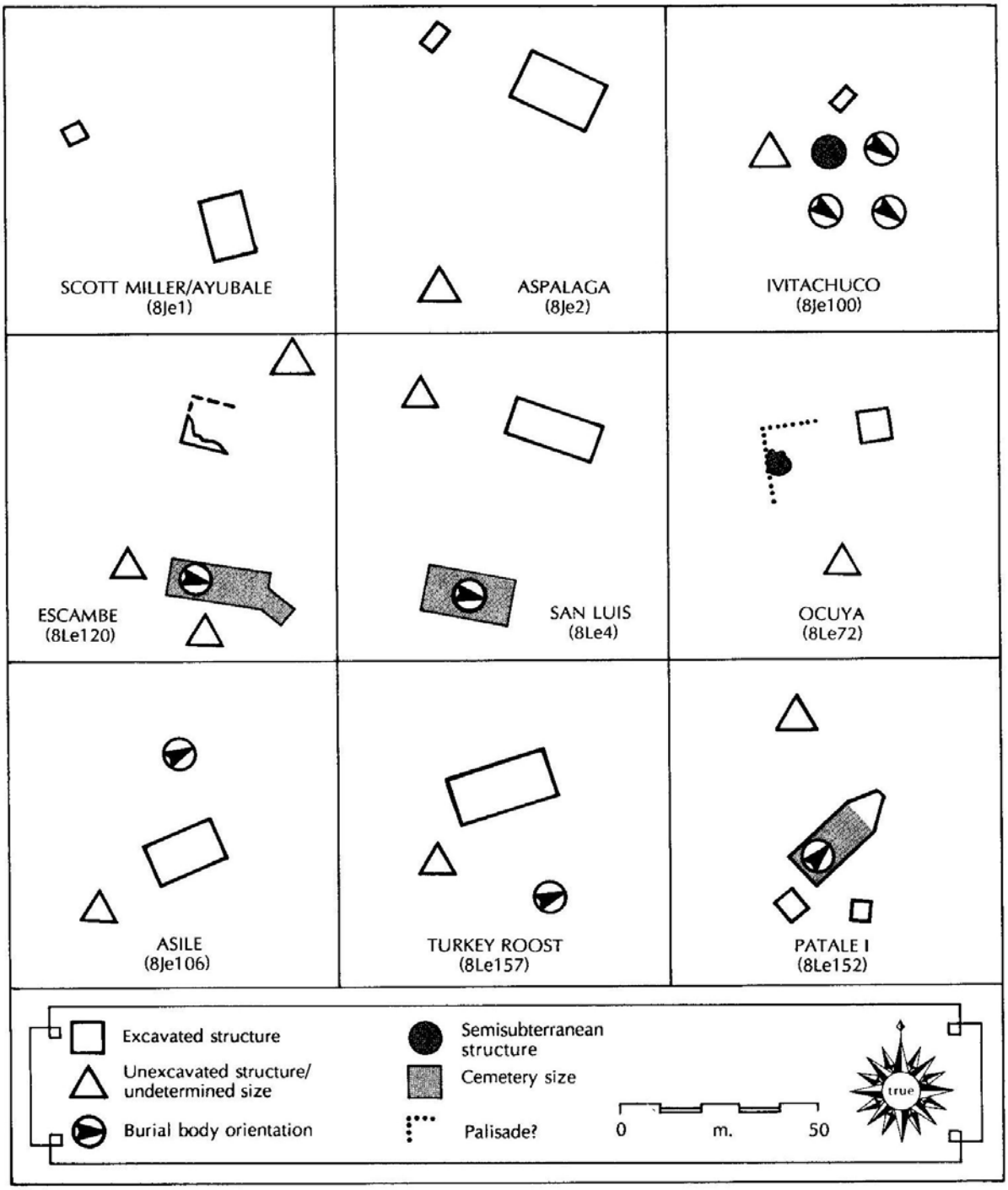


Figure 26. The Orientation of Nine Mission Sites from Apalachee Province (adapted from Jones and Shapiro 1990:497).

Building Orientation

Archaeological data from Apalachee Province suggests that there is variation among these missions. The similarities of layout that Jones and Shapiro (1990) provide for Florida mission sites are difficult to confirm using Jones' limited excavation data. For example, many of the structures he identified at various sties were only partially excavated. When building orientation was determined, few are on the same axis (Jones and Shapiro 1990:501). Though it is claimed that eight out of nine Apalachee Missions discussed in Jones and Shapiro (1990:505) are between 45 and 81 degrees east or west of north, this information does little to show a consistent pattern among the orientations. These orientations are presented in Figure 26 and indicate that eight of the nine Apalachee missions discussed by Jones and Shapiro (1990) had structures or burials that were either oriented northwest to southeast or southwest to northeast. However, not all of the functions for these structures are confirmed. Even if they were, the orientations are not consistent enough to show a repeating pattern or standard model. Further excavations are the only way to confirm that these orientations have internal similarity as do the Southwestern missions, with variations due to mission placement and socioeconomic factors. The fact that data in Figures 18 and 19 do not match the data Jones provides in Figure 26 further complicates this issue.

Burial Orientations

Marrinan (1993:281-282) states that where mission burials are present, they lie east to west, with a burial organization plan suggested. She states that San Luis, Ivitachuco, and Escambe have a southeastern burial orientation; and Asile, Patale I and Patale II have a northeastern burial orientation (Marrinan: 1993:281-282). There were no burials discovered to date at Scott Miller, San Joseph de Ocuya, and San Juan de Aspalaga (Marrinan: 1993:281-282).

Burials at 8JE106

Jones and Shapiro (1990:497,501,505) indicate that the burials at 8JE106 have a northeastern orientation and align with Structure 1. However, the 1972 photos from the site clearly show that the heads of the burials lie almost precisely parallel to the excavation grid (Figures 20 and 21), and Jones field notes and sketches support the assertion that the burials have a north-south orientation (Figure 18 and 19). By documenting a northeastern orientation for these burials, it appears that Jones may have been attempting to place the burials in parallel alignment with Structure 1, which he believed was the church. However, his own documentation indicates otherwise and this information is inconsistent with the information presented by Jones and Shapiro (1990) (Figure 26). Though it is difficult to determine the layout and orientation of structures at 8JE106 due to the limited excavations, the burial orientation is apparent, and should be noted correctly in appropriate literature.

Burials as an Indicator of Altar Location

Marrinan (1993:283) states that burial orientation may reveal the altar end of the church. In Southwestern missions, the burials occur with feet toward the altar. If the Southeastern missions maintain the same pattern, this proposes that the altar is on the northwest end of the church, as at San Luis mission or on the southwest end of the church as at Mission Patale (Marrinan 1993:283). Also, Saunders (1990) recognizes that where churches were oriented east to west, the altar was toward the east (Saunders 1990:529), though the shape and proportions of the sanctuaries varied.

If structural remains are someday discovered over the burials at 8JE106, it could be hypothesized that the structure would be a church, oriented north to south, with the altar toward the southern end. This would be opposite of what is expected at the Scott Miller site (8Je1) (with burials suggesting an altar in the north/northwest end of the church), and means that the orientation at 8JE106 is completely unlike any of the other missions discussed by Jones and Shapiro (1990). Finding a structure over the burials at 8JE106 would also provide evidence that Structure 1, discovered by Jones, is a possible convento, and brings into question the function and actual existence of a Structure 2, which Jones' identified southwest of Structure 1.

The direction of the burials at 8JE106 further complicates the mission model in Florida. Jones and Shapiro (1990:505) indicate that eight of the nine Apalachee missions they discuss have building and burial orientations 45 to 81 degrees east or west of north. They state that the one exception of the nine sites is the Scott Miller site (8JE1), which has an almost south to north direction. While the rule Jones and Shapiro give for 8JE106 (Asile) holds true when looking at Structure 1, the north-south burials at 8JE106 contradict this data.

Architectural Comparisons –San Juan de Aspalaga (8JE1), Apalachee

As a case study, one can compare site 8JE106 to Site 8JE1, which has been identified as San Juan de Aspalaga, an Apalachee mission likely established between 1633 and 1647, and possibly destroyed in 1647 during the Apalachee rebellion (Morell and Jones 1970:25). Aspalaga is believed to have been located at the Pine Tuft Site 8JE1, 16 miles east of Tallahassee, Florida. Site 8JE1 is located on a hilltop in Jefferson County (Morrell and Jones 1970:26), as is site 8JE106. Boyd, Smith and Griffin (1999) reported that based on the Calderon and Fernandez de Florencia documents, Asile and Aspalaga are between 4.5 to 5 leagues apart (Boyd Smith and Griffin 1999:111). Using a conversion factor of 2.6 miles to a league, Asile and Aspalaga are between 11.70 and 13 miles apart. This is certainly close enough in the mission chain for these two sites to have had some similarities.

As at 8JE106, the excavation units at 8JE1 were three meters square. The grid was reduced to one-meter squares for the purposes of mapping. Structures discovered at 8JE1 were identified as the convento and the mission church (Morrell and Jones 1970:28). Archaeological evidence suggests that the two structures faced each other and were 19.5 m apart (Morrell and Jones 1970:41).

A prepared clay floor at 8JE1 indicates that a mission church was likely present. The discoloration of the floor indicates that the building was burned (Morrell and Jones 1970:28). At the 8JE1, post supports were not placed in prepared holes (as Jones notes at 8JE106). All posts discovered were rectangular in shape and rested between 0 and 5 cm below the original surface. Excavators discovered that the convento structure was approximately 5 by 6 m and was oriented northeast to southwest. There was one doorway located in the southwest wall. Jones states that two support posts in the centered in the structure suggest a possible gabled roof. Though no wall evidence was discovered, Jones and Morrell (1970) speculate that the structure may have had "two equally proportioned rooms or one major room and two long rooms separated by a wattle and daub partition wall (Morrell and Jones 1970:33). Morrell and Jones (1970) favor the later.

At 8JE1, archaeological evidence suggests four evenly spaced circular posts forming a line at a right angle to the northwest wall of the structure. This may indicate a wattle and daub partition, as is seen with similar construction in the interior of the structure Jones identified as the church. However, there is a lack of wattle and daub discovered near the interior wall of the convento. Thus, the possibility exists that internal walls of the convento could have been constructed of a type of wood planking, as indicated in the external southeast and southwest walls of the convento, as well as external portions of the structure (Morrell and Jones 1970:33).

The structure at 8JE1 contains two major elements: the palisade wall/compound and the church building. The two elements share a northwestern wall, with the complex oriented northwest to southeast. The compound dimensions measured 22.35 m by 12.60 m. A total of 281.16 m^2 of the area is enclosed in the compound. Of this area 175.75 m^2 is enclosed by the church. Excavations positively identified five separate rooms within the enclosed church area (Morrell and Jones 1970:33). The presence of these partitions along with the lack of burials under the floor of this structure does draw into question whether this structure was a church, a convento, or some other building.

Morrell and Jones (1970:35) state that wattle and daub was the most common form of wall construction at Spanish missions, though this has not been confirmed. They also state that the average thickness of this type of wall at 8JE1 was 15 cm, which would suggest that the wattle and daub construction had upright posts with plank forms. This construction is similar to that of modern cement wall footings. Stucco was often layered over the daub at various thicknesses, and was painted with a whitish lime wash. This wash was found only on the exterior of the walls (Morrell and Jones 1970:35).

Another type of wall construction used in the 8JE1 church was vertical plank construction. This is accomplished by placing a timber approximately 5 cm by 2 cm flat in the middle of support posts and nailing planking to a wall shoe and the assumed support beam above (Morrell and Jones 1970:35). A third type of wall consists of burying 20 cm wide planks upright one to two centimeters below grade. Jones and Morrell (1970) believed that the upright planks were secured to horizontal beams attached to major supporting posts. Wall shoes were not present in this type of wall construction (Morrell and Jones 1970:35). The compound wall around the church structure had large concentrations of wall daub fragments. It is assumed that gates or doorways were present where the daub is absent. A large area of undisturbed clay floor was also discovered within the compound wall (Morrell and Jones 1970:36).

The room within the structure which Jones (1970) (previously excavated by Smith) labeled Room A at 8JE1 was the only room in the church containing charred wood planking on the floor surface. Jones determined that these plank remains were most likely furniture remains rather than structural because of the lack of these materials elsewhere in the structure (Morrell and Jones 1970:38).

As evident at the San Luis mission reconstruction, it was assumed that the roof of the church was thatched with either grass or palm fronds. A lack of charred wood fragments suggests this roofing method. Jones and Morrell (1970) also based their depictions of the roof and support beams upon early eighteenth century wattle and daub churches in Columbia, South America (Morrell and Jones 1970:41).

It can be argued that the *church* at 8JE1 was actually a convento (as can be argued for 8JE106), because there were indications of partitions within the structure and the lack of burials under the structure floor. However, as discussed earlier in this chapter and by Saunders (1996), it is questionable whether all mission churches in La Florida were single nave. Future evidence could suggest that the structure Jones identified as the church as actually an aisled church as discussed by Saunders (1996) or that neither structure would qualify as the church since both had interior partitions. Also, since burials have not yet been discovered at the site, another structure may be located in association with burials, and could more easily be confirmed as the church. There are many similarities in both the excavation of the site and in the site design. If the correct layout of either 8JE106 or 8Je1 is uncovered, it could assist in providing information for similar missions with similar questions.

Structural Conclusions

Jones (1972) stated that the mission structures in layout of Apalachee and Timucua were "essentially identical" (Jones 1972:2), and he attempted to show similarities in the Apalachee missions by side-by-side comparisons (Figure 26) (Jones and Shapiro 1990:497). At 8JE106, the structure Jones identified as the mission church is a 10.5 x 18.5 m wattle and daub structure with a prepared clay floor. The cemetery at Asile was found 15.2 m to the north of this structure. The relationship of the church and

the cemetery when combined with what he believed was an unexcavated structure (Structure 2) do follow Jones' Apalachee model of triangulation. However, Jones himself thought that Structure 1 had three rows of posts in the interior. This could mean that the structure had a function other than being a church, possibly a convento (Saunders 1990:534). However, Saunders discussion of a possible aisled church at 8CO1 brings to light a new debate as to whether these were aisled churches built in *La Florida*.

Another possibility is that as Jones identified in the 8Je1 structure, Structure 1 at 8JE106 may have had a fenced enclosure sharing a wall with the church, and forming a larger church complex; or as Saunders (1996:33-34) suggested of the church structure at 8CO1, the structure could have had an atrio or walkway surrounding it.

Structural evidence of finked posts and wrought iron spikes and nails leave no doubt that Structure 1 at 8JE106 is a mission structure. However, it is impossible to confirm Jones' identification of Structure 1 as the church with the limited data available. If excavations at other Florida mission sites confirm the existence of aisled churches, this could strengthen the case for Jones' identification, because Structure 1 falls within the average size to be a church. However, the absence of burials still supports the argument that this structure is not a church, and until further excavations are completed at the site, the function of Structure 1 can only be speculated.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS FROM 8JE106

Previous Study of Materials

After the 1972 excavation, Jones contributed preliminary identification and explanation of the artifacts discovered at the site (Jones 1972; Jones and Shapiro 1990). However, a thorough identification of the artifacts was not completed. Artifact provenience was discovered late in this thesis research process on artifact cards housed at the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. This information assisted greatly in placing the artifacts in space and time.

Methods of Analysis

Since it seems unlikely that the site on the Anderson property is San Miguel de Asile, the artifacts and architectural remains discovered at site 8JE106 provide the most available means to evaluate and identify the site. This study represents the first systematic analysis of the artifact assemblage for the site. This thesis concentrates on the analysis of several categories of artifacts collected or excavated by Calvin Jones in 1968, 1969 and 1972. Four boxes of artifacts were lent by Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) for analysis. All artifacts that had not been cleaned were washed and prepared for analysis. Analysis took place intermittently over a one year period, due to employment obligations of the author. Field bags were marked with only the Field Specimen number and BAR accession number. No correlation of field specimen numbers and provenience could be made in the sparse field notes left by Jones.

Hand-written artifact cards were discovered at the BAR late in this study and were the only link to provenience information. These cards are filed like a library card catalog in the Collections area of the BAR, but are no longer used because artifact identifications are now entered into an Access database. When the artifacts from 8JE106 were lent for study, only one general entry was recorded in the Access database. Now that identifications have been made, the artifact identities have been manually entered into the Access database and are available to researchers.

Evidence of aboriginal habitation is present in the form of aboriginal ceramics, worked stone artifacts, and coral flakes. Indications of First Spanish period occupation include European-derived ceramics (olive jar and majolica), burned clay fragments, wrought iron spikes and nails and iron

hardware. Also, addressed in this thesis is the presence of shell fragments (*Busycon* sp.), animal bone fragments, wood samples, glass sherds, and modern metal items. The total assemblage from 8JE106 consisted of 2696 artifacts. This chapter will discuss both aboriginal and European-derived artifacts recovered from 8JE106 and the distribution and frequency of these artifacts in the excavated areas.

Aboriginal Material Culture

Evidence of aboriginal occupation of site 8JE106 includes 1,870 aboriginal ceramic sherds, 108 lithic items (bifacial tools, unifacial tools, cores, flakes and debitage), 3 silicified coral flakes, and 2 shell fragments (*Busycon* sp.).

Aboriginal Ceramics

A total of 1,870 ceramic sherds were identified weighing 7070.9 grams. Sherds sorted by temper are shown in Table 3. Analysis reveals that the majority of these sherds, almost 81 percent by count, are grog-tempered. However, considering percentage by weight, this number decreases to 77 percent. Large numbers of very small grog-tempered sherds probably account for this decrease. Also, it was noticeable that grog sherds which also included grit were usually thicker and larger as is reflected in these percentages.

Table 3. Aboriginal Ceramic Sherds by Temper.

Temper	Count	Percent of Count	Weight (in grams)	Percent by Weight
Grog (only)	1514	80.96%	5444.4	77.00%
Grog & Grit	165	8.82%	878.7	12.43%
Grog & Sand	19	1.02%	69.9	0.99%
Grog, Shell & Limestone	3	0.16%	10.6	0.15%
Grog & Mica	2	0.11%	13.3	0.19%
Grog, Grit & Sand	1	0.05%	21.6	0.31%
Grog & Shell	1	0.05%	6.4	0.09%
Grog & Sand & Mica	1	0.05%	3.0	0.04%
TOTAL GROG	**1706**	**91.23%**	**6447.9**	**91.19%**
Sand (only)	73	3.90%	271.4	3.84%
Grit (only)	71	3.80%	287.6	4.07%
Shell & Limestone	3	0.16%	9.3	0.13%
Grit, Shell, Limestone	2	0.11%	14.8	0.21%
Sand w/Mica	1	0.05%	2.0	0.03%
Indeterminate	14	0.75%	37.9	0.54%
TOTAL NON-GROG	**164**	**8.77%**	**623.0**	**8.81%**
TOTAL ALL SHERDS	**1870**	**100.00%**	**7070.9**	**100.00%**

Due to the small size of most sherds recovered from site 8JE106, it was difficult to determine formal types for most of these sherds. It was, however, possible to sort them into vessel parts (Table 4).

Table 4. Aboriginal Ceramic Sherds by Vessel Parts.

Part	Count	Percent by Count	Weight (in grams)	Percent by Weight
Body Sherds	1738	92.94%	6472.1	91.53%
Rim Sherds	124	6.63%	516.0	7.30%
Other	8	0.43%	82.8	1.17%
Carina	3	0.16%	36.5	0.52%
Neck	3	0.16%	8.2	0.12%
Shoulder	1	0.05%	4.6	0.07%
Hone	1	0.05%	33.5	0.47%
TOTAL	**1870**	**100.00%**	**7070.9**	**100.00%**

Consistent with past limited analysis of the 8JE106 assemblage, the high percentage of grog-tempered sherds is apparent. The *Revised Aboriginal Ceramic Typology for the Timucua Province* by John E. Worth (Weisman 1992:188-205) was chosen as the basis for ceramic identification, because unlike John Scarry's (1985) Fort Walton ceramic typology, Worth's typology recognizes differences in paste, vessel form, surface treatment, stylistic execution and rim treatment. The sherds from 8JE106 were so small, on the whole, however, that vessel form could not be addressed with any certainty. Sherds could be divided into categories of rim, neck, shoulder and body. In addition, one hone (Figure 27) was present, crafted from a grit-tempered ceramic body sherd.

Figure 27. Photograph of Discoidal, Node/Podal Support and Hone from site 8JE106.

Nine of the 104 grog only rim sherds and one grog and grit-tempered sherd could be confidently identified as rim sherds through form and decoration. However the lips of these sherds were missing. Three of these grog sherds had rims that were folded and pinched, four were pinched (folding could not be determined), and two had indeterminate surfaces. The grit and grog rim surface was also indeterminate. Aboriginal ceramic parts have been sorted in Table 5. Rim treatments are reported in Appendix F, and lip treatments are provided in Appendix G.

Table 5. Aboriginal Ceramic Sherd Count by Vessel Part and Temper.

Temper	Rim	Neck	Shoulder	Carina	Body	Hone	Total
Grog (only)	104	1	1		1408		1514
Grog & Grit	14	1		2	148		165
Grog & Sand	2				17		19
Grog, Shell & Limestone	1				2		3
Grog & Mica					2		2
Grog, Grit & Sand				1			1
Grog & Shell					1		1
Grog & Sand & Mica					1		1
TOTAL GROG	**121**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1579**	**0**	**1706**
Sand (only)					73		73
Grit (only)	2	1			67	1	71
Indeterminate	1				13		14
Shell & Limestone					3		3
Grit, Shell, Limestone					2		2
Sand w/Mica					1		1
TOTAL NON-GROG	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**159**	**1**	**164**
TOTAL ALL SHERDS	**124**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1738**	**1**	**1870**

Aboriginal Ceramic Typology. Worth's *Revised Typology* was created using a combination of information and descriptions from previous typologies and adapting them to the assemblages he analyzed from the Fig Springs mission. This typology allows the researcher to document the presence of grog-tempered sherds and to differentiate between Leon-Jefferson (grog-tempered) and Lamar ceramics (grit-tempered) (Worth 1992: 188-205). Worth's typology describes ceramics of the Suwannee Valley Series, Lamar Series, Jefferson Series, Goggin Series, Fort Walton Series, and St. Johns Series in Florida. His typology combines information from Jennings and Fairbanks (1939), Gordon Willey (1949), Goggin (1953), Milanich (1971), Kathleen Deagan (1972), John Scarry (1985), and Vernon Knight (1985), and adds to them (Worth 1992: 188-205). The alternative, *A Proposed Revision of the Fort Walton Ceramic Typology* by John Scarry (1985), subsumes Hale Smith's original Jefferson Ware into the type Lamar Complicated Stamped. Therefore, Scarry's (1985) classification does not afford the opportunity to separate these wares into categories that may yield the kinds of information useful to this study.

Worth's Suwannee Valley Series relates to late prehistoric ceramics from North Florida, previously referred to as Weeden Island II (Milanich et al. 1984). These ceramics are usually tempered with sand and grit and include vessels that are impressed or scraped with corncobs, cord, straw, or fabric (Worth 1992: 188-205). The only sherds from 8JE106 that remotely resemble the Suwannee Valley Series are three sherds that appear to be cob marked. They exhibit only grog tempering, however, and should be placed in Worth's Jefferson Series (Table 6).

The Jefferson Series consists of grog-tempered ceramics, including sherds with moderate to large quantifies of visible grog tempering (Worth 1992: 188-205). For the purposes of this thesis, all sherds from 8JE106 that contain only grog tempering, were assigned to the Jefferson Series (Table 6).

Worth's (1992:188-205) Lamar Series consists of ceramics with large amounts of medium to course grit. The Lamar Series corresponds to the types originally described by Jennings and Fairbanks (1939) for the Lamar Culture of Middle Georgia. For the purposes of this thesis, all sherds containing only grit were assigned to the Lamar Series.

The Fort Walton Series refers to grit-tempered sherds which conform to original types described by Willey (1949) for the Fort Walton Culture. Worth notes that these types occur only occasionally in north central Florida. This absence can be seen at 8JE106 where only 2 body sherds and 1 carina sherd could be positively identified as Fort Walton Incised. All 3 of these sherds are grit-tempered only. Three other sherds exhibit Fort Walton Incised decoration, but are grog-tempered. For this reason, the sherds have been classified within the Jefferson Series (grog only) as Jefferson Incised *Var. Fort Walton* according to the Worth typology. Though grog tempering occurs in later Fort Walton Series types, it is important to separate this variety to examine temper in relation to chronology and European contact. Also, by separating Fort Walton types by temper, more information is provided for future research.

The Goggin Series consists of ceramics with heavy shell temper and appears only in the historic period in the North and North-Central Florida regions. It is only known from Mission period sites in Florida (Worth 1992: 201-204). No sherds from 8JE106 are only shell-tempered. Eight sherds include shell as one tempering component: 2 grog, shell and limestone; 1 grog and shell; 3 shell and limestone; and 2 grit, shell and limestone.

St. Johns Series ceramics included in Worth's typology have sponge spicule tempering, as described by Goggin (1948:5-8). Worth (1992: 204) states that sponge tempering is consistently rare in the North and North-Central regions of Florida. No sponge tempered sherds were identified at site 8JE106.

Table 6. Aboriginal Ceramic Body Sherds by Type.

Type	Count	Percent of Overall Count	Weight (in grams)	Percent by Overall Weight
Jefferson Complicated Stamped	**178**	**10.24%**	**894.4**	**13.82%**
Var. Early	2	0.12%	9.1	0.14%
Var. Curlee	1	0.06%	5.6	0.09%
Var. Fig Springs	1	0.06%	5.5	0.08%
Indet. Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	13	0.75%	67.9	1.05%
Indet. Complicated Stamped	42	2.42%	270.4	4.18%
Indet. Rectilinear Stamped	12	0.69%	79.1	1.22%
Indet. Linear Stamped	7	0.40%	43.9	0.68%
Indet. Stamped	100	5.75%	412.9	6.38%
Jefferson Check Stamped	**55**	**3.16%**	**314.6**	**4.86%**
Var. Leon Check Stamped	50	2.88%	257.6	3.98%
Indet. Check Stamped	5	0.29%	57	0.88%
Jefferson Incised	**22**	**1.27%**	**55.5**	**0.86%**
Var. Ocmulgee Fields	1	0.06%	3.9	0.06%
Var. Fort Walton	3	0.17%	6	0.09%
Var. Marsh Island	1	0.06%	2	0.03%
Indet. Incised	14	0.81%	33	0.51%
Indet. Bold Incised	3	0.17%	10.6	0.16%
Jefferson Punctated	**7**	**0.40%**	**14.8**	**0.23%**
Var. Carrabelle	1	0.06%	5.1	0.08%
Indet. Punctated	3	0.17%	9.7	0.15%
Jefferson Roughened (poss. cob marked)	**3**	**0.17%**	**21.1**	**0.33%**
Jefferson Decorated	**43**	**2.47%**	**177.4**	**2.74%**
Jefferson Burnished	**11**	**0.63%**	**69.7**	**1.08%**
Jefferson Plain/ Undecorated	**1070**	**61.57%**	**3453.5**	**53.36%**
Jefferson Indeterminate/Eroded	**22**	**1.27%**	**35.8**	**0.55%**
JEFFERSON SERIES BODY SHERDS (GROG ONLY) TOTAL	**1408**	**81.01%**	**5036.8**	**77.82%**
Grog & Grit Complicated Stamped	**21**	**1.21%**	**138.4**	**2.14%**
Var. Early	1	0.06%	5.5	0.08%
Indet. Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	1	0.06%	21.2	0.33%
Indet. Complicated Stamped	1	0.06%	4.8	0.07%
Indet. Linear Stamped	1	0.06%	10.9	0.17%
Indet. Stamped	17	0.98%	96	1.48%
Grog & Grit Check Stamped	**15**	**0.86%**	**138.3**	**2.14%**
Var. Leon Check Stamped	14	0.81%	126.8	1.96%
Indet. Check Stamped	1	0.06%	11.5	0.18%
Grog & Grit Incised	**6**	**0.35%**	**14.5**	**0.22%**
Var. Fort Walton	2	0.12%	5.5	0.08%
Indet. Incised	4	0.23%	9	0.14%
Grog & Grit Punctated (Fingernail)	**1**	**0.06%**	**9**	**0.14%**
Grog & Grit Decorated?	**12**	**0.69%**	**57.1**	**0.88%**
Grog & Grit Burnished	**1**	**0.06%**	**3.8**	**0.06%**
Grog & Grit Plain/Undecorated	**85**	**4.89%**	**373.4**	**5.77%**
Grog & Grit Indeterminate/Eroded	**7**	**0.40%**	**27.7**	**0.43%**
GROG & GRIT BODY SHERD TOTAL	**148**	**8.52%**	**762.2**	**11.78%**

Table 6 Continued.

Type	Count	Percent of Overall Count	Weight (in grams)	Percent by Overall Weight
Grog & Sand Complicated Stamped	**7**	**0.40%**	**29.9**	**0.46%**
Var. Early	1	0.06%	7.2	0.41%
Indet. Curvilinear	1	0.06%	2.4	0.14%
Indet. Linear	1	0.06%	2.7	0.16%
Indet. Stamped	4	0.23%	17.6	1.01%
Grog & Sand Punctated (Indet. Punctated)	**1**	0.06%	**1.5**	0.09%
Grog & Sand Undecorated	**9**	**0.52%**	**32.9**	**1.89%**
GROG & SAND BODY SHERD TOTAL	**17**	**0.98%**	**64.3**	**3.70%**
Grog, Shell & Limestone (Undec.)	**2**	**0.12%**	**7.4**	**0.43%**
Grog & Mica (Leon Check Stamped)	**2**	**0.12%**	**13.3**	**0.77%**
Var. Leon Check Stamped	1	0.06%	10.9	0.63%
Undecorated	1	0.06%	2.4	0.14%
Grog & Shell (Undec.)	**1**	**0.06%**	**6.4**	**0.37%**
Grog, Sand & Mica (Incised)	**1**	**0.06%**	**3.0**	**0.17%**

TOTAL ALL BODYSHERDS CONTAINING ANY GROG = 1579 (90.85%) / 5893.4 grams (91.06%)

Type	Count	Percent of Overall Count	Weight (in grams)	Percent by Overall Weight
Sand (Only)	**73**	**4.20%**	**271.4**	**4.19%**
Bold Incised	1	0.06%	4.8	0.07%
Ticked	1	0.06%	3.4	0.05%
Undecorated	71	4.09%	263.2	4.07%
Lamar Series (Grit Only)	**65**	**3.74%**	**238.3**	**3.68%**
Leon Check Stamped	2	0.12%	4.9	0.08%
Linear Incised	1	0.06%	1.4	0.02%
Indet. Incised	1	0.06%	1.5	0.02%
Indet. Punctated	2	0.12%	4.3	0.07%
Decorated	2	0.12%	3.3	0.05%
Undecorated	54	3.11%	211.4	3.27%
Indeterminate	3	0.17%	11.5	0.18%
Fort Walton Series (Grit Only)	**2**	**0.12%**	**6.5**	**0.10%**
Shell & Limestone (Undec.)	**3**	**0.17%**	**9.3**	**0.14%**
Grit, Shell & Limestone (Undec.)	**2**	**0.12%**	**14.8**	**0.23%**
Sand w/Mica (Undec.)	**1**	**0.06%**	**2.0**	**0.03%**
Indeterminate Temper	**13**	**0.75%**	**36.4**	**0.56%**
Incised	1	0.06%	3.2	0.05%
Punctated	1	0.06%	5.1	0.08%
Undecorated	8	0.46%	25.8	0.40%
Indet. Burned	3	0.17%	2.3	0.04%

TOTAL ALL BODYSHERDS NOT CONTAINING GROG = 159 (9.15 percent) / 578.7 grams (8.94 percent)

TOTAL ALL BODY SHERDS = 1738 / 6472.1 grams

Aboriginal Ceramics Sorting. In theory, Worth's *Revised Aboriginal Ceramic Typology for the Timucua Province* (1992: 188-204) should work, even if the site is determined to be an Apalachee site, rather than a Timucua site. Upon beginning this thesis, Worth's typology was chosen because it provided the ability to assign discrete categories for recording based on ceramic tempering. This is something that Scarry's typology does not provide. Prior to this research, it was thought that ceramics from 8JE106 might provide the best evidence to show which Indian group lived at the site. However, as analysis and categorization of ceramics progressed, it became increasingly apparent that Worth's typology was helpful, but did not account for ceramics with mixed tempers. It became difficult to use the Worth typology when many of the sherds containing grog tempering also contained tempering of other types including grit, sand, shell limestone, and mica. However, the most difficult decisions were those involving grog-and-grit -tempered sherds. Worth's typology did not address the 165 grog-and-grit-tempered ceramics which account for 8.82 percent of all aboriginal ceramics recovered from 8JE106.

Since any sherd containing grog could be considered a grog-tempered sherd, it became increasingly apparent that no typology contained all of the categories needed. Since temper is considered to be of great importance to the questions posed, sherds with mixed tempers have been separated.

Worth's typology was used only in cases where it was suitable. For example sherds were identified as Jefferson Series, Lamar Series and Fort Walton Series, but grog and grit sherds have been noted separately because their temper may suggest whether Apalachee or Timucua Indians inhabited site 8JE106. Further research and comparisons to other sites may yield information helpful to determine site chronology and the presence or absence of European contact.

Ceramic Body Sherds. Body sherds have been sorted using Worth's typology. Many sherds were identifiable by series and type, but very few could be further divided to determine variety, due to the small size of most sherds from 8JE106. Some typological varieties were added within other Series when tempering and decoration specified in Worth's typology did not accommodate ceramics in the 8JE106 assemblage. All varieties added here were already in existence in Worth's Typology, but others were added to different Series when needed. Remaining sherds were sorted by temper or mixture of tempers, and those were divided based on decoration.

There were 1,738 ceramic body sherds identified at 8JE106. Though it was determined that 1,408 (81.02 percent) body sherds contained only grog tempering, an additional 171 (9.83 percent) contained at least some grog. Therefore, the count of aboriginal ceramic body sherds containing grog is 1,579 (90.85 percent). There were 159 (9.15 percent) body sherds with no grog. Body sherds from the site have been identified in Table 6.

As stated previously, rim sherds were completely separated from Table 7 because most were so small. Years of agricultural plowing of the site have damaged them to the degree that they could not be assigned a formal type variety. It was considered more beneficial to this study and to future research to record their overall rim and lip characteristics, rather than make speculative assignments to type.

Of all the 124 rim sherds analyzed, only 6 could be positively assigned to a formal type name using the guidelines set by John Worth (1992). These are listed in Table 7 to show their characteristics separately from the other rim and lip statistics.

Table 7. Aboriginal Ceramic Rims with Formal Type and Variety.

Type	Count	Weight (in grams)	Lip Treatment	Rim Treatment	Temper
JEFFERSON INCISED					
Var. Ocmulgee Fields	2	11.5	FLAT	BEVELED & INCISED	GROG
JEFFERSON CHECK STAMPED					
Var. Leon Check Stamped	1	22.5	PINCHED	STAMPED	GROG
Var. Leon Check Stamped	1	12.8	FLAT	STAMPED	GRIT/GROG
JEFFERSON COMPLICATED STAMPED					
Var. Early	1		TAPERED	FOLDED & PINCHED	GRIT/GROG
FORT WALTON SERIES					
Fort Walton Incised	1	2.9	FLAT & PUNTATED	INCISED	GRIT

Lip and rim characteristics are shown in tabular form in Appendix F and G respectively. These appendices include the characteristics of the 124 rim sherds. The table in Appendix A shows rim sherds divided on the basis of tempering and then subdivided by type based upon their overall body and decoration. The majority of rim sherds (104 of the total 124 rims) were grog-tempered only (83.87 percent). Another 14 rim sherds (11.29 percent) were grit-and-grog-tempered. Two rim sherds were grog-and-sand-tempered (1.61 percent); one sherd was grog, shell and limestone tempered (0.81 percent). Two rim sherds contained no grog, one being an incised rim with grit temper identified as Fort Walton Incised, and the other having an unidentified temper. Rim sherds that were grog only or grit and grog were not further subdivided by body type decoration. This is due to difficulty in identification and to prevent any confusion that could be caused by further subdivision.

It was determined that 30 of the 124 rim sherds (24.19 percent) were unmodified. This is not unusual, since a large percentage of the sherds are undecorated body sherds. However, it is significant that 17 rims were pinched and 28 were folded and pinched. This was a dominant characteristic, with 45 (36.29 percent) of all rim sherds having rims that were definitely pinched. Unfortunately, this feature did

not assist in assigning a type to most of the vessels, since pinched rims are common in Jefferson Series vessels with undecorated bodies, Lamar Series ceramics with a number of surface decorations, and Leon Check Stamped sherds of any temper. However, pinching does suggest a late prehistoric or very early historic time period for the rims. One indeterminate rim sherd was folded, pinched and burnished. However, it is a rim only and body surface decoration could not be determined. It should be noted that some researchers do believe that rims considered to be folded are actually applied, with strips of clay placed to thicken the rim. That theory has not been tested in this study.

Appendix G details the lip treatments of the 124 aboriginal rim sherds. There were 17 categories and combinations of lip treatments, with the majority of lip treatments being round (26) and flattened (22). Also notable were 11 sherds with beveled lips. Lip profiles were not correlated to type or temper because of the small size of the rim sherds and the lack of body surface decoration information. Further conclusions based on the aboriginal ceramics information will be presented in Chapter 5. Photographs of aboriginal sherds from 8JE106 are provided in Figures 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Figure 28. Aboriginal Ceramics of the type Ocmulgee Fields.

Figure 29. Photograph of Aboriginal Ceramics of the type Leon Check Stamped.

Figure 30. Photograph of Aboriginal Ceramics with Pinched Rim Sherds.

Figure 31. Photograph of Aboriginal Ceramics with Complicated Stamped Motifs.

Stone Artifacts

Of the 108 lithic artifacts recovered from the site, 62 were labeled FS#1, and the other 46 were labeled with FS numbers from the remainder of the site. FS#1 denoted the 1972 general surface collection from the *Mission Area A* of the site. All diagnostic lithics were identified with the assistance of Jim Dunbar, Archaeologist for the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation. Two bifacial projectile points were identified from the site, including Putnam and Copena Projectile Points (Bullen 1975). Both projectile points are made of chert and were recovered from the same locality, since their bags bear the same provenience (FS#29).

Four chert bifacial tools (Figure 32) were also identified, but could not be formally typed. One is a possible projectile point or knife fragment with a rough stem. One is a broken bifacial tool which appears to be a broken projectile point that has edge wear, suggesting use as a scraper. There was also another possible scraper with use wear, and a chopper or knife with use wear.

Figure 32. Photograph of Putnam (top) and Copena (bottom) Points. Both are from FS#29.

A total of four chert unifacial tools were identified from the site. One thumbnail scraper is pink and white, indicating that the chert has been heat treated. Another cream-colored unifacial tool exhibits use wear and retouching, but was not heat treated. It could have been a very small and rounded chopper. Another unifacial tool is cream with pink areas, indicating heat treating, and has retouching on the edge of the flake. Another unifacial tool shows evidence of retouching on a rounded edge. One utilized flake was identified, possibly used as a shaft straightener, with other use wear on the edges.

Three chert cores, one cream in color, another white, and another yellowish (possibly from the Aucilla River area) were present. Another chert tool is likely a core, but is shaped as though it could be a chopper, as it fits well in the hand and has possible use wear. It is white in color with specks of gray.

A total of 35 debitage fragments were recovered from the site. The category of debitage consists of mostly lithic shatter (lithic flakes will be discussed separately). Ten of these fragments are heat treated and have a pinkish hue. The other debitage fragments range in color from white speckled to cream, yellowish, and opaque brown (which appears to be Aucilla chert). Many of these fragments have cortex and one has a white patina on the exterior.

Fifty-six chert lithic flakes were identified, ranging from white speckled to cream, yellowish and opaque brown (which again appears to be Aucilla chert). For the purpose of this study, this general category of flakes includes both broken and whole flakes, and includes primary/decortication, secondary, and tertiary flakes.

Table 8. Lithics by Type/Part and Material.

Type/Part	Material	Count	Weight	Heat Treated
Copena Point	Chert	1	62.5	1
Putnam Point	Chert	1	21.3	1
Bifacial tool	Chert	5	91.8	
Unifacial tool	Chert	3	55.9	1
Core	Chert	3	303.8	
Core/Tool	Chert	1	131.8	
Debitage	Chert	35	438.1	5
Flakes	Chert	58	363.9	6
Indeterminate	Chert/Limestone	1	143.6	
TOTAL LITHICS		**108**	**1612.7**	**14**

Noteworthy chert flakes include 6 that are heat treated, and one lithic flake looks very much like Dover Gray Chert. Three of the flakes were determined to be salicified coral rather than chert or other lithic material. Two were white secondary flakes from FS#29 and one was a yellowish brown primary flake with cortex from FS#18.

Aboriginal Metals and Ceremonial Items

No aboriginal metal items were identified in the assemblage from site 8JE106. It might be expected that some rolled copper beads would be present at the site, as in the Patale cemetery (Marrinan 1991: 85-87). It is possible that some copper beads could be present at the site in unexcavated areas, or that Jones left some items found *in situ*. There were no items present in the recovered materials from FS#25, the *Cemetery Block*. Only an empty bag bearing the FS number was present. Also, the artifact card recorded only daub taken from this location, but not even that has been retained with the collection.

Shell Artifacts

Two shell fragments (*Busycon*, sp.) were identified. Both have eroded surfaces and edges and do not appear to be tool forms, however an aboriginal use should not be ruled out. One shell fragment from the 1972 surface collection (FS#1) weighed 66.2 grams. The second shell fragment is from FS#26 and weighs 4.6 grams.

Figure 33. Photograph of *Busycon*, sp. shell from 8JE106.

European Derived Material Culture

Olive Jar

Olive Jars are wheel-thrown vessels that were primarily used by the Spanish to transport oil, grain, soap, and other general use items (Goggin 1960:6; Milanich 1980: 225; Deagan 1987:30-35). A total of 253 olive jar sherds was identified from site 8JE106.

Table 9. Olive Jar Glazing.

Surface Treatment	Count	Percent by Count	Weight (in grams)	Percent by Weight (in grams)
Glazed Interior & Exterior	9	3.56%	184.8	5.41%
Glazed Interior	8	3.16%	72.1	2.11%
Unglazed	235	92.89%	3159.5	92.43%
Burned	1	0.40%	1.7	0.05%
TOTALS	**253**	**100.00%**	**3418.1**	**100.00%**

Glaze was present on 17 of the 253 sherds (6.72 percent glazed) with 9 of the 17 sherds having green glaze on both the interior and exterior. Glazing suggests that those sherds originate in the upper regions of the vessel, below the lip and neck. The remaining 6 sherds indicate glazing on just one side of the sherd, likely the interior surface of the olive jar.

A total of 236 (256.9 g) olive jar sherds were unglazed, including one sherd from FS #16 that was burned on the exterior. One unglazed olive jar rim sherd was present, likely dating to the middle Spanish Period. The remaining 252 sherds were body sherds (Appendix H). It seems unusual that there are olive jar sherds dispersed throughout the entire site. Almost every FS contains at least one olive jar sherd indicating European influence throughout all excavated areas of the site. Examples of olive jar recovered from site 8JE106 are provided in Figure 34.

Figure 34. Photograph of Selected Olive Jar Sherds from site 8JE106. Four green glazed sherds (left), three unglazed sherds (right) and the only rim sherd from the site (lower right corner).

Majolica

Goggin (1968:3) describes majolica as "a porous pottery of soft paste with a hard surface covering of vitreous material." Lister and Lister (1982:vii) describe majolica as a fine earthenware pottery, covered with a whitened and opaque lead glaze caused by the addition of a small amount of tin oxide to the glaze. Goggin (1968:3) discouraged the use of the word glaze, preferring the term enamel. Majolica is extremely distinguishable from aboriginal pottery and has painted decoration and stylistic differences which may indicate chronological affiliation.

The specific name majolica, or *maiolica,* comes from the fourteenth and fifteenth century Italians who believed the pottery was produced in the island of Majorca. In reality, it was produced in the Kingdom of Aragón in Spain and was traded to them via Majorca. Though Italians made majolica during the same period, Spanish majolica differs by the additional enrichment with other metallic oxides for luster, begun by Spanish Muslims (Lister and Lister 1982:vii). Majolica became the most common name for tin-glazed pottery in Spain, Italy and Mexico. Similar tin-enameled wares in France were called faience and other types in Holland and England were called Delft and delftware, respectively (Goggin 1968:1). Majolica was a common tableware in Spain at the time of Spanish Contact with *La Florida* (Lister and Lister 1982:vii).

Because considerable work has been done to identify time ranges (Goggin 1968, Lister and Lister 1982, Deagan 1987) majolica types were used as a source to identify the time frame of European occupation of the site. If a site is identified as a Spanish mission (as is 8JE106), the majolica may yield information on whether the mission is early or late in the Mission period, depending on the date range of the majolica types present.

A total of 60 sherds was identified as majolica of Iberian or New World origin. These have been separated into types based on samples viewed online at the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH 2006) Website or in person at the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research Collections in Tallahassee, Florida. Date ranges were taken from Deagan (1987:28-29). Examples of several majolica types from the site are provided in Figure 35. Appendix I details the majolica by provenience and type.

Several other majolica sherds pictured in Figure 36 could not be confidently identified. They are listed with their possible types al follows: possible San Luis Blue on White variation; possible Puebla Blue on White, possible Caparra Blue on White, and possible Ichetucknee Blue on Blue. These majolica sherds were tentatively identified based on comparisons with sherds in the type collection of the BAR, and based on descriptions found on the FMNH website. Of particular interest is the similarity of one blue on blue majolica sherd (Figure 36,d) recovered at 8JE106, that was very similar to a sherd in the BAR type collection that was identified by John Goggin as Ichetucknee Blue on Blue.

Figure 35. Photograph of Selected Majolica from site 8JE106. Abó polychrome (a,b,c), San Luis Polychrome (d); unidentified Aucilla or Mt. Royal Polychrome (e,f); Aucilla Polychrome (g,h,i); San Luis Blue on White (j,k,l,m).

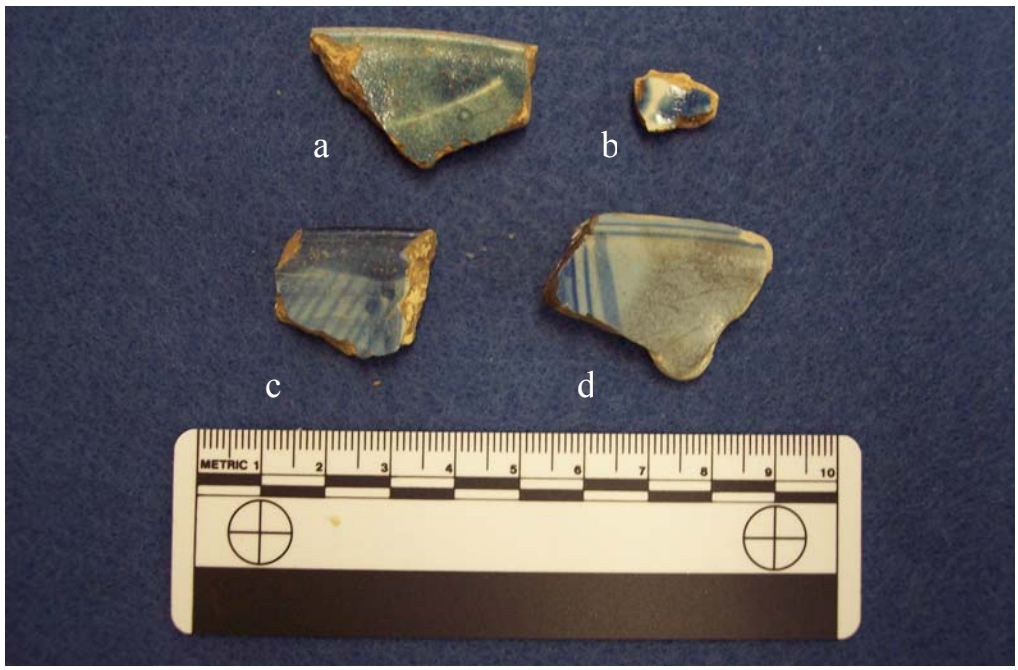


Figure 36. Photograph of Majolica sherds with questionable type or decoration. Possible San Luis Blue on White variation (a); possible Puebla Blue on White (b); possible Caparra Blue on White (c); and possible Ichetucknee Blue on White (similar to a sherd at the BAR identified by John Goggin).

Aucilla Polychrome. Aucilla Polychrome is characterized by a terra-cotta colored grainy paste and an off-white or grayish background enamel. Decorations include light green dots, ovals or amorphous areas with orange annular bands framed in black (FLMNH 2006). The date range for this type is 1650-1700 (Deagan 1987:29).

Of the 60 positively identified majolica sherds excavated from site 8JE106, three sherds were positively identified as Aucilla Polychrome. Of the three sherds identified, one is a body sherd, one is a footring fragment, and last is a marley fragment. These sherds were determined to be Aucilla Polychrome as opposed to the similar types Mount Royal Polychrome or San Luis Polychrome because of the presence of green and yellow painted droplets, in addition to the orange and black/brown annular rings near the edge of the rim or marley (FLMNH 2006).

Puebla Polychrome. The most common majolica and also the most prominent historic ceramic present at site 8JE106 is Puebla Polychrome. This type is usually characterized by a creamy white to buff paste and a reflective off-white to white background enamel. Designs usually occur in painted cobalt or dark blue and black. Some yellow, green or orange paint has also been reported for this type, but none was found at 8JE106. Decorations are usually described as a black spider web or lace-like designs bordering blue decorations (FLMNH 2006). The date range for this type is 1650-1725, lasting slightly longer than Aucilla Polychrome (1650-1700) (Deagan 1987:28-29).

Figure 37. Selected Puebla Polychrome majolica from site 8JE106.

Of the 25 sherds positively identified as Puebla Polychrome, seventeen were undiagnostic body sherds, and one was a rim sherd that included a possible plate marley. Three of the Puebla Polychrome sherds were identified as marley fragments without a rim. The remaining five Puebla Polychrome sherds were body sherds with partial footrings. One other footring sherd is possibly Puebla Polychrome. Examples of Puebla Polychome majolica are proved in Figure 37.

Abó Polychrome. Abó Polychrome has cream to buff paste and an opaque or off-white reflective tin enamel. The design consists of yellow, green, orange and blue motifs of a floral or "balloon-like" accents surrounded by black outlines. Some human or animal figures occur in the center of Abó plates, but not one of these was identified from site 8JE106. Encircling the rims, are orange annual bands with one black/brown line above and two lines below the band (FLMNH 2006).

A total of 3 Abó Polychrome sherds were identified. All three are small body sherds, but are positively identified due to the multicolored "balloons" which distinguish Abó Polychrome. The date range for Abó Polychrome is 1650-1750 (Deagan 1987:28-29), beginning at the same time as Aucilla Polychrome (1650-1700) and Puebla Polychrome (1650-1725) (Deagan 1987:28-29), but lasting slightly longer than these other two types. These date ranges do overlap and are helpful in dating the site.

San Luis Polychrome. The date range for San Luis Polychrome is 1650-1750, the same as Abó Polychrome (Deagan 1987:29). San Luis Polychrome includes a tan or cream colored paste and an off-white or tan colored enamel. Decorations usually occur in flowing dark green floral and leaf elements and dots, framed by three narrow black/brown bands. A yellow annular band outlined in black is sometimes present around the rim of the vessels. Decoration is sometimes present with touches of orange and yellow (FLMNH 2006). San Luis Polychrome is a Mexico City "common grade" majolica and is closely related to Mexico City Green on Cream and Aucilla Polychrome. No San Luis Polychrome has ever been reported from a pre-1650 context (FLMNH 2006).

One sherd from 8JE106 was positively identified as a San Luis Polychrome body sherd. Another sherd is possibly San Luis Polychrome, but it is too small to positively identify. The only color of paint on the sherd is the characteristic green, but all other characteristics including paste are consistent with San Luis Polychrome. This sherd does not appear to be Aucilla Polychrome since the green pigment in Aucilla Polychrome vessels is lighter and more yellowish than the darker green of San Luis Polychrome (FLMNH 2006).

Mount Royal Polychrome (vs. Aucilla Polychrome). Two body sherds, one footring fragment and one marley fragment were indistinguishable as either Aucilla Polychrome or Mount Royal Polychrome. Both types have characteristic orange and black/brown annular rings on the marley or near the rim. But Mount Royal Polychrome is distinguishable only by blue elements around the rim rather than the green that is characteristic of Aucilla Polychrome (FLMNH 2006). It is impossible to distinguish these two sherds because green or blue droplets could be present in other areas of the vessel.

As stated previously, the date range for Aucilla Royal Polychrome is 1650-1700 (more consistent with the dates of Puebla and Abó Polychromes); but the date range for Mount Royal Polychrome is earlier, from 1630-1685 (Deagan 1987). If these sherds were identified as Mount Royal Polychrome, this would suggest an earlier use of the site. One could speculate, however, that these sherds are more likely Aucilla Polychrome which is consistent with other types found. Unfortunately, due to the condition of the sherds, future differentiation is unlikely.

Puebla Blue on White. Four small body sherds are identified as likely being Puebla Blue on White. However, since the sherds are so small, this identification is not definite. Puebla Blue on White has characteristic creamy white to buff paste and a cream to off-white glossy background enamel, usually without crazing. Decorations occur in one to two shades of cobalt blue, occurring in mottled floral designs (FLMNH 2006). The date range for Puebla Blue on White is 1700-1850 (Deagan 1987), and post dates the range of both Aucilla and Abó Polychromes. This could be possible, with site overlap between these periods occurring. However, it is not likely that these sherds could ever be positively identified due to their small size.

This much later date range is not totally compatible with the definite identifications of Aucilla and Abó Polychromes and may confuse the dating of the site. Therefore, since positive identifications could not be made, these dates will not be taken into account when dating the site. A positive identification of the sherds thought to be Puebla Blue on White Majolica would show Spanish contact with or occupation of site 8JE106, as late as 1700, indicating that this site was among the later Spanish Missions and could have been abandoned in 1702 or 1704 upon the invasion of the English. However, if these are Puebla Blue on White sherds, it is more likely that they have a post-Mission deposition because Puebla Blue on White did not appear in the New World until 1700.

San Luis Blue on White. Four majolica sherds were positively identified as San Luis Blue on White, including one body sherd, one footring sherd, one rim with marley sherd, and one rim sherd with a possible marley. San Luis Blue on White majolica has a dense paste which is either an orange-red color or a cream-color as seen in later examples. The cream color occurs in all examples from site 8JE106.

Background enamel is thick and reflective and has a tendency for crazing. This enamel is usually off-white and sometimes has a grayish tint. Decoration is often thick and raised and occurs in two shades of painted grayish-blue. Designs include large floral elements and leaves and dots with lighter blue annual and curved lines (FLMNH 2006).

The date range for this type in Florida is 1580-1650, which precedes most other positively identified majolica sherds: Aucilla Polychrome (1650-1725), Puebla Polychrome (1650-1725), Abó Polychrome (1650-1750), and possible Puebla Blue on White (1700-1850) (Deagan 2006). The San Luis Blue on White is a Mexico City "Fine Ware" which dates from 1550-1650, but does not appear regularly in Florida until after 1575 (FLMNH 2006).

One other majolica sherd appears to be a variation of San Luis Blue on White. Though the design is different, it is the same blue painted color. Also the paste, thickness, and glazing are all consistent with San Luis Blue on White. However, the design is more linear, rather than globular like the type San Luis Blue on White (FLMNH 2006).

Ichetucknee Blue on White. One indeterminate majolica sherd could be either San Luis Blue on White or Ichetucknee Blue on White. It is a small blue on white body sherd with watery cobalt blue decoration. Characteristics for San Luis Blue on White are listed above. The characteristics for Ichetucknee Blue on White include a cream-colored compact paste and a chalky white background enamel with matte or slightly pebbled surface. Ichetucknee enamel is also characterized by a speckled or spongy appearance. Designs are reminiscent of late Ming Porcelain and are usually geometric or floral. These vessels usually have a central medallion design consisting of birds, animals and floral elements. Cross-hatching is sometimes used to fill white space and blue dashes are sometimes present on rims (FLMNH 2006). The date range for Ichetucknee Blue on White is 1600-1650, which is similar to the San Luis Blue on White date range (1580-1650).

Sevilla Blue on Blue Majolica (subtype of Ichetucknee Blue on Blue). Sevilla Blue on Blue has a yellow or pink colored compact paste. Background enamel ranges from a light powder blue to a light cobalt blue and usually has a matte finish. Designs are a darker cobalt blue and usually floral or leafy or may consist of birds, animals, geometric patterns and human heads. The one Sevilla Blue on Blue sherd identified from 8JE106 has a cobalt blue crosshatch linear design. The interior and exterior of the sherd is a lighter cobalt blue color. The sherd also has the Sevilla type's characteristic dark blue arching line decorations on the exterior of the vessel (FLMNH 2006). This sherd was identified because

of its similarity to sherds viewed on the Florida Museum of Natural History website and to a sherd in the type collections at the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research which was originally identified by John Goggin as Ichetucknee Blue on Blue.

According to the Florida Museum of Natural History Website (FLMNH 2006), Sevilla Blue on Blue was formerly included in Goggin's type Ichetucknee Blue on Blue. The general Ichetucknee type also originally included Ligurian Blue on Blue. The major difference of Sevilla and Ligurian types is that Sevilla was made in Seville, Spain and Ligurian Blue on Blue is an Italian made majolica. Also Sevilla Blue on Blue is distinguished by its yellowish or pinkish paste, a thinner background enamel, thicker paint in decorations, and simplicity of decoration. Sevilla Blue on Blue designs are also a less precise design than the designs on Ligurian Blue on Blue (FLMNH 2006).

The date range for Sevilla Blue on Blue Majolica in the New World is 1550-1630 (Deagan 1987), which begins slightly earlier and overlaps with the San Luis Blue on White date range. The peak popularity of Sevilla Blue on Blue peaked in popularity about 1600, and was used until about 1630-1640 (FLMNH 2006).

Caparra Blue on Blue. In addition, one rim sherd was tentatively identified as Caparra Blue on Blue Majolica. This identification comes from a similar sherd located in the type collections of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research and information from the FLMNH website. Characteristic of Caparra Blue on Blue is a cream to pinkish orange paste. The sherd identified from 8JE106 is consistent with the exterior enamel ranging from light blue to dark gray-blue and a vessel interior of white to off white. The sherd identified as Caparra is also consistent with the type definition of a speckled or sponged appearance, and the interior is a darker gray-blue color (FLMNH 2006). However, the paste is a white or buff color and hand painted diagonal lines are present (Figure 36).

One reason for the tentative identification is the even earlier date range of 1490-1600 (Deagan 1987), which is inconsistent with all but the San Luis Blue on White and Sevilla Blue on Blue Majolica date ranges. No designs have been reported on either the interior or exterior surfaces of this type (FLMNH 2006).

Untyped Polychrome Majolicas. Four majolica sherds were identified as polychrome majolica, however, the specific type could not be determined. One of these is a body sherd characterized by only yellow lines. Another sherd is from the base of a marley and has one black line. The third is a rim sherd with a touch of black on a white background. The final specimen is an untyped Polychrome sherd that has broken into two, and appears to be either Aucilla Polychrome or San Luis Polychrome. However, a positive identification for this sherd is not possible.

Untyped and Possible Majolica. In addition to the untyped polychrome, one sherd found at 8JE106 could only be generally identified as majolica. This body sherd is badly burned on interior/top, causing a green and brown speckled color. The "underside" of the sherd is white and unburned. Two other sherds are possibly majolica. One of these sherds is a burned sherd with enamel and has a bluish ring around the edge of the rim. The second is unglazed, but the paste is pinkish majolica paste.

Mean Ceramic Date. In calculating the Mean Ceramic Date (South 1973:225), the unidentified majolica could not be used because there was not a definite date range. Also, all majolica that was not positively identified was dismissed. It is unfortunate that some sherds identified as either Aucilla Polychrome or Mount Royal Polychrome could not be positively identified, because using these sherds in the Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) could alter the results. Of the 60 majolica sherds recovered from at the site, only 39 were positively identified. Those sherds were used to figure a Mean Ceramic Date rounded to 1671, as noted in Table 10.

Table 10. Mean Ceramic Date. Originally used by Stanley South (1973).

Frequency	Type	Median Date	Product
2	Abó Polychrome	1700	3400
5	Aucilla Polychrome	1675	8375
26	Puebla Polychrome	1678.5	43641
4	San Luis Blue on White	1615	6460
1	San Luis Polychrome	1700	1700
1	Sevilla Blue on Blue (Ichetucknee Blue on Blue)	1590	1590
39			65166

65166 ÷ 39 = 1670.923077 = **1671 MCD**

The large number of Puebla Polychrome sherds may have skewed this number, however, these sherds do tend to be smaller in size and thinner than the other types. To further complicate the matter, if the Sevilla Blue on Blue is a rarity or a hold over at the site, taking away this date could make the Mean Ceramic Date even later. Also of interest is the lack of Fig Springs Polychrome (date range 1540-1650) and the possibility that all the sherds either Aucilla Polychrome or Mount Royal Polychrome sherds are definitely Aucilla Polychrome, would again change these numbers and make the date later. The presence of any Mount Royal Polychrome (date range 1650-1685) could also show an earlier use of the site (FMNH 2006) (Jones 1973:46). It should be noted that this is a very small sample of majolica and should be viewed as such.

Colonoware

Colonoware, sometimes called *missionware*, indicates Spanish presence at a mission site. Colonowares can most easily be distinguished from other vessels when diagnostic sherds are present. It is possible to differentiate between colonoware and traditional aboriginal wares by color, thickness and surface finishing (Vernon and Cordell 434-435). However, distinguishing undiagnostic sherds as colonoware is most difficult, and may never be determined accurately.

If colonowares were made by Apalachee Indians for use by Spaniards to supplement imported Spanish tablewares, then colonoware should only be associated with Spanish contexts on the site, such as a church complex, fort, and Spanish domestic areas. These areas were dominated by Spanish residents and would be associated with both colonowares and imported Spanish pottery; however, no context is likely to be purely Spanish. Evidence from San Luis supports Vernon's hypothesis that these items were made for the Spanish residents (Vernon and Cordell 422).

At Mission San Luis, analysis indicates that the lowest concentrations of colonoware were in aboriginal areas of the site. Vernon and Cordell (Vernon and Cordell 1993:419) hypothesize that colonowares were primarily used and discarded in Spanish-dominated areas of the site. For example, the Apalachee council house and the mission church complex had lower concentrations of colonoware, while the Spanish village and the fort had higher concentrations of colonoware (Vernon and Cordell 1993:422). The low concentration of colonoware within the church area could be explained as (1) it would be easier to meet the tableware needs of a single friar than of an entire Spanish household or (2) if Apalachee women cooked for the friars, they most likely used aboriginal vessels (Vernon and Cordell 1993:421).

Undecorated Colonoware. Colonowares can most easily be categorized as either undecorated (unfilmed) or Mission Red Filmed using Hale Smith's (1951:171-172) original description. The only consistent criterion for distinguishing unfilmed colonowares from undecorated Apalachee pottery is vessel form, because the manufacturing techniques and pastes of undecorated colonowares and some traditional Apalachee wares are very similar. A total of 28 ceramic sherds were identified as undecorated colonoware based on their forms and their aboriginal paste. Of these 28 sherds, 22 have grog temper and 4 have grit-and-grog-temper. One is a handle of sand and grit temper, incised with centrally located cross-hatch design. Of the 4 grit and grog paste sherds, all are basal footring sherds. It appears that one of these footring sherds is probably from a casuela style bowl. Included in the 22 grog paste sherds, 2 are plain basal sherds and one is a plain body sherd. There are nine grog-tempered basal footring sherds. Four of

the 22 sherds are flat handles or handle fragments, and one is a round handle fragment. Three of the grog-tempered colonoware sherds are marley fragments, and one is a possible rim sherd. One additional colonoware sherd was a handle or lug of indeterminate paste. Another colonoware handle fragment is sand and grit-tempered.

Four other grog-tempered sherds are believed to be plain colonoware, but could not be positively identified. This is because three of these four are body sherds with a smooth orange interior, indicating that they could have been slipped on the interior. The fourth sherd is likely a podal support or lug. A table of the undecorated colonoware is included as Appendix J. Examples of undecorated colonoware handles from site 8JE106 are provided in Figure 38 and examples of undecorated colonoware marleys and footrings are provided in Figure 39.

Figure 38. Photograph of Undecorated Colonoware Marleys (top row) and Footings (middle and bottom rows).

Figure 39. Photograph of Undecorated Colonoware Handles.

Mission Red Filmed Colonoware. Mission Red Filmed (MRF) Colonoware as defined by Smith (1951) is characterized by a slight red film, usually over the exterior of the ceramic vessel. MRF was defined on the basis of European vessel forms with painted decoration that usually occurs in geometric zones which can be separated by incised lines. MRF can also be included as colonoware because this red film is rarely on native vessel forms.

Of the 21 Mission Red Filmed sherds identified, one is a grit-tempered body sherd, and the other 20 are grog-tempered. Of these 20 grog-tempered sherds, 12 are undiagnostic body sherds, and one is a diagnostic body sherd that was part of the neck of a narrow mouthed vessel. One of the 20 is a base sherd which appears to have the red film on the interior of the vessel. Another grog sherd is a plate marley, one is a possible marley, and 4 are rim sherds. One thin rim sherd has possible incisions below the lip.

Mission Red Filmed ceramics were recovered in FS#1, the surface collection; FS#12, southwest of Structure 1, in the area where Jones believed the convento or another Spanish structure might be located; FS#14, the trash pit which intersects the southwest corner of the Structure 1; FS#16, southwest of the *convento* area; FS#17, 18 and 19, a north-south trench Jones excavated south of the *convento*; and FS#26, collected in 1969 from the Allison School area. No Mission Red Filmed ceramics were recovered from the Structure 1 area. A summary of the Mission Red Filmed ceramics is provided as Appendix K. Examples of Mission Red Filmed ceramics are provided in Figure 40.

Figure 40. Photograph of Mission Red Filmed colonoware, Marleys and Footrings.

European Architectural Elements

Architectural elements from 8JE106 consist primarily of wrought iron nails and spikes. These items were probably associated with the construction of Spanish-influenced structures at the site. Other wrought iron items were identified with the assistance of Jamie Levy (personal communication 2004), a Conservator at the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. These items include a cinch ring, a snipe hinge, an iron fastener, a brace and a trunk lock part likely date to the Spanish period. Burned clay fragments present at the site also point to the presence of structures. These fragments suggest prepared clay floors point to the presence of Spanish structures.

Metals. A total of 75 metal items could be identified as wrought iron spikes. For the purposes of this study, spikes are generally determined to be greater than 10 cm in length following Weisman (1992:111). This analysis is consistent with the analysis of spikes at Fig Springs Mission (Weisman 1992: 111). However, the spikes and nails were not divided to show if they are curved or straight, because this designation was not a determining factor in this study. The spikes recovered from 8JE106 have been conserved and in that process some have lost some characteristics. Thus, that shape of the spike/nail head has not been addressed here.

Of the 75 spikes identified, nine are shorter than 10 cm. These nine spikes fall between the ranges 7.9 cm and 9.9 cm. They have been placed in the category of spike because it appears that they were originally greater than 10 cm in length prior to post-excavation corrosion and conservation. The longest spike identified at the site measures 26.3 cm and weighs 223.2 grams. It appears to have very little loss of length or overall width of the spike. A list of Iron Spikes can be seen in Appendix E. A photograph of the longest three spikes from the site is provided in Figure 41.

Figure 41. Iron Spikes (three longest spikes from site 8JE106).

Unfortunately, many of the spikes recovered from 8JE106 had been separated from their FS number by the time of my analysis. Some spikes were bagged individually with only the site number. These have been labeled FS#0 due to the lack of provenience data. Other spikes were labeled with what appears to be a spike number 1-12. They are also some of the largest spikes. I have designated these FS# 0.01-0.12 in Appendix E in order to avoid confusing these spikes with the ones associated with an FS number, but their provenience is unknown.

Spikes were present in the *Structure 1* area (FS#2-11), the trash pit area that intersects the southwest corner Structure 1 (FS#13-15), and Jones' 1969 Surface collection from the Allison School area (FS#13-15) located south of Mission Area A (see Figures 1 and 8). A list of spikes is provided in Appendix F. One spike shaft was identified that lacks a head and measured 10.8 cm and weighed 33.2 g. This item was identified as a spike rather than a nail because even with loss it was greater than 10 cm.

A total of 141 metal items were identified as wrought iron nails (Appendix E). Some were broken subject to loss due to post deposition corrosion and conservation. Intact nails ranged between 4.1 cm and 9.7 cm. Six items were identified as nail shafts measuring 5.5 cm to 9.1 cm. A listing of the nail attributes can be seen in Appendix G. As with the spikes, some nails have been separated from their FS number, and have been labeled with FS#0. Therefore, these nails cannot be linked to a certain area of the site.

Four nail fragments with heads were identified, and measure between 2.5 cm and 7 cm. The original lengths of these fragments cannot be determined, but would have been greater than 4cm. Tacks were identified as 4 cm or less. One 4cm wrought tack was found and appears to have retained the majority of its original length. Its weight is 4.1 g. and has a tapered squared shaft and an irregular head.

Iron Spikes, nails, and tacks are absent from FS#12 where Jones claims that he found spikes and evidence of a structures he labels as the convento (Jones 1990:497,501). None of these was encountered in the analysis of artifacts from FS#12 at 8JE106 (unit 18 meters southwest of Structure 1, where Jones believed the convento is located). In addition, Jones' own artifact card for FS#12 does not mention any spikes, nails, or tacks – only iron ore, which was identified in the analysis. It is unclear if this is actually slag and may have been associated with the nearby road building and mining of road fill. Majolica which could be associated with a Spanish household was present in FS#12.

Figure 42. Wrought iron brace, wrought iron ring, and aboriginal gunflint.

Other Spanish items of iron are also present at the site. These include one wrought iron ring with unidentifiable use. It is possibly a cinch ring for a horse bridle or saddle (Figure 42). One snipe hinge was also recovered. These items were traditionally used as hinges for cabinets or doors (Levy 2004). Another Spanish period item discovered is a wrought iron fastener probably used for holding together pieces of wood. It may have been used on a wagon or other type of machinery. This piece looks very similar to a ship's pin. In addition, Jones recovered a wrought iron brace (Figure 42) with punched holes at each end that looks very much like a modern crowbar. A trunk lockpart discovered at the site also likely dates to the Spanish period (Levy personal communication 2004).

The snipe hinge and wrought fastener were labeled only with the site number. The cinch ring is from FS#5 which was recovered in the Structure 1 area. The wrought brace is from the trash pit at the southwest corner Structure 1 (FS#14), and the trunk lock-part is from the Allison School area (FS#26) south of the Mission Area A .

Table 11. Metal Items from 8JE106.

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
0	1	Snipe Hinge	17.6 x 8	29.2
0	1	Fastener (wrought)	0	322.6
5	1	Cinch Ring	0	38.5
14	1	Brace (wrought)	26.8	437.5
26	1	Trunk Lock Part (possibly Spanish)	0	72.8

Unidentifiable metal items include 70.8g of unrecognizable ferrous fragments that Jones identified as "Beyond Redemption," as well as separate unidentified ferrous fragments weighing 3.7g and 0.4g. Also recovered were two iron fragments with a combined weight of 19.1g.

Burned Clay. A total of 19 burned clay fragments weighing 343.2 g were recovered in various areas of the site. Of these, 14 of the larger fragments weighing 282.7 g exhibit noticeable grit inclusions. The remaining 5 burned clay fragments with a combined weight of 60.5 g are smaller and contain only sand tempering. Donna Ruhl (1987) has suggested that wall daub required tempering (with fibers) but that floor daub did not. None of the clay fragments show any impressions, or indications of fiber tempering. Because of this factor and Jones' claim to have found evidence of clay floors at the site, it is assumed that these fragments were part of the clay floor(s).

Most of the burned clay was recovered from the 1972 general surface collection (FS#1). Burned clay was also found in the Structure 1 and trash pit areas (FS# 7, 13, 14, and 17) and in the Allison School Area (FS#27 and 28). The largest amount of burned clay (12 pieces at 182.6 grams) was recovered in the Allison School area during the 1972 surface collection. However, it is more notable that a large piece of burned clay weighing 93.1 grams was recovered in the Structure 1 area (FS#14). It may one day be notable that the burned clay recovered in FS#1,14, 27 and 28 all included a large amount of grit in the clay. No indication of wattle impressions was present on these specimens.

Wood Samples. Wood samples were graciously analyzed by Dr. Lee A. Newsom, Department of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University (2006). From the FS#1 1972 surface collection, Newsom found that two specimens (including six fragments) were pine (*Pinus* sp.) and likely belong to the species t*aeda* anatomical group of pines due to the structure of the growth rings. *Taeda* includes *hard* or *yellow* pines (e.g. longleaf and slash pines). Newsom states that none of the wood samples can be identified to species. One single wood fragment from the 1972 surface collection (FS#1) is red cedar (*Juniperus* sp.) and another from this areas is a definite match for persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana).*

A single wood fragment from the northern area of Structure 1 (FS#2), was also identified as uncarbonized roundwood or persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). One specimen from the Structure 1 areas (FS#10) contains two fragments identified as pine (*Pinus* sp.). Wood fragments from the Structure 1 and trash pit area (FS#13) and the excavated trench southwest of Structure 1 (FS#17) could only be identified as porous hardwood. A list of wood samples and Newsom's analysis results are provided in Appendix L.

European Religious Items

It is unfortunate that no glass trade beads have been recovered from 8JE106. Beads can provide information on wealth, status, or group affiliation and distribution of beads may be an indicator of religious significance based on areas of recovery. For example, certain beads are components of rosaries. Although rosary spacers might be made of jet, glass beads in the rosary may range from single colored to highly decorative with gilded surfaces. Beads are also informative in dating of archaeological sites (Mitchem 1993, Smith and Good 1982). Most likely if beads were present at 8JE106, they were lost in screening of soil through ¼-in screen during the 1972 Jones excavations. This large gauge of screen would have trapped only the largest beads. Unfortunately, seed beads would yield little information archaeologically, except that there was European contact with natives. Seed beads do indicate European contact, though not necessarily Spanish contact. In addition, seed beads do not indicate that Europeans lived at 8JE106, only that there was European contact, and thus could have been present due only to trade.

Photos available in the BAR Collections file for site 8JE106 indicate that two religious medals were recovered from the site. These photos of a St. Anthony medal and a Virgin Mary medal are clearly labeled with the site number 8JE106. The medals are not currently present with the 8JE106 artifact collection curated at the BAR and are not listed in the BAR collections database for any Spanish mission assemblage housed there. It is possible that this photo was mislabeled or that the medals are recorded with another proposed Spanish mission site collection that has not been itemized. Some older collections housed at BAR have only a few general database entries due to limited analysis, so artifacts in another site assemblage may not necessarily be noted in the database.

However, a more likely explanation is that the item was found on the site by a collector and shown to Calvin Jones for identification. The landowner Mr. Lucious Anderson, Jr. (personal communication 2004) does not recall such an item being recovered during the 1972 excavations at the site, but stated that that people had visited his home to ask if they could view the site and collect artifacts. He stated that on more than one occasion, he has allowed collectors and/or researchers to collect artifacts at the site. Even so, Mr. Anderson does did not remember seeing any item of this nature on the site (Anderson personal communication 2004). It is also possible that the medals could have been lent for display during the early years of the BAR prior to good record keeping and that they may not have been returned.

Figures 43 and 44. Photographs of Medals Possibly Found at 8JE106 (BAR Collections 2006).

These medals are very similar to medals discovered by David Hurst Thomas at Santa Catalina de Guale (Thomas 1990). If the labels of 8JE106 can be proven, it would be an important link between these sites. The medal in Figure 44 appears to be the same type as the one in the upper right corner of Figure 45 showing items from Santa Maria de Guale (Thomas 1992:17). These medals were recovered from the cemetery or *campo santo* of Santa Catalina de Guale and were analyzed by Richard E. Ahlborn (1991), the curator of the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.

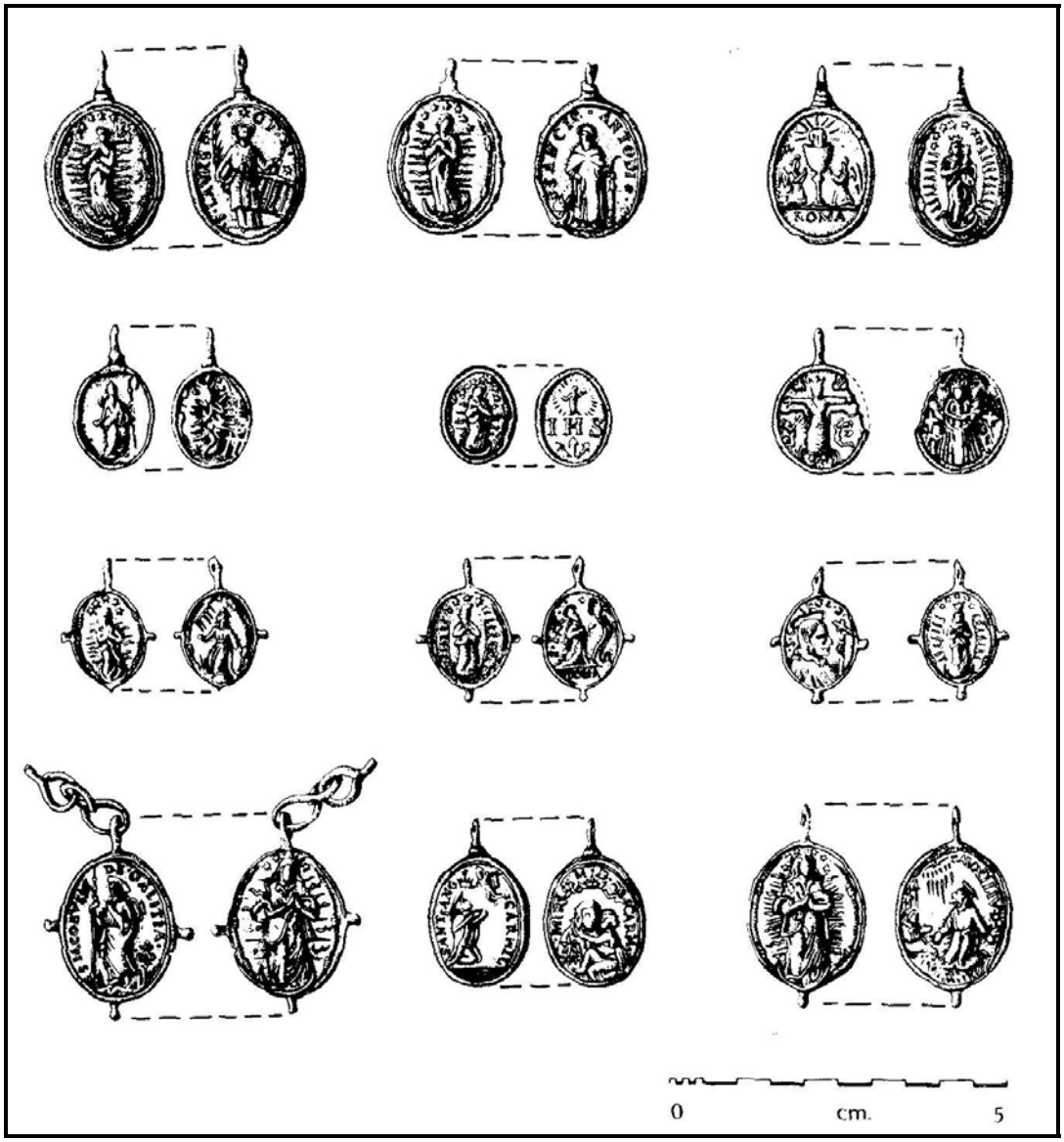


Figure 45. Medals from Mission Santa Catalina de Guale. *Selected small medals with cross-set suspension loops from Mission Santa Catalina de Guale. They contain various inscriptions referring to specific religious concepts or identities, generally involving a prayer for protection from a holy personage such as Jesus, his mother in several avocations, and various saints* (adapted from Thomas (1993:17, Ahlborn 1991).

Post-Mission Materials

Since the mission period occupation of the site, the property has been used mostly as farmland, and has been plowed many times for the planting of various crops. According to Mr. Lucious Anderson, Jr., who currently resides on the property, until a few years ago the field where Calvin Jones excavated was rented to a farmer. However, Mr. Anderson stated in an August 2006 meeting that the land east of the excavated area toward County Road 257 has now been sold. The family still owns the area of the property where Jones excavated. Because of the modern agricultural use of the site, post-mission period items or *modern* (nineteenth and twentieth centuries) artifacts are present at 8JE106. These consist of later historic ceramics and utilitarian metal implements.

Modern Metal

Modern metal items include two connecting narrow pipe-like fragments measuring 14.8 cm long and 6.1 cm long. Also recovered were a modern flange or pipe part with threads on one end, two fragments of a thin flat metal strip, a cast iron hinge or latch, a partial cast iron handle with three holes for attachment to a vessel or cabinet, and a more recent modern hinge. Another metal item may be either a "modern" blacksmithing tool or a splitting wedge. This item is cast iron, as is hinge/latch that was also discovered at the site.

Historic Ceramics

Eight ceramic sherds from the later historic period were recovered from at 8JE106. All of the later historic ceramics uncovered were numbered FS#1. One fragment of Herty turpentine cup was identified. Four sherds of lead glazed stoneware were present, all indicating brown lead glaze on the interior of the vessel. These sherds appear to be from the same vessel with two sherds from the base, one from the body, and one handle. One historic ceramic sherd is clearly identified as a footring with shiny glaze, however, it is not possible to determine the specific type of historic ceramic. One unglazed whiteware rim sherd was present, and three glazed whiteware sherds include two body sherds and one footring fragment. Another sherd is a bluish white glazed historic ceramic rim sherd with a tiny molded flower design around the lip of the sherd. This very thin excavate sherd appears to be the rim of a decorated pearlware bowl. All of these items were recovered from the 1972 Surface Collection (FS#1).

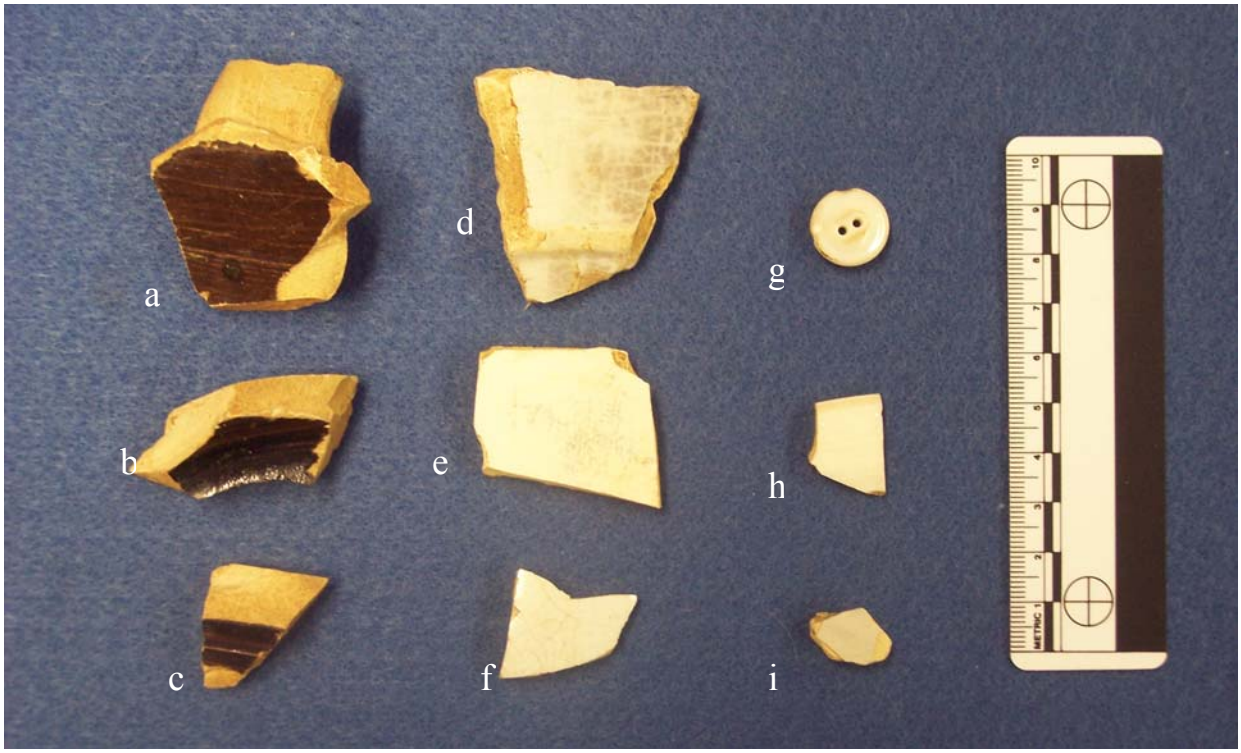


Figure 46. Photograph of Historic Ceramics and Glass. Salt-glazed stoneware (a,b,c); whiteware (d,e,f); white milkglass button (g); porcelain (h); and delftware (i).

Miscellaneous Historic Items

English delftware is the only Mission period ceramic found at 8JE106 that is not of Spanish manufacture. For this reason, the English delftware is categorized as Miscellaneous Historic. Glassware is also characterized as Miscellaneous Historic Material because it is difficult to date glass sherds unless they are diagnostic.

English Delftware. One English delftware sherd was recovered from site 8JE106, identified by its chalky buff paste and flaky bluish-white tin enameled glaze. The sherd is also characteristic of English delftware as the enamel is poorly bonded to the paste, and therefore, tends to flake more readily that majolica or faience ceramics. Delftware decorations are hand-painted in blue or cobalt blue and occur in geometric, floral, landscape, figural, animal and Chinese designs (FLMNH 2006). The sherd from 8JE106 has hand painted cobalt blue decoration; however it could not be further typed and does not assist in dating the site. However, it does indicate European, and likely English contact with inhabitants of the site. The delftware sherd weighs only 0.8 grams and was recovered in the 1972 surface collection FS#1.

Glass. It is impossible to determine the origin of most of the glass recovered from 8JE106. No glass recovered from the site could be confidently identified as European or seventeenth century manufacture. Appendix M lists the glass recovered from 8JE106. Colors of the glass include clear, lavender, green, aqua, several shades of green, and white milk glass. Nine of the glass sherds were identified as modern, or were manufactured within the last 75 years. A modern glass sherd and a glass shoulder fragment of light lavender glass were identified, as was one aqua vessel base fragment. Six clear glass sherds were classified as modern, including three clear vessel body sherds, two base fragments, and one sherd from a soda bottle and bears the molded letter "o."

Ten glass sherds were considered historic, or more than 75 years of age. Three vessels including an entire bottle neck, a partial base and body of a glass vial, and an indeterminate sherd likely from a bottle are all light green in color and appear to have a patina caused by breakdown and spalling of the glass surface.

One clear sherd first appeared to be window glass with a slightly greenish tint, but was determined to be a vessel sherd with a slight curvature. A frosted clear body sherd and a frosted light green sherd appear to be melted, and a darker green body sherd is burned and pitted. Another burned sherd is indeterminate in color and type due to melting. Also, one white milk glass button with two holes and a broken edge was identified.

Also recovered from the site was the bottom half of a Coca Cola bottle (Figure 47) including the entire base, body, and partial shoulder of the bottle. The molded design and text reads “Coca-Cola TRADE MARK REGISTERED MIN, CONTENTS 6-FL. OZS.” The other side of the partial bottle reads "TRADE MARK REGISTERED BOTTLE PAT D. NOV16, 1815". The bottom of the bottle reads "Perry FLA." Glass was discovered in the 1972 surface collection (FS#1) and in most of the excavated areas of the site (FS#2, 3, 5, 9, 12-14, 17-18, and 23).

Figure 47. Photograph of a Partial Modern Coca Cola Bottle from 8JE106.

Other Miscellaneous Items

Other modern materials recovered from the site include and 4 animal bone fragments, a rifle shell casing, carbon/charcoal, hardened clay and concretions. One modern rifle shell casing was identified from FS#12. The casing is broken, but clearly reads "peters 32-20."

Four animal bone specimens with a total weight of 6.6 grams were identified at the site. Two of these are mammal bone specimens from larger animals (one specimen with five fragments and one specimen with two fragments). Another specimen fragment is possible mammal bone. The fourth is eroded and was identified as indeterminate bone.

In addition to the wood samples addressed previously, two carbon specimens were included with the artifacts from the site. Five carbon fragments weighing a total of only 1.2 grams were recovered from the trench southwest of Structure 1 (FS#17). A sixth carbon fragment was recovered from the Structure 1 and trash pit area (FS#13) and weighed only 0.3 grams. It is not known whether these samples have been contaminated or it they could still be dated accurately.

Three hardened clay fragments were identified as such because they are not as hard as burned clay. Small pieces weighing 1.3 grams were recovered from the trench southwest of Structure 1 (FS#17) and 2.3 grams from FS#20 from this same trench. Another larger piece of hardened clay (141.1 grams) was included in FS#24 which has unknown provenience.

CHAPTER 5

IDENTITY AND INHABITANTS OF SITE 8JE016

Evidence of Spanish Contact and Occupation at 8JE106

The criteria for declaring a site a Spanish mission include the presence of architectural features and Spanish-associated artifacts (Jones and Shapiro 1990:492). Jones and Shapiro (1990) based their identification on spatial interpretation and artifact identification. According to Jones and Shapiro (1990:494-495), to be confirmed as a Spanish mission, a site must meet seven criteria. These criteria are reiterated from chapter 1 and are the best guide we have for determining if 8JE106 was the site of a Spanish Mission. Each of the following items is addressed in detail below.

1) Mission period aboriginal artifacts (i.e., *Leon-Jefferson ceramics*). These also may be found at other Spanish sites like ranchos and farmsteads.

2) Wattle and daub construction.

3) Iron spikes or nails.

4) Prepared clay floors.

5) Structures with rectangular floor plans.

6) Imported Spanish artifacts.

7) Contain a church or cemetery.

8) Burials extended and aligned with each other.

Mission Period Aboriginal Artifacts at 8JE106

As stated in Jones' list above, the presence of Mission period aboriginal artifacts alone does not indicate that a site is a Spanish mission. Aboriginal artifacts could be present at other Spanish sites like ranchos and farmsteads. However, this is one factor that can be confirmed. Site 8JE106 contains artifact types Ocmulgee Fields, Leon Check Stamped, and the pinched rims that are indicative of what are called Leon-Jefferson ceramics. In addition, the presence of mostly grog-tempered ceramics is another indication that this site can be dated to the European contact or post-contact periods.

Evidence of Wattle and Daub Construction at 8JE106

Although Jones states that daub was present and daub is listed on the artifact inventory, this material was not present at the time of my analysis. It is likely that there was daub present, but I will not speculate, as this directly concerns questions about mission construction and materials. Future studies could confirm the presence of wattle and daub, and the quantity and area(s) of occurrence. If Jones indeed found wattle and daub, nowhere did he note the extent of this finding. There could have been a few crumbled pieces, or large concentrations. While Jones lists wattle and daub as a criterion for Spanish mission sites in Apalachee, it must be noted that wattle and daub construction has not been found at Fig Springs (8CO1) or at Aspalaga (8JE1) though that site is a confirmed Spanish Mission.

Iron Spikes and Nails at 8JE106

The presence of 75 wrought iron spikes, 141 wrought iron nails, and one wrought iron tack suggests that there were European-inspired structures at 8JE106. However, these spikes and nails alone do not indicate a Spanish mission site. Metal artifacts alone could indicate British or French presence at the site, or even occupation by later settlers, but the presence of majolica ceramics argues against them.

Prepared Clay Floors at 8JE106

Jones recovered very little burnt clay from 8JE106. These were pieces small pieces less than 5 cm in diameter. It is not known whether this is the only burnt clay Jones' found, or a more reasonable alternative may be that these were the few broken pieces of burnt clay. If there were concentrations of intact floor, this might explain why Jones did not recover more of the burnt clay and why there is only a small amount in the current site assemblage. Given the lack of wattle impressions and the presence of grit in the samples, they may represent pieces of the prepared clay floor.

The Rectangular Floor Plan of Structure 1 at 8JE106

The presence of finked support posts and a burnt clay floor in the area of Jones' Structure 1 is consistent with other structures at known Spanish mission sites in Florida. Evidence suggests that future investigation would identify Structure 1 as a convento, and possibly identify a church located over the cemetery. Structure 2, which Jones believed was the convento cannot be speculated. However, the lack of any metal spikes or nails in this area indicates that this was not a convento. If no metal spikes or nails can be uncovered, this is not a Spanish structure and therefore, not a convento, and possibly not even a structure. In a mission site, it is also possible that there were Spanish houses, a fort, and an aboriginal village in the area of 8JE106. However, this can only be confirmed with further excavations.

Imported Spanish Artifacts at 8JE106

The presence of olive jar is an indication of Spanish presence that has been found at all known mission sites in Florida. The presence of early types of Spanish majolica indicates that this was a Spanish mission site. In addition, the presence of Colonoware is a defining factor for Spanish mission sites in northwest Florida.

Church and Cemetery at 8JE106

Jones believed that he did excavate a church structure (Structure 1) at site 8JE106. However, this structure had no burials beneath the floor. This is troubling because to date every confirmed mission church in Florida has subfloor burials. Though the function of Structure 1 is questioned, it can be confirmed that this building was a Spanish mission structure. Whether it was the church, the convento, or another type of mission building will remain in question until further excavations are completed at the site. It is my opinion that Structure 1 is a convento, based on the absence of burials beneath the floor and the size of the building as discussed in Chapter 3. The presence of a cemetery 15 meters northwest of Structure 1 has not been sufficiently explored to determine whether a structure exists over these burials. If further excavations were undertaken, I believe there may be a church structure positioned over these burials in a north-to-south orientation, based on the north-to-south orientation of these burials.

Extended and Aligned Burials at 8JE106

The presence of burials in extended position and aligned in rows is another indication that this site was indeed a Spanish mission. As seen in Jones field notes (Figures 18 and 19) and in excavation photographs (Figures 21), extended and aligned burials are present at 8JE106. Because Jones excavated only one 3 x 3 m unit in this area, we have no indication of the size of this cemetery. Again, there could be a structure present over these burials, but it will not be known without further excavations.

Evidence Confirmed

This thesis has confirmed all of the Spanish mission criteria that Jones and Shapiro have listed, except for item 4, the presence of wattle and daub construction. Even without a direct confirmation from the curated artifact assemblage, Jones states that there was wattle and daub construction present. Given the evidence, there is overwhelming support that there was Spanish contact at 8JE106, and it can be confirmed without question that 8JE106 was the site of a seventeenth century Spanish mission.

Dating the Spanish Mission Site 8JE106 and Its Artifacts

Upon confirming 8Je106 as the site of a Spanish mission, the next step is dating the site 8JE106 to assist in determining the mission timeframe and from that, possibly the identity of the mission. Artifact analysis has assisted in confirming the presence of a Spanish mission site at 8JE106 and is the best way of dating the site. Unfortunately, metal spikes and nails, while helpful in identifying site 8JE106 as a Spanish mission site, do little to accurately date the site and determine the length of Spanish occupation. Another dating technique that cannot be used at 8JE106 is that of European glass trade beads. No evidence of any seventeenth century glass from the site has been noted or collected. Jones likely recovered no beads because he used ¼-in screen in the excavations and most beads would have been lost. It is possible that additional excavations could yield beads, as long as ⅛-inch or smaller screen is used.

Olive jar may provide a general timeframe for Spanish occupation. This is because olive jar forms vary depending on the date sequence devised by Goggin: early (1490-1570), middle (1560-1800) and late (1800-1900) (Deagan 1987:28). One may identify the period by the vessel form, but it is difficult to determine the vessel form with only body sherds available at 8JE106. Therefore, the only olive jar that assists in dating the site is one partial rim sherd that dates to the middle Spanish Period (1560-1800). Unfortunately, the middle Spanish Period for olive jar lasts for the duration of the Spanish missions in Apalachee (1633-1704), and is not helpful in further dating the site.

The best identifier for dating site 8JE106 is the presence of majolica. According to Deagan (1987), majolica has a known duration of manufacture and reuse in the Western Hemisphere. Dating of the majolica recovered form 8JE106 is really the only way to gain a general date from the artifacts at the site. As seen in Table 10, the mean ceramic date of 1671, suggesting that the mean period of occupation at 8JE106 is relatively late in the Spanish Mission period. Given the low quantity of datable majolica types, however, this date should be considered preliminary. It should also be remembered that some majolica may be earlier than the *terminus post quem*.

Was the Congregation at 8JE106 Apalachee or Timucua?

While it is possible that Asile may have moved after either the Apalachee Rebellion of 1647 or the Timucua Rebellion of 1659, there is no reason to believe that the mission would have been moved across the Aucilla unless it was once a Timucuan mission and then later an Apalachee mission. This would be difficult if not impossible to determine, however, through future research, it may be possible to determine which Indian group lived at the 8JE106 mission, based on analysis of aboriginal artifacts.

In beginning this thesis, it was assumed that there was evidence confirmed by Jones, that 8JE106 was San Miguel de Asile. This study was begun to determine if the Apalachee or the Timucua lived at 8JE106, then thought to be Asile based on aboriginal artifacts. It was believed that the artifacts would yield more information than as yet provided by the few available historical documents. Therefore, a comparison was initiated with assemblages from two well-excavated sites, San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale (8LE152) in the Apalachee Province, and the Fig Springs mission (8Co1) in Timucua Province. While Patale is an early Spanish mission and Fig Springs is a middle Spanish period mission, they were selected for the comparison because they are the most fully excavated sites from each the Apalachee and Timucua Provinces. These sites have been used to gain a picture into what a typical assemblage would look like in each province. Though this question has taken a backseat to questions of mission identity, the research completed was included in the event that it could spark further investigation of aboriginal identity at 8JE106.

Typical Apalachee

Milanich (1980:227) states that Apalachee sites seem to be most dense in Jefferson and Leon Counties in Florida, where Spanish missions were present. Population within these areas seems reduced from earlier Fort Walton settlements, probably due to the introduction of European diseases (Milanich 1980:227). Fort Walton culture seems to have been maintained by the Apalachee during the visits of Narvaez, but by the Mission period, beginning 1633-1634 in Northwest Florida, Apalachee culture is expressed by the Leon-Jefferson series of ceramics. Characteristics include complicated-stamped ceramics, cemetery burial (as opposed to mound burials) and villages without temple mounds. At least 15 missions were founded among the Apalachee Indians, with the most in use at one time being 13 (Milanich 1980:227).

The example used for comparison to an Apalachee mission assemblage is that of San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale (Patale). This site was first excavated by Calvin Jones in the summer of 1971. Jones identified evidence of a mission church that had subfloor burials, a convento and a cocina. The church was oriented southwest to northeast. Burials were supine with heads to the northeast. Sixty-seven burials were discovered in the mission cemetery. A total of 13,285 ceramic sherds recovered at Patale. The sherds were divided as follows: 85% Lake Jackson Plain (including grog-tempered); 2.38% Fort Walton Incised; and 1.95% labeled Lamar Complicated Stamped using Scarry's (1985) typology. The Lamar Complicated Stamped sherds at Patale might alternatively be labeled Jefferson Complicated Stamped because of their grog tempering. The lower frequency of this type in comparison to Fort Walton Incised ceramics, suggests that if Patale was an extant settlement that was remodeled for mission use, early mission sites may have still been more Fort Walton in appearance than Leon-Jefferson.

Patale is an early example of the Apalachee missionization process. Evidence suggests that this is an early mission dating 1633-1647. This site indicates what an early mission ceramic assemblage would have looked like. This site could be used to further analyze Jones' identification of 8JE106. It is possible that similarities in the aboriginal and historic ceramics of these sites could indicate a temporal similarity. However, I believe the opposite would occur.

Marrinan (1993:244-286) believes that the church was built on a late prehistoric Fort Walton midden. This could indicate why Fort Walton ceramics are more prevalent at Patale (2.38%) than at 8JE106. Further studies of Spanish missions could also show that the frequency of Fort Walton ceramics lessens as you move further east in the mission chain. Another interesting analysis would be to determine if there is an increased frequency of grog-tempered ceramics as you move further east in the mission chain and into Timucua. Unfortunately, because the analysis of some collections has been lumped using Scarry's (1985) typology, it may not be easy to compare collections or to get all of the data needed on ceramic tempering.

Typical Timucua

On change which has assisted archaeologists in recording aboriginal ceramic tempering is Worth's *Revised Aboriginal Ceramic Typology for the Timucua Mission Province.* This typology resulted from excavations at the Fig Springs mission in Timucua Province (Worth 1992:188-205), is an excellent tool when recording analysis which relies heavily on ceramic tempering.

At Fig Springs, Worth's Jefferson Series grog-tempered ceramics are by far the dominant ceramic series (Weisman 1992:132). Grog tempering at Fig Springs is found only in association with Spanish artifacts, with the percentage of grog-tempered ceramics increasing as the percentage of Spanish materials increases. Higher percentages of complicated stamped ceramics relative to other types of decorated ceramics have a later relative date (Worth 1992:37-38). Complicated stamped ceramics make up about 70 percent of the decorated ceramics (Weisman 1992:132). The most common surface treatment found at Fig Springs is the bull's-eye complicated stamp. This type, which Smith named the Jefferson Series, was first defined by Hale Smith (1948) as a type from Spanish missions in Leon and Jefferson counties (Worth 1992:37-38). Jefferson Series grog-tempered Alachua Cob Marked ceramics represent about 3 percent of the ceramics at Fig Springs. Shell-tempered Goggin Series ceramics make up about 1 percent of the total assemblage (Worth 1992:132). The Goggin Series has not been found in any other mission period sites in North Florida (Johnson and Nelson 1990). In addition, Goggin Cord-Marked ceramics and St. Johns Check Stamped ceramics are also present at Fig Springs (Worth 1992:171,203).

Worth (1992:188-205) states that the major reason for his revision of the previous typology was the absence of a separate category for grog-tempered ceramics (Worth 1992:188-205). His *Revised Typology* permits the researcher to differentiate and document the presence of grog-tempered sherds as being different from other Leon-Jefferson wares or from Lamar ceramics. One example to this at 8JE106 is the presence of grog tempering in Fort Walton decorated ceramics. Scarry's typology lumps the sand or grit tempered Fort Walton ceramics with those having grog tempering (both tempers occur at 8JE106). This distinction of temper allows for clearer description of the pottery assemblage. In addition, this typology allows for expansion if new types are discovered (Worth 1992:188-205).

Conclusions Regarding Aboriginal Ceramics

This thesis began from the viewpoint that 8JE106 was San Miguel de Asile and that aboriginal identity would be questioned based on Jones' identification of Asile as a Timucuan mission on the western side of the Aucilla River. It was assumed that the aboriginal ceramics at 8JE106 would be similar to the assemblage at Fig Springs. Therefore, it was expected that analysis of the ceramics excavated from 8JE106 would yield mostly Jefferson Series grog tempered ceramics, with Jefferson Plain as the predominant ceramic type and Jefferson Complicated Stamped, *var. Early* as the predominant decorated ceramic type. St. Johns ceramics, as well as few grog tempered Alachua Cob Marked ceramics and possibly a few shell-tempered cord marked ceramics also should be present at the site.

An overwhelming majority of the ceramics can be classified as Jefferson Series grog tempered Ceramics. For example, 77.82 percent of sherds by weight and 81.01 percent of sherds by count were grog only. When taking into account other sherds that contain grog and additional tempering agent(s) (sand, grit, grog, shell and limestone), these percentages of Jefferson Series grog ceramics increase to 91.06% by weight an 90.85% by count. Two Var. Early complicated stamped sherds were identified, but the largest frequency of decorated ceramics was Leon Check stamped. In addition, not one St. Johns ceramic sherd or Alachua Cob Marked sherd were confirmed. Only eight sherds recovered from the site had shell tempering, and all eight had other tempering agents used with the shell (e.g., limestone, grit, and grog).

The large frequency of Leon Check Stamped ceramics, and the absence of St. Johns chalky ceramics and Alachua cob marked ceramics indicates that 8Je106 has a closer association with Apalachee mission assemblages. Therefore, in addition to the documentary evidence which points to 8JE106 as an Apalachee Mission, limited comparisons of the ceramic analysis also point to the site being an Apalachee mission rather than a Timucua mission. It is hoped that this these comparisons will be more systematically addressed by future research.

Which Spanish Mission was Present 8JE106?

In addition to dating the artifacts of 8JE106, the identity of the mission that was once present there can also be determined based on geographic location and its distance from other known missions. While Jones believed that distances recorded in historic documents placed Asile at 8JE106, west of the Aucilla River, historians and other archeologists believe that Asile was situated to the east of the Aucilla River.

As stated in Chapter 1, Asile was included in a 1657 visitation of Spanish Governor Robelledo to the north Florida missions. Jones and Shapiro (1990:501) note that Asile had an Apalachee chief in later years. However Jones and Shapiro (1990) consider Asile to be the westernmost Timucuan mission, and believed that site 8JE106 was Asile. John Hann (1986b) also considers Asile to be the westernmost Timucuan mission, but demonstrates (1986b and Figure 2) that Asile lay east of the Aucilla River. His interpretation does not agree with Jones' that site 8JE106 is San Miguel de Asile. Milanich (Figure 4) and Thomas (Figure 5) also expresses opinions that Asile was located on the eastern side of the Aucilla River.

The evidence of the mean ceramic date and the presence of Puebla Polychrome majolica, combined with the documentary evidence disagrees with Jones' identification of 8JE106 as San Miguel de Asile. Enough evidence now exists to question the reasonableness of Jones' designation of site 8JE106 as San Miguel de Asile, and suggests that Jones should not have named the site San Miguel de Asile. Under these circumstances, it would be practical to rename this site, without the name suggesting any correlation to Asile or any other Spanish mission. I would suggest that the official FMSF name of San Miguel de Asile should be reassigned to a more generic and non-biased name, possibly the Anderson Mission site, since that family has owned the property where Jones excavated since. This practice of naming the site for the landowners can be seen in the renaming of the O'Connell mission site (8LE157). Naming the site for the Anderson family would also honor their willingness to allow Jones' excavations and their willingness to be caretakers of the site which they still own today.

Because of measurements from known mission sites, as discussed in Chapter 2 and documentary evidence suggesting that after leaving Timucua territory to travel west there was a large river and a *vast* wilderness between the Apalachee and Timucua territories, it is clear that 8JE106 was not San Miguel de Asile. I would suggest that based on the distance of site 8JE106 from the Aucilla River to its east, the site may actually be San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco, which is considered to be the easternmost Apalachee Mission.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Based on past and present research and the presence of aboriginal Leon-Jefferson ceramics, imported Spanish artifacts, a rectangular Spanish structure with prepared clay floor, and aligned and extended burials, site 8JE106 can be confirmed as a Spanish mission site. However, this evidence is not sufficient to determine the correct mission identity for the site. In addition, there are serious questions regarding identification of structures within the mission. I believe that further excavation in the cemetery area could find a north-south church structure. This would mean that Structure 1, which Jones believed was as a mission church, could be the convento or some other type of mission structure. Further excavation in both the cemetery area and the remainder of Structure 1 is the only way to clearly settle the problem of structural function. In addition, further excavation is needed in the area southwest of Structure 1, where Jones believed the convento (possible Structure 2) was located. Results of additional testing of the site, as well as Jones' data should be considered when directing future excavations.

Future Research Possibilities

Based on past research, the area of the site most in need of future investigation is the cemetery area. Excavations in the cemetery would determine if a structure (likely a mission church) is located over the cemetery. This would assist in determining both the function of Structure 1 and any additional structures identified. Following the data collected from well-excavated sites, any church present at 8JE106 would be over the church cemetery. Because burials at 8JE106 have a north-to-south orientation, data indicate that the long axis of the church would be aligned with the extended burials, proposing a church oriented north to the south, with the altar at the south end. The Choir loft and baptismal fonts would be near a northern main door. In addition, any grave goods identified with the burials might be helpful in determining cultural affiliation.

The southwestern end of Structure 1 should be excavated to confirm the size of the structure, rather than continuing to speculate. Though Jones excavated posts in the north and eastern portions of the structure, there has not been enough excavation to confirm the length or width of Structure 1. If possible, all the posts should be exposed and the interior of Structure 1 should be excavated to ensure that these

posts are all associated with the same structure. Also, if a walkway or fence is present, it might assist in locating another mission structure in close proximity. In addition, evidence of interior partitions in Structure 1 would indicate that the structure was not the mission church. The church would be expected to have an open nave, even if some posts do exist within the structure to support the roof.

Another area in need of attention is the area southwest of Structure 1, where Jones believed the convento (Structure 2) was located. Jones based the presence of a structure on a small artifact concentration, with no iron spikes or nails present. I do not believe there is sufficient evidence to confirm that a structure was present in that area. It is possible, however, that Jones saw other evidence that led him to this conclusion. This area should be reopened and expanded to determine what Jones observed, and based on this evidence, further excavation of the area might be necessary. Coring would also be helpful in this area to determine the presence of a clay floor or other evidence of a building.

The units Jones opened in 1972 could also be reopened and expanded. At site 8JE1 (Aspalaga), Jones covered the entire excavated area of the *church* structure with heavy polyethylene, and double layers of this material over carbonized wood concentrations (Jones 1970:28). He also did this at Mission Patale (Marrinan personal communication 2006). It is likely that Jones used the same care when covering the units at San Miguel de Asile. If this is the case, the discovery of past excavated units will be made easier.

This thesis now serves as a reference for all future research at 8JE106, because it reports all known materials from the site and provides a basic analysis of the artifacts and the archaeology at the site. This study is also a reference for related Spanish mission research and ceramic research in Northwest Florida. Based upon the results of this study, I have included recommendations for a research design for future investigations at 8JE106.

Research Design for Future Excavations

It is clear that further excavations will be necessary if we are to gain a fuller understanding of site 8JE106. Broad-scale subsurface testing of the site, and adjacent properties, can be used to better establish the extent of the site and possibly the presence of an aboriginal village area. This would assist in determining an association between Spanish or aboriginal living areas. However, future excavations should begin with less invasive means and then testing, to determine the best areas for excavation.

The first and least invasive type of investigation that should be used is a magnetometer survey to determine concentrations of artifacts. With the high concentration of iron spikes and nails associated with Structure 1, anomalies detected at the site would delimit additional Spanish structures. Also, prepared clay floors would cause anomalies, as would large pit features dug to extract clay for construction of clay floors or wattle and daub. The location of these anomalies in unexcavated areas should direct further testing.

Following the magnetometer survey, a controlled surface collection should be undertaken. As with the magnetometer survey, this would afford a great opportunity to yield preliminary information concerning artifact concentrations. The best conditions for a surface collection would be after the site is plowed for agricultural use. Since the property has not been plowed in several years, archaeologists conducting a future surface collection might even consider a shallow plowing of the site as part of the investigation. Since this site has a long history of agricultural use, any artifacts in the plow zone would already have been disturbed from their original provenience, but would remain in the same general area as the original deposition. A controlled surface collection of this type could reveal mission structures or yield artifacts (majolica or beads) to indicate a more narrow date range for the mission occupation.

Following a magnetometer survey and a controlled surface collection (but prior to excavation at the site) several types of subsurface testing may also be used to reveal a clearer picture of site areas. One important type of subsurface testing that has not been used at 8JE106 is shovel testing. I would suggest that shovel tests take place at 10 m intervals over as much of the site area as possible. In addition, cores could be taken to evaluate the anomalies found in the magnetometer survey. These tests might assist in determining boundaries of the cemetery or areas where structures are present. Based on the data produced by these tests, excavations should begin.

Except for the wood samples mentioned earlier, no botanical remains were recovered at the time of Jones' excavations. The investigation of soil and botanical samples might not be useful in determining the cultural identity of the aboriginal inhabitants of 8JE106 due to the similarity in subsistence techniques shared by the Apalachee and the Timucuans, but it can assist with subsistence reconstruction at the site. The Apalachee and Timucua grew maize, beans, cucurbits and plants introduced by Europeans. Both groups participated on hunting, fishing, and gathering of food. Evidence suggest that these groups hunted deer, bear, fox, raccoon and opossum, as well as relying on European-introduced meat such as pig, horse and cow (Milanich 1980: 278). Although these data would not answer questions of aboriginal or mission identity, they might answer other questions about mission life, including comparisons of the types of food eaten by the Indians and the Spanish friars.

The Future of 8JE106

The current landowner is the same family as during Jones' excavations in 1972. Therefore, openness to further excavation might be well received by the landowner. Mr. Anderson did permit two separate site visits for this study and allowed me to take photographs of the site. Though the Andersons have taken care not to disturb the site and to keep it in their family, I believe that the portion of 8JE106 excavated by Jones and now owned by the Andersons should be purchased by the State of Florida, to be preserved for future research and excavation.

In closing, while I believe that other archived collections deserve the same attention given to this assemblage, future excavations at 8JE106 would yield a wealth of knowledge. In the event of future excavations, great care should be taken that the artifacts are presented to researchers and do not become neglected as the assemblage analyzed in this study. Site 8JE106 has gone far too long without the academic attention it deserves and has the ability to answer many questions about the Spanish mission chain in Florida, and the link between the Apalachee and Timucua Indian Provinces.

APPENDIX A
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE (FMSF) FORM – 1974

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History and Records Management
DS-HSP-3A 7-72

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

FDAHRM 802==

Site No. 8Je106 1009==

Site Name Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile 830==

Other Name(s) for Site San Miguel de Asile 930==

Other Nos. for Site 906==

Type of Site Site 832==

Location of Site:

County Jefferson 808==

Instructions for locating site (or address) Approximately 30 miles southeast of Tallahassee, Florida 813==

Ownership:

Owner of Site: Name Lucious Anderson 902==

Address ~~Lamont, Florida~~ 903==

Occupant, Tenant or Manager:

Name same as owner 904==

Address 905==

Form Prepared By:

Reporter (or local contact):

Name 816==

Address 817==

Recorder:

Name & Title Jones, B. Calvin, Archaeologist 818==

Address Division of Archives, History & Records Mgt. ~~Department of State, The Captiol~~ 819==

Date of Site Survey 3-6-74 Tallahassee, Florida 820==

Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s) (Enter title of survey, date, whether Federal, State, County or Local, Location of Survey Report(s) and Material's Collected).

Florida Archaeological Survey
1969
~~State~~
Division of Archives, History & Records Mgt.
Department of State, The Capitol
~~Tallahassee, Florida~~

839==

Photographic Record Numbers 860==

JE 106

Location of Site (Specific):

Map Reference (incl. scale & date) USGS Lamont SE Quad.; 1:24000; 1955 812==

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec.
2S	5E	3 & 4			

812==

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	N30°	20′	50″	W83°	49′	50″		° ′ ″	° ′ ″
NE	30°	20′	50″	83°	48′	55″			
SE	30°	20′	12″	83°	48′	55″			
SW	30°	20′	12″	83°	49′	50″			
	°	′	″	°	′	″			
	°	′	″	°	′	″			
	°	′	″	°	′	″			

812==

Global Reference Code 884==

Description of Site:

Site Size (approx. acreage of property) Approx. 3 acres 833==

Present Condition of Site

Check one				Check one		Check one if appropriate	
☐ Excellent	863==	☐ Deteriorated	863==	☒ Altered	863==	☐ Moved	863==
☐ Good	863==	☒ Ruins	863==	☐ Unaltered	863==	☒ Original Site	863==
☐ Fair	863==	☐ Unexposed	863==				

Present & Original Physical Appearance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

The site of the Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile is located approximately 30 miles southeast of Tallahassee in Jefferson County, Florida. Presently, the land on which the site is located is primarily utilized for the production of corn and hogs. Additionally, two wooden residential structures are located on this site's perimeter and are currently occupied. One of these structures is the residence of the owner of the property. Near the central part of the site at about the highest elevation, a large hole measuring approximately 10 feet in diameter was utilized approximately 20-30 years ago for clay road fill, but has since been filled with soil. This excavation was re-discovered in archaeological research conducted by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties in 1972 and found to have disturbed the southwest corner of the Spanish structure tentatively identified as the church. Plowing and hog burrowing activities have also extensively damaged the red clay wattle and daub structures comprising this site, although the structural foundation of the church was accurately delineated through four weeks of archaeological excavations in 1972. The mission cemetery located near the north side of the church was undisturbed due to the depths of individual graves (Jones 1972).

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
DS-HSP-3E 7-72

Site No. JE 106
Site Name Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile

CONTINUATION SHEET

Present & Original Physical Appearance -2-

The general layout of this doctrina is much like others of its period and provincial location. The Spanish complex per se appears to occupy approximately three acres and adjacent areas nearby. Three areas to the doctrina have been denoted. Water resources include primarily a natural sink or lake located approximately five hundred feet north of the church (area A) and cemetery location or Spanish area of the doctrina. A nearby dry sink area located approximately one hundred feet southeast of the church in area A was also probably utilized for a "catch" basin or could have been a spring during mission occupancy.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
DS-HSP-3B 7-72

HISTORIC SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT

Site No. JE 106
Site Name Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile

Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

☒ Agricultural	838==	☐ Government	838==	☐ Park	838==	☐ Transportation	838==
☐ Commercial	838==	☐ Industrial	838==	☐ Private Residence	838==	Other (Specify):	
☐ Educational	838==	☐ Military	838==	☐ Religious	838==	☐	838==
☐ Entertainment	838==	☐ Museum	838==	☐ Scientific	838==	☐	838==

Period (check one or more as appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian	842==	☐ 16th Century	842==	☒ 18th Century	842==	☐ 20th Century	842==
☐ 15th Century	842==	☒ 17th Century	842==	☐ 19th Century	842==		

Specific Dates: Beginning 1607/1617--1703/1704 844== Ending 846==

Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal Prehistoric	910==	☐ Education	910==	☐ Political	910==	☐ Urban Planning	910==
☒ Aboriginal Historic	910==	☐ Engineering	910==	☐ Religion/Philosophy	910==	Other (Specify):	
☐ Agriculture	910==	☐ Industry	910==	☐ Science	910==	☐	910==
☐ Architecture	910==	☐ Invention	910==	☐ Sculpture	910==	☐	910==
☐ Art	910==	☐ Landscape Architecture	910==	☐ Social/Humanitarian	910==	☐	910==
☐ Commerce	910==	☐ Literature	910==	☐ Theater	910==	☐	910==
☐ Communications	910==	☐ Military	910==	☐ Transportation	910==		
☐ Conservation	910==	☐ Music	910==				

Thematic Classification:

☐ Aboriginal	912==	☐ Military	912==	Other (Specify):	
☐ Architectural	912==	☐ Political	912==	☐	912==
☐ The Arts	912==	☐ Society	912==	☐	912==
☐ Exploration & Settlement	912==	☐ Science & Technology	912==	☐	912==

Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

The Franciscan missions played an integral part in Spain's early colonization of the provinces de La Florida. Political and military factors, as well as religious considerations, were influential in the establishment of the mission chain extending westward across Florida through Timucua, Apalachee, and Apalachicola provinces. Colonization began with the christianization of the Timucua in 1607 and was well entrenched by 1617 (Swanton 1922). The mission of San Miguel was established during this period in the province of Mustaga (in Timucua). This doctrina comprised the westward most mission of the province and lay adjacent to Apalachee. This mission continued to exist until late 1704. Although the fate of this doctrina is not mentioned specifically in the documentary sources, it was undoubtedly among the 32 settlements destroyed by the English and Creek Indians during their invasion of Spanish territory between 1703 and 1707 (Swanton 1922). A 1704 termination date is inferred because of attacks on the nearby missions of San Matheo de Tolapatafi and San Pedro de Protohiriba in ~~September of 1704~~ (Boyd, Smith, and Griffin 1951). 911== (con't.)

Remarks & Recommendations:

835==

Major Bibliographic References:

Boyd, Mark F. Spanish Mission Sites in Florida. Florida Historical Quarterly, 17:254-280. 1939.

Lowery, Woodbury. Florida Manuscript (Library of Congress).

Jones, B. Calvin. Spanish Mission Sites Located and Test Excavated. Archives & History News, Vol. 3, no. 6, pp. 1-2. 1972.

Swanton, John T. Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 73. 1922.

Salazar, Pablo de Hita (Governor of Florida). Manuscript, A.G.I., 54-1-26/38. (Letter to the Spanish Crown. St. Augustine, August 24, 1675) (Photostat, S.C.U.F.). 1675.

Manuscript, Escribana de Camara, A.G.I., Legajo 156:519-530 v, i, 531-615 v. (Report of Sergeant-Major Domingo de Leturiondo's visita general to Apalachee and Timucuan provinces. St. Augustine, November 29, 1678) (Photostat, S.C.U.F.). 1678.

Testimony of Governor Rebolledo's Visita to Apalachee and Timucua. Manuscript, Escribana de Camara, A.G.I., Legajo 155(18): 20-22. (Testimony to the Spanish Crown. St. Augustine, January-September, 1657) (Photostat, S.C.U.F.). 1657.

Wenhold, Lucy L. A 17th Century Letter of Gabriel Diaz Vara Calderon, Bishop of Cuba, Describing the Indians and Indian Missions of Florida. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 95(16): 1-16. 1936.

920==

CONTINUATION SHEET

Statement of Significance -2-

The importance of this mission lies in its significance as one of four missions established among the Yustaga Indians and is the most westward in the Timucuan chain lying adjacent to Apalachee province. The prominence of this mission is verified by its frequent mention in 17th century Spanish documents having received the principal visitas of Governor Robelledo in 1657, Bishop Gabriel Diaz de Calderon of Cuba in 1675 and Sergeant-Major Domingo do Leturiondo in 1678 during their assessments of colonial establishments in Florida.

The location of this mission closely agrees with documentary source material that lists its league distance between San Luis de Talamali, capitol of Apalachee province in present day Tallahassee and Nobre de Dios in St. Augustine. Two separate lists provided in 1675 by Bishop Calderon and Governor Pablo de Hita Salazar place this mission fifteen to sixteen leagues or 39-41.6 miles (based on 2.6 miles per league) east of San Luis de Talamali via the route through San Damian de Escambi, San Antonio de Bacugua, San Pedro de Patali, San Joseph de Ocuya, San Juan de Aspalaga, San Francisco de Oconi, La Concepcion de Auybale and San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco (Salazar 1675, Wenhold 1936, Testimony 1657). The air line or straight line distance via these missions, most of which have been located since 1968, measures 38.65 miles. The slightly longer distance indicated in the Calderon and Salazar lists are accounted for because of the winding trail connecting them and added distance due to local relief. An earlier account of this mission in 1659 also places its location fifteen leagues from San Luis de Talamali suggesting the permanence of this mission's location during the 17th century (Lowery Manuscripts).

The mission site was archaeologically tested in 1972 during a four week excavation. Results of this research included the delineation of a large wattle and daub structure inferred to have comprised the doctrina's church and nearby cemetery.

The church structure measured approximately 39 feet by 64 feet in dimensions and was constructed of wattle and daub. The large super-structural frame was fastened together with hand-wrought iron nails and spikes in customary fashion of Spanish structures of this period. Numerous Spanish period ceramic fragments of olive jar and majolica were found in association or nearby (Jones 1972).

Along the north side of this structure a three meter sized test pit revealed eleven burials. Ten of these were single interments with folded arms over the diaphram in customary Christian fashion for the period. The remaining burial contained a mass of at least five entangled placed individuals.

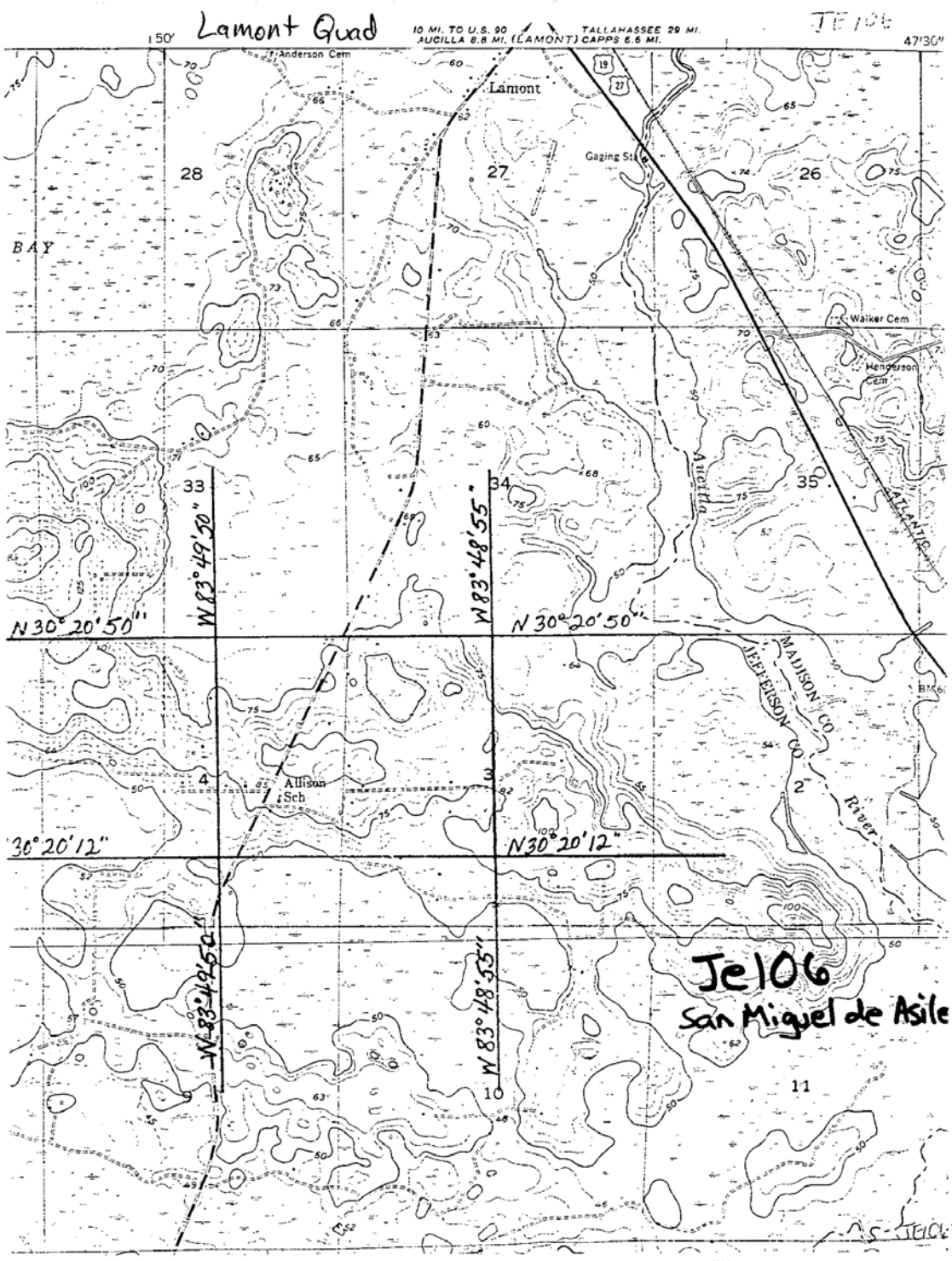
STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
DS-HSP-3E 7-72

Site No. JE106
Site Name Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile

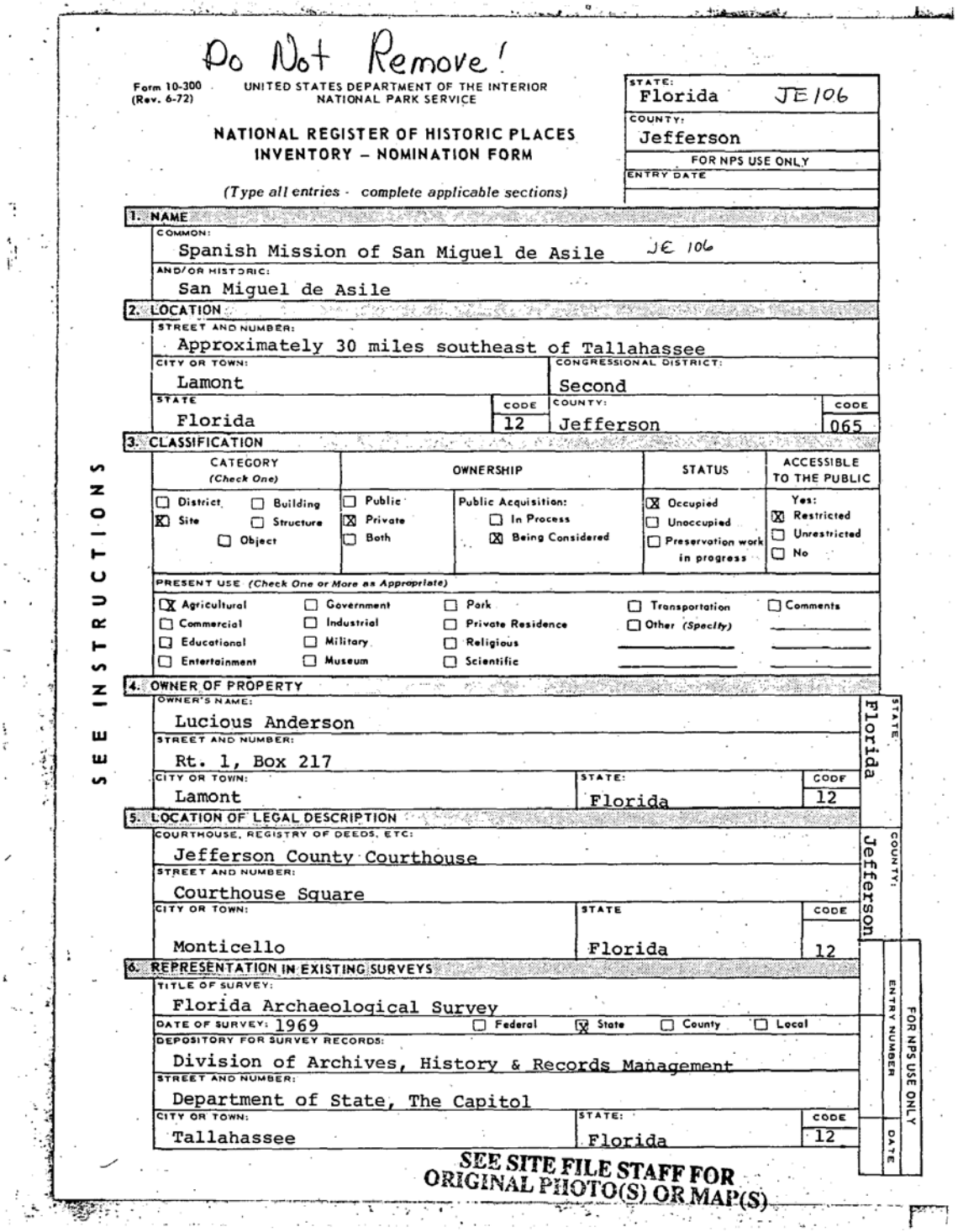
CONTINUATION SHEET

Statement of Significance -3-

At least one other Spanish structure appears to be represented at this site based on surface evidence. This structure is the suspected convent utilized by the mission priest. In view of this site's potential to greatly enhance our understanding and appreciation of this dynamic period, it is believed this site merits our recognition and protection.


Lamont Quad
JE106
10 MI. TO U.S. 90
TALLAHASSEE 29 MI.
AUCILLA 8.8 MI. (LAMONT) CAPPS 6.6 MI.
47'30"
Anderson Cem
Lamont
Gaging Sta
BAY
Walker Cem
Henderson Cem
Aucilla
ATLANTIC
JEFFERSON CO
MADISON CO
River
Allison Sch
N30°20'50"
W83°49'50"
W83°48'55"
N30°20'12"
W83°49'05"
W83°48'55"
JE106
San Miguel de Asile

APPENDIX B
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION



Do Not Remove!

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida JE 106
COUNTY: Jefferson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME
COMMON: Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile JE 106
AND/OR HISTORIC: San Miguel de Asile

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: Approximately 30 miles southeast of Tallahassee
CITY OR TOWN: Lamont
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second
STATE: Florida CODE: 12 COUNTY: Jefferson CODE: 065

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☒ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☒ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME: Lucious Anderson
STREET AND NUMBER: Rt. 1, Box 217
CITY OR TOWN: Lamont STATE: Florida CODE: 12

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Jefferson County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse Square
CITY OR TOWN: Monticello STATE: Florida CODE: 12

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Archaeological Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Division of Archives, History & Records Management
STREET AND NUMBER: Department of State, The Capitol
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE: 12

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: Jefferson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)

JE 106

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☒ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of the Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile is located approximately 30 miles southeast of Tallahassee in Jefferson County, Florida. Presently, the land on which the site is located is primarily utilized for the production of corn and hogs. Additionally, two wooden residential structures are located on this site's perimeter and are currently occupied. One of these structures is the residence of the owner of the property. Near the central part of the site at about the highest elevation, a large hole measuring approximately 10 feet in diameter was utilized approximately 20-30 years ago for clay road fill, but has since been filled in with soil. This excavation was re-discovered in archaeological research conducted by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties in 1972 and found to have disturbed the southwest corner of the Spanish structure tentatively identified as the church. Plowing and hog burrowing activities have also extensively damaged the red clay wattle and daub structures comprising this site, although the structural foundation of the church was accurately delineated through four weeks of archaeological excavations in 1972. The mission cemetery located near the north side of the church was undisturbed due to the depths of individual graves (Jones 1972).

The general layout of this doctrina is much like others of its period and provincial location. The Spanish complex per se appears to occupy approximately three acres and adjacent areas nearby. Three areas to the doctrina have been denoted. Water resources include primarily a natural sink or lake located approximately five hundred feet north of the church (area A) and cemetery location or Spanish area of the doctrina. A nearby dry sink area located approximately one hundred feet southeast of the church in area A was also probably utilized for a "catch" basin or could have been a spring during mission occupancy.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

JE 106

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☒ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☒ 17th Century	☐ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1607/1617--1703/1704

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify)
☒ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Franciscan missions played an integral part in Spain's early colonization of the provinces de La Florida. Political and military factors, as well as religious considerations, were influential in the establishment of the mission chain extending westward across Florida through Timucua, Apalachee, and Apalachicola provinces. Colonization began with the christianization of the Timucua in 1607 and was well entrenched by 1617 (Swanton 1922). The mission of San Miguel was established during this period in the province of Yustaga (in Timucua). This doctrina comprised the westward most mission of the province and lay adjacent to Apalachee. This mission continued to exist until late 1704. Although the fate of this doctrina is not mentioned specifically in the documentary sources, it was undoubtedly among the 32 settlements destroyed by the English and Creek Indians during their invasion of Spanish territory between 1703 and 1707 (Swanton 1922). A 1704 termination date is inferred because of attacks on the nearby missions of San Matheo de Tolapatafi and San Pedro de Protohiriba in September of 1704 (Boyd, Smith, and Griffin 1951).

The importance of this mission lies in its significance as one of four missions established among the Yustaga Indians and is the most westward in the Timucuan chain lying adjacent to Apalachee province. The prominence of this mission is verified by its frequent mention in 17th century Spanish documents having received the principal visitas of Governor Robelledo in 1657, Bishop Gabriel Diaz de Calderon of Cuba in 1675 and Sergeant-Major Domingo do Leturiondo in 1678 during their assessments of colonial establishments in Florida.

The location of this mission closely agrees with documentary source material that lists its league distance between San Luis de Talamali, capitol of Apalachee province in present day Tallahassee and Nobre de Dios in St. Augustine. Two separate lists provided in 1675 by Bishop Calderon and Governor Pablo de Hita Salazar place this mission fifteen

(con't.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

JE 106

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Attached Sheet

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	N30° 20' 50"	W83° 49' 50"		° ' "	° ' "
NE	30° 20' 50"	83° 48' 55"			
SE	30° 20' 12"	83° 48' 55"			
SW	30° 20' 12"	83° 49' 50"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
B. Calvin Jones, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History and Records Mgt.
DATE: 3-6-74

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of State, The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee
STATE: Florida
CODE: 12

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name _____

Title Historic Preservation Officer

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973—729-147/1442 3-1

JE106

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Florida	JE 106
COUNTY	
Jefferson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries) 9. Bibliography

Boyd, Mark F.
1939 Spanish Mission Sites in Florida. Florida Historical Quarterly, 17:254-280.

Lowery, Woodbury
Florida Manuscript (Library of Congress).

Jones, B. Calvin
1972 Spanish Mission Sites Located and Test Excavated. Archives & History News, Vol. 3, no. 6, pp. 1-2.

Swanton, John T.
1922 Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 73.

Salazar, Pablo de Hita (Governor of Florida)
1675 Manuscript, A.G.I., 54-1-26/38. (Letter to the Spanish Crown. St. Augustine, August 24, 1675) (Photostat, S.C.U.F.).
1678 Manuscript, Escribana de Camara, A.G.I., Legajo 156:519-530 v, i, 531-615 v. (Report of Sergeant-Major Domingo de Leturiondo's visita general to Apalachee and Timucuan provinces. St. Augustine, November 29, 1678) (Photostat, S.C.U.F.).

Testimony of Governor Rebolledo's Visita to Apalachee and Timucua
1657 Manuscript, Escribana de Camara, A.G.I., Legajo 155(18): 20-22. (Testimony to the Spanish Crown. St. Augustine, January-September, 1657) (Photostat, S.C.U.F.).

Wenhold, Lucy L.
1936 A 17th Century Letter of Gabriel Diaz Vara Calderon, Bishop of Cuba, Describing the Indians and Indian Missions of Florida. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 95(16): 1-16.

GPO 921-724

July 9, 1975

Mr. Lucious Anderson
Rt. 1, Box 217
Lamont, Florida 32336

REF: Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile

Dear Mr. Anderson:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the referenced property has been officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A certificate of formal notification of the recognition given to this site is now being prepared. If at all possible, Secretary of State, Bruce A. Smathers, will be in contact with you concerning a mutually acceptable time and place for presentation of the certificate.

With every good wish and warm regards.

Sincerely,

Robert Williams
State Historic Preservation Officer

RW:Lbd

cc: City Planning
County Planning

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE FLORIDA

Date Entered DEC 17 1974

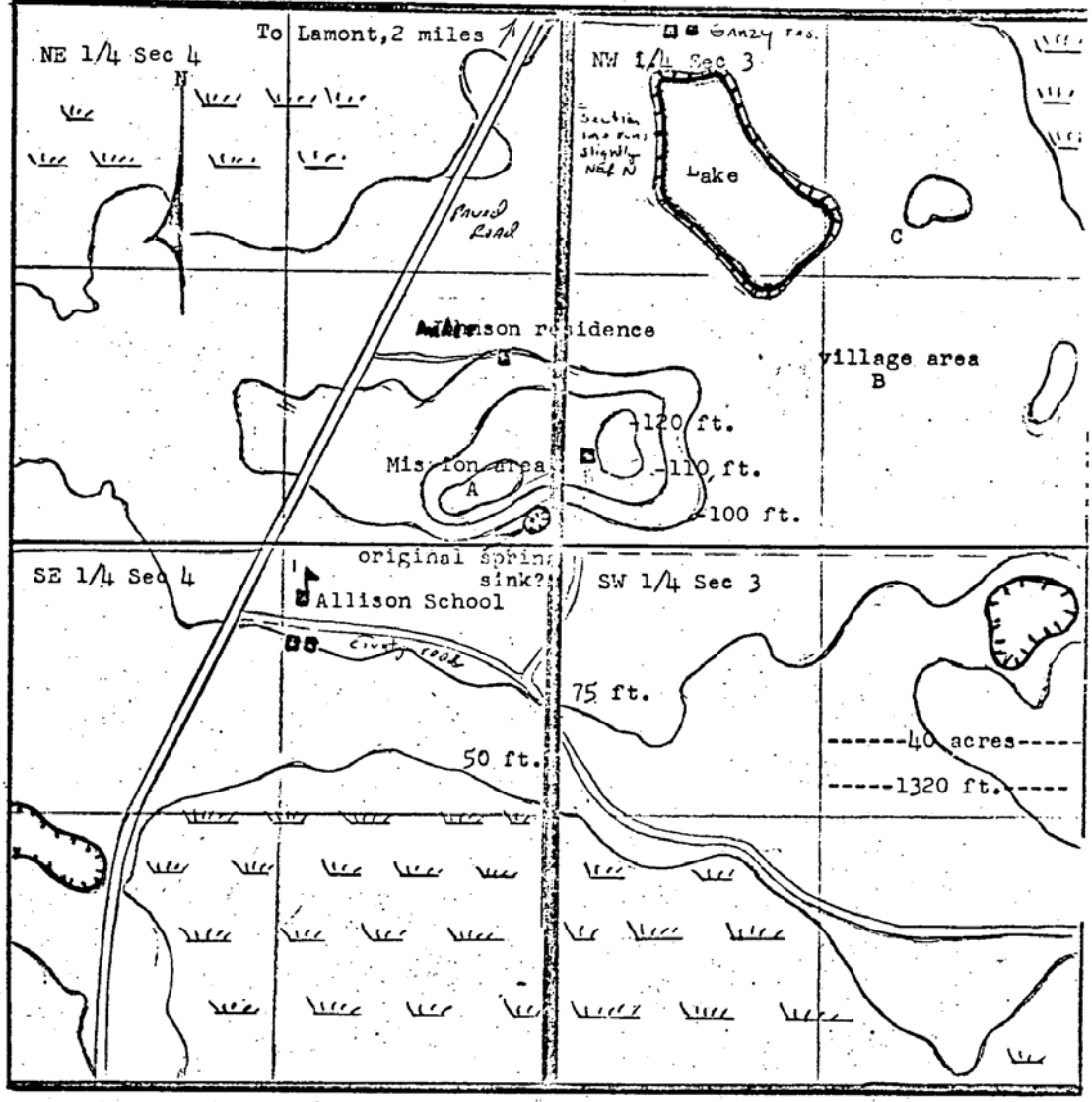
Name	Location
Spanish Mission of San Miguel de Asile	Lamont Jefferson County

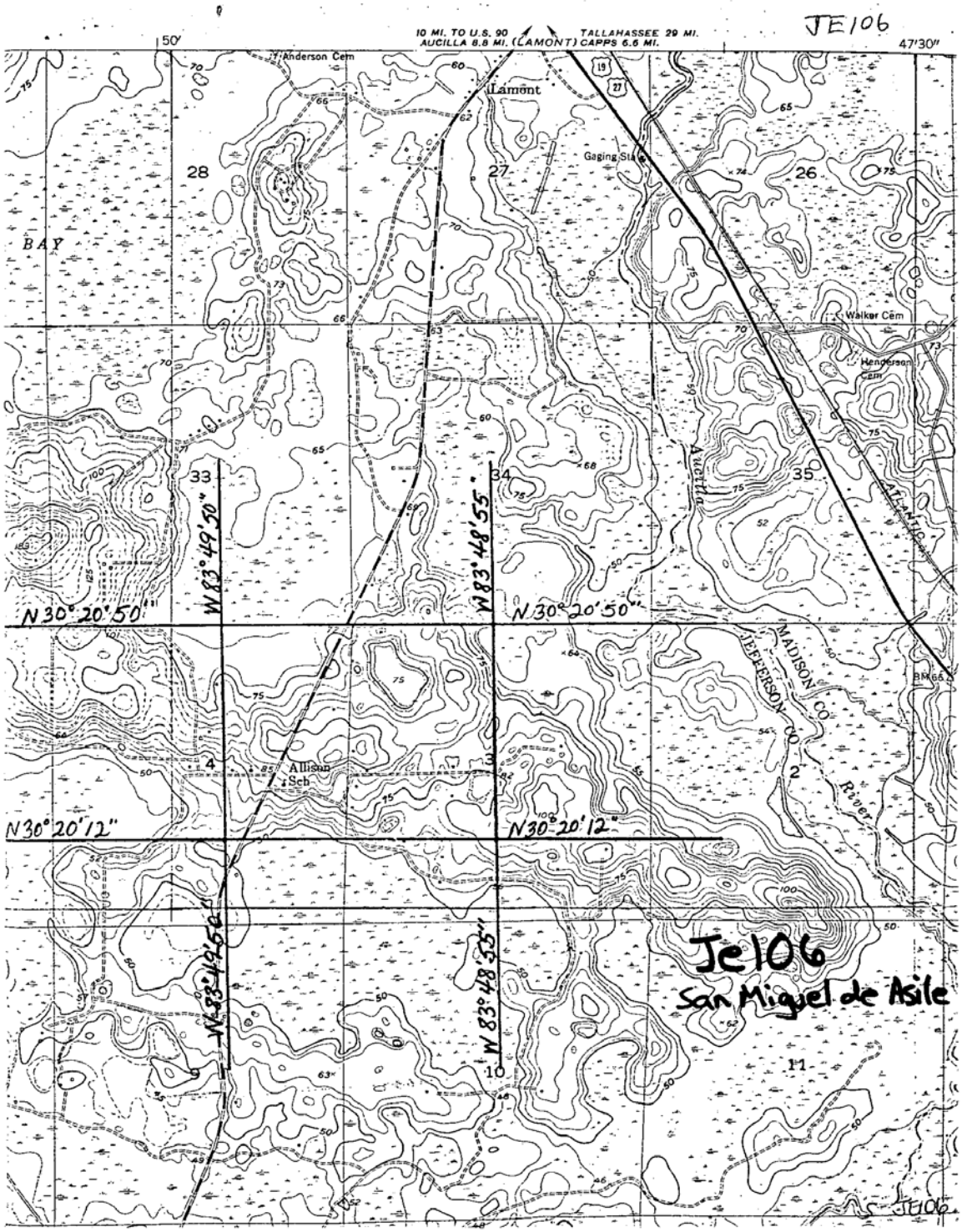
Also Notified

Hon. Lawton Mainor Chiles, Jr.
Hon. Edward J. Gurney
Hon. Don Fuqua

JE 106

Florida
San Miguel de Asile, Jefferson County




JE106
10 MI. TO U.S. 90
AUCILLA 8.8 MI. (LAMONT) CAPPS 6.6 MI.
TALLAHASSEE 29 MI.
50'
47'30"
Anderson Cem
Lamont
Gaging Sta
Walker Cem
Henderson Cem
BAY
28
27
26
33
34
35
Aucilla
ATLANTIC
W83°49'50"
W83°48'55"
N30°20'50"
N30°20'50"
MADISON CO
JEFFERSON CO
BM66
Allison Sch
4
3
2
River
N30°20'12"
N30°20'12"
W83°49'56"
W83°48'53"
10
11
Je106
San Miguel de Asile
JE106

APPENDIX C
INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS FROM 8JE106, 1968 – 1972

Appendix C provides 1) a list of abbreviations used in analysis, followed by 2) a listing of the materials collected and excavated from site 8JE106 by B. Calvin Jones in 1968, 1969 and 1972. This Appendix presents database entries from the systematic analysis of these artifacts.

Analysis Abbreviations

The following appendix is a key to interpreting the artifact analysis in Appendix L. The database listing uses abbreviations based on the *Codebook for Artifact Analysis, Version 6* (Marrinan et at. 1996). Formatting is adapted from Azzarello (1999).

Material Type

BON **bone:** indicated vertebrate fauna or human remains.
CAR **carbon:** samples of carbon or charcoal.
CLA **clay:** clay may be burnt (of natural origin) or hardened (possibly fragments of unfired clay floor).
CON **concretion:** modern contamination from residential and agricultural activity.
CRA **ceramics, aboriginal:** all indigenous, prehistoric, protohistoric, and colonowares.
CRH **ceramics, historic:** all European-derived ceramics (Spanish, British, French, German, Dutch) and Asian porcelain or earthenware.
GLA **glass:** material is predominately composed of glass.
IND **indeterminate:** material for which an originating category is elusive.
LIT **lithic:** material comprised of some type of stone.
MET **undetermined metal:** material comprised of some type of metal.
SHE **shell:** some type of marine, riverine, or terrestrial mollusk or gastropod remains.
WOD **wood:** samples and fragments.

Part

BAS **base:** the basal area of a vessel or container. It contains the kickup in glass bottles and the footling on historic ceramics. It also includes the foot of a goblet.
BIF **biface:** bifacially worked edge; probably part of a projectile point or tool.
BOD **body:** a fragment that cannot be assigned to any specific part of a vessel.
BOT **bottle:** historic glass bottle or bottle fragment.
BOW **bowl:** part of a pipe: also large fragment of historic ceramic vessel.
CAR **carina:** a "keel"; a section of a vessel in which a curvature break occurs, often very sharply. This ridge, or keel, may be decorated. This feature is common on cazuela vessels.
COR **core:** a lithic object from which flakes have been struck.
DEB **debitage:** lithic material which cannot be defined as either.
FLA **flake:** used for categorization of lithic materials primarily. A flake exhibits some or all defining attributes - bulb of percussion, conchoidal fracture scars, striking platform, etc.
FTR **footring:** usually present on the base of a historic or colonoware vessel.
GFL **gunflint :** historic gunflint of any lithic material.
HAN **handle:** usually attached to the body of a ceramic vessel, but may also involve the rim. It may be loop or strap in style and will have a round or elliptical (ovate) cross-section. "Ear-shaped" handles, applied below the rim, are also a possibility.
HON **hone:** evidence of abrasion is present.
IND **indeterminate**
LIP **lip:** the edge of the rim or marley of a vessel or container.

LUG **lug:** a surface protrusion that may be surged from the paste of the vessel or applied. Lugs are commonly a part of the rim and tend to be conical in form. They may be plain or decorated. Some lugs have two sections called *double noded lugs*.

MAR **marley:** band around the edge of a plate form.

NEC **neck:** most appropriate for a glass container such as a bottle, but could also be used on some historic ceramic jar forms.

NOD **node:** a surface protrusion that may be surged from the paste of the vessel or applied. Appliqué nodes are more common in Mission Period collections. Nodes are distinguished from lugs by their mammiform (round) appearance.

PIP **pipe:** portions of ceramic or lithic smoking pipes.

PNC **possible neck:** possible neck of a historic bottle type vessel.

PPP **projectile point/knife:** designates a worked object that conforms to classic descriptions of projectile points. May be whole or partial.

RIM **rim:** portion of a vessel that includes the lip. This portion is synonymous with the term marley for historic ceramics.

RIN **ring:** metal ring (round).

SCR **scraper:** flake with evidence of unifacial or bifacial working.

SHA **shaft:** iron nail segment below the head and above the tip.

SHO **shoulder:** that area on a vessel where the neck and body meet. Carinated ceramic vessels have shoulders, most others do not. Glass or ceramic bottles are good examples of objects with clearly defined shoulders. Portions of projectile points may also use this term.

SHT **shatter:** lithic debris, usually blocky or chunky material; does not give the impression of flaking or being the debris (debitage) from flaking.

SSH **spokeshave:** aboriginal lithic, possibly used for aboriginal arrow straitening.

Uft **unifacial tool:** tool with flaking on one side, usually a scraper.

Vil **vial:** historic glass vial.

Lithic or Mineral Type

CHE **chert**

LIM **limestone**

GAL **galena**

SST **sandstone**

HTR **heat treated lithic**

Clay Type

BCL **burnt clay:** clay with evidence of heat intense enough to discolor (red, red-orange, black) or harden.

HCL **hardened clay:** clay which has not been burnt, but is hard enough to retain flat surfaces or cohesion in a lumpy fashion. Such clay has been recovered in water-screened samples, or in features such as pits or post molds.

IND **indeterminate**

Glass Type

CON container
FLA flat (glass that may be window glass or possibly from paneled bottle)
IND indeterminate

Metal Type

BRA brass
COP copper
IND indeterminate
IRO iron

Iron Types

BRA brace
IND indeterminate
NAC nail, cut
NAF nail fragment
NAS nail shaft
NAW nail, wrought (4cm to 9.9cm in length, prior to any corrosion)
RIN ring
SPI spike (10cm or longer in length, prior to any corrosion)
SPS spike shaft
TAC tack (less than 4cm in length, prior to any corrosion)
WIR wire

Historic Ceramic Types (CRH)

OLJ olive jar
MAJ majolica, untyped
MUB majolica, untyped blue on white
MUP majolica, untyped polychrome
ABP Abó Polychrome Majolica
AUP Aucilla Polychrome Majolica
IBB Ichetucknee Blue-on-Blue Majolica
IBW Ichetucknee Blue-on-White Majolica
MRP Mount Royal Polychrome Majolica
PBW Puebla Blue on White Majolica
PUP Puebla Polychrome Majolica
SLB San Luis Blue-on-White Majolica
SLP San Luis Polychrome Majolica
PLW Pearlware
EAR Earthenware
WWW Whiteware
SAL Salt glazed Stoneware
STW Stoneware, Untyped

Historic Ceramic Surface Treatment

ERO **eroded**
GLA **glazed**
IND **indeterminate**
UGL **unglazed**

Aboriginal Ceramic Types

COL **colonoware**
FWP **Fort Walton Punctated**
MII **Marsh Island Incised**
PWI **Point Washington Incised**
KEI **Keith Incised**
OFI **Ocmulgee Fields Incised**
LCM **Lamar Complicated Stamped**
LCS **Leon Check Stamped**
ACM **Alachua Cobmarked**
CPU **Carrabelle Punctated**
LBI **Lamar Bold Incised**
MRF **Mission Red Filmed Colonoware**

Aboriginal Ceramic Paste/Temper Type

GGS **grit, grog and sand:** visible grit and grog tempering are present with sand visible in magnification.
GGR **grit and grog:** visible grog and grog tempering are present in the paste.
GRM **grit and mica:** visible grit is present with inclusions of sparkling inclusions of mica.
GRO **grog tempered:** discernible fragments of potsherds are evident in the paste of the sherd from incompletely ground sherds or lumps of sherds that fire to a color that differs from the general paste.
GRT **grit**: has tempering larger than sand and clearly visible to the eye without magnification.
IND **indeterminate:** the tempering material cannot confidentially be identified.
LIM **limestone:** characterized by large pits where limestone burned away during the firing process; occasionally, by pieces of limestone.
NGR **not grog tempered:** for most of the collection sand and grit tempering are likely. Where the evidence of grog tempering cannot be confidently identified (and no other form of tempering).
SHE **shell:** the most common type of tempering during the Mississippi Period, but generally absent in most of North Florida.
SGR **sand and grog:** fine sand tempering that is only visible to the eye with magnification and grog tempering of tiny potsherd fragments.
SND **sand:** fine sand tempering that is only visible to the eye with magnification; usually has a smooth texture.
SNM **sand and mica:** fine sand tempering with sparkling mica inclusions that are only visible to the eye with magnification.

Aboriginal Ceramic Surface Treatment

BUR **burnished**
BUP **burnished plain**
CST **check stamped**
COB **cobmarked**
COM **complicated stamped** (used if neither curvilinear nor rectilinear stamping can be defined)
COM **complicated stamped, curvilinear**
CSR **complicated stamped, rectilinear**
FIL **filmed**
FIN **fingernail incised**
IPN **incised and punctated**
INC **incised**
IND **indeterminate**
PLA **plain**
PUN **punctated**
ROU **roughened**
RPU **reed punctated**
STM **stamped** (used when type of stamping is unclear)
ZIP **zone incised and punctated**
ZUP **zone punctated** (used when punctuation is zoned without incision)

Aboriginal Ceramic Lip Treatment

BEV **beveled:** a lip that has been flattened at an angle to the rim.
ERO eroded: a lip which is too eroded to determine the rim shape.
FLA **flat:** a lip that has been finished flat.
FLF **flattened and folded:** edge of the pot has been folded over and lip has been flattened.
FLN **flattened and notched:** a lip that is flat but had notched decoration at the edge of the lip.
FLP **flattened and punctated:** a lip that is flat but has punctuations around the edge of the lip.
FLB **flattened and beveled:** a lip that is flat and has been beveled.
FOL **folded:** a lip that has been folded over the edge. Some researchers believe they are applied.
FLB **folded and beveled: edge** of the pot has been folded over and the lip has been beveled.
FLP **folded and pinched:** edge of the pot has been folded over to thicken the lip and then the lip has been pinched with the fingers to form ridges.
FPO **folded and pointed:** edge of the pot has been folded over and the lip has been peaked or formed to a point.
FLR **folded and rounded:** edge of the pot has been folded over and the lip has been rounded.
INC **incised:** a lip that has an incised line forming an annular ring around the lip.
NOT **notched:** incision of the lip deeper than ticking, but that does not affect a scalloped appearance.
PEA **peaked:** lip has a pointed ridge; differs from being thinned (tapered or pointed).
PIN **pinched**: lip has been pinched with the fingers to form ridges.
PUN **punctated:** perforations that are round or wedge (triangular) in shape; not notches or ticks.
ROU **round:** lip is rounded in finishing.
RPN **rounded and pinched:** rim has been rounded in finishing and pinched with the fingers to form ridges.
TAP **tapered:** rim has been thinned or narrowed toward the lip. Lip may be sharp.
TIC **ticked:** incision made directly on the lip that does not appear round or triangular in execution. Generally, small and not deep.

Aboriginal Ceramic Rim Treatment

COM **complicated stamped:** may be curvilinear, rectilinear, or too small to determine.
CCM **curvilinear complicated stamped:** complicated stamped with curvilinear designs.
FIN **folded and incised:** rim is folded with incising on the fold.
FIN **fingernail incised or impressed:** clear half-moon incisions or impressions below the lip; may occur in rows arranged horizontally or vertically.
FOL **folded:** part of the body of the vessel has been folded over to thicken the rim.
FPN **folded and pinched:** part of the body of the vessel has been bolded over to thicken the rim and then has been pinched.
FPU **folded and punctated:** definable punctations along the fold edge or on the fold.
FTI **folded and ticked:** rim is folded with ticking on the fold below (not the lip).
INC **incised:** may be curvilinear or rectilinear.
IND **indeterminate**
LCM **linear complicated stamped:** complicated stamped with linear designs.
NOT **notched**: similar to ticking, but more deeply incised in a continuous pattern around the rim.
PCM **possible complicated stamped:** appears to be complicated stamped by not clear, eroded
PIC **possible incised:** appears to be incised but not clear, eroded.
PIN **pinched:** occurring anywhere on the rim sherd except the rim fold.
PPN **possible punctated:** unclear whether there is puctation, but it appears to be present.
PUN **punctated:** may be round or wedge-shaped.
RCM **rectilinear complicated stamped:** complicated stamped with rectilinear designs.
RPN **reed punctated:** punctations are O-like; possibly made with reed or tube.
STM **stamped:** the area appears stamped, but the type of stamping is not clear.
TIC **ticked:** small incision usually occurring just below the rim.
UNM **unmodified:** no modification, plain or undecorated rim.
ZIP **zone incised and punctated:** clear evidence of zoning is present.

Aboriginal Ceramic Curvature

EXC **excurvate:** with the potsherd held vertically, the direction of curve appears to be away from the vessel interior.
INC **incurvate:** with the potsherd held vertically, the direction of curve appears to be toward the vessel interior.
IND **indeterminate:** with the potsherd held vertically, the direction of curve cannot be confidently assessed. This should be used, instead of straight, or damaged or partial rims.

Colors

AQU **aqua**
BLU **blue**
BRW **brown**
CLE **clear**
GRE **green**
LAV **lavender**
PNK **pink**
WHI **white**
YEL **Yellow**

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	95.4	16	0				tapered shaft, head relatively round & broken @ one side, bend 3cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	81.5	16.8	0				tapered shaft, head oddly shaped, spayed, bent about 3cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	38.4	12.5	0				tapered shaft, round head, hammered
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	14.9	11.3	0				tapered shaft, loss to entire spike/nail, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	27.8	11	0				tapered shaft, possible loss from head (oblong)
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	23.3	11	0				tapered shaft, roundish head, partial loss of head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	26.1	11	0				tapered shaft, bent @ about 3.5 cm from tip, very squarish head with rounded corners
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	25	10.9	0				tapered tword end of shaft, slight bend throughout shaf
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	16.6	18.8	0				tapered shaft bent about 90 degrees about 4cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	19.9	10.6	0				shaft tapered only @ tip, thin squarish head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	22.9	10.6	0				shaft tapered b/c of loss, roundish head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	17.6	10.5	0				shaft tapered, loss to shaft diameter, quarish head, shaft bent about 90 degrees 4cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	19.8	10.5	0				tapered shaft, slightly bent @ tip, irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	22	10.4	0				tapered shaft, squarish head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	12.5	10.3	0				tapered shaft, much loss to shaft and head, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	16	10.2	0				tapered shaft, bent in center of shaft, head very irregular & splayed in one spot
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	17.9	10	0				tapered shaft, loss to head & shaft, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	17.8	10	0				tapered shaft, loss @ tip & head, head roundish
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	17	9.9	0				tapered shaft slightly curved, irregular head, some loss to head & shaft - SPI
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	14.6	9.9	0				tapered shaft?, extreme loss to shaft, split down middle, very squarish head - SPI
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	20.3	9.4	0				tapered shaft, diameter still same as longer ones, very roundish head, bent/curved shaft
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	13	9.3	0				tapered shaft but loss to head & shaft, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	20.8	9.3	0				tapered shaft, very thick "square" head, tip is more than 90 degrees bent about 3cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	17.4	9.2	0				tapered shaft, head small & irregular, hammered, great condition
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	14.9	9.2	0				tapered shaft, small & irregular head, slight bend 1.5 cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	12.8	9.1	0				tapered shaft, bent almost 90 degrees @ about center of shaft (4cm from tip), head is thin, irregular & splayed, some loss to head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	20.6	9.1	0				tapered shaft, good condition, slightly curved throughout shaft, squarish head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	15.3	9	0				tapered shaft, some loss especially from shaft, shaft slightly bent @ about 3cm fromp tip, head irregular and indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	13.4	9	0				tapered shaft, very bent & curved, like S, loss from head & shaft, head irregular and indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	18.6	9	0				tapered shaft, good condition, head irregular & indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	19.7	8.9	0				tapered shaft, bent @ about 2cm from tip, head squarish
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	14.4	8.9	0				tapered shaft, some loss, roundish
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	19.2	8.8	0				tapered shaft, good condition, "squared" head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	19.1	8.7	0				tapered shaft, ok condition except irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	14.3	8.9	0				tapered shaft, some loss, curved shaft, irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	12.8	8.9	0				tapered shaft, ok condition, loss to head, head indeterminate, smaller than others of same length
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	15.5	8.7	0				most slightly tapered shaft, irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7	8.7	0				tapered shaft, very very extreme loss, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	18	8.5	0				tapered shaft, thick squarish head, ok condition
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	17.1	8.5	0				tapered shaft, irrigular & thick head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	15.1	8.4	0				tapered shaft, irregular head, ok condition
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	13.3	8.2	0				tapered shaft, triangular head but may be b/c of loss
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	8.2	8.2	0				tapered shaft, extreme loss to tip and head, indeterminate head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	10.8	8.2	0				tapered shaft, extreme loss to shaft & head, indeterminate head

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	20.8	8.1	0				shaft slightly less tapered, roundish head, ok condition
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	15.4	8.1	0				slightly less tapered shaft, may be possible some loss to tip, head squarish but indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	19.3	8	0				tapered shaft, irregular head & thick head, curved
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	16.8	8	0				tapered shaft, irregular head, shaft slightly curved
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	16.8	7.9	0				tapered shaft, some loss from shaft & head, squarish head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	9.6	7.6	0				tapered shaft, ovalish indeterminate head, slightly bent shaft @ about 2cm from head & about 4.6cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7.5	7.6	0				tapered shaft, very bent & curved throughout, irregular splayed head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	5.5	7.5	0				indeterminate, extreme loss of diameter & head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7.5	7.1	0				indeterminate, plus head may have popped off
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	14.3	7	0				tapered shaft, ok condition, head very squarish
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	9.6	7	0				irregular head, tapered shaft, bent about 90 degrees at about 1.7 cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	9	6.7	0				tapered shaft, irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	10.3	6.7	0				tapered shaft, squarish head, bent slightly 1cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	13.9	6.7	0				tapered shaft, wide diameter of shaft (unusual), head very large & irregular, possibly was longer & had loss?
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	14.4	6.4	0				tapered shaft, irregular & splayed head, was pssibly longer and may have some loss, head is large & diameter of shaft is large, bent about 3cm from tip
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7.7	6.3	0				tapered shaft, possible loss of length, does have loss of diameter, head irregular
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	3.1	6	0				tapered shaft, extreme loss makes it difficult to tell, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	12.6	5.9	0				tapered shaft & thick shaft, thick head for its sized, irregular head, loods pretty close to original length
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7.7	5.8	0				tapered shaft, some loss to head mostly, head irregular
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	8.3	5.7	0				tapered shaft, some loss from tip (plus 2cm?), irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	11.3	5.2	0				tapered shaft, some loss to tip (plus 2cm?), squarish head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	6.3	4.5	0				tapered shaft, loss from tip (plus 3cm?), irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7.9	4.5	0				tapered shaft, some loss to tip (plus 2cm?), squarish head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7.6	4.1	0				tapered shaft, may have loss to tip but likely not much, irregular head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	6.4	4.8	0				extreme loss, splayed shaft, loss to shaft & head, indeterminate head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAS	1	19.9	9	0				tapered shaft all that is left, no head, but spike in good condition
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAS	1	9.2	9.1	0				tapered shaft all that is left, no head, badly corroded & loss to entire spike
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAF	1	3.1	7	0				shaft part all that is left, curved & extremely corroded shaft
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAF	1	2.9	2.5	0				head and part of shaft, extreme loss, only indeterminate head & about 1.5 cm of shaft
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAS	1	6.5	6.3	0				shaft all that is left, shaft has extreme loss & maybe loss to length, no head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAF	1	1.8	4	0				shaft fragment only has extreme loss, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	6.1	7.9	0				tapered shaft, extreme loss all over, probably much longer nail/spike before, head irregular & has loss - NAW
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	21	7.9	0				tapered shaft, diameter too large for length, likely loss of length, thick & irregular head - SPI
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	12.3	5.8	0				thick diameter for size of head, for length
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	7.3	7.3	0				tapered shaft but possible loss to tip, pointed shaft, head is thick and large for shaft size
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	17.1	7	0				slightly tapered shaft, possible loss to tip, diameter & head are large for its length
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	12.2	6.5	0				tapered shaft, some tip loss but not sure how much, head is large for shaft, head irregular
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	14.9	8.4	0				tapered?? Extreme loss to tip (plus 1cm?) and head, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	12.9	6.8	0				some loss to length, head irregular
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	8.5	8.9	0				extreme loss to shaft & head, head indeterminate
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	15	7.6	0				some loss to shaft, diameter is wide for its length, head thick & irregular
1972	0	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	12.9	9.2	0				some loss to shaft & tip, tip is irregular & thin (loss?), bent @ about 3cm from tip

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	181.1	0	0				large spike with large thick head (3.9cm x 3.6cm), roundish/ovalish head extremely off to one side, spike is bent starting about half way down and curving to the tip, little loss visible, head looks to have been applied to shaft
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	110.2	21.5	0				tapered shaft with large thick head and thick diameter, bent about 45-50 degrees @about 5.5 cm from tip of shaft, head relatively centered but slightly off center, squarish but splayed head
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	104.3	21.5	0				tapered shaft is slightly curved beginning half way down shaft to tip, head is off to one side & loods like a skinny, pointed RR spike, head has loss from top & sides, shaft has some loss also
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	141.3	22.2	0				tapered shaft, large irregular head, slight curve at center of shaft
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	141.9	20.5	0				bent @ middle of shaft, squared pointed shaft, large RR spike-like head, off to one side, head is thicker & applied to the shaft, spanish spike, head is more squarish & is 25.4 cm x 26.2cm?
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	223.2	26.3	0				very tapered shaft, shaft is curved & bent throughout, large thick quarish head is set slightly to one side
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	140.2	23	0				tapered shaft, head is roundish and smaller than other large spikes with same diameter and overall size, shaft is slightly curved at center of shaft
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	149.1	21	0				shaft has same width until very tip of shaft when spike tip points, offset head that is thicker RR spike-like, head is 25.0cm? at widest point & is trangular-like in shape
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	93.1	19.4	0				bent below head, flat rectangular head with long square pointing shaft, head rectangular 25.2cm x23.6cm?
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	47.3	15.5	0				bent slightly throughout shaft, medium spike/nail, rectangular head looks not to be applied, head 23.8 cm x 23.3 cm?
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	72.9	15.5	0				S-shaped bend in shaft, squared shaft that is pointed at the end, head is squarish & is 24.5cm x 24.7cm
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	75.9	17.2	0				strait spike, square shaft that narrows at the tip, head is roundish & is offset like a RR spike, place of largest diameter 25.1cm?
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	72.9	14.8	0				strait spike, shaft is square & narrows to a point on the bottom 1/3 of the shaft, head is mid thickness & rounded, head 24.6cm x 24.6cm?
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	51.9	12.4	0				striat spike, head rounded & mis thickness 24.8 cm x24.8cm? square shaft tapers to a point at the tip, rusted & needs conservation
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	52.7	11.5	0				slightly curved shaft, head is offset & roundish, head diameter 24.4cm? at widest point, shaft is square and tapers to a point
1972	0	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	54.5	13.8	0				slightly curved at tip fo shaft, square shaft tapers to a point, loss of metal at point makes the spike more pointed, head of spike diameter is 24.2cm? at widest point
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	63	281.6	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	27	122.2	0	0	SND	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	31	143.1	0	0	GRT	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	22	141.2	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	9.3	0	0	SHE/LIM	PLA		white inclusions
1972	1	0	0	COL	BOD	1	5	0	0	GRO	PLA/SLIP		possible MRF, but film is orange on interior & exterior, smooth to the touch, grog is very small
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	0	0	0	GRO	BRP		heavy grog temper, large pieces
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	2.2	0	0	GRO/SHE/LIM			white inclusions
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.4	0	0	GALINA	PLA		galina
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.3	0	0	GRT/SHE/LIM	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	5	16.8	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	4	8.7	0	0	GRT	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	33	115.6	0	0	SND	PLA		

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	136	480.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CCR	IND	1	13.8	0	0				
1972	1	0	0	BCL	IND	1	7.8	0	0	GRT			
1972	1	0	0	CCR	IND	1	309.7	0	0				lumpy concretion w/ very symetrical hole measuring 1.5cm in diameter, loods as if a pipe was stuch throught the concretion or maybe even rebar (5/8") driven through it, hole about 5/8"
1972	1	0	0	CHE	UFL	1	2.8	0	0				utilized flace, possible shaft straitner, just call it a utilized flake, other possible useware on other edges
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	44	52.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT, all small pieces
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	8	13.6	0	0	SND	PLA		MESH SORT
1972	1	0	0	COL	BOD	1	1.2	0	0	GRT	MRF	MRF	MESH SORT
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	4.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.3	0	0	GRT	PPN		MESH SORT, possible punctated, possible rim sherd or one close to the rim
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.5	0	0	IND	PCM		MESH SORT, possible comp stamped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT, sherd possibly broken at incision point around lip is slightly beveled but is rough
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT, lip is slightly beveled but is rough
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.6	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT, rim is flat on exterior and interior is rounded tword the outside
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	0	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT, incised below and around rim, interior part of flattened lip is broken, but still enough there to see it is flattened
1972	1	0	0	CRA	NEC	1	4.6	0	0	GRT	PLA		curve is so that sherd must be part of a narrow mouthed vessed, bottle neck?, possible colonoware?
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	16.8	0	0	GGR	PLA		glovular body? Or near base?
1972	1	0	0	CRA	SHO	1	4.6	0	0	GRO	PLA		looks like showing neck & body
1972	1	0	0	CRA	NEC?	1	1.9	0	0	GRO	PUN		possible neck sherd,UID punctated, incurvate indicating possible bottle neck, 2 longish punctations
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	19	106	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.5	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	13.5	0	0	GRT/SHE/LIM	PLA		white inclusions could be shell, limestone, bone
1972	1	0	0	COL?	BOD	3	9.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		interior of vessl is very orange & smooth, pssible colonoware, interior only is orange, poss. Slipped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	14.5	0	0	GRT	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.4	0	0	GRO	ZIP	FWI	Fort Walton, UID zone incised punctated
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	GRT	INC		UID incised, possible incision or shovel mark
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.2	0	0	GRO/SHE/LIM	PLA		white inclusions, possible shell or limestone, shovel scar
1972	1	0	0	WOD	IND	1	0.4	0	0				partially burnt wood fragments of indeterminate type
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	37	665.9	0	0		UNG	OLJ	OJ unglazed
1972	1	0	0	BCL	INC	11	174.8	0	0	GRT			red and brown pieces, large and small
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	1.2	0	0		UNG/ERD	OLJ	
1972	1	0	0	COL	HAN	1	19.8	3.5	2	GRO	PLA		rounded/cylindrical colonoware handle fragment, looks like on end was connected to vessel, diam is 1.8 cm x3.5 cm
1972	1	0	0	COL	HAN	3	53.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		handle sherds, flatter handle frags from middle of handle, none fit together, all approx 4cm long and 2 to 2.5 cm across
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	10.9	0	0	GRM	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped
1972	1	0	0	COL	HAN	1	19.6	0	0	GRO	PLA		wide flat colonoware handle
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	11	63.2	0	0	GRO	COM		heavy grog tempering, UID complicated stamped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	8	39.7	0	0	GRO	PCM		heavy grog tempering, possible complicated stmped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	28	184.3	0	0	GRO	PLA		

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.4	0	0	SND	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	8.7	0	0	GRT	PLA		large and small grit pieces
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		very flattended and squared lip
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	2.1	0	0	GRO	COM	CCM	possible swift creek, curvilinear comp stamped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.7	0	0	GGR	PLA		chalky temper but NOT St. Johns
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.1	0	0	GRO	DEC		possibly folded & pinched rim, UID decorated, eroded, possibly pinched
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2	0	0	GRO	DEC		probably pinched, looks like it goes with the sherd above
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.3	0	0	GRO	COM		UID complicated stamped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	5.5	0	0	GRO			folded and pinched rim
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3.2	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	very neat and large checks only on 1/2 of the sherd
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	5.5	0	0	GRO			folded and pinched rim
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.6	0	0	GRO			folded and pinched, but not as distinct
1972	1	0	0	GLA	SHO	1	13	0	0				modern, light lavendar bottle glass from shoulder of bottle
1972	1	0	0	GLA	BAS	1	6.5	0	0				modern, base fragment
1972	1	0	0	GLA	NEC	1	9.8	0	0				entire bottle neck, frosty green glass
1972	1	0	0	GLA	BAS/BOD	1	3.2	0	0				partial base and body of a vial, frosty green glass
1972	1	0	0	GLA	IND	1	0.1	0	0				fragment too small to identify, frosty green glass, probably from a bottle
1972	1	0	0	BON	IND	5	3	0	0		ERO		UID mammal bone, likely large mammal
1972	1	0	0	WOD	IND	1	1	0	0		INC?		possible cuts or incising, cedar?, same as other wood fragment
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	7.8	0	0	GRO	IND		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3.3	0	0	GRO	COM		UID complicated stamped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	2	0	0	GRO	INC	?	MARSH ISLAND?
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.7	0	0	GRO			UID complicated stamped, flared at rim
1972	1	0	0	SHE	FRA	1	66.2	0	0		ERO	BUS	busycon shell fragment, eroded surface and edges
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	13	184.5	0	0		UNG	OLJ	unglazed, 72.17.1.2
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	10.1	0	0		HER	HER	herty cup, turpentine cup, 72.17.1.6
1972	1	0	0	CHE	COR	1	124	0	0				cream color with brown just below the cortex, 72.17.1.10
1972	1	0	0	CHE	COR	1	59.6	0	0				white specled chert, with spots of cortex, small for a core, but didn't see any worked edges to indicate a tool, 72.17.1.10
1972	1	0	0	CHE	COR/TOL	1	131.8	0	0				most likely a core, but shaped as though could be a chopper fits the hand well and possible use wear, whitish specled color with spots of grayish like the core above, 72.17.1.10
1972	1	0	0	CHE	DEB	1	8.1	0	0				72.17.1.10
1972	1	0	0	CHE	UFT	1	18.8	0	0		HTR		unifacial tool with retouch on edge, creamy color with pinkish spots mean heat treated, 72.17.1.11
1972	1	0	0	CHE	UFT	1	21.6	0	0				unifactial tool with usemarks and retouch, also creamy color like the one above, but not heat treated, looks like a very small and rounded chopper, 3 x 4cm, 72.17.1.11
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	4.8	0	0				whole flake, 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	0.8	0	0				partial flake, 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	DEB	1	8.7	0	0				shatter, 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	5	18.3	0	0				
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	3	13.4	0	0				whole flakes, 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	2	1.9	0	0				partial and broken flakes (flake fragments), 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	2	12.3	0	0				whole flakes, one has pinkish spots, 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	1.8	0	0				broken flake, possible bulb of percussion, 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	2.8	0	0		HTR		broken flake, heat treated, 72.17.1.12
1972	1	0	0	CHE	DEB	4	130.4	0	0		HTR		all cortex, some heat treating, shatter, mainly limestone/chert cortex material with portions becoming more chert-like
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	11.7	0	0				has spots of cortex, whole flake, same color as 72.17.1.10, white specled chert
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	15.9	0	0				same color as 72.17.1.10 specled chert
1972	1	0	0	CHE	DEB	1	3.5	0	0				shatter or broken flake, some spots of cortex

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	1.6	0	0				whole flake
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	2.9	0	0				possible broken edge but has a bulb of percussion, dip and edge
1972	1	0	0	CHE	DEB	3	15.8	0	0				has spots of cortex
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	0.9	0	0				partial flake, broken, only part recovered
1972	1	0	0	CHE	DEB	3	2.9	0	0				very small shatter and fragments
1972	1	0	0	CHE/LIM	FLA	2	80.5	0	0				large decortation flakes, with limestone cortex
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	3	10.7	0	0				partial flake, broken
1972	1	0	0	CHE/LIM	FLA	3	21.9	0	0				very limestonish chert
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	7.2	0	0				partial flake, has bulb of percussion
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	5.8	0	0				partial flake, small piece broken, cortex in spots
1972	2	57	96	IRO	SPI	1	23.2	19.4	0				tapered shaft, irregular head
1972	2	57	96	IRO	NAW	1	17.4	6.4	0				tapered shaft, probably some loss to tip, squared head
1972	2	57	96	IRO	SPI	1	19.2	10	0				tapered shaft, squarish head, bent approx. 45 degrees at middle of shaft
1972	2	57	96	WOD	IND	1	2.5	6.1	0				UID wood
1972	2	57	96	IRO	HIN	1	11.3	5	1.2				hinge, modern
1972	2	57	96	CHE	FLA	1	1.6	0	0				
1972	2	57	96	CHE	DEB	1	7.8	0	0		HTR		pinkish heat treated
1972	2	57	96	GLA	SHO	1	3.8	0	0				modern
1972	2	57	96	GLA	BOD	1	3.4	0	0				clear with greenish tint, mostly flat, but not window glass
1972	2	57	96	CRH	BOD	3	24	0	0		UNG	OLJ	temper grit, grog and shell
1972	3	60	90	GLA	BOD	2	6.3	0	0				clear modern glass
1972	3	60	90	CHE	FLA	1	2.2	0	0				
1972	3	60	90	CRH	BOD	1	0.5	0	0		MAJ	PUP	black spiderweb designs on one side and white on other, 1650-1725
1972	3	60	90	CRA	BOD	1	5.1	0	0		PUN		large slightly regular punctations
1972	3	60	90	IRO	SPI	1	32.5	11.4	0				tapered shaft, squarish head
1972	3	60	90	IRO	NAW	1	8.1	6.5	0				some loss to head, bent at middle of shaft
1972	3	60	90	IRO	NAW	1	14.4	7	0				tapered shaft, loss to width of shaft only?, squarish head
1972	3	60	90	IRO	NAW	1	4.3	2.7	0				nail fragment, has head
1972	3	60	90	CRH	BOD	1	0.9	0	0		UNG	OLJ	interior of sherd only
1972	3	60	90	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	GRT	DEC		UID decorated
1972	4	60	96	CHE	FLA	1	17.6	0	0				w/cortex
1972	4	60	96	CRH	BOD	2	2.8	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	4	60	96	CRH	BOD	4	30.8	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	4	60	96	CRA	BOD	1	1.9	0	0	GRO	LST		UID linear stamped, possible chevron design or diamond design, matches FS No. 5
1972	4	60	96	IRO	SPI	1	74.2	13.6	0				tapered shaft, irregular head
1972	4	60	96	IRO	SPI	1	13.1	9.7	0				tapered shaft, irregular head, some loss to head and shaft
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	7.1	7.4	0				loss of width and length, irregular roundish head
1972	4	60	96	IRO	SPI	1	18.1	9.8	0				tapered squared shaft, some loss from length and tip
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	14.3	6.5	0				tapered squared shaft, some loss from tip and sidth at end fo shaft
1972	4	60	96	IRO	SPI	1	23.1	8.9	0				tapered squared shaft, some loss from tip and width at end of shaft, roundish and flat tip
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	13.2	7.1	0				tapered squared shaft, some loss to shaft, irregular head
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	5.9	5.9	0				tapered squared shaft, significant loss to entire nail
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	9.8	6.4	0				tapered squared shaft, loss to head and possible loss to tip of shaft
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	11.1	7.4	0				tapered squared shaft, irregular head, loss to shaft
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	8.2	4.1	0				tapered squared shaft, loss to shaft length, irregular head
1972	4	60	96	IRO	NAW	1	0	8.5	0				tapered squared shaft, irregular head, bent and curved shaft
1972	5	63	105	CHE	FLA	1	4.7	0	0				broken flake with no use wear, white speckled color
1972	5	63	105	CHE	DEB	1	2.9	0	0				shatter, brown clearish chert, Aucilla?
1972	5	63	105	CHE	DEB	1	106.4	0	0				shatter, w/ cortex
1972	5	63	105	CRH	BOD	1	9.9	0	0		UNG	OLJ	

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	5	63	105	CRH	BOD	1	1.7	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	5	63	105	CRA	BOD	1	2.6	0	0	GRO	BUR/PLA		highly burnished plain surface from near rim
1972	5	63	105	CRA	BOD	1	2.1	0	0	GRO	LST		matches sherd linear stamped in FS No. 4
1972	5	63	105	CRA	BOD	1	3.9	0	0	GRT	PLA		
1972	5	63	105	CRH	RIM	1	0.6	0	0		BRT	PMJ	Possible Majolica, burnt, blue ring around edge
1972	5	63	105	GLA	BUT	1	1.4	0	0				White milkglass button, two holes, broken edge
1972	5	63	105	IRO	SPI	1	102.1	19.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, squarish head, shaft bent at tip, good condition
1972	5	63	105	IRO	SPI	1	69.5	18	0				tapered squarish shaft, loss to head, bent slightly at neck
1972	5	63	105	IRO	SPI	1	24.1	10.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, small squarish head, slight curved shaft
1972	5	63	105	IRO	SPI	1	16.3	10.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, some loss to shaft
1972	5	63	105	IRO	NAW	1	18.1	9.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, slight bend, loss to head, irregular head
1972	5	63	105	IRO	NAW	1	16.4	8.8	0				tapered squarish shaft that is bent and curved, loss to head, irregular head
1972	5	63	105	IRO	NAW	1	15	8.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, squarish head
1972	5	63	105	IRO	NAW	1	5.7	7.4	0				loss to entire nail, irregular head
1972	5	63	105	IRO	NAW	1	15	7.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, ok condition
1972	5	63	105	IRO	NAW	1	14.6	0	0				tapered squarish shaft, loss to width and length of shaft, irregular head
1972	5	63	105	IRO	NAW	1	7.1	0	0				tapered squarish shaft, loss of length, loss to irregular head
1972	5	63	105	IRO	RIN	1	38.5	0	0				possible partial cinch ring for saddle, per Jamie Levy, BAR Lab
1972	6	63	96	IRO	SPI	1	20.6	11.9	0				tapered squarish shaft, squarish head, bent to about 60 degrees
1972	6	63	96	IRO	SPI	1	24.2	11	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, shaft bent slightly
1972	6	63	96	IRO	SPI	1	29.3	12.6	0				tapered squarish shaft, head almost like RR spike, to one side and irregular
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	6.8	4	0				tapered squarish shaft, either short nail or badly corroded head to one side like RR spike, rounded head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	8.3	8	0				corroded tapered head and shaft, broken head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	18.4	9.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	14.8	8.4	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	SPI	1	17.8	9.9	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head - SPI b/c so close to 10cm
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	11.9	8.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	14.6	9.6	0				tapered squarish shaft, head irregular but roundish
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	15.5	9	0				tapered squarish shaft, corroded irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	11.8	8.6	0				tapered squarish shaft, corroded irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	10.4	8	0				tapered squarish shaft, corroded irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	SPI	1	10.1	10.5	0				tapered squarish shaft, large irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	9.4	7.6	0				tapered squarish shaft, with t-shaped head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	13.4	7.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, with t-shaped head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	10	6.5	0				tapered squarish shaft, correded irregular head
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	16	6.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, thick squarish head, good condition
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	10.8	4.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, thick irregular head, possible loss to tip
1972	6	63	96	IRO	SPI	1	11.7	10.1	0				corroded squarish shaft only
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	7.6	6	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, bent and curved shaft
1972	6	63	96	IRO	NAW	1	11.9	9.3	0				tapered squarish shaft, T-shaped head pealed back, shaft is bent back
1972	7	63	87	BCL	IND	1	11.3	0	0				
1972	7	63	87	CRH	BOD	1	4.3	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	7	63	87	CRH	BOD	1	3	0	0		UNG	OLJ	eroded surface
1972	7	63	87	CRA	BOD	1	2.3	0	0	GRO	PLA		badly burnt through enterior
1972	7	63	87	IRO	SPI	1	62.5	12.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, thick and irregular head, good condition
1972	7	63	87	IRO	SPI	1	23.5	10.9	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	7	63	87	IRO	SPI	1	22	10.4	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, also bent shaft, approximately 45 degrees
1972	7	63	87	IRO	NAW	1	21	9	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	7	63	87	IRO	NAW	1	19.3	8.9	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	7	63	87	IRO	NAW	1	16.9	9.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, also bent at tip approx 90 degrees

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	7	63	87	IRO	NAW	1	5.1	4.7	0				badly corroded, loss of end of shaft and part of head
1972	8	63	90	CRH	BOD	1	0.8	0	0		MAJ, BRT		badly burned on interior, top side causing a green and brown speckled color, underside is white and unburned
1972	8	63	90	CRH	BOD	9	42.9	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	22.7	9.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	18.3	9.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	16.7	8.4	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, slight bend in shaft
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	15.4	8.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head is slightly rounded, slight bend in shaft
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	14.3	8	0				tapered squarish shaft, t-shaped head may be b/c of corrosion
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	12.8	5.8	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, loss of length
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	7.4	6.6	0				tapered squarish shaft, corroded head
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	3.8	5.6	0				squarish shaft, irregular head, shaft does nto look tapered
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	2.4	4.3	0				badly corroded squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	4.2	4.4	0				badly corroded squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	8	63	90	IRO	NAW	1	6.2	3.9	0				badly corroded squarish shaft, loss to length and width, head intact is irregular and not bad condition
1972	9	63	93	GLA	BAS	1	2.9	0	0				clear glass sherd from bottle base, modern
1972	9	63	93	CRH	MAR	1	2.6	0	0		MAJ	PUP	blue, black and white, puebla polychrome, marley, 1650-1725
1972	9	63	93	CRH	BOD	18	135.5	0	0		UNG	OLJ	unglazed OLJ body sherds
1972	9	63	93	CHE	DEB	2	15.6	0	0				white and gray speckled color
1972	9	63	93	CHE	FLA	1	2.4	0	0				white and yellow speckled color
1972	9	63	93	CRA	BOD	1	9.2	0	0	IND/BRT	PLA		interior of pottery so badly burned that it is unrecognizable temper
1972	9	63	93	IRO	NAW	1	23	9.3	0				tapered squarish shaft, thick squarish head
1972	9	63	93	IRO	SPI	1	32.9	11.5	0				tapered squarish shaft, thick squarish head
1972	9	63	93	IRO	NAW	1	21.3	9.4	0				tapered squarish shaft, thick squarish head
1972	9	63	93	IRO	NAW	1	11.5	9	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular corroded head
1972	9	63	93	IRO	NAW	1	16.3	7.8	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head
1972	9	63	93	IRO	NAW	1	6.6	5.3	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular corroded head, loss to length
1972	9	63	93	IRO	TAK	1	4.1	4	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, smaller tack nail, length is there, wrought tack
1972	9	63	93	IRO	NAW	1	7.3	0	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, loss to shaft length
1972	9	63	93	IRO	NAW	1	3.7	0	0				loss to entire wrought nail, squarish shaft, corroded head and corroded shaft
1972	10	63	102	WOD	IND	2	5.5	0	0		BRT		charred wood fragments
1972	10	63	102	CRH	BOD	11	93	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	10	63	102	CRA	BOD	3	3.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	10	63	102	CRA	BOD	5	8	0	0	GRT	PLA		
1972	10	63	102	CRA	BOD	1	3	0	0	IND	PLA		burnt interior
1972	10	63	102	IRO	NAW	1	27.4	9.4	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, great condition
1972	10	63	102	IRO	NAW	1	11.4	8.8	0				tapered squarish shaft, loss to entire nail width and length
1972	10	63	102	IRO	NAW	1	11.1	6.9	0				tapered squarish shaft, bent @ tip, elongated oval head
1972	10	63	102	IRO	NAW	1	4.3	4.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, loss to entire nail width and length
1972	10	63	102	IRO	NAW	1	4	4.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, loss to entire nail width and length
1972	11	63	99	LIM/CHE	IND	1	143.6	0	0				chunk of limestone and chert mixture
1972	11	63	99	CRH	BOD	20	174.1	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	11	63	99	IRO	SPI	1	117.1	19.5	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, very large, good condition
1972	11	63	99	IRO	SPI	1	62.5	14	0				tapered squarish shaft, rounded head with side missing, bent at tip, very large
1972	11	63	99	IRO	SPS	1	33.2	10.8	0				tapered squarish shaft all that is left
1972	11	63	99	IRO	SPI	1	19.7	10.3	0				tapered squarish shaft, corroded at end, irregular head
1972	11	63	99	IRO	SPI	1	19.4	10.5	0				tapered squarish shaft is corroded, irregular head
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAW	1	18.4	9.2	0				tapered squarish shaft is corroded, irregular head - NAW
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAW	1	15.7	8.3	0				tapered squarish shaft is corroded and split at end, rectagular head
1972	11	63	99	IRO	SPI	1	18.8	9.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, corroded at end, oval t-like head - SPI

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAW	1	16.2	5.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, w/end of shaft not present, t-like head
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAW	1	9.1	6.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, loss to entire nail, corroded
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAS	1	10.2	7.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, missing head, shaft only, shaft bent slightly at end
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAW	1	9.7	9.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, t-shaped head, shaft bent at tip
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAW	1	8.7	6.4	0				tapered squarish shaft, shaft bent, entire nail corroded
1972	11	63	99	IRO	NAW	1	4.7	3.2	0				entire nail corroded, end of shaft missing
1972	12	87	75	IRO	IND	2	19.1	0	0				UID FE (iron), one is 2mm wide, other is 9mm wide
1972	12	87	75	CHE	FLA	1	1.8	0	0				broken flake, aucilla chert?
1972	12	87	75	CRH	BOD	1	1.1	0	0		GLA	OLJ	olive jar with galze on one side of sherd
1972	12	87	75	COL	BOD/NEC	2	4	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	one sherd is is from a narrow mouthed vessel, incurvate like a bottle neck?, other sherd is flat
1972	12	87	75	COL	HAN	1	29.7	0	0	GRO	PLA		thick and flat, miller plain?
1972	12	87	75	BRA	SHC	1	4.1	0	0				broken modern shell casing, "peters 32-20"
1972	12	87	75	CHE	DEB	1	2.4	0	0		HTR		heat treated chert, pink, w/cortex
1972	12	87	75	CRH	RIM/MAR	1	4	0	0		MAJ	SLB	San Luis Blue on White Majolica
1972	12	87	75	CRH	FTR	1	10.6	0	0		MAJ	SLB	San Luis Blue on White Majolica
1972	12	87	75	GLA	BOD	1	10.1	0	0				Modern
1972	12	87	75	BON	IND	1	0.7	0	0				possible longbone fragment of a larger mammal
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	28	107.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.4	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	7	7.6	0	0	GRO	PLA		most are burnt inside, very small, "OTHER ABO"
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.3	0	0	GRO	INC		UID incised, 2 parallel lines incised about 2mm apart
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	10.2	0	0	GRO	PLA		possible flared near rim of vessel, burnished interior
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	3	7	0	0	GRO	PLA		burnt inside sherd
1972	12	87	75	CRA	RIM	1	9.3	0	0	GRO			broken just below pinched row @rim
1972	12	87	75	CRA	RIM	1	3.8	0	0	GRO	DEC		
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.1	0	0	GRO	DEC		possible check stamped, but indeterminate
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	6.9	0	0	GRO	CST		check stamped
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	11.8	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	possibly goes with previous sherd, diamond-like checks
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.2	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	12	87	75	CRA	RIM	2	9.1	0	0	GRO			rim only, two sherds MEND together, flared rim, pinching on LIP, different than usual
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.4	0	0	GRO	STM		possible check stamped
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.1	0	0	GRO	poss. DEC		
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.3	0	0	GRO	poss. DEC		
1972	12	87	75	COL	RIM/MAR	1	5.1	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	possible plate marley
1972	12	87	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.7	0	0	GRO			flared rim, pinched on lip, different from usual
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.7	0	0	GRO	COM		sherd is too small to tell type of stamp
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	6	0	0	GRO	PLA		probable shovel scar
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.1	0	0	GRO	DEC		
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	6	0	0	GRO	DEC		possible rim sherd, with broken half of rim
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	12.3	0	0	GRO	CST		possible mends to others in 72.17.12
1972	12	87	75	CRA	RIM	1	3.3	0	0	GRO			probably near rim, folded and probably pinched
1972	12	87	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.6	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped, V-shaped stamp
1972	13	72	90	CRH	BOD	10	79.2	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	13	72	90	GLA	BAS	1	1.2	0	0				modern container glass, sherd from bas
1972	13	72	90	CHE	FLA	1	28.1	0	0		HTR		no sign of use on edge, secondary flake
1972	13	72	90	BCL	IND	1	0.7	0	0				very small fragment
1972	13	72	90	CAR	IND	1	0.3	0	0				charcoal/carbon fragment
1972	13	72	90	CRA	BOD	1	3.4	0	0	GRO	DEC		
1972	13	72	90	CRA	BOD	1	4.7	0	0	GRO	PLA		

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	13	72	90	CRA	BOD	1	0.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		MESH SORT, 1/2 inch, too small for ID
1972	13	72	90	WOD	IND	1	0.2	0	0				
1972	13	72	90	IRO	SPI	1	95	21.2	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular elongated head, bent shaft at middle
1972	13	72	90	IRO	SPI	1	63	16.9	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, bent curved shaft
1972	13	72	90	IRO	SPI	1	72.6	16.3	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, bent curved shaft
1972	13	72	90	IRO	NAF	1	24.7	6.7	0				nail fragment, tapered squarish shaft, missing tip of shaft, squared head
1972	13	72	90	IRO	NAW	1	10.9	8.4	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, entire nail corroded
1972	13	72	90	IRO	NAW	1	8	7.3	0				tapered squarish shaft, irregular head, entire nail corroded, head broken on sides
1972	13	72	90	IRO	NAS	1	4.2	5.5	0				shaft only, badly corroded
1972	13	72	90	IRO	NAS	1	4.7	6.5	0				shaft only, badly corroded
1972	14	75	87	BCL	IND	1	93.1	0	0	GRT			
1972	14	75	87	GLA	BOD	1	7.2	0	0				modern, probably from a soda bottle, molded with letter "o"
1972	14	75	87	CRA	BOD	1	3.3	0	0	GRO	poss. DEC		
1972	14	75	87	CRH	BOD	1	10.1	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	14	75	87	CRH	BOD	1	1.2	0	0		MAJ	PUP	Puebla Polychrome
1972	14	75	87	IRO	SPI	1	123.6	20.8	0				tapered squarish shaft bent and corroded at tip, irregular head
1972	14	75	87	IRO	SPI	1	79.9	17	0				tapered squarish shaft, thin shaft for its size and bent, irregular head
1972	14	75	87	IRO	SPI	1	35.1	8.5	0				tapered squarish shaft, end of shaft is missing, squarish head
1972	14	75	87	IRO	NAW	1	10.3	7.6	0				roundish head, square and very corroded shaft
1972	14	75	87	IRO	NAW	1	9.9	8.9	0				tapered squarish corroded shaft, corroded irregular head
1972	14	75	87	IRO	NAW	1	12.6	9.3	0				tapered squarish corroded shaft, corroded irregular head
1972	14	75	87	IRO	Brace	1	437.5	26.8	0				wrought brace with punched holes at each end, almost looks like a crobar, Spanish
1972	14	75	87	IRO	PIP	2	16.9	14.8	0				modern narrow pipe-like fragments, 14.8 cm long and 6.1 cm long
1972	14	75	87	IRO	HAN	1	67.6	0	0				modern handle, NOT wrought, top of handle has three holes and bottom end of handle missing, looks like a cabinet handle
1972	15	75	87	CRA	BOD	1	5.6	0	0	GRO	BIN	LBI	Lamar Bold Incised?
1972	15	75	87	CRH	BOD	10	98.8	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	15	75	87	CRA	BOD	1	4.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		burnt eroded interior
1972	15	75	87	CHE	DEB	1	8.9	0	0				possible hear treated with cortex (not a flake), shatter
1972	15	75	87	IRO	SPI	1	53.6	12.9	0				tapered squarish shaft, indeterminate head, slight bend at end of shaft
1972	15	75	87	IRO	SPI	1	22.5	11.1	0				tapered squarish shaft, indeterminate head, strail shaft
1972	15	75	87	IRO	NAW	1	11.4	7.6	0				tapered squarish shaft, indeterminate head, slight bend in tip of shaft
1972	15	75	87	IRO	NAW	1	10	7.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, indeterminate head bend almost back on itself at center of shaft, some loss
1972	15	75	87	IRO	NAW	1	4.8	6.5	0				tapered squarish shaft, indeterminate head, much loss to head and shaft
1972	15	75	87	IRO	NAW	1	2.9	4.7	0				tapered squarish shaft, indeterminate head, much loss to head and shaft, very thin
1972	16	102	45	CRH	BOD	24	260.8	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	16	102	45	CRH	BOD	3	36.2	0	0		GLA	OLJ	green glaze on interior only of two larger sherds, badly eroded with only spots left, the third smaller sherd has only one side with green glaze (can't tell interior/exterior)
1972	16	102	45	COL	BOD	2	6.1	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	one is very thin, other is thicker
1972	16	102	45	COL	BAS/FTR	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		footring/base fragment
1972	16	102	45	COL	HAN/LUG	1	12.1	0	0	IND	PLA		unusual, cant see point of attachment, pinkish tent, MRF or pinkish paste
1972	16	102	45	COL	RIM	1	2.5	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	fine grog
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	4.8	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	2	7.4	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	eroded
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	3	11.5	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1972	16	102	45	CRH	BOD	1	1.7	0	0		BRT	OLJ	looks like OJ on interior, burned on exterior (indeterminate)
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	2.7	0	0	SGR	PLA		visible sparkly sand and grog
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	33.3	0	0	GRO	CST/ERO		checkstamped, eroded, one of the two sherds is broken
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	4.5	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	20.3	0	0	GRO	COM		eroded, one may be NEW RIVER?

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	11.5	0	0	GRO	LST/BLD		linear type stamp groves are bol and wide, sort of like Lamar Bold Incised?
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	18.8	0	0	GRO	LST/BLD		linear type stamp, bold groves, from same vessel, heavy grog tempering, sort of like Lamar Bold Incised?, thick sherds, possibly from the base of the vessel
1972	16	102	45	CRA	RIM	1	6.1	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	3.1	0	0	GRO	INC/BLD		UID incised, sloppy deep bold incision
1972	16	102	45	CRA	RIM	1	3.2	0	0	GRO/SHE/LIM	DEC		possible incision or UID stamping, grog tempering with white inclusions
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	13	19.6	0	0	GRO	PLA		"OTHER ABO", small sherds
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	2	3.4	0	0	IND	PLA		"OTHER ABO", small sherds
1972	16	102	45	IRO	IND	1	3.7	0	0.4				triangular UID flat FE fragment
1972	16	102	45	CRH	IND	1	0.1	0	0		MAJ?		looks like a fragment of majolica paste, possible a rim, very chalky, pink paste like majolica paste
1972	16	102	45	BON	IND	2	1	0	0		ERO		eroded surface
1972	16	102	45	CRH	BOD	1	1.2	0	0		MAJ	MUP	majolica, untyped polychrome, unable ot identify type, yellowish lines
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	140	527.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	3	7.9	0	0	IND	PLA		burnt through center of sherd, can't determine temper
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	5.9	0	0	GRO	DEC		heavy grog, possibly brushed
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	2	8.4	0	0	GRT	PLA		
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	5	14.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		orangy clay paste
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	5	33.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		orangy surface, could be MRF, but probably not
1972	16	102	45	CRA	BOD	1	5	0	0	GRO	COM		ornagy surface, could be MRF, but probably not
1972	17	108	75	IRO	IND	1	0.4	0	0				
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	3	2.3	0	0		BRT		small fragments
1972	17	108	75	CAR	IND	5	1.2	0	0				carbon/charcoal
1972	17	108	75	CHE	FLA	1	1.3	0	0				
1972	17	108	75	CHE	FLA	1	3.5	0	0				
1972	17	108	75	CHE	SCR	1	3.9	0	0		HTR		thumbnail scraper
1972	17	108	75	CHE	FLA	1	12.7	0	0				
1972	17	108	75	CHE	FLA	2	5.5	0	0				one is yellow, other is brown, both have cortex
1972	17	108	75	CHE	GFL	1	4.1	0	0				grayish colored lithic gunflint, ID by Dr. M
1972	17	108	75	CHE	DEB	1	30.8	0	0				
1972	17	108	75	WOD	IND	3	0.4	0	0				possibly three different types of wood
1972	17	108	75	CHE	FLA	1	1.7	0	0				has white patina, but chert is almost Dover Grey
1972	17	108	75	COL	BOD	3	5.4	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	
1972	17	108	75	COL	BOD	1	3.2	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	
1972	17	108	75	CRH	RIM	1	0.9	0	0		MAJ	PUP	Puebla Polychrome, probably plate rim/marley
1972	17	108	75	CRH	FTR	1	2	0	0		MAJ	PUP	Puebla Polychrome
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	2	5.2	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	11	52.3	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped
1972	17	108	75	GLA	BOD	1	1.9	0	0		PAT		greenish glass, frostly white color probably caused by melting
1972	17	108	75	GLA	BOD	1	0.4	0	0				frosty whitish color, small fragment, looks probably melted
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	3.3	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	8	0	0	GRO	CCM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	17	26.5	0	0	GRO	UND		undecorated/plain
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.9	0	0	GRO	LST		linear comp. Stamped
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.8	0	0	GGR	COM		UID complicated stamped, smoothed, heavy grit and grog tempered
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	2	14.5	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	2	8.6	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	5	0	0	GGR			rim only
1972	17	108	75	GLA	BOD	1	1.1	0	0		BRT		burnt and melted

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	3	23.4	0	0	GRO	COM		UID complicated stamped
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.4	0	0	GRO	COM		UID complicated stamped/smoothed
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.5	0	0	GGR	INC		one incision across middle of shert, UID incised
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.9	0	0	GRO	BUR		rim only
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	4	8.5	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	17	108	75	COL	BAS/FTR	1	7.2	0	0	GGR	PLA		probably from a casuela bowl
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.7	0	0	GRO	COM		UID complicated stamped, smoothed
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.8	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped
1972	17	108	75	COL	BAS/FTR	2	8.4	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	17	108	75	WOD	IND	1	0.1	0	0				soft wood
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		rim only
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	3.2	0	0	GRO	PLA		rim only, extremely excurvate
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	2	8.9	0	0	GRO			pinched rim only, lip is broken off sherd
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.7	0	0	GRO	INC		one curved incision across sherd
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	4	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	7.3	0	0	GRO			rim only, slightly excurvate, heavy grog tempering
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	12.8	0	0	GRO			rim only, heavy grog tempering, thick sherd, large fold around lip
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.4	0	0	GRO			rim only, thin fold at lip, heavy large grog
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.4	0	0	GRT	LIN		linear incised, three parallel incisions
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	4.3	0	0	GRO			sherd from just below rim, pinched likely around rim
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	2	4.6	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	2	20.7	0	0	GRO	COM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	8.2	0	0	GRO	CCM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	17	58.3	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	7.3	0	0	GGR	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	3	6.7	0	0	GRO	poss. DEC		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	9.9	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	large and sloppy diamond checks
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.8	0	0	GRO	COM/BUR		smoothed and burnished
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	7	38.7	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	2	8.1	0	0	GRO	CCM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	3	9.5	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.5	0	0	GRO	COM/BUR		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	93	119	0	0	GRO	UND		"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	3	13	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.2	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.3	0	0	GRO			"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.4	0	0	GRO	PIN/TCK		"MESH SORT", small, pinched and ticked
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1	0	0	GGR	STM		"MESH SORT", small, possibly near rim
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.4	0	0	GRO			"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CCR	IND	3	5.8	0	0				"MESH SORT", concretions
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.7	0	0	GRO			"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	14	17.2	0	0	GRO			"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	COL	FTR	3	4.6	0	0	GRO			"MESH SORT", small, footring, colonoware
1972	17	108	75	HCL	IND	1	1.3	0	0				"MESH SORT", small, hardened clay
1972	17	108	75	BCL	IND	2	1.5	0	0				"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	5	7	0	0	GRO	DEC		"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.3	0	0	GRO			"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.1	0	0	GRT	UND		"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	5	6.2	0	0	GRO	STM		"MESH SORT", small
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	12.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.7	0	0	GGR	STM		

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.1	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.6	0	0	GGR	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	3	4	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	GGR	UND		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.1	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.6	0	0	GGR	INC		UID incised
1972	17	108	75	COL	FTR	1	3.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	17	108	75	COL	MAR	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		probable marley fragment
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	9.9	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped
1972	17	108	75	COL?	POD/LUG	1	8.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		most likely a podal support from colonoware
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.3	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	8.4	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	7.5	0	0	GRO			sherd broken from just below rim, probably plain body
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.2	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	very neat for Leon Check Stamped, but still diamond shaped
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM?	1	3.2	0	0	GGR	BUR/PLA		could be ticked at lip or could be punctated at corina
1972	17	108	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.7	0	0	GGR	STM		
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	1	7.5	0	0	GRO	INC	OFI	Ocmulgee Fields Incised, lip also possibly folded and smoothed
1972	17	108	75	CRA	RIM	2	4	0	0	GRO		OFI?	Possible Ocmulgee Fields Incised, Bold Incised
1972	18	112	75	CRL	FLA	1	6.4	0	0				coral secondary flake
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	6.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	4	18.8	0	0	GRO	STM		UID stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	4	42.9	0	0	GRO	DEC?		possible decorated
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	2	4.4	0	0	GGR	ERO		crumbly and eroded
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	9	22.9	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.3	0	0	GGR	STM		UID stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.9	0	0	SND	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	NEC?	1	1.7	0	0	GGR	PLA		bottle neck?
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	6	27.1	0	0	SGR	PLA		sand and grog tempered
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	127	378	0	0	GRO	PLA		none very large, approx. 1 to 3 cm
1972	18	112	75	CRH	BOD	5	35.4	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	18	112	75	CRH	BOD	2	12.1	0	0		GLA	OLJ	
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.9	0	0	GGR	INC/PUN	FWI?	small grit tempering, incision with five small puntations in line below it
1972	18	112	75	GLA	BOD	1	2.9	0	0		BRT		green container glass, burned and pitted
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.4	0	0	GRO	INC		MESH SORT - tiny rim sherd with tiny tick mark just at lip
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.4	0	0	GRO	INC		MESH SORT - 2 close incisions, tiny sherd
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.4	0	0	GRO	UND		MESH SORT - tiny rim sherd, heavy grog
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.9	0	0	GRO	BIN/CIN		MESH SORT - fine grog, heavy incisions, curvilinear incised
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	2	2.7	0	0	GRO	STM		MESH SORT - tiny sherds
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.1	0	0	GRO	INC		MESH SORT - UID incised, very very tiny sherds
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	46	68.3	0	0	GRO	UND		MESH SORT - tiny sherds, some eroded
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	SND	UND		MESH SORT - tiny sherd
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	4	6	0	0	GGR	UND		MESH SORT - tiny sherd
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM?	1	1.7	0	0	GGR	UND		MESH SORT - tiny sherd, possible rim, but eroded
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	2	3.1	0	0	SGR	UND		MESH SORT - tiny sherds
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	2	3.4	0	0	GRT	UND		MESH SORT - tiny sherds
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		small
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.4	0	0	SGR	COM		UID complicated stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	4.7	0	0	GRO	CIN		deep thin incision around the rim, curvilinear incised
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	5	20.4	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.7	0	0	GRO	PLA?		folded and pinched rim
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	5.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		rim not smoothed where folded
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.5	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	2	7.2	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	4.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		thin sherd
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	4	0	0	GRO			
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	10.7	0	0	GRO			1 sherd broken to 2 sherds
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	3.4	0	0	GRO			eroded, partial rim
1972	18	112	75	BON	IND	2	1.9	0	0		ERO		possible mammal
1972	18	112	75	CCR	IND	2	3.5	0	0	SGR			concreted sand and grit - reddish
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	5.6	0	0	GRO	ERO		possible decorated around rim, but eroded, lip is notched on outer edge, deeper than ticking
1972	18	112	75	COL	MAR	1	5.2	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.3	0	0	GRO	INC/PUN?		UID incised with possible punctation? pitt?
1972	18	112	75	COL	FTR	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.2	0	0	GRO	CCM		curvilinear complicated stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	2	0	0	GRO	CST?		possible LCS, very small sherd
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.7	0	0	GRO	CCM		curvilinear complicated stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.7	0	0	GRO	STM		UID stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.3	0	0	GRO			too small to tell if folded, but probably
1972	18	112	75	COL	FTR	1	3.3	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.9	0	0	GRO	CCM		curvilinear complicated stamped, deep stamping
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	1	7	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped
1972	18	112	75	CRH	FTR	1	2.2	0	0		MAJ	AUP	Aucilla Polychrome, green blobs with yellow and brown bands (1650-1700)
1972	18	112	75	CRH	FTR	1	1.2	0	0		MAJ	PUP?	blue and black on white, possible puebla polychrome (1580-1630?)
1972	18	112	75	CRH	BOD	1	2.4	0	0		MAJ	MUP	Majolica, untyped polychrome, sherd broken to 2 sherds, Aucilla or San Luis?
1972	18	112	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.9	0	0	GRT	INC/PUNC	FWI	incised and punctated, Fort Walton Incised
1972	18	112	75	COL	MAR	1	7	0	0	GRO	INC?		marley and small section below the marley, possible incisions below marley?
1972	18	112	75	CRA	BOD	2	6.5	0	0	GRT	INC	FWI?	Fort Walton ceramics? Consult Scarry, fine grit tempering
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	2	5.7	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped, looks smoothed
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	6.1	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.4	0	0	GRO	STM		stamped
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	10	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped, heavy grog tempering
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.6	0	0	GRO	UND/ERO		sherd broken on a coil fracture, undecorated eroded
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	2	8	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	19	115	75	CRH	BOD	3	2.7	0	0		MAJ	PUP	possible puebla polychrome
1972	19	115	75	CRH	FTR	1	1.6	0	0		MAJ	PUP	puebla polychrome
1972	19	115	75	CRH	MAR	1	2	0	0		MAJ	PUP	slight curve between two flat surfaces, body trasition to marley
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	2	2.7	0	0	GGR	UND		tiny sherds 1/2" mesh sort tiny sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	15	21	0	0	GRO	UND		tiny sherds 1/2" mesh sort tiny sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.8	0	0	GRT	DEC		tiny sherds 1/2" mesh sort tiny sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.7	0	0	GRO	STM		tiny sherds 1/2" mesh sort tiny sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	3	4.3	0	0	GRO	DEC		tiny sherds 1/2" mesh sort tiny sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.7	0	0	GRO	GRO		probably just below rim, tiny sherds 1/2" mesh sort tiny sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.3	0	0	GRO	ERO		tiny sherds 1/2" mesh sort tiny sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	98	321	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	15	43.3	0	0	GGR	UND		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	2	4.9	0	0	GRO	DEC, poss.		possibly decorated, looks roughened croded, crumbly b/c of the heavy grog
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2	0	0	GGR	ERO		very gritty, but eroded
1972	19	115	75	IRO/CON	IND	3	14.3	0	0				concretions, sandy fe, not metal

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	19	115	75	CHE	FLA	1	1.1	0	0				broken secondary flake
1972	19	115	75	COL	FTR	1	16.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		footring and partial body bowl fragment (casuela bowl?)
1972	19	115	75	CRH	BOD	5	10.9	0	0		UNG	OLJ	small sherds
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.1	0	0	GRT	CST	LCS	thick and very small but one complete check
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.7	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	small, but surely LCS
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.8	0	0	GRO	CCM		curvilinear complicated stamped
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	6.7	0	0	GGR	STM/ERO		stamped, but eroded
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	2	3.9	0	0	GGR	DEC		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	5	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.8	0	0	GRT	CST	LCS	thick and small, but surely LCS
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	2	8.7	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.8	0	0	GRO	COM		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	3	6.7	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	6.9	0	0	GRO			rim only, even pinching about 1cm from lip
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	5.8	0	0	GRO			rim only, cool!, rim folded twice!
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	4.5	0	0	GRO			rim only, large grog tempering
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		lip rounded and slightly flattened
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.2	0	0	GGR			rim only, slightly excurvate
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	3.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	RIM	1	3.7	0	0	SGR			tiny sand and tiny grog, very smooth sherd
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.9	0	0	GRO	COB		possible cob marked, heavy grog tempering
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	7.7	0	0	GRO	COB		possible cob marked, but not the same as the one above
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	10.9	0	0	GGR	LCM		large grit and grog tempering, linear stamped
1972	19	115	75	CRH	RIM/MAR	1	2.6	0	0		MAJ	SLB	San Luis Blue on White, rim sherd/possible marley
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.7	0	0	SGR	LCM		linear complicated stamped
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.3	0	0	GRO	RCM/SMO		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	2	5.4	0	0	SGR	STM		
1972	19	115	75	CRA	BOD	1	2	0	0	GRO	INC		UID incised, three parallel incisions start and stop again
1972	20	117	75	CHE	FLA	2	15.8	0	0		HTR		primary flake with cortex, one of the two flakes is heat treated
1972	20	117	75	CHE	DEB	1	0.9	0	0				
1972	20	117	75	CRH	BOD	1	2.4	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1972	20	117	75	CRH	BOD	1	0.5	0	0		MAJ	PUP	Puebla Polychrome
1972	20	117	75	CRH	BOD	1	2.7	0	0		MAJ	PUP	Puebla Polychrome, probably casuela bowl
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.5	0	0	GRO	CST		UID check stamped
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.7	0	0	GRO	LST		linear stamped
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	7.8	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	4.3	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	4.4	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	6.5	0	0	GGR	STM		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	12	18	0	0	GRO	UND		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	HCL/CON	IND	2	2.3	0	0				1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	1.7	0	0	GRO	PLA		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	GRO	ERO		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	GGR	UND		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1	0	0	GRO	LST		1/2" mesh sort, linear stamped
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.1	0	0	GRO	PUN	FWI?	1/2" mesh , tiny punctated, possible ft. walton
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	GRO	STM		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.4	0	0	GRO	DEC		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.3	0	0	GGR	DEC		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.3	0	0	GRO	PUN?		1/2" mesh sort, one possible punctation

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.8	0	0	GRO	DEC/ERO		1/2" mesh sort
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.1	0	0	GGR	CCM	ECM	Early complicated stamped
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.8	0	0	GRO	CCM/SMO		curvilinear complicated stamped, smoothed
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	7.5	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	4.1	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.2	0	0	GGR	UND		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.8	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.6	0	0	GGR	UND		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.4	0	0	GRO	UND		undecorated body with ticked lip
1972	20	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	6.3	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.2	0	0	GRO	STM		UID stamped, heavy grog tempering
1972	20	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	2	0	0	GRO	DEC/ERO		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.9	0	0	GRO	CCM		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.4	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	73	216	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.4	0	0	GRT	UND		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	RIM?	1	1.8	0	0	GRT	ERO		possible rim
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	1.8	0	0	GRO	PUN/ERO		very tiny sherd, with tiny punctations, eroded
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	7.5	0	0	GRO	PLA/BUR		
1972	20	117	75	CRA	COR	1	21.6	0	0	SGG	PLA/BUR		sand, grit and grog tempering, corrina, slightly burnished
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	7	26.4	0	0	GGR	UND		
1972	20	117	75	COL?	BOD	1	5.5	0	0	GRO	PLA/BUR		burnished plain, maybe colonoware, but can't tell
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.3	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	20	117	75	CRH	MAR	1	1.4	0	0		MAJ	MUP	untyped polychrome majolica, one black line, start of a marley
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	8.5	0	0	GRO	COB?		large grog tempering , possible cob marks
1972	20	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.5	0	0	GRO	INC/PUN	FWI	zone punctated, incised, Fort Walton Incised
1972	20	117	75	CRH	BOD	1	1.1	0	0		MAJ	ABP	has green and blue balloons and black outline
1972	21	117	75	CRH	BOD	1	8.1	0	0		UNG	OLJ	pinkish color paste with rings from potter's wheel
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.3	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	2.7	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1972	21	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	6	0	0	GRO			rim is pinched on the outer edge
1972	21	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	2.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		notched rim, probably matches to other notched sherds, same paste
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.8	0	0	GGR	PLA/BUR		highly burnished surface, shiny
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	9	19.3	0	0	GRO	UND		small sherds
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.6	0	0	SGR	STM/ERO		eroded and can't tell type of stamping
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	3.7	0	0	GGR	ERO		no visible decoration
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	8.5	0	0	GRT	ERO		no visible decoration
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	12.2	0	0	GRO	PLA/BUR		large sherd, highly burnished, shiny
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	3	17.1	0	0	GRO	PLA/BUR		slightly burnished
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	3.1	0	0	GGR	DEC/ERO		UID decorated, eroded
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	2	4	0	0	GRT	UND/BUR		very small, one is eroded, one is burnished slightly
1972	21	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	6	0	0	GRO	PLA		from just below rim
1972	21	117	75	CRH	BOD	1	2.3	0	0		MAJ	SLB or IBW?	maybe San Luis Blue on White, or Ichetucknee Blue on White, non-conclusive
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.9	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	21	117	75	CRA	RIM	1	4.8	0	0	GRO	PLA/BUR		probably from just below a pinched rim, no lip
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	CCM	ECM	just below rim early complicated stamped
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.5	0	0	GRO	CCM	ECM? or FSC?	possible early complicated stamped, but more rectilinear, possible fig springs complicated stamped
1972	21	117	75	CRA	BOD	1	5.6	0	0	GRO	*	*	herringbone design, possible crooked river complicated stamped, or possible Jefferson, var. Curlee (see Scarry for both)
1972	22	117	75	MISSING	MISSING	0	0	0	0				FS MISSING, NOT FOUND

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	23	0	0	GLA	BOT	1	288.7	0	0				bottom half of a Coke bottle, words say Coca-Cola, "TRADE MARK REGISTERED MIN, CONTENTS 6-FL. OZS", other side says " TRADE MARK REGISTERED BOTTLE PAT D. NOV16, 1815", bottom says "Perry FLA", Coke bottle part shoulder and body down to base
1972	24	0	0	HCL	IND	0	241.1	0	0	SND/GRO			breakable hardened clay, NOT burnt clay
1972	25	42	96	MISSING	MISSING	0	0	0	0				FS MISSING, NOT FOUND
1969	26	0	0	CRH	BOD	2	6.4	0	0		MAJ	ABP	Abo Polychrome, 1650-1750, balloons on both sherds
1969	26	0	0	CRH	BOD	5	6.6	0	0		MAJ	PUP	
1969	26	0	0	CRH	FTR	1	0.5	0	0		MAJ	PUP	small fragment of footring
1969	26	0	0	COL	BOD	5	36.5	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	
1969	26	0	0	CHE	COR	1	120.2	0	0				still has some spots of cortex, yellowish chert probably from the aucilla area
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	15.7	0	0	GRO	DEC		UID decorated, brushed? or stamped?
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	6	38.2	0	0	GRO	STM		possibly check stamped
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.8	0	0	GRO	DEC		possible fingernail punctate
1969	26	0	0	CRH	BOD	25	697.1	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1969	26	0	0	CRH	BOD	8	157.7	0	0		UNG	OLJ	all grayish or whitish appearance, no glaze
1969	26	0	0	CRH	BOD	3	54.3	0	0		GLA	OLJ	green glazed on interior and exterior, exterior is green but may be b/c more of interior has flaked off, interior glaze is more aqua colored
1969	26	0	0	CRH	RIM	1	12.9	0	0		UNG	OLJ	unglazed, partial lip, only and partial top of rim, middle (1560-1800) or late (1800-1900)
1969	26	0	0	COL	MAR	1	14	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	26	0	0	COL	BAS/FTR	1	17.3	0	0	GRO	PLA		very thick base gragment, possible miller plain, mug?
1969	26	0	0	COL	RIM?	1	10	0	0	GRO	PLA		broken very thick, possible part of a rim?
1969	26	0	0	SHE	INC	1	4.6	0	0			BUS	busycon shell fragment, from the top edge of shell, eroded
1969	26	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	15	8	0				t-shaped head, some loss on head
1969	26	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	13.5	7.9	0				roundish head, some loss on shaft
1969	26	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	10.6	6.8	0				some loss at tip, squarish head
1969	26	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	13.1	8.4	0				offset head, some loss to shaft width - NAW
1969	26	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	16	9.6	0				shaft curved at tip - NAW
1969	26	0	0	IRO	IND	1	10.7	13.2	0.9				MODERN, metal strip bent about middle, thin and flat
1969	26	0	0	IRO	NAW	1	54.9	4	0				some loss to shaft tip
1969	26	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	45.8	13.2	0				roundish head, shaft slightly bent
1969	26	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	86.4	10.3	0				tip is broken off, thick shaft and thick head
1969	26	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	74.7	14.5	0				large head
1969	26	0	0	IRO	SPI	1	115.9	19.5	0				some loss of width at tip, but very large and thick head
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	9	85.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	12.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	2	2.8	0	0	GRO	IND/ERO		indeterminate eroded, small and broken
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.8	0	0	GRO	DEC?/ERO		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	7	33.9	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	15.7	0	0	GRO	STM		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	5	22.5	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	11.2	0	0	GGR	PLA		shovel scar
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	2	11.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	9.1	0	0	GRO			rim only, thick fold at rim, slightly eroded
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	7.6	0	0	SGR	STM/BUR		slightly burnished
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	19.2	0	0	GRO	RCM		thick sherd
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.4	0	0	GGR	ERO		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	14.2	0	0	GRO			burnished rim at fold, rim only
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	11.5	0	0	GGR	CST		very thick sherd
1969	26	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	6.2	0	0	GRO			probably pinched below rim sherd, burnished interior
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	12.4	0	0	GRO	STM		

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.8	0	0	GRO	STM		
1969	26	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	8.9	0	0	GRO			rim only, thick fold at rim
1969	26	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	11.6	0	0		MAJ	AUP	Aucilla Polychrome, one ia a rim (0.6g) with green yellow and brown, one has green droplet on underside 1650-1750
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	11.9	0	0	GGR	DEC?		possibly decorated
1969	26	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	9.6	0	0	GRO	STM		almost looks like cord marked, but Dr. M says its not
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	2.2	0	0	GRO	STM		
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	11.4	0	0	GRO	STM		
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.8	0	0	GGR	ERO/PLA?		
1969	27	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	3.9	0	0	GRO			sherd is thinner than other pinched rims and folded edge is not folded as much
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3	0	0	GRT	PUN	FWI?	line of punctations, FWI?
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	8	46	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	5	39.2	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	27	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	6.9	0	0		PAT		patinated yellow chert, primary
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3	0	0	SGR/mica	INC		incised annular rings, micacious/sparkly small bits of tempering
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	21.2	0	0	GGR	CCM		
1969	27	0	0	BCL	IND	1	7	0	0	GRT			burnt red clay
1969	27	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	6.1	0	0	HTR			secondary
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	2	8.7	0	0	GRO	STM/CST?		possible check stamped
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.2	0	0	GRO	ERO		
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.1	0	0	GRO	UND		
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.7	0	0	GGR	UND/ERO		slightly eroded
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	12.4	0	0	GRO	CCM		one sherd broken to two
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.8	0	0	GRO	RCM		rectilinear complicated stamped, herrignbone design, Jefferson possible var. Crooked River or Curlee complicated stamped (see Scarry)
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	9.5	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1969	27	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	7	0	0	GGR	UND/ERO		undecorated, slightly eroded, large grit and grog
1969	27	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	6	0	0	GGR	ERO		highly eroded, thick rim, possible fold and pinch
1969	28	0	0	BCL	IND	1	47	0	0				
1969	28	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	0.9	0	0				
1969	28	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	1.8	0	0		HTR		
1969	28	0	0	CHE	DEB	1	3.3	0	0		PAT		white patina
1969	28	0	0	CHE	FLA	1	19	0	0				cortex on surface, primary flake with cortex
1969	28	0	0	CRH	MAR	1	5.1	0	0		MAJ	AUP	Aucilla Polychrome (1650-1700)
1969	28	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	7.2	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	28	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.6	0	0	GRO	PUN		indeterminate punctated
1969	28	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	COM		indeterminate complicated stamped
1969	29	0	0	CRH	BOD	21	409.9	0	0		UNG	OLJ	
1969	29	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	23	0	0		GLA	OLJ	green glaze on interior and exterior
1969	29	0	0	CHE	PPP	1	62.5	0	0		HTR	COP	biface made from large curved flake, lancelate-like, Dunbar says Copena
1969	29	0	0	CHE	PPP	1	21.3	0	0		HTR	PUT	archaic, rounded base, Dunbar says Putnam
1969	29	0	0	CHE	BIF	1	52	0	0				possible chopper/knife, use wear, rectangular
1969	29	0	0	CHE	BIF	1	10.5	0	0				possible scraper, use wear
1969	29	0	0	CHE	UNF	1	12.7	0	0				evidence of retouch on rounded edge, unifacial tool
1969	29	0	0	CHE	BIF	1	11.5	0	0				possible broken PPP stem, use wear on edge as possible scraper
1969	29	0	0	CHE	DEB	1	25.9	0	0		HTR		with cortex
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	6	24.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	10.2	0	0	GRO	BUR/PLA		hightly burnished plain, smooth interior and exterior
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	7.4	0	0	GRO	BUR/PLA		smooth exterior only
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.4	0	0	GRO/SHE	PLA		small holes may be caused by acidic loss of shell temper
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	2	12.7	0	0	GRO	BUR/PLA		burnished plain

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1969	29	0	0	CHE	FLA	4	6	0	0				
1969	29	0	0	CRL	FLA	1	2	0	0				coral, white, possibly chipped
1969	29	0	0	CRL	FLA	1	12.3	0	0				with cortex, primary
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	5.6	0	0	GRO	BUR/PLA		burnished plain
1969	29	0	0	IRO		1							
1969	29	0	0	CRH	BOD	3	3	0	0		MAJ	PUP	
1969	29	0	0	CRH	FTR	1	1.4	0	0		MAJ	PUP	
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	12.6	0	0	GRO			rim only, scalloped pinching just on the outer edge of lip
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	7.6	0	0	GGR			rim only, small grit and grog
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	8.1	0	0	GRO			rim only, broken right below pinching
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	5.5	0	0	GRO			rim only, lip is rounded, but slightly flattened
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.8	0	0	GRO	STM		
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	2	6.2	0	0	GRO	UND		
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	8	0	0	GRO	UND		undecorated, probably from slightly below the rim
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	9	0	0	GGR	FNL		fingernail punctated/impressed/incised (research beginnings for correct term)
1969	29	0	0	CRA	HON	1	33.5	0	0	GRT	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped with grit tempering, thick sherd, with hone about center of sherd
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	26	0	0	GGR	CST	LCS	Leon Check Stamped with grit and grog tempering
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	33.4	0	0	GGR	STM		small grit and grog
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.1	0	0	GGR	ERO/PLA?		eroded, but probably plain
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	20.1	0	0	GGR	CCM	ECM?	possible early complicated stamp on body of sherd
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	11.6	0	0	GRO	PLA		light brushing? Dr. M. says no
1969	29	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	17.4	0	0	GGR	CCM		Dr. M. says pinched but I think fingernail punctated and not pinched
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	12.2	0	0	GGR	ERO		large grit and grog, very very thick sherd, possibly from a base
1969	29	0	0	CRA	CAR	1	10.2	0	0	GGR	PUN	FWI	Fort Walton Incised? Punctated? tiny irregular punctations, looks zoned, but no incisions to separate areas
1969	29	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3.9	0	0	GRO	INC	OCM	Ocmulgee fields
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	14.3	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	big sloppy checks
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	26.3	0	0	GRO	PLA		heavy large grog tempering
1972	30	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	PLA		smaller grog tempering
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	4	13	0	0	GRO	ERO/PLA?		surface eroded, probably plain
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	2.4	0	0	GRM			grog with tiny mica inclusions
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.1	0	0	GRO	ERO/DEC?		
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	4	28	0	0	GRO	COM		unidentifiable complicated stamped
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	18.5	0	0	GRO	DEC		unidentifiable decoration
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	7.2	0	0	SND/GRO	CCM	ECM?	possible Early Complicated Stamped, tiny sand particles
1972	30	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.5	0	0	SND/GRO	PUN		unidentifiable punctated
1972	30	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	5.9	0	0	GRO	COM?		definitely decorated, but how?
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	15.6	0	0	GRO			rim only, vessel probably plain
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	8.5	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.3	0	0	GRO			rim only, narrow fold at lip
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	4.1	0	0	GGR	STM		rim only
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	3	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3.1	0	0	GGR	STM		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.8	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM?	2	13	0	0	GRO	PIN		probably near rim of vessel, broken at pinching?
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	10	0	0	GRO	PLA		rim only
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.8	0	0	GRO	CCM/SMO		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	4.9	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	11.6	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	10.2	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	6.2	0	0	GRO			rim only

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	13.2	0	0	GRO			may be pinched twice, once around lip and once around rim (2 rows of pinching?)
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	6	61.5	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	10	82.2	0	0	GGR	CST	LCS	
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	6	22.1	0	0	GRO	UND		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	7	29.7	0	0	GGR	STM		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	7	36.9	0	0	GGR	DEC?		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	20	84.5	0	0	GRO	STM		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	9	27.3	0	0	GRO	DEC?		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4	0	0	GRO	STM/BUR		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3	0	0	GRT	ERO		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	2	20.4	0	0	GRO	COM		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.8	0	0	GGR	CST	LCS	
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5	0	0	GRO	CCM	ECM	early complicated stamped
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.2	0	0	GGR	CST	LCS	
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	2.6	0	0	GRO	INC		UID incised
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	3	5.1	0	0	GRO	INC		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.6	0	0	GGR	INC		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	1.6	0	0	GGR	INC/PUN	FWI	probably Ft. Walton zone incised and punctated
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	1	0	0		MAJ	SLB	
1972	1	0	0	CRA	CAR	1	4.7	0	0	GGR	INC/PUN	FWI?	looks to be punctated around the corina
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.9	0	0	SGR			rim only
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.7	0	0	GRO			rim only
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	22.5	0	0	GRO	CST	LCS	pinched at lip and Leon Check Stamped just below pinching
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.8	0	0	GGR	PLA		shovel scar
1972	1	0	0	COL	FTR	1	5.7	0	0	GGR	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	12.8	0	0	GGR	CST	LCS?	may be the same vessel as the sherd above
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	15.1	0	0	GRO	COM		Smoothed surface
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3.3	0	0	GGR	INC		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3.2	0	0	IND	INC		two parallel incisions
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.4	0	0	GRO			rim only, curvilinear incised
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	6.6	0	0	GGR	CST	LCS	
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.8	0	0	SND	BIN		curvilinear bold incised
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	4.7	0	0	GRO	RCM		possible herringbone design
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	4	13.5	0	0	GRO	INC		indeterminate incised
1972	1	0	0	COL	HAN	1	5.9	0	0	SGR	INC		incised with cross-hatch type design down the middle of the handle
1972	0	0	0	IRO	PIP	1	167.5	10.3	0				MODERN, flange or pipe part, has threads on one end and had gasket on the other end, 10.3 cm measured along the longer side for length
1972	0	0	0	IRO	HIN/LAT	1	94.6	5.8	0				MODERN, cast iron, hinge or latch, 5.8 cm measured along the longer side
1972	0	0	0	IRO	HIN	1	29.2	8	5				Spanish Mission period, wrought iron, Snipe Hinge, 17.6 cm if straitened, used for doors, cabinets, etc.
1972	0	0	0	IRO	FAS	1	322.6	0	0				Spanish Mission period, wrought iron, used for holding pieces of wood together, almost looks like a ship's pin, but maybe part of some type of machinery
1972	1	0	0	CRH	FTR	1	17.3	0	0		GLA	WWW	plain white, glazed
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	0.5	0	0		MAJ	MUP? or SLP?	San Luis Polychrome? green only color on white, and all white on back, just not enough to tell
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	2	6.4	0	0		MAJ	AUP? or MRP?	Aucilla Polychrome? or Mr. Royal Polychrome?, brown/black parallel bands around the rim of the marley, no way to determine which one
1972	1	0	0	CRH	MAR	1	1.4	0	0		MAJ	AUP? or MRP?	Aucilla Polychrome? or Mr. Royal Polychrome?, brown/black parallel bands around the rim of the marley, no way to determine which one

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	1	0	0	CRH	FTR	1	7.7	0	0		MAJ	AUP? or MRP?	Aucilla Polychrome? or Mr. Royal Polychrome?, brown/black parallel bands around the rim of the marley, no way to determine which one
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	3.1	0	0		GLA	WWW	Glazed Whiteware
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	11.4	0	0		GLA	WWW	Whiteware similar paste to stoneware
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	1.1	0	0		GLA	LGS	Lead Glazed Stoneware with brown lead glazed stoneware
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	3.4	0	0	SND	TCK		sherd possibly near rim with ticking near rim.
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	2	0	0	SNM	PLA		possibly near rim of vessel
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	5.9	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BAS	2	22.3	0	0		GLA	LGS	lead glazed stoneware sherd with brown lead glazed interior
1972	1	0	0	CRH	HAN	1	36.4	0	0		GLA	LGS	lead glazed stoneware sherd with brown lead glazed interior
1972	1	0	0	CHE	FLA/DEB	8	54	0	0				chert flakes and shatter/debitage
1972	1	0	0	CHE	BIF	1	7.8	0	0			BIF	possible ppk or knife fragment, rough stem
1972	1	0	0	CHE	DEB	3	9.8	0	0		HTR		flakes and partial flakes, pink, heat treated
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	3.7	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	2.4	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	3.2	0	0	GRO	PLA		thick sherd
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	1	0	0	CRA	RIM	1	1.6	0	0	GRO	BUR		somewhat burnished exterior
1972	1	0	0	CRA	BOD	1	5.1	0	0	GRO	PUN	CPU	Carabelle Punctate, possibly zone punctated or Fort Walton Incised
1972	11	63	99	CRA	BOD	1	4.2	0	0	GRT	PLA		
1972	11	63	99	CRA	BOD	1	2.3	0	0	IND	PLA		Sherd is burnt thru. Temper indeterminate.
1972	11	63	99	CRA	BOD	1	2.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		
1972	14	75	87	COL	RIM	1	6.3	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	mission red finlmed, peaked lip, thick sherd
1972	14	75	87	COL	RIM	2	2.7	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	mission red filmed, possible incisions below rim, very thin sherd
1972	18	112	75	COL	BAS	1	11.7	0	0	GRO	MRF	MRF	looks like interior of vessel has the red film instead of the outside
1972	2	57	96	COL	BAS	2	22.8	0	0	GRO	PLA		may be miller plain if miller is grog tempered
1972	1	0	0	CRH	MAR/FTR	1	4.3	0	0		MAJ	MUP	majolica, looks like sherd from marley and part of footring, blue with dark blue stripes on both sides.
1972	18	112	75	CRH	BOD	1	1.7	0	0		MAJ	AUP? or MRP?	Majolica, untyped polychrome, Mt. Royal or Aucilla Polychrome, can't tell, only has orange and brown rings
1972	30			CRA	BOD	1	3.1	0	0	GGR	UND		Rough exterior , but probably eroded
1972	1	0	0	WOD	FRA	5	11.9	0	0		BRT		sending for analysis by Lee Newsom
1969	26	0	0	CRH	RIM	1	0.5	0	0		MAJ	MUP	Majolica, untyped polychrome, small touch of black on white background
1969	26	0	0	IRO	UID	1	72.8	0	0				Trunk lockpart, Area A
1972	1	0	0	CRH	RIM	1	1.5	0	0		MAJ	SLP	green, black and yellow, San Luis Polychrome
1972	1	0	0	CRH	FTR	1	1.3	0	0		MAJ	PUP	Puebla Polychrome
1972	1	0	0	MAJ	BOD	1	1.5	0	0		MAJ	AUP? or MRP?	Aucilla Polychrome? or Mr. Royal Polychrome?, brown/black parallel bands around the rim of the marley, no way to determine which one
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	0.4	0	0		MAJ	ABP	majolica, abo polychrome, tiny piece with balloons
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	2	1.2	0	0		MAJ	PUP	majolica, Puebla Polychorme, two body sherds
1972	1	0	0	CRH	MAR	1	3.1	0	0		MAJ	PUP	majolica, Puebla Polychrome
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	2	22.7	0	0		GLA	OLJ	olive jar with green glaze
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	5	107.5	0	0		GLA	OLJ	Olive Jar , green glazed on interior and exterior
1972	1	0	0	CRH	FTR	1	0.6	0	0		GLA	UID	Unidentified historic ceramic, has glaze that is still shiny
1972	1	0	0	CRH	RIM	1	3	0	0		MAJ	CBB	CAPARA BLUE ON BLUE MAJOLICA
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	0	0	0		MAJ	PBB?	PUEBLA BLUE ON BLUE MAJOLICA
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	4.3	0	0		MAJ	SBB	SEVILLA BLUE ON BLUE MAJOLICA, ID from the Florida Museum of Natural History Websites, light blue glaze with darker cobablt blue painted stripes on both sides.
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	0.9	0	0		MAJ	PBW?	PROBABLY PUEBLA BLUE ON WHITE? COULD BE ICHETUCKNEE BLUE ON WHITE? OR MEXICO CITY BLUE ON CREAM?

Materials Collected from Site 8JE106 (1968-1972)

Year	FS#	South	East	Material	Part	Count	Weight (in grams)	Length (in cm)	Width (in cm)	Temper	Surface	Type	Description
1972	1	0	0	CRH	BOD	1	0.8	0	0		DELF	DELF	ENGLISH DELF, VERY LIGHT BLUE FLAKY GLAZE WITH DARKER COBALT BLUE PAINTED LINES; CHALKY WHITISH PASTE
1972	1	0	0	CRH	RIM	1	1.6	0	0		WWW	PLW	WHITEWARE RIM SHERD, HARD FIRED HISTORIC CERAMIC, POSSIBLY PEARLWARE, DECORATED EMBOSSED FLOWERS ON LIP AND RIM; SHINY GLAZE
1972	1	0	0	CRH	RIM	1	1	0	0		WWW	WWW	UNGLAZED WHITEWARE, LOOKS AS IF GLAZE HAS COME OFF.
1969	26	0	0	CRH	BOD	3	0.9	0	0		MAJ	PBW?	PROBABLY PBW -PUEBLA BLUE ON WHITE? COULD BE ICHETUCHNEE BLUE ON WHITE? OR MEXICO CITY BLUE ON WHITE?
1969	26	0	0	CRH	RIM	1	4.6	0	0		MAJ	SLB?	PROBABLY A VARIATION OF SAN LUIS BLUE ON WHITE, COULD BE MEXICO CITY BLUE ON CREAM?

APPENDIX D
NAILS BY FIELD SPECIMEN NUMBER

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
0	1	NAW	4.1	7.6
0	1	NAW	4.5	6.3
0	1	NAW	4.5	7.9
0	1	NAW	4.8	6.4
0	1	NAW	5.2	11.3
0	1	NAW	5.7	8.3
0	1	NAW	5.8	7.7
0	1	NAW	5.8	12.3
0	1	NAW	5.9	12.6
0	1	NAW	6	3.1
0	1	NAW	6.3	7.7
0	1	NAW	6.4	14.4
0	1	NAW	6.5	12.2
0	1	NAW	6.7	9
0	1	NAW	6.7	10.3
0	1	NAW	6.7	13.9
0	1	NAW	6.8	12.9
0	1	NAW	7	14.3
0	1	NAW	7	9.6
0	1	NAW	7	17.1
0	1	NAW	7.1	7.5
0	1	NAW	7.3	7.3
0	1	NAW	7.5	5.5
0	1	NAW	7.6	7.5
0	1	NAW	7.6	15
0	1	NAW	7.6	9.6
0	1	NAW	7.9	16.8
0	1	NAW	7.9	6.1
0	1	NAW	8	16.8
0	1	NAW	8	19.3
0	1	NAW	8.1	15.4
0	1	NAW	8.1	20.8
0	1	NAW	8.2	13.3
0	1	NAW	8.2	8.2
0	1	NAW	8.2	10.8
0	1	NAW	8.4	15.1
0	1	NAW	8.4	14.9
0	1	NAW	8.5	18
0	1	NAW	8.5	17.1

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
0	1	NAW	8.7	7
0	1	NAW	8.7	15.5
0	1	NAW	8.7	19.1
0	1	NAW	8.8	19.2
0	1	NAW	8.9	8.5
0	1	NAW	8.9	14.3
0	1	NAW	8.9	14.4
0	1	NAW	8.9	19.7
0	1	NAW	8.9	12.8
0	1	NAW	9	13.4
0	1	NAW	9	18.6
0	1	NAW	9	15.3
0	1	NAW	9.1	20.6
0	1	NAW	9.1	12.8
0	1	NAW	9.2	17.4
0	1	NAW	9.2	12.9
0	1	NAW	9.2	14.9
0	1	NAW	9.3	20.8
0	1	NAW	9.3	13
0	1	NAW	9.4	20.3
2	1	NAW	6.4	17.4
3	1	NAW	2.7	4.3
3	1	NAW	6.5	8.1
3	1	NAW	7	14.4
4	1	NAW	4.1	8.2
4	1	NAW	5.9	5.9
4	1	NAW	6.4	9.8
4	1	NAW	6.5	14.3
4	1	NAW	7.1	13.2
4	1	NAW	7.4	11.1
4	1	NAW	7.4	7.1
4	1	NAW	8.5	0
5	1	NAW	0	7.1
5	1	NAW	0	14.6
5	1	NAW	7.4	5.7
5	1	NAW	7.7	15
5	1	NAW	8.1	15
5	1	NAW	8.8	16.4
5	1	NAW	9.2	18.1

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
6	1	NAW	4	6.8
6	1	NAW	4.1	10.8
6	1	NAW	6	7.6
6	1	NAW	6.1	16
6	1	NAW	6.5	10
6	1	NAW	7.2	13.4
6	1	NAW	7.6	9.4
6	1	NAW	8	10.4
6	1	NAW	8	8.3
6	1	NAW	8.4	14.8
6	1	NAW	8.6	11.8
6	1	NAW	8.7	11.9
6	1	NAW	9	15.5
6	1	NAW	9.2	18.4
6	1	NAW	9.3	11.9
6	1	NAW	9.6	14.6
7	1	NAW	4.7	5.1
7	1	NAW	8.9	19.3
7	1	NAW	9	21
7	1	NAW	9.1	16.9
8	1	NAW	3.9	6.2
8	1	NAW	4.3	2.4
8	1	NAW	4.4	4.2
8	1	NAW	5.6	3.8
8	1	NAW	5.8	12.8
8	1	NAW	6.6	7.4
8	1	NAW	8	14.3
8	1	NAW	8.2	15.4
8	1	NAW	8.4	16.7
8	1	NAW	9.1	18.3
8	1	NAW	9.7	22.7
9	1	NAW	5.3	6.6
9	1	NAW	7.8	16.3
9	1	NAW	9	11.5
9	1	NAW	9.3	23
9	1	NAW	9.4	21.3

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
10	1	NAW	4.7	4
10	1	NAW	4.7	4.3
10	1	NAW	6.9	11.1
10	1	NAW	8.8	11.4
10	1	NAW	9.4	27.4
11	1	NAW	3.2	4.7
11	1	NAW	5.1	16.2
11	1	NAW	6.4	8.7
11	1	NAW	6.7	9.1
11	1	NAW	8.3	15.7
11	1	NAW	9.2	18.4
11	1	NAW	9.2	9.7
13	1	NAW	7.3	8
13	1	NAW	8.4	10.9
14	1	NAW	7.6	10.3
14	1	NAW	8.9	9.9
14	1	NAW	9.3	12.6
15	1	NAW	4.7	2.9
15	1	NAW	6.5	4.8
15	1	NAW	7.6	11.4
15	1	NAW	7.7	10
26	1	NAW	4	54.9
26	1	NAW	6.8	10.6
26	1	NAW	7.9	13.5
26	1	NAW	8	15
26	1	NAW	8.4	13.1
26	1	NAW	9.6	16

NAIL SHAFTS & NAIL FRAGMENTS

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
0	1	Nail Shaft	6.3	6.5
0	1	Nail Shaft	9	19.9
0	1	Nail Shaft	9.1	9.2
11	1	Nail Shaft	7.2	10.2
13	1	Nail Shaft	5.5	4.2
13	1	Nail Shaft	6.5	4.7
0	1	Nail Fragment	2.5	2.9
0	1	Nail Fragment	4	1.8
0	1	Nail Fragment	7	3.1
13	1	Nail Fragment	6.7	24.7

APPENDIX E

IRON SPIKES BY FIELD SPECIMEN NUMBER

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
0	1	SPI	0	181.1
0	1	SPI	7.9	21
0	1	SPI	9.9	17
0	1	SPI	9.9	14.6
0	1	SPI	10	17.9
0	1	SPI	10	17.8
0	1	SPI	10.2	16
0	1	SPI	10.3	12.5
0	1	SPI	10.4	22
0	1	SPI	10.5	19.8
0	1	SPI	10.5	17.6
0	1	SPI	10.6	19.9
0	1	SPI	10.6	22.9
0	1	SPI	10.9	25
0	1	SPI	11	26.1
0	1	SPI	11	23.3
0	1	SPI	11	27.8
0	1	SPI	11.3	14.9
0	1	SPI	12.5	38.4
0	1	SPI	16	95.4
0	1	SPI	16.8	81.5
0	1	SPI	18.8	16.6
0	1	SPI	21.5	110.2
0	1	SPI	21.5	104.3
0.01	1	SPI	22.2	141.3
0.02	1	SPI	20.5	141.9
0.03	1	SPI	26.3	223.2
0.04	1	SPI	23	140.2
0.05	1	SPI	21	149.1
0.06	1	SPI	19.4	93.1
0.07	1	SPI	15.5	47.3
0.08	1	SPI	15.5	72.9
0.09	1	SPI	17.2	75.9
0.10	1	SPI	14.8	72.9
0.11	1	SPI	12.4	51.9
0.12	1	SPI	11.5	52.7
0.13	1	SPI	13.8	54.5

FS#	Count	Part	Length	Weight
2	1	SPI	10	19.2
2	1	SPI	19.4	23.2
3	1	SPI	11.4	32.5
4	1	SPI	8.9	23.1
4	1	SPI	9.7	13.1
4	1	SPI	9.8	18.1
4	1	SPI	13.6	74.2
5	1	SPI	10.2	24.1
5	1	SPI	10.7	16.3
5	1	SPI	18	69.5
5	1	SPI	19.7	102.1
6	1	SPI	9.9	17.8
6	1	SPI	10.1	11.7
6	1	SPI	10.5	10.1
6	1	SPI	11	24.2
6	1	SPI	11.9	20.6
6	1	SPI	12.6	29.3
7	1	SPI	10.4	22
7	1	SPI	10.9	23.5
7	1	SPI	12.1	62.5
9	1	SPI	11.5	32.9
11	1	SPI	9.7	18.8
11	1	SPI	10.3	19.7
11	1	SPI	10.5	19.4
11	1	SPI	14	62.5
11	1	SPI	19.5	117.1
13	1	SPI	16.3	72.6
13	1	SPI	16.9	63
13	1	SPI	21.2	95
14	1	SPI	8.5	35.1
14	1	SPI	17	79.9
14	1	SPI	20.8	123.6
15	1	SPI	11.1	22.5
15	1	SPI	12.9	53.6
26	1	SPI	10.3	86.4
26	1	SPI	13.2	45.8
26	1	SPI	14.5	74.7
26	1	SPI	19.5	115.9

APPENDIX F
RIM TREATMENT OF RIM SHERDS ONLY BY TEMPER

Temper (Subdivided by Body Type/Decoration)	UNMODIFIED	STAMPED	FOLDED	PINCHED	FOLDED & PINCHED	INCISED	PUNCTED	NOTCHED	INDETERMINATE DECORATED	INDETERMINATE/ ERODED	TOTAL (by Count)	Percent of Total Rim Sherds
TOTAL GROG (ONLY)	**24**	**3**	**7**	**16**	**24**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**16**	**104**	**83.87%**
Incised						5					5	4.03%
Check Stamped		1									1	0.81%
Indeterminate Stamped		2									2	1.61%
Indeterminate Decorated					2				2	1	5	4.03%
Undecorated (Burnished)	3			1							4	3.23%
Undecorated	20		3		1	3		1		2	30	24.19%
Indeterminate	1		4	15	21	1	1		1	13	57	45.97%
TOTAL GRIT & GROG	**4**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**14**	**11.29%**
Complicated Stamped					2						2	1.61%
Check Stamped		1									1	0.81%
Indeterminate Stamped		1							1		2	1.61%
Undecorated (Burnished)									1		1	0.81%
Undecorated	3								1		4	3.23%
Indeterminate	1			1	2						4	3.23%
TOTAL GROG & SAND	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1.61%**
TOTAL GROG, SHELL & LIMESTONE	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0.81%**
TOTAL GRIT (ONLY)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**				**1**	**2**	**1.61%**
TOTAL INDETERMINATE TEMPER	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0.81%**
TOTAL ALL RIMS	**30**	**5**	**7**	**17**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**18**	**124**	**100.00%**

APPENDIX G
LIP TREATMENT OF RIM SHERDS ONLY BY TEMPER

Rim Temper (Subdivided by Body Type/Decoration)	ROUND	BEVELED	FOLDED	PINCHED	FLATTENED	INCISED	FLATTENED & NOTCHED	FLATTENED & PUNCTATED	FLATTENED & FOLDED	FLATTENED & BEVELED	FOLDED & ROUNDED	FOLDED & BEVELED	FOLDED & PINCHED	FOLDED & POINTED	TAPERED/ POINTED/ PEAKED	TICKED	MISSING/ INDET/ ERODED	TOTAL
Incised					3				1							1		5
Check Stamped				1														1
Indeterminate Stamped	2																	2
Indeterminate Decorated	3									1							1	5
Undecorated (Burnished)	1	1															2	4
Undecorated	7	4	1	1	10	1			1					1	2	1	1	30
Indeterminate	12	5	2	5	5	1	1		2	1	2	1	3	1	1		15	57
TOTAL GROG (ONLY)	**25**	**10**	**3**	**7**	**18**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**19**	**104**
Complicated Stamped		1													1			2
Check Stamped					1													1
Indeterminate Stamped				1													1	2
Undecorated (Burnished)																1?		1
Undecorated				1	1										1		1	4
Indeterminate					1					1							2	4
TOTAL GRIT & GROG	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**14**
TOTAL GROG & SAND	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**
TOTAL GROG, SHELL & LIMESTONE	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
TOTAL GRIT (ONLY)	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**
TOTAL INDET. TEMPER	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
TOTAL ALL RIMS	**26**	**11**	**3**	**9**	**22**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**23**	**124**

APPENDIX H
OLIVE JAR BY FIELD SPECIMEN NUMBER AND GLAZING

FS#	Part	Glazed Interior & Exterior		Glazed Interior		Unglazed		Burnt		TOTAL	
		Count	Weight (in grams)	Count	Weight (in grams)	Count	Weight (in grams)	Count	Weight (in grams)	Count	Weight (in grams)
1	Body	5	107.5	2	22.7	51	851.6			58	981.8
2	Body					3	24			3	24
3	Body					1	0.9			1	0.9
4	Body					6	33.6			6	33.6
5	Body					2	11.6			2	11.6
7	Body					2	7.3			2	7.3
8	Body					9	42.9			9	42.9
9	Body					18	135.5			18	135.5
10	Body					11	93			11	93
11	Body					20	174.1			20	174.1
12	Body			1	1.1					1	1.1
13	Body					10	79.2			10	79.2
14	Body					1	10.1			1	10.1
15	Body					10	98.8			10	98.8
16	Body			3	36.2	24	262.5	1	1.7	28	300.4
18	Body			2	12.1	5	35.4			7	47.5
19	Body					5	10.9			5	10.9
20	Body					1	2.4			1	2.4
21	Body					1	8.1			1	8.1
26	Rim					1	12.9			1	12.9
26	Body	3	54.3			33	854.8			36	909.1
29	Body	1	23.0			21	409.9			22	432.9
TOTAL		**9**	**184.8**	**8**	**72.1**	**235**	**3159.5**	**1**	**1.7**	**253**	**3418.1**

APPENDIX I
MAJOLICA TYPES BY FIELD SPECIMEN NUMBER

FS#	Count	Weight	Part	Majolica Type	Date Range
1	1	0.4	BOD	Abó Polychrome	1650-1750
1	2	6.4	BOD	Aucilla Polychrome or Mount Royal Polychrome	1650-1700 or 1630-1685
1	1	7.7	FTR	Aucilla Polychrome or Mount Royal Polychrome	1650-1700 or 1630-1685
1	1	1.4	MAR	Aucilla Polychrome or Mount Royal Polychrome	1650-1700 or 1630-1685
1	1	3	RIM	Caparra Blue on Blue	1490-1600
1	1	0.9	BOD	Puebla Blue on White?	1700-1850?
1	2	1.2	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
1	1	1.3	FTR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
1	1	3.1	MAR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
1	1	1	BOD	San Luis Blue on White	1580-1650
1	1	1.5	RIM	San Luis Polychrome	1650-1750
1	1	0.5	BOD	San Luis Polychrome?	1650-1750?
1	1	4.3	MAR/FTR	Sevilla Blue on Blue (Ichetucknee Blue on Blue)	1550-1630
3	1	0.5	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
5	1	0.6	RIM	Possible Majolica, Burnt	n/a
8	1	0.8	BOD	Untyped Majolica	n/a
9	1	2.6	MAR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
12	1	10.6	FTR	San Luis Blue on White	1580-1650
12	1	4	RIM/MAR	San Luis Blue on White	1580-1650
14	1	1.2	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
16	1	0.1	IND	Possible Majolica (paste only)	n/a
16	1	1.2	BOD	Untyped Polychrome	n/a
17	1	2	FTR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
17	1	0.9	RIM	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
18	1	2.2	FTR	Aucilla Polychrome	1650-1700
18	1	1.7	BOD	Aucilla Polychrome or Mount Royal Polychrome	1650-1700 or 1630-1685
18	1	1.2	FTR	Puebla Polychrome?	1650-1725?
18	1	2.4	BOD	Untyped Polychrome	n/a
19	3	2.7	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
19	1	1.6	FTR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
19	1	2	MAR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
19	1	2.6	RIM/MAR?	San Luis Blue on White	1580-1650
20	1	1.1	BOD	Abó Polychrome	1650-1750
20	1	0.5	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
20	1	2.7	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
20	1	1.4	MAR	Untyped Polychrome	n/a
21	1	2.3	BOD	San Luis or Ichetucknee Blue on White	1580-1650 or 1600-1650
26	2	6.4	BOD	Abó Polychrome	1650-1750
26	1	11.6	BOD	Aucilla Polychrome	1650-1700
26	3	0.9	BOD	Puebla Blue on White?	1700-1850?
26	5	6.6	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
26	1	0.5	FTR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
26	1	4.6	RIM	San Luis Blue on White Variant	1580-1650?
26	1	0.5	RIM	Untyped Polychrome	n/a
28	1	5.1	MAR	Aucilla Polychrome	1650-1700
29	3	3	BOD	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725
29	1	1.4	FTR	Puebla Polychrome	1650-1725

APPENDIX J
UNDECORATED COLONOWARE BY FIELD SPECIMEN NUMBER

FS#	Count	Weight	Part	Type	Temper
1	1	5	Body	COL	Grog
1	3	9.5	Body	COL?	Grog
1	1	5.7	Footring	COL	Grit & Grog
1	1	19.8	Handle	COL	Grog
1	3	53.4	Handle	COL	Grog
1	1	19.6	Handle	COL	Grog
1	1	5.9	Handle	COL	SGR
1.9	2	22.8	Base	COL	Grog
12	1	29.7	Handle	COL	Grog
16	1	4.1	Footring	COL	Grog
16	1	12.1	Handle/Lug	COL	Indeterminate
17	2	8.4	Footring	COL	Grit & Grog
17	1	7.2	Footring	COL	GGR
17	3	4.6	Footring	COL	Grog
17	1	3.4	Footring	COL	Grog
17	1	4.1	Marley	COL	Grog
17	1	8.9	Podal Support/Lug	COL?	Grog
18	1	3.3	Footring	COL	Grog
18	1	4.1	Footring	COL	Grog
18	1	7	Marley	COL	Grog
19	1	16.1	Footring	COL	Grog
20	1	5.5	Body	COL?	Grog
26	1	17.3	Footring	COL	Grog
26	1	14	Marley	COL	Grog
26	1	10	Rim?	COL	Grog

APPENDIX K
MISSION RED FILMED COLONOWARE BY FILED SPECIMEN NUMBER

FS#	Count	Weight	Part	Type	Temper
1	1	1.2	Body	COL (MRF)	Grit & Grog
12	2	4	Body/Neck?	COL (MRF)	Grog
12	1	5.1	Marley?	COL (MRF)	Grog
14	2	2.7	Rim	COL (MRF)	Grog
14	1	6.3	Rim	COL (MRF)	Grog
16	2	6.1	Body	COL(MRF)	Grog
16	1	2.5	Rim	COL (MRF)	Grog
17	3	5.4	Body	COL(MRF)	Grog
17	1	3.2	Body	COL(MRF)	Grog
18	1	11.7	Base	COL (MRF)	Grog
18	1	5.2	Marley	COL (MRF)	Grog
26	5	36.5	Body	COL (MRF)	Grog

APPENDIX L
ANALYSIS OF WOOD SAMPLES

FS#	Fragment Count	Weight (in grams)	Material	Length (in cm)	Surface	Description
1	1	0.4	Wood	0	Burnt	Pine (*Pinus* sp.) likely species t*aeda*
1	5	11.9	Wood	0	Burnt	Pine (*Pinus* sp.) likely species t*aeda*
1	1	1	Wood	0	Cuts or Incising?	Cedar (*Juniperus* sp.) possible cuts or incising
2	1	2.5	Wood	6.1	n/a	persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) uncarbonized roundwood
10	2	5.5	Wood	0	Burnt	Pine (*Pinus* sp.)
13	1	0.2	Wood	0	n/a	Indeterminate porous hardwood
17	1	0.1	Wood	0	n/a	Indeterminate porous hardwood
17	3	0.4	WOD	0	n/a	Indeterminate porous hardwood

(Analysis by Dr. Lee A. Newsom, Department of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University, 2006).

APPENDIX M
GLASS BY FIELD SPECIMEN NUMBER

FS#	Count	Weight	Part	Material	Color	Description
1	1	13	Shoulder	GLA	Lavender	modern, light lavender bottle glass from shoulder of bottle
1	1	6.5	Base	GLA	Aqua	modern, incurv. base fragment
1	1	9.8	Neck	GLA	Frosted Green	entire bottle neck, frosty green glass
1	1	3.2	Base & Body	GLA	Frosted Green	partial base and body of a vial, frosty green glass
1	1	0.1	Indet.	GLA	Frosted Green	fragment too small to identify, frosty green glass, probably from a bottle
2	1	3.8	Shoulder	GLA	Lavender	Modern, incurvate
2	1	3.4	Body	GLA	Clear	clear with greenish tint, mostly flat, but not window glass
3	2	6.3	Body	GLA	Clear	clear modern glass, incurvate
5	1	1.4	Button	GLA	White	white milkglass button, two holes, broken edge
9	1	2.9	Base	GLA	Clear	clear glass sherd from bottle base, modern
12	1	10.1	Body	GLA	Clear	Modern
13	1	1.2	Base	GLA	Clear	modern container glass, sherd from bas
14	1	7.2	Body	GLA	Clear	modern, probably from a soda bottle, molded with letter "o"
17	1	1.9	Body	GLA	Green	greenish, incurvate, frosty white patina color probably caused by melting
17	1	0.4	Body	GLA	Clear	frosty whitish color, small fragment, looks probably melted
17	1	1.1	Body	GLA	Indet.	burnt and melted
18	1	2.9	Body	GLA	Green	green container glass, burned and pitted
23	1	288.7	BOT	GLA	Green	bottom half of a Coke bottle, words say Coca-Cola, "TRADE MARK REGISTERED MIN, CONTENTS 6-FL. OZS", other side says " TRADE MARK REGISTERED BOTTLE PAT D. NOV16, 1815", bottom says "Perry FLA", Coke bottle part shoulder and body down to base

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Alissa M. Slade was born on August 24, 1977, in Selma, Alabama. She lived in Opine, Alabama until the fall of 1995, when she began attending Troy State University (now Troy University), in Troy, Alabama. Alissa graduated from Troy in June 1995 with a B.S. in History, and minors in Anthropology and Vocal Music.

In August 1999, she moved to Tallahassee, Florida to attend graduate school at Florida State University, seeking an M.A. in Anthropology and a Certification in Museum Studies. From March 2000 to June 2001, Alissa worked as an artifact technician for the State of Florida, Bureau of Archaeological Research, Collections. During the summer of 2001, Alissa participated in an internship with the Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, Florida, where she assisted with conservation and research during the restoration of Ca' da'Zan, the historic home of John Ringling.

After working as a University teaching assistant and attending archaeological field school, Alissa moved to Washington, D.C. during the summer of 2002 for an internship with the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian. Alissa assisted the Collections Management staff in moving ethnographic and archaeological collections to a new collections facility in Suitland, Maryland, while the main Museum in Washington, D. C. was still under construction.

Upon returning to Florida in September 2002, Alissa received a Fellowship to the Appleton Museum of Art in Ocala, Florida, where she organized and photographed the Appleton's Antiquities and Islamic collections in preparation of creating a Museum database.

In January 2003, Alissa returned to Tallahassee, Florida, accepting a job with the State of Florida, Bureau of Historic Preservation, reviewing Cultural Resources Assessment Surveys in the Compliance & Review Section. In August 2003, Alissa transferred to a position in the Grants Section of the same Bureau. Alissa managed Historic Preservation Special Category Grants until May 2006, when she was promoted to her current position of Historic Preservation Grants Supervisor.

After completion of her graduate degree, Alissa plans continue in her current Grants Supervisor position, while remaining open to new employment opportunities in the fields of archaeology, historic preservation and museums throughout the Southeastern United States.