Report of the 2000 Field Operations

PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project
Underwater Prehistoric Archaeology in Apalachee Bay

June 26th through August 4th 2000

Research Reports No. 13

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Sponsored by the State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, assisted by the Historic Preservation Advisory Council, as well as the Florida Institute of Oceanography, the College of Arts and Sciences, Florida State University, and the Florida Museum of Natural History, Aucilla River Prehistory Project

PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project
Interim Report of Field Operations
2000

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was supported by the Division of Historical Resources, with additional funding provided by the Florida State University, the Florida Institute of Oceanography and the Florida Museum of Natural History (University of Florida). We were awarded with a State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources Special Category Grant, made possible by a vote of the Historic Preservation Advisory Council. The Florida State University's Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Donald Foss, and his staff provided remote sensing survey equipment, graduate student assistantships, and tuition waivers. Florida Institute of Oceanography granted ship time for a portion of the R/V *Bellows* cruises. Florida Museum of Natural History's Distinguished Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, Dr. S. David Webb, loaned important operating equipment from the Aucilla River Prehistory Project. University Diving Medical Officer Dr. William Kepper donated the fulltime use of his 26-ft Mako offshore vessel *Diversion* a second time, and Shields Marina, of St. Marks, Florida, donated the occasional use of their 25-ft Proline *Lagniappe*.

Project management was provided by Chief Scientist and Project Director, Dr. Michael K. Faught, assisted by Project co-Director and Operations Manager Joseph Latvis. Graduate students Melanie Damour, Christopher Horrell, and Thadra Palmer served as Field Scientific Directors. Graduate students Patrick Gensler and Kathryn McClure served as Staff Archaeologists, along with undergraduates Rachel Horlings and Michael Lavender. Graduate student Ryan Pendleton and undergraduate Cecily Urizar-Faught provided staff logistical support to the project.

Field school graduate students included Michael Arbuthnot, Ivan Aldolfo Batun-Alpuche, Trisha Drennan, Brian Erbe, William Hoffman, Kimberly Kasper, Brian Marks, Jennifer McKinnon, and Jessica Zimmer. Field school undergraduate students included Jason Burford and Daniel Serradilla-Avery.

Dr. William Kepper donated his professional services as Project Medical Officer for the duration of the field school. Paramedic Michael Simpson of Miami Dade Fire and Rescue donated his emergency medical services as Field Medical Officer during the offshore research cruises at the J&J Hunt Site. Volunteers David Brewer, John and Josephine Brinckerhoff, Grayal Farr, Charles Meide, and Dr. Lynette Norr contributed their time and talent to project field operations. Michael Pomeroy volunteered his considerable expertise in posting weekly field school updates on the Program in Underwater Archaeology's website http://www.anthro.fsu.edu/uw/uw.html.

Vessel captains Bobby Millender (Florida Institute of Oceanography's 70-ft R/V *Bellows*), Keith Plaskett and Danny Grizzard (Panama City Marine Institute's 65-ft R/V *Mr. Tom*), and Steve Wilson (FSU Marine Laboratory's 48-ft R/V *Seminole*) provided safe transit and on-station platform support.

FSU Marine Laboratory's then Director, Dr. Nancy Marcus, Associate Director, Dr. John Hitron, and the FSUML staff made our six-week stay at this well located base of operations at Turkey Point, Florida, a safe, productive, and enjoyable experience. Diving support services and equipment in good order were provided by FSU's Academic Diving Program Director (*pro tem*) John Kiwala, Program Assistant Robert Smith, and Diving Technician Christopher Bryant.

Visitors included Florida Representative Marjorie Turnbull, who dove with the field operation as another of her insight visits to state-sponsored projects. Offshore diving operations were also inspected by visiting scientists Dr. Ric Anuskiewicz and David Ball (U.S. Department of Interior's Minerals Management Services), Dr. Roger Smith, Della Scott, and Ryan Wheeler (Florida Department of State's Bureau of Archaeological Research), and Dr. Glen Doran and Dr. Rochelle Marrinan (FSU's Department of Anthropology).

Field school 2000 staff, students, and volunteers devoted many hours of their own personal time and energy to accomplish both the research efforts and this interim report. The management of this project wishes to extend a heartfelt thanks for a job well done to all of the foregoing individuals and organizations.

Artifact photos were taken by Maria Camila Tobón and activity photos were provided by the Program In Underwater Archaeology.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

The *PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project* (PAPP) is an ongoing underwater archaeological research project conducted by the Program in Underwater Archaeology within the Department of Anthropology at Florida State University. Field operations were carried out in 2000 from June 26th through August 4th, and were authorized by archaeological permits from the Florida Department of State's Bureau of Archaeological Research, and by dredge-and-fill permits from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

This research is designed to discover, explore, and document prehistoric sites submerged by sea level rise on the continental shelf of northwestern Florida, seeking intact sedimentary sequences and archaeological deposits. Project objectives include the reconstruction of human settlement patterns and the pre-submergence landscape, the discovery of the pattern and process of sea level rise, and the determination of alterations these sites have experienced since their inundation.

As in 1998 and 1999, this year's research project was incorporated into Florida State University's Department of Anthropology Field School in Underwater Archaeology (ANT 4135 and ANT 5193), which is designed to give students experience with submerged prehistoric sites and historic shipwrecks. A total of 13 staff, 11 students, and 6 volunteer crewmembers participated in the six week long field session, which was staged from the Florida State University Marine Laboratory at Turkey Point in Franklin County, Florida.

The shipwreck portion of the field school research program this year consisted of the *Dog Island Shipwreck Survey* (DISS), which conducted survey and testing operations for submerged shipwrecks, and for which a separate report has been published, PUA Research Report #9 (Damour and Horrell, 2001).

The *PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project* utilizes a long-term programmatic research strategy. One aspect investigates previously identified site locations by excavating and testing stratigraphic sections and by mapping and analyzing local conditions. The other aspect seeks out postulated new sites farther offshore for further assessment. Field work during the 2000 session addressed both methodologies with two separate but simultaneous operations. Testing was conducted at the J&J Hunt Site (8JE740), a multicomponent site discovered in 1985 approximately 6 km (3.5 statute miles) offshore of the mouth of the modern Aucilla River, with evidence for Early and Middle Archaic occupations. The second operation consisted of remote sensing and diving surveys in search of additional submerged prehistoric sites offshore, but within the 3-league (9-mile) limit of State of Florida jurisdictional waters.

The *PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project*'s remote-sensing and testing operations were conducted from three primary vessels: Panama City Marine Institute's 65-ft R/V *Mr. Tom*, FSU Marine Laboratory's 48-ft R/V *Seminole*, and Florida Institute of Oceanography's 70-ft R/V *Bellows*. Dr. William Kepper's personally-owned 26-ft Mako *Diversion* was intended to be used as a shuttle between offshore sites and the Marine Laboratory, and as an autonomous diving platform for exploring areas of the site too distant from the main ship to be safely supervised by the divemaster and safety diver. However, mechanical difficulties precluded effective deployment of this vessel. The 25-ft ProLine *Lagniappe*, donated to the project by Shields Marina of St. Marks, was employed as a shuttle between the J&J Hunt Site and the marina on several occasions.

The offshore survey and testing operations at J&J Hunt were conducted during four weeks (July 3rd through 31st) of the Field School's six-week duration. The working platform on site was R/V *Mr. Tom* for the first three weeks, and R/V *Bellows* for the final week. The vessels were three-point anchored on-station during each work

week, returning to St. Marks for reprovisioning and crew changeout on the weekends. Fifteen test pits were exposed to an average depth of one meter during the excavation of 15 square meters of site area, and a total of 15.45 cubic meters of sediments were processed.

Survey operations were conducted with the R/V *Seminole*, searching for additional submerged prehistoric sites farther out to sea in the PaleoAucilla drainage system (out to the 9-nautical mile limit of Florida's territorial waters). Three new archaeological sites were discovered this year, and these have been registered on the state master site file as 8JE1557, 8JE1558, 8JE1559 (Appendix A).

During the four weeks of offshore operations, 193 person-days were expended at J&J Hunt, with an additional 88 dedicated to survey. These offshore sessions accumulated 283 diver-hours of underwater research (217 at the J&J Hunt Site and 66 on survey for new sites). Details of crew, vessel, and site assignment histories during the entire 6-week field school are presented in the Master Roster (Appendix B).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Brief Summary of 1986-1999 Offshore Excursions

Between 1986 (the first year of survey operations) and 1999 (last year's), investigations in Apalachee Bay for the presence of inundated archaeological sites have resulted in the discovery of artifacts at 25 locations (Faught 1996, Faught and Latvis 2000). These concentrations were found by either towing divers by small boats, investigating fathometer anomalies, or by side scan sonar targeting. They were sampled by a combination of random and controlled surface collections. Fourteen encounters occurred near high relief chert outcrops, and produced materials suggesting lithic quarry procurement activities. Seven encounters have produced greater than 10 artifacts, and three have produced hundreds of examples of both chipped stone tools and debitage, suggesting special activity areas or base camps. Overall, 617 artifacts were recovered including those found during Survey 2000 operations (Table 1).

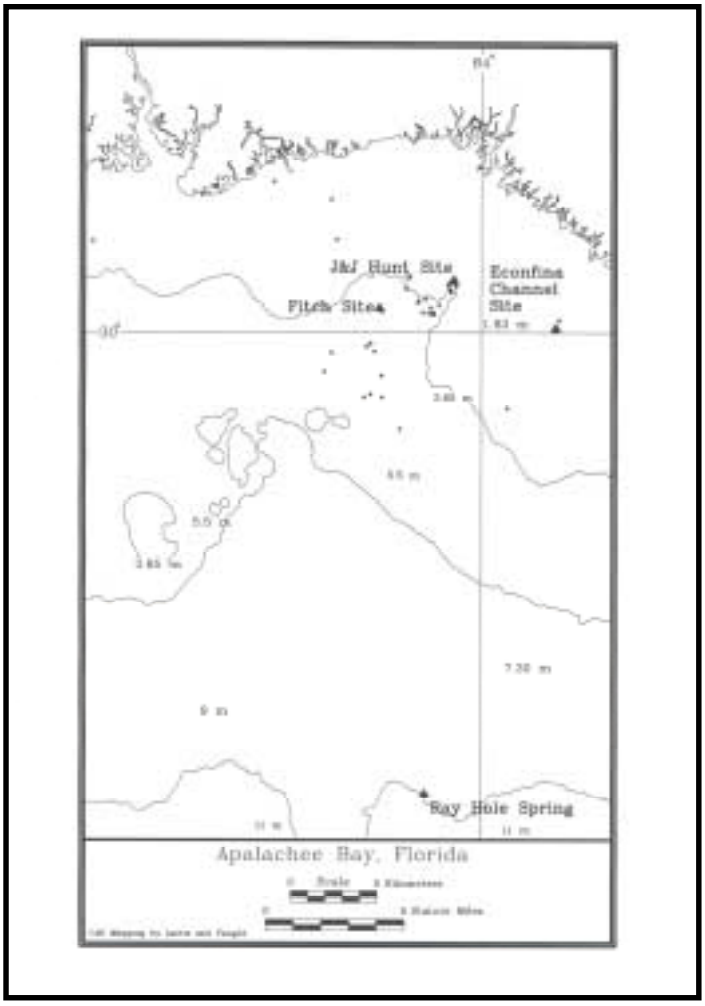


Figure 1: Previous Artifact Findspot Locations in Apalachee Bay, FL

Of the sites discovered, an example of the more productive sites is the Econfina Channel site (8TA139). There, chipped stone artifacts were found on the margins of what is interpreted to be the paleochannel of the Econfina River, or perhaps one of its tidal creeks at the mouth of the PaleoEconfina. Based on an analysis of the chipped stone debitage and tools recovered there (Faught 1996; 1988), the assemblage represents the remains of a small Middle Archaic period special activity locus or field camp. The site is located 4.7km (2.9 statute miles) from the mouth of the modern Econfina River and is probably older than a radiocarbon date of 5,140 +/- 100 years BP (A-4696) obtained from wood found in the marine sandy shell "hash" slightly farther upstream. A date between 6,500 and 5,500 BP is probably more appropriate for this occupation based on a depth of 2m.

Table 1: Artifact counts in Apalachee Bay per survey year, 1986-2000

YEAR	SURVEY LOCATION	ARTIFACT COUNT
1986	8JE652, 8JE654, 8TA139, 8WA276	242
1988	8TA148	11
1989	8JE740	112
1999	8JE1549-1552	111
2000	8JE1557-1559	141
TOTAL		617

The inhabitants of the Econfina Channel Site were people who made Marion or Putnam projectile points/knives (Bullen 1975). They were knapping chert from nearby outcrops, and possibly sharpening some chipped stone tools locally. This inference is based on observations of the debitage. Cortex frequency for the assemblage was relatively high (43%), suggesting a nearby source of chert, and local outcrops were indeed identified in the field. Some oyster shells found at the Econfina Channel Site were subsistence refuse, possibly an expedient resource drawing people to the area. Fish and apple snail (*Pomacea paludosa*) remains found in the associated sandy shell deposits also suggest food discard. Data presented by Russo *et al*. (1992) confirm the use of both fish and apple snails in late Middle Archaic contexts from the Groves' Orange Midden Site of similar age and culture (slightly younger than Econfina) on the eastern side of Florida.

Discovered in 1988, the Fitch Site (8JE739), located 10 km (6.2 statute miles) from the mouth of the modern Aucilla River in 5.2 m (17 ft) of water, appears to be the remains of a large lithic quarry of unknown age. Artifact density was substantial ($n=11/m^3$), but no artifacts of diagnostic value were located. Artifacts were found on bedrock exposures, as well as on and in the upper 10 to 15 cm of the marine sediments surrounding them. It may be that marine processes, such as storm surges, moved and sorted the items out and onto the marine sediments. This is suggested because artifact size decreased on average with distance from the bedrock exposures (Faught 1996:363). The site is probably older than 7,500 years BP, based on its depth and on the proposed sea level scenario prepared for this report and presented below. The lithic reduction strategies suggest earlier, possibly Paleoindian or Early Archaic age.

The J&J Hunt Site (8JE740) has been a major focus of our attention since its discovery in 1989. Subsequent research has been conducted there in 1991, 1992, 1998, and 1999 (Faught 1988, 1996; 2000). A total of 1192 artifacts have been recovered at this site, which is located 6 km (3.5 statute miles) from the mouth of the modern Aucilla River in 3.7 to 4.6 meters (12 to 15 feet) of sea water. The larger general area of the J&J Hunt Site (Figure 14) (Faught, 1996) includes other well-defined clusters of lithic material that have been designated as Areas B & C (located in the upper reaches of the PaleoAucilla), which are discussed in further detail in (Faught 1996). What was originally called Area A, is now the only place designated as "J&J Hunt".

Available evidence suggests that J&J Hunt (Area A, the location of the 1998 and 2000 investigations) represents an Early Archaic occupation on the margins of the PaleoAucilla. It was occupied by people who made Bolen notched projectile points(see Figure 18, page 44 of 99 Report) and unifacial scrapers, including at least one diagnostic Hendrix scraper (see Figure 12, page 31 of 99 Report) (Bullen 1975; Purdy 1981; Faught 2000). The chipped stone assemblage also provided evidence for Middle Archaic occupation in the form of three stylistically diagnostic projectile points (Figure 2). Additional details of 2000 field session activities on this site are presented below.

Figure 2: Three stylistically diagnostic Middle Archaic projectile points

Area B is located NNW of the PaleoAucilla sinkhole and may represent slightly earlier chipping activities by people who made Suwannee projectile points and unifacial scrapers. This interpretation is based on the presence of a thumbnail scraper and a Suwannee preform (Figure 3) among the debitage (cf Daniel *et al*. 1986; Faught 1996). Artifact density at Area B was concentrated (approaching $9/m^3$), whereas Area A exhibited more dispersion ($3/m^3$). Study of the debitage revealed that Area B exhibits mostly bifacial reduction strategies from biface blanks, whereas Area A produced evidence for secondary lithic reduction activities using angular blocks of chert that were chipped into bifaces, likely biface blanks. Debitage from Area A also exhibits evidence of tool-edge maintenance, more so than the artifacts from Area B, although both had low frequencies. Additionally, based on the presence of short pieces of unidentifiable terrestrial mammal long bones, some reduction of animal bone may also have been taking place at Area A.

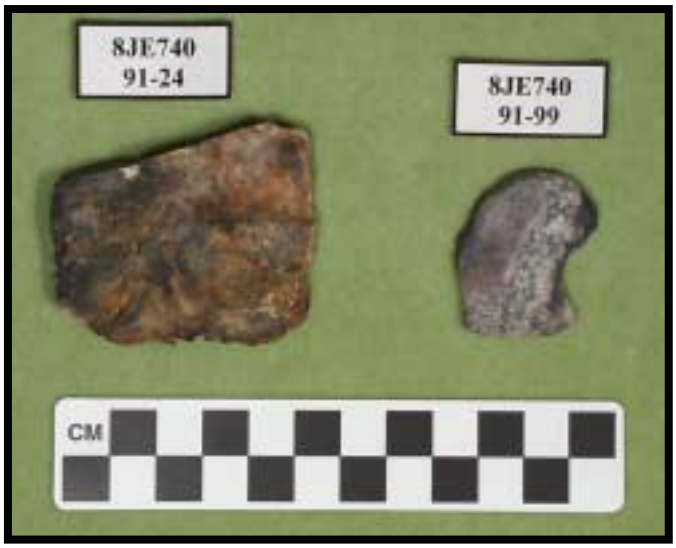


Figure 3: Suwannee Preform (PD 98-24) and Thumbnail Scraper (PD 91-99)

Activities at Area B could have predated those at Area A on the basis of the diagnostics recovered. Shorelines during the Paleoindian period would have been approximately 130 km (80 statute miles) farther than modern shorelines, based on current paleo-sea level data (i.e. the modern 40 m contour). Area A was probably occupied between 10,000 and 9,000 radiocarbon years BP as an inland setting, with activities taking place around the margins of the initial (upstream) sinkhole of a discontinuous segment of the PaleoAucilla. The coast may have been about 50 km (30 statute miles) farther out on the continental shelf (i.e. at the present day 20 m contour). During the Middle Archaic occupation the coast line would have been very close to, if not at, J&J Hunt.

The base of a fluted bifacial point (Figure 4) was found on the eastern margins of a channel segment at a third location near the sinkhole, supporting the interpretation that Paleoindians and their progeny were around the channel segment identified at J&J Hunt (Faught 1992). Additionally, random hand fanning near an oak tree stump at Locus L_2 produced another projectile point (see Figure 18, page 44 of 99 Report) of probable Middle Archaic age (Figure 5) and a broken deer antler. These items suggest the presence of people around this segment of karst features during the final stages of inundation. Then in 1998, six test pits were opened to the south and to the west of the site's main datum (Faught, Norr, and Latvis, ND).

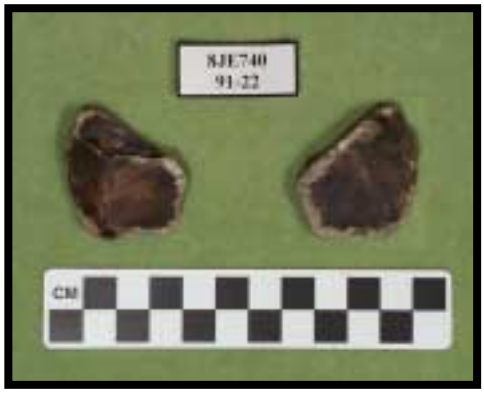


Figure 4: Biface fragment found in 1991, possibly fluted.

Figure 5: Projectile point of middle Archaic age found in 1992 The image on the left is the obverse view and the image on the right is the reverse view.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The design for the 2000 research activities included survey for new archaeological sites and additional test excavations and mapping activities at the J&J Hunt Site. The survey for new sites focused on the investigation of high relief rock outcrops identified by previous side scan sonar surveys and the tests included 15 test pits in three quadrants of the site.

Test excavations were conducted at the J&J Hunt Site to better understand the geomorphological characteristics of the sediment beds. Additionally, it was hoped that the excavations would reveal in-place terrestrial or fresh water sediments which may prove to be as old as, or older than, either of the two prehistoric occupations identified by stylistic means.

J&J Hunt (8JE740) is a multi-component site with Early and Middle Archaic occupations located within a broad expanse of the drowned Woodville Karst Plain (Rupert and Spencer 1988). Field operations were undertaken from Panama City Marine Institute's 65-ft R/V *Mr. Tom* and Florida Institute of Oceanography's R/V *Bellows*. Sampling involved the placement of 15 test pits at the site, some to the east of the main datum, and others to the north. Test pits had previously been opened to the south and west of the site in 1998 and to the east and north in 1999 (Figure 14).

Survey Methodology

Survey operations were conducted from the R/V *Seminole* during the first two weeks of field activities. Locational control employed for the survey operations was obtained from GPS and US Marine navigational charts. Locational data was recorded in ArcView GIS (Geographical Information Systems) format, and artifact inventory was computer based in Excel using the PUA standard Provenience Designation (PD-FS) System (beginning with PD 00-2000) (See Appendices C and D).

Subbottom profiler seismic surveys were conducted in the area in 1991. This survey was used to identify and map relict channel features that had subsequently become filled by marine transgression processes. Additional side scan sonar and diver tow surveys were performed at some of these loci. Side scan sonar remote sensing operations were conducted in June and July of 1998 and 1999 (Survey tracklines are shown in Figure 5, page 26 of 99 Report). Individual side scan images were saved as *.tif files and imported into Adobe Photoshop. This enabled mosaicking of the original track lines, and provided complete coverage of the ocean bottom.

Target locations were identified by predictive modeling based on side scan sonar images recorded as part of the 1999 Field School efforts. Selected locations (like rock outcrops) are inspected by random searches from buoyed datum points deposited by the diver (for more detailed descriptions of these operations see Survey 2000 Operations Section below). If more than 10 artifacts are located after the inspection by divers, then rebar datum points and soft tape baselines are established. Controlled surface collection transects are then conducted. If greater than ten artifacts are found at a particular location during such collection transects, the area is designated as a cluster of artifacts or "site" (and not just an artifact encounter) after which it is recorded in the Florida Master Site Files. If fewer than 10 artifacts are discovered, the location is listed as an "encounter", and remains a potential location for further study.

Testing Methodology (hand fanning, dredge excavations, coring)

Testing by the *PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project* staff and crew included hand fan testing along transect lines and systematic induction dredge excavations. Protocols used to record testing activities included reference to the site grid, plan and section drawings of all exposures, and photographic and video records of test pits and operational activities. Maps and data were recorded on mylar in the field and entered into ArcView GIS and AutoCAD formats. The artifact inventory was computer based in Excel (Appendix C and D).

Divers excavated test pits with 3-inch, 4-inch, or 6-inch hoses powered by hydraulic dredges. Excavation proceeds by using fingers or trowels to peel away sediment deposits in a controlled, incremental manner. Tailings from the excavation are continuously transported by the induction dredge suction hose to a screen deck barge on the surface which is anchored down-current of the unit (to prevent unit contamination from screendeck tailings). The ¼-inch mesh screen deck is continuously monitored to collect any small faunal or artifactual specimens that may have escaped the excavator's attention on the bottom. Screen deck inserts of 1/8-inch and 1/16-inch mesh openings can be installed when finer discrimination is required. A turbidity curtain has been developed to control dredge spoil in the water column. It is attached to the bottom of the mesh screen and it allows for control of the placement of the dredge spoil on the seabed, in the same sandy bottom areas where excavations are conducted.

Figure 6: Floating screen deck

Figure 7: Turbidity funnel

Excavation unit locations are defined as coordinate pairs expressed in metric distance east or west from the main datum, followed by the distance north or south Units are designated by the location of their southwest corner stake with respect to the site gridding coordinate system. Units are physically delimited by pinning metric PVC grid frames to the bottom with landscape spikes. Excavation is conducted in arbitrary depth increments (either 10 or 20 centimeter levels) unless a sediment change (identified by a change in color, texture or constituents) is observed. The excavator also inspects intact sediments for preserved botanical specimens, faunal elements or artifacts. Items so encountered are three-dimensionally mapped onto mylar grid sheets, before being videotaped and collected.

Once the excavation has reached bedrock, or work has been terminated for a variety of other reasons (such as contact with sterile sediments), drawings are made of at least one of the four sediment profiles exposed, and video footage is taken (Figures 16-29 are the computer generated stratigraphic profiles of the test pits, 00-1 through 00-15). Sediment samples from each geological stratum are collected for subsequent laboratory analysis.

Shipboard-based coring was scheduled to recover deep sediment samples that can expose progressive transgression sequences of marine, brackish, and freshwater/terrestrial sediments. Faunal assemblages may also be encountered with this method. However vibracore equipment failure precluded this option in 2000.

Conservation procedures in the field consist of maintaining the lithic artifacts, wood samples, and faunal elements within salt water, and possibly fresh water depending on its availability offshore. Materials are transferred to the FSU Marine Laboratory at Turkey Point to begin immersion in fresh water as soon as possible.

SURVEY 2000 OPERATIONS

Dive Summary

Site Survey 2000 occurred over an eleven-day period. There were 86 dives conducted, totaling 71 hours and 35 minutes underwater. Fifty-four person days were spent on the survey vessel R/V *Seminole*. No towed diver survey was conducted during this field season for safety reasons and poor visibility.

Activity Summary

All survey locations investigated this year were selected from side scan sonar data collected during the 1999 field session (see Faught and Latvis 2000). This is because although the side scan sonar was implemented for seven hours during Survey 2000, technical difficulties prevented accurate representations of the sea floor. Therefore, a total of eighteen previously uninvestigated locations were surveyed. Three of these areas (Area #3-2000, Area #9-2000, Area #10-2000), having produced more than 10 artifacts each, were designated as sites (See Table 2).

Survey operations revisited two areas that were previously investigated in 1999. A total of 28 1x1 meter transect units were hand-fanned at five survey areas, and 26 sediment samples were taken from these units. Additionally, 12 pieces of faunal material were recovered from the survey areas.

Diver Survey

GPS coordinates for each survey area were obtained from side scan sonar data. This data revealed the location of topographical anomalies interpreted as rock relief or outcrop. These coordinates were plotted into Arcview, resulting in a georeferenced map of the survey area. As the survey vessel approached the desired GPS coordinates, a weighted buoy was deployed. The vessel would anchor near the buoy, and a dive team would then be sent to investigate the location. Divers would perform a circle search from the buoy to look for rock relief and outcrop. Once the rock outcrop was located, measurements would be taken along its cardinal directions in an effort to determine the total rock outcrop area. Random hand-fanning would also take place to determine the depth of the sediments and to look for artifacts.

Transect Collections

Transect collections would be conducted whenever ten or more artifacts were found in a given survey area. A datum, consisting of a rebar stake, would be driven into the bottom at a central location of the site. An aluminum tag, embossed with information identifying the site, would then be attached to the datum.

Three survey areas were designated as sites during the 2000 field operation, and transect collections were conducted at each of them.

The site survey also returned to three areas (Survey Areas #12-1999, #15-1999, and #17-1999) that were located during the 1999 field season. Survey Area #12-1999 continues to be an area of interest due to its high relief (over 70cm). Seven 1x1 meter hand-fanned transect units were conducted this year, making a total of twelve

hand-fanned units from both field seasons at this location. At Survey Area #15-1999, nine 1x1 meter hand-fanned transect units were completed this year. The majority of these transect units reached limestone bottom within twenty centimeters.

Chipped Stone Assemblage

Site Survey 2000 recovered 141 pieces of chipped stone. This includes three pieces from survey areas examined in previous years -- one piece each from Survey Areas #12-1999, #15-1999, and #17-1999. The remainder of the chipped stone artifacts was recovered from survey areas examined only this year. Survey Area #3-2000 produced 31 pieces of chipped stone. Survey Area #6-2000 produced 8 pieces. Survey Area #8-2000 produced 1 piece. Survey Area #9-2000 produced 65 pieces. Finally, Survey Area #10-2000 produced 33 pieces of chipped stone.

Table 2: Artifact counts in Apalachee Bay per survey area 2000

SURVEY AREA	SURVEY DATE	ARTIFACT COUNT
#3-2000	22 July 2000	31
#6-2000	22 July 2000	8
#8-2000	22 July 2000	1
#9-2000	22 July 2000	65
#10-2000	22 July 2000	33
#12-1999	07 July 1999	1
#15-1999	05 June 1999	1
#17-1999	05 June 1999	1
Total		141

Survey Area #3-2000 was designated as site 8JE1557, Survey Area #9-2000 was designated as site 8JE1558, and Survey Area #10-2000 was given the designation of site 8JE1559. Figures 9, 10, and 11 are side scan sonar images of these areas respectively and Figure 8 is a close-up of Survey 2000 locations and site potentials.

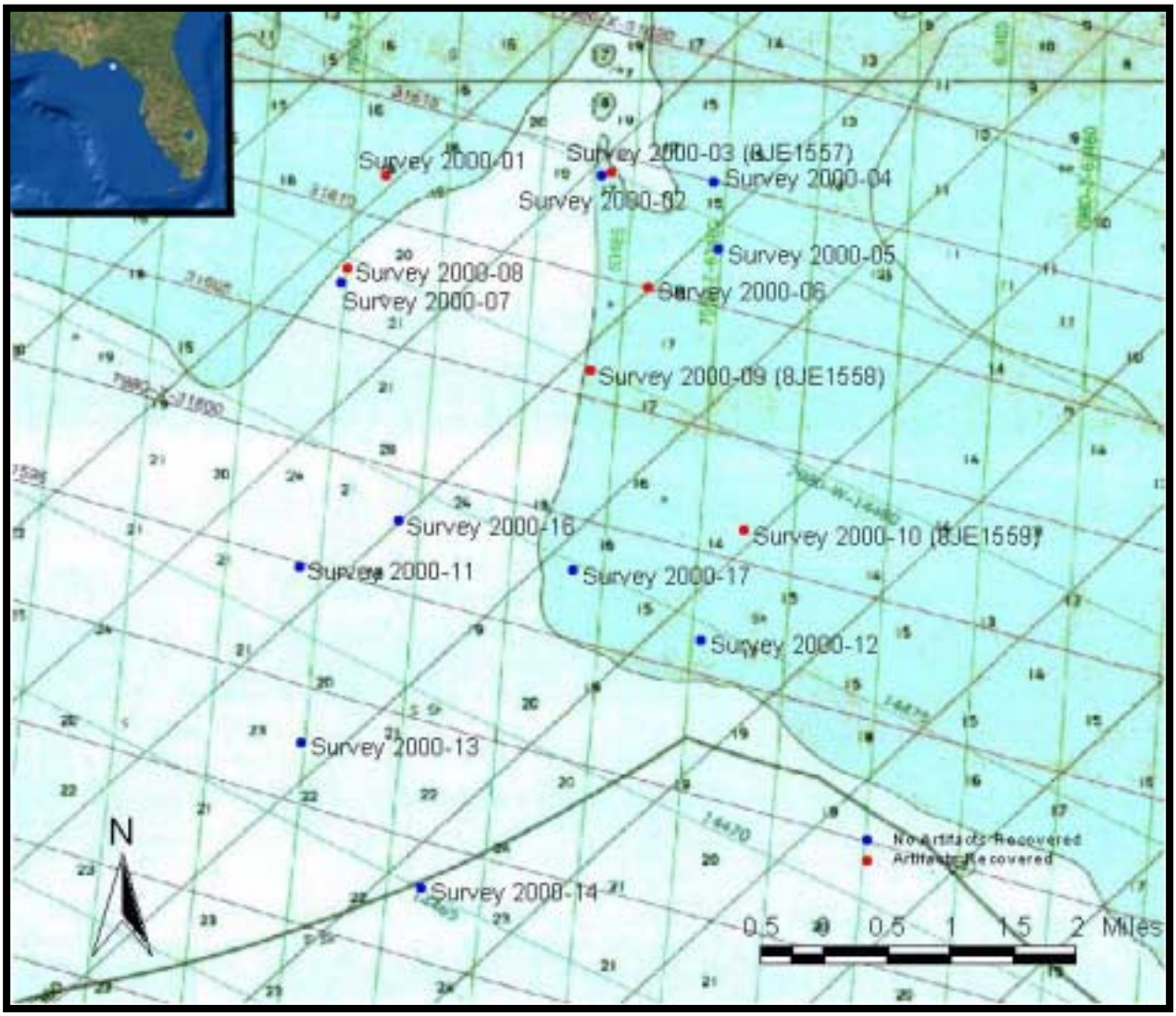


Figure 8: Survey 2000 Locations and Site Potentials

Descriptions of Survey Area 2000 Locations

Table 3: Descriptions of Apalachee Bay survey area 2000 locations

PALEOAUCILLA PREHISTORY PROJECT: DESCRIPTIONS OF SURVEY LOCATIONS				
Survey Area No.	**Survey Area Location**	**Side scan Sonar Filename/ Site File No.**	**Bottom Character/ Site Potential**	**Physiographic Description Of Survey Location**
1	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul008	Outcrop/ Moderate	Low relief limestone, only 1 to 3 cm in height. Little coral growth. One piece of fauna was located PD#2000. Shallow crevices cut through the rocks. Area measures 20 meters square.
2	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul021	Outcrop/ Low	Only a few limestone boulders loosely dispersed 30 to 40 cm high. Total area of limestone outcrop is 7 meters square. Some corals present. Medium-sized grunts and snappers. No artifacts were recovered from this area.
3	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul027/ 8JE1557	Outcrop/ High	Large limestone outcrop, boulders measure 60 to 70 cm in height, and 1 meter in width. An abundant coral growth and large fish population are present. Thirty-three pieces of chipped stone and faunal material were recovered from this area, PD#2000-2005. A datum was set at this site and four 1x1 meter hand-fanned units were opened. Sediment samples were taken from each of the units and a limestone sample was collected. From the datum, the area measures 34m North, 36m South, 33m West, and 27m East. This area should be investigated further and additional transect units are recommended.
4	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul030	Outcrop/ Low	Flat, sandy bottom. Sand Dollars, Fighting Conchs, and stone crabs are present, but no limestone uplifts are apparent. No artifacts were recovered from this area. No measurements were taken.
5	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul035	Paleo-channel/ Low	Low relief area -- only 10 cm of limestone relief. Some corals and seagrass are present. No depression or channel found. The area measures 29m East-West and 13m North-South. No artifacts were recovered from this area.
6	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul043	Outcrop/ Moderate	This area consists of two rock outcrops. One outcrop can be found at the coordinates indicated, and the other rock outcrop is 12.5 meters due east of the coordinates. The rocks measure 40 to 50 cm in height. Large corals and fish present. Sediment depth measures over 20 cm. Sediment is fine and unconsolidated. Eight pieces of chipped stone were found at this area, but this is insufficient to designate the area a site, PD#2006. The area measures 7.6m North, 3.5m South, 6.8m West, and 27.8m East

PALEOAUCILLA PREHISTORY PROJECT: DESCRIPTIONS OF SURVEY LOCATIONS

Sur-vey Area No.	Survey Area Location	Side scan Sonar Filename/ Site File No.	Bottom Character/ Site Potential	Physiographic Description Of Survey Location
7	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul060	Depression/ Low	Very low relief -- the rocks were only 1 to 3 cm in height. Mostly seagrass beds, small corals and stone crabs. No artifacts were recovered from this area. The total rock outcrop area is only 10-meters square.
8	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul065	Outcrop/ Moderate	Limestone rises over 60 cm in height. Large corals and fish are present, as well as other sea life. Sand is fine-grain with little shell intermixed. Only one flake was found at this site PD#2007.
9	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul094/ 8JE1558	Outcrop/ High	Low limestone relief 10 to 20 cm in height, medium-sized fish, including: snappers, spadefish, eels, and grunts. Barrel, finger, fan, and other corals present, as well as large conchs, sea cucumbers, and urchins. Limestone is very porous and the sand is coarse. Due to the number of artifacts collected during surface collection, this area was designated a site. A total of 68 artifacts was recovered, PD#2008-2010. A datum was placed in the center of this area. Four 1x1 meter transect units were hand-fanned. The area measures 43m North, 26m East, 100m West, and 100m South.
10	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul114/ 8JE1559	Rock Formation/ High	Mostly seagrass beds with some corals. Limestone outcrops are present to about 20 cm in height, interspersed with seagrass. The area measures 20 meters square. Sediments are very fine with little to no shell. A pocket in the limestone was found containing 24 pieces of unstained chipped stone. Due to the number of artifacts discovered, this area was designated a site and a datum was placed. Four 1x1 meter units were hand-fanned. One artifact was found in a transect unit, PD#2011-2012. Sediments were taken from the transect units and a limestone sample was taken.
11	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul142	Outcrop/ Low	No limestone was found at these coordinates. Fine sand and seagrass beds. Large conchs are present. No measurements were taken and no artifacts were recovered.
12	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul176	Depression/ Moderate	Fine sediments with some crushed shell, but mainly covered with seagrass. One large outcrop 20 meters by 14 meters was found. Low relief -- less than 5 cm. Four pieces of faunal material were found, PD#2013.
13	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	22jul209	Possible canon?/ Low	The side scan image showed a long cylinder-shaped object. The divers did not find anything that matched this description. They did find some limestone -- only 3 to 4 cm of relief. Few corals and fine sand. No artifacts were recovered from this area.

PALEOAUCILLA PREHISTORY PROJECT: DESCRIPTIONS OF SURVEY LOCATIONS

Sur-vey Area No.	Survey Area Location	Side scan Sonar Filename/ Site File No.	Bottom Character/ Site Potential	Physiographic Description Of Survey Location
14	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	Fathometer from Captain Steve Wilson	Outcrop/ Moderate	Low relief area -- only 3 to 5 cm in height. *Thalassia* grasses present, but only a few urchins. This site is located in deeper water – approximately 7.6 m (25 ft). One piece of faunal material was found, PD#2014.
15	N/A	Fatho-meter	Depression/ Low	Limestone is patchy and porous in this area. Height of limestone is less than 5cm. Seagrass beds surround the area. Sediments are fine with no large shell fragments embedded. The area measures 47m East, 11m West, 35m North and 28m South. No artifacts were recovered from this area.
16	29° XXX N 84° XXX W	05jun052	Rock outcrop/ Low	Thin layer of sand (~ 8cm) covers the limestone bed. No older sediments found. The area is covered in seagrass which is interspersed with patches of sand. No artifacts were recovered from this area.
17	29° XXX N 84° XXX W		Outcrop/ Low	Coarse, tan sand about 10 cm deep, covers a thin layer of gray sand before reaching limestone. Few uplifts -- only 3 to 5 cm in height. The area is live bottom surrounded by seagrass beds. No artifacts were recovered from this area.
17-1999	30° XXX N 84° XXX W	05jun098	Rock Outcrop/ Low	Thin layer of fine sand on top of coarse, sticky gray material embedded with shells. One low outcrop measuring 9 meters in length was observed. One flake was recovered from this area, PD#2015.

Side scan Sonar Images of Survey 2000 Site Locations

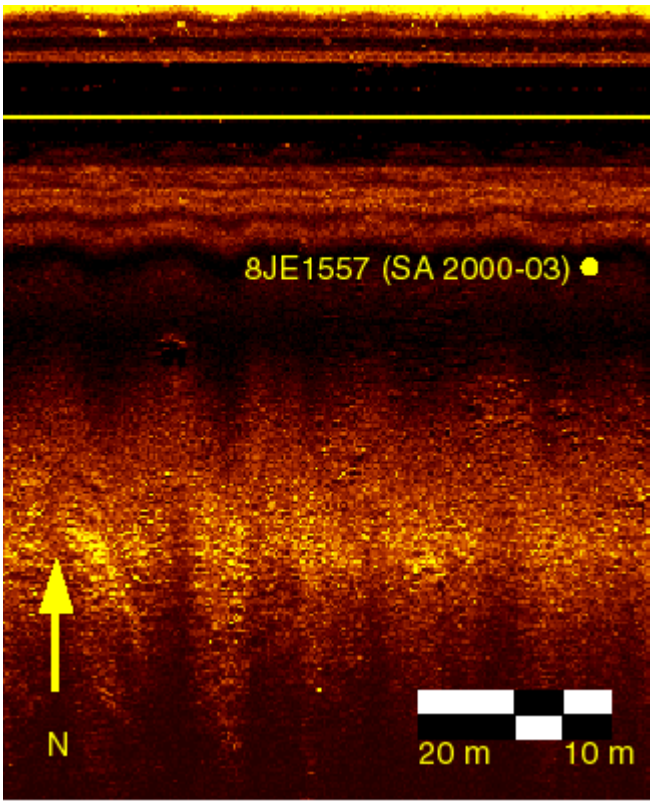


Figure 9: Side scan sonar image of Survey Area #3-2000
The bright yellow returns represent a limestone outcrop.

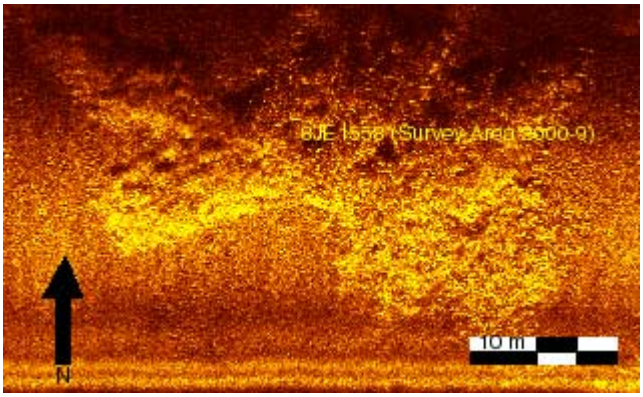


Figure 10: Side scan sonar image of Survey Area #9-2000
This image represents porous limestone of low relief.

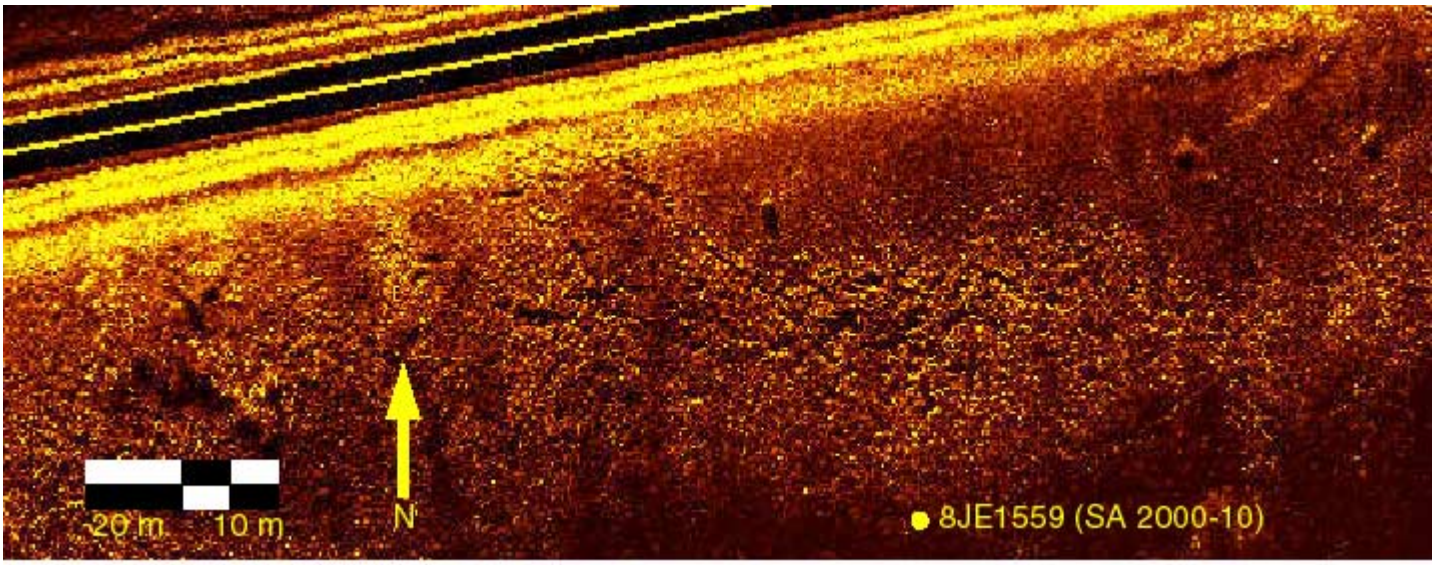


Figure 11: Side scan sonar image of Survey Area #10-2000
This image represents patches of limestone outcrops interspersed with seagrass and fine grained sediments.

MAPPING AND EXCAVATION OPERATIONS AT J&J HUNT SITE (8JE740)

Mapping

During this and previous field sessions, the main datum at J&J Hunt (8JE740) has been given the coordinates of 0N, 0E, and all provenience designations have been based on a unit's southwest corner, specifying the unit's distance (in meters) and bearing (in cardinal directions from the main datum). In future years, the *PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project* will report the datum coordinates as 500N, 500E. This report reflects both sets of coordinates.

The mapping of 8JE740 depicts the rock/sand interface throughout the site (See Figure 14). Rocks on the surface that were unmovable were mapped. Hand-fanning was utilized to expose the rocks within 3cm of the surface. A total of 307m^2 of rock-sand surface interface was mapped. Depth probing took place in 214 individual square meters to determine the depth of sediments in the mapped area. Twenty-five 1x1 meter mapped areas were probed only in their centers, while the remainder were probed in the center and in all four corners.

Induction Dredge Excavations

During four weeks at sea this field season, 236 person-days of operations were conducted at 8JE740. R/V *Mr. Tom* served as operations vessel for 206 of these days, with R/V *Bellows* supporting the remaining 30 days. During these 236 person-days, 247 person-dives were performed, accumulating a total of 1330 hours and 52 minutes underwater. This year 15 test pits were excavated, the locations of which are depicted in Figure 14. Test pits were 1x1 meter, and were excavated in 10cm levels. Once a test pit was completed, profile maps depicting the stratigraphic units of the North or South wall, as well as the East or West wall were drawn (see Figures 16-29) . Sediment samples were taken from each stratigraphic unit, which will be discussed later.

In the 15 excavated units, 389 chipped stone artifacts were discovered (See Table 4 Below). Of these, four are diagnostic (See Figure 12). A concave base lanceolate, 00-07, was found in Unit 00-1. Two Bolen points were found during surface collection: 00-134, a Bolen point base and 00-136, a retouched Bolen point. A scraper (Edgefield), 00-135, was also found during surface collection.

Figure 12: 2000 Diagnostic Artifacts

A bathymetric enhancement (Figure 13) of the approximately 2 square kilometer area was assembled from subbottom profiler and side scan sonar imaging, and from diver surveys of the northern portions of the channel features. Collection transects and induction dredge excavations were conducted, including one into the channel feature at Locus L_1.

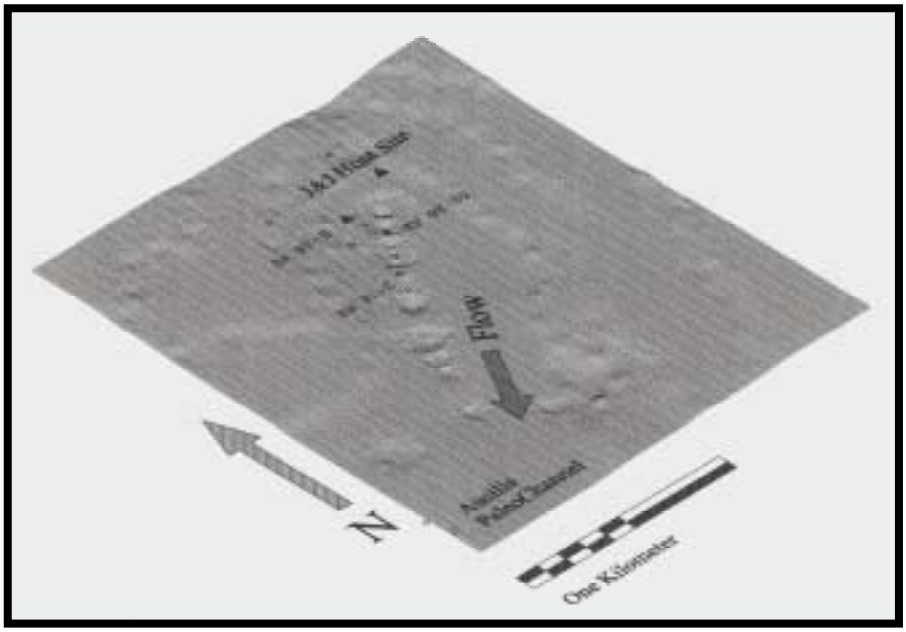


Figure 13: Bathymetric enhancement of the area around the J&J Hunt Site (8JE740)

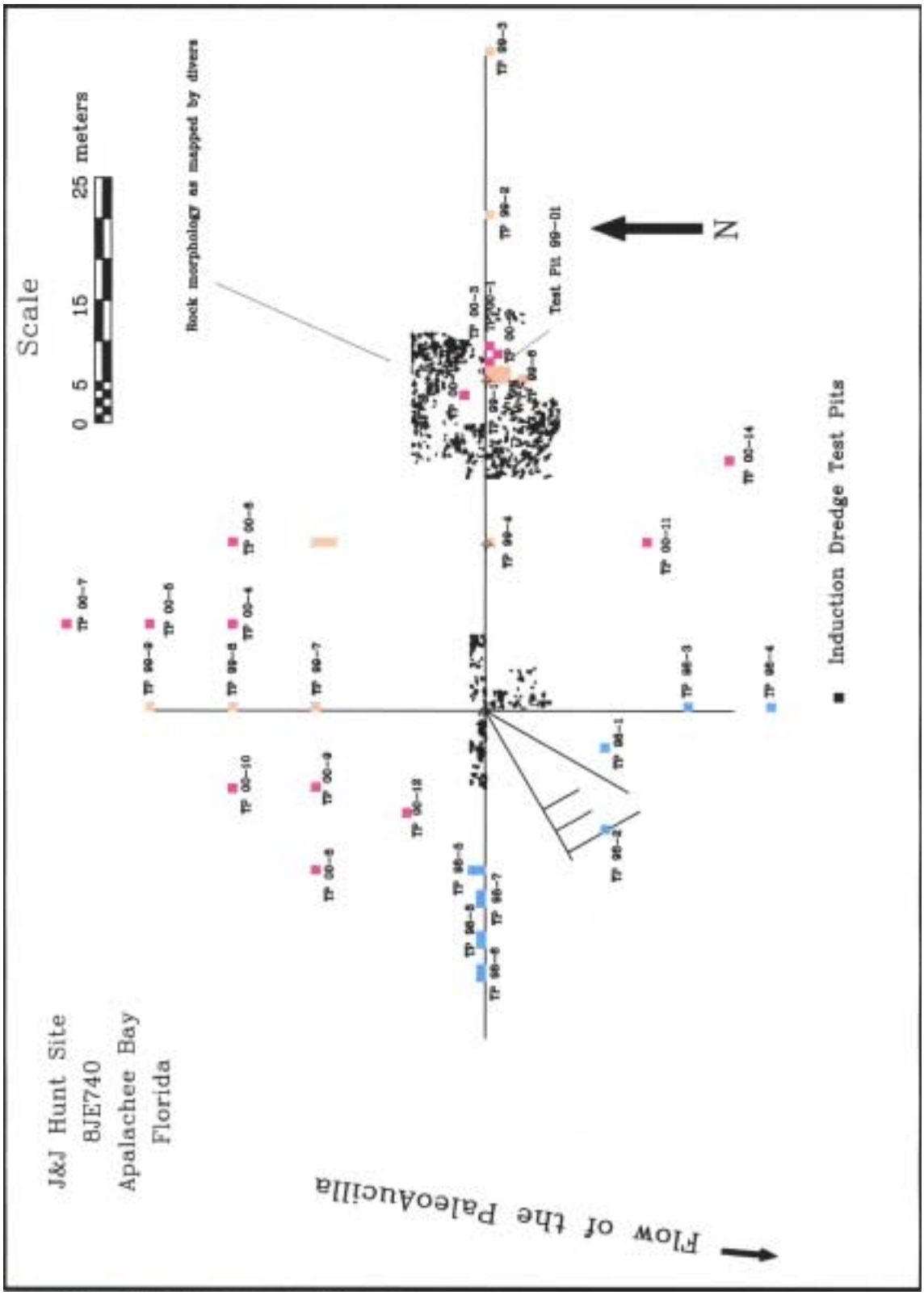


Figure 14: J&J Hunt Site Map, including test pit locations and rock/sand interface

Table 4: J&J Hunt site (8JE740) excavation unit statistics

J&J Hunt Site (8JE740) Excavation Unit Statistics

Excavation Unit Designation	South West Corner Coordinates 0N,0E Datum Northing	Easting	500N,500E Datum Northing	Easting	Number of Levels in Unit	Max Depth * (cm)	Volume Excavated * (m3)	Artifact Count	Lithic Weight (gm)
00-1	-1	44	499	544	5	45	0.45	8	24.75
00-2	-2	43	498	543	6	60	0.60	7	221.84
00-3	-1	42	499	542	4	40	0.40	11	101.29
00-4	30	10	530	510	2	40	0.40	25	130.59
00-5	40	10	540	510	3	62	0.62	27	59.39
00-6	30	20	530	520	4	40	0.40	14	103.42
00-7	50	10	550	510	16	155	1.55	17	85.29
00-8	20	-20	520	480	10	100	1.00	24	58.03
00-9	20	-10	520	490	9	90	0.90	97	1424.89
00-10	30	-10	530	490	9	90	0.90	28	122.10
00-11	-20	20	480	520	8	75	0.75	24	32.60
00-12	9	-13	509	487	4	40	0.40	26	444.74
00-13	1	38	501	538	9	91	0.91	35	69.83
00-14	-30	30	470	530	6	60	0.60	2	1.10
00-15	0	38	500	538	4	40	0.40	20	126.16
Totals:					**99**	**1028**	**10.28**	**365.00**	**3006.02**

Description of Sediments

A total of 45 sediment samples were collected from 12 test pits (Test Pits #00-1, #00-3 and #00-15 were not sampled). Seven samples were recollected because the original sample volumes were insufficient for complete analysis, and twenty-six sediment samples were collected during Survey 2000 operations. Sediment samples from 8JE740 were recovered directly from the geologic beds of individual test pits. Samples from Survey 2000 operations were collected from within the topmost 20cm of the natural bathymetric surface encountered during hand-fanning excavation of transect test pits.

Sediment samples were prepared for subsequent processing by passing them through a nest of graduated screens, and flushing them with fresh water. Three mesh sizes, ½ inch, ¼ inch and 1/8 inch, were nested to sort the components of each unit level's sample. Sediments retained on each screen were allowed to dry, before being weighed and then bagged based on fraction mesh size.

Each sediment fraction passing through the nested screens was collected in a bucket and desiccated. As the sediment dried, the sands and heavier materials fell out of suspension first, forming a layer on the bottom of the bucket, while fine-grained clays and silts settled out onto the upper levels. This sedimentation settling process allowed the components to be separated manually and then weighed. Detailed analysis of these samples will be forthcoming.

Gray/brown marine sediments of unconsolidated medium-grained sand, typically with broken shell matter (oyster remains, pectin shell, and coral), appeared throughout the stratigraphic unit typically encountered in the upper level of most test pits. In Test Pit 00-14, a green/brown, unconsolidated sandy organic unit appeared in

the surface level. This unit was similar to the marine sediments, but consisted of organic material and seagrass roots, as well as a greater fraction of fragmentary pectin and other shell material.

A gray/brown, unconsolidated silty-sand bed of finer-grain material and lighter in color than the marine sediments was observed in the lower levels of most test pits, probably representing brackish sediments based on previous observations. Broken and whole shell species found within this stratigraphic unit were, however, different from those of the marine unit because they were oyster (*Crassostraea*). A gray, consolidated clay bed is found in the lower levels; this compact unit, composed of silts and sands, also contains very small floral remains which looked like root material, possibly some type of marsh plant.

Oyster bearing sediments are darker brown, and more consolidated than the marine sediments, but with similar texture. This stratigraphic unit consisted primarily of articulated shell, as distinct from the shell beds encountered in Test Pits 00-8 and 00-10, which consisted of disarticulated shells possibly representing a shell midden. This hypothesis is supported by the presence of burned bone, chipped stone, phosphates, and other constituents diagnostic of human activity. A variety of constituents, besides shell, were common in the sediments, including wood. Less common, but still present, were primarily fragmentary bone remains, teeth, and ivory.

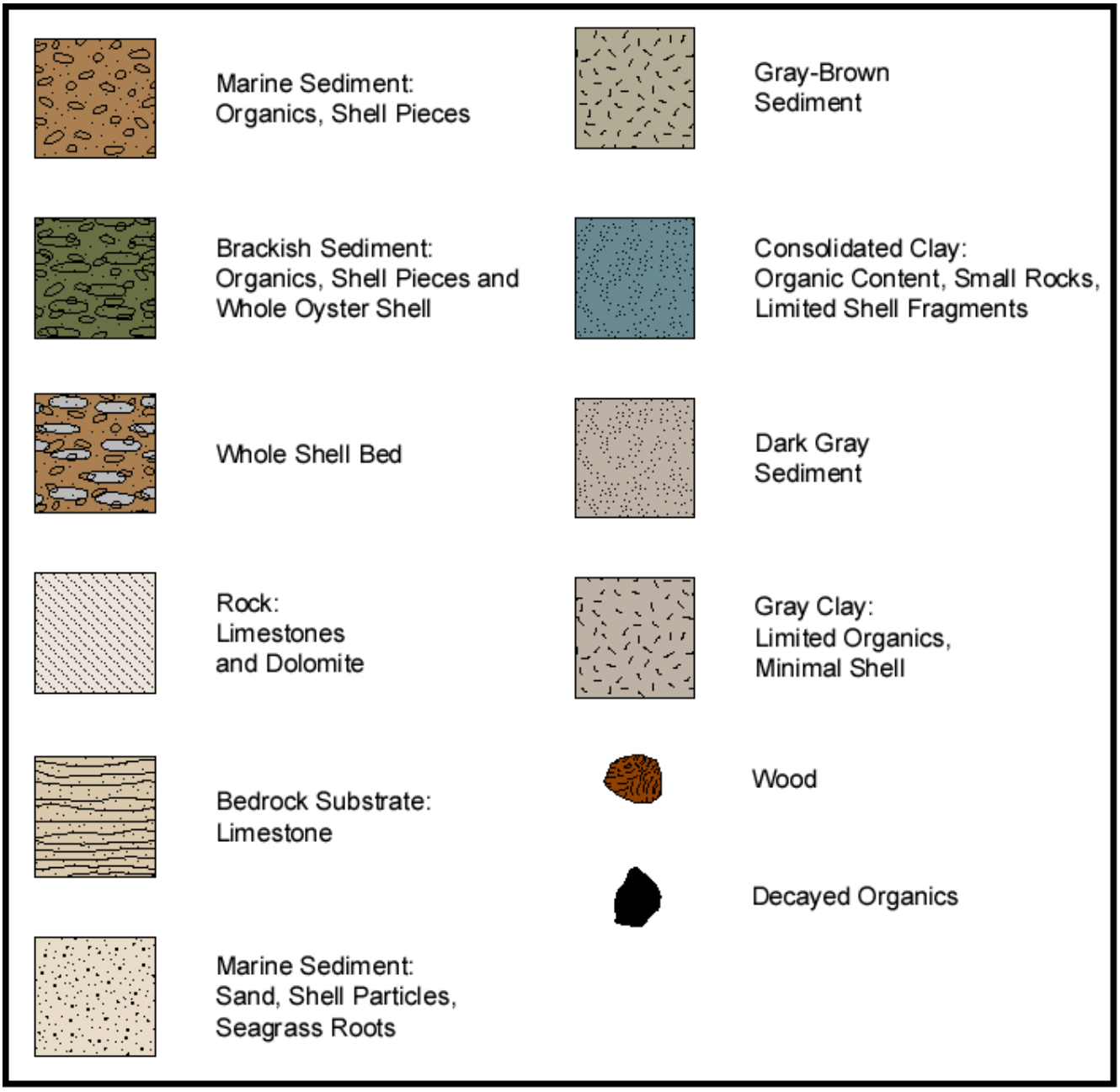


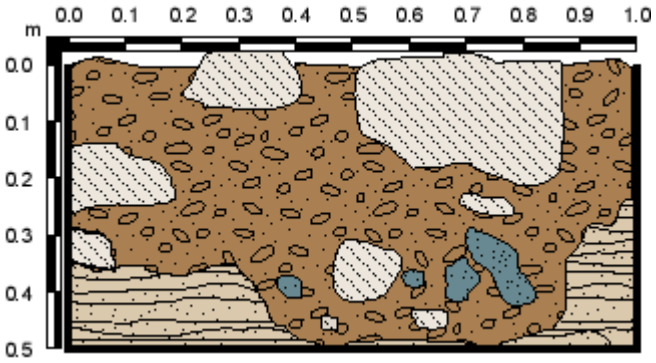
Figure 15: Stratigraphic profile drawing sediment legend
(Test pit wall profile drawings were constructed in Adobe Illustrator.)

Test Pit #00-1 SW Corner (1S, 44E) (499N, 544E)

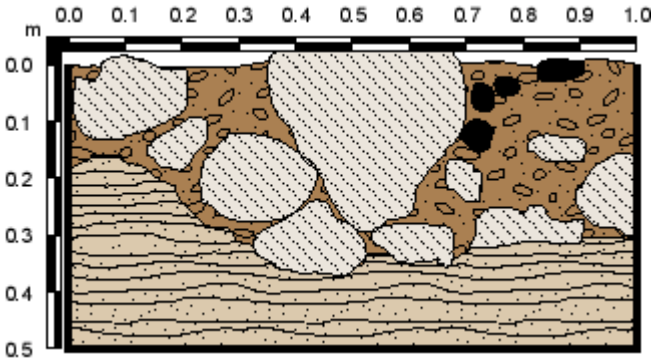
Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	5
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	45
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.45
Artifact Count:	8
Lithic Weight (gm):	24.75

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine Sediments from surface to 45 cm.
Unit 2: Gray clay but only in a few small areas.
Inclusions: Decaying organic matter from surface to 15 cm, and dolomite rocks throughout.

North Wall



East Wall



Notes: No sediment samples were taken from this test pit.

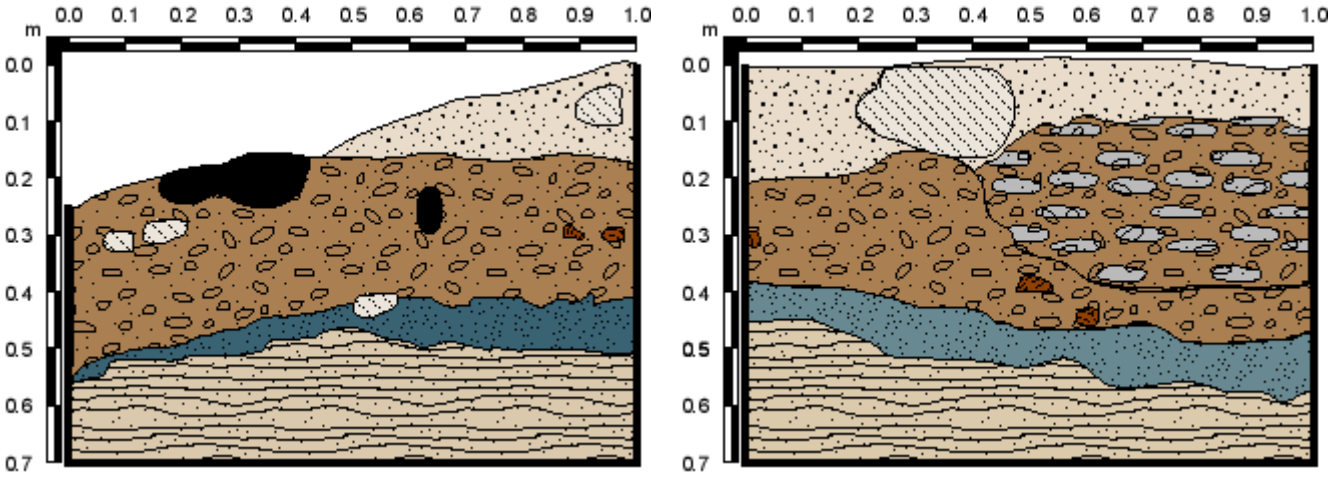
Figure 16: Test Pit #00-1 Stratigraphic Profiles

Test Pit #00-2 SW Corner (2S, 43E) (498N, 543E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	6
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	60
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.60
Artifact Count:	7
Lithic Weight (gm):	221.84

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash from surface to 20cm.
Unit 2: Oyster bearing material from 10 cm to 40 cm.
Unit 3: Silt bed with shell hash from 20 cm to 50 cm.
Unit 4: Gray clay from 40 cm to 60 cm.
Inclusions: Organic material in unit 3 at 20cm to 25cm, wood in unit 3 from 30cm to 45cm, and dolomite rocks are found throughout.

North Wall East Wall



Notes: A whole shell sample was taken from this test pit.

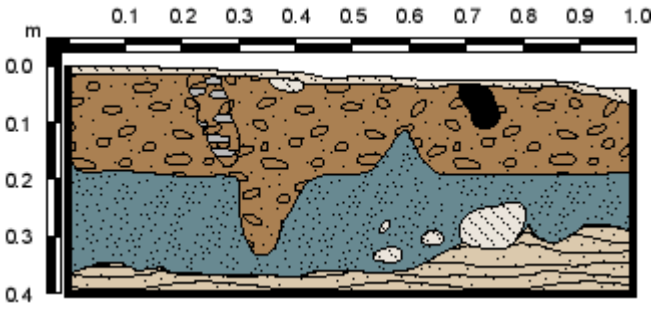
Figure 17: Test Pit #00-2 Stratigraphic Profiles

Test Pit #00-3 SW Corner (1S, 42E) (499N, 542E)

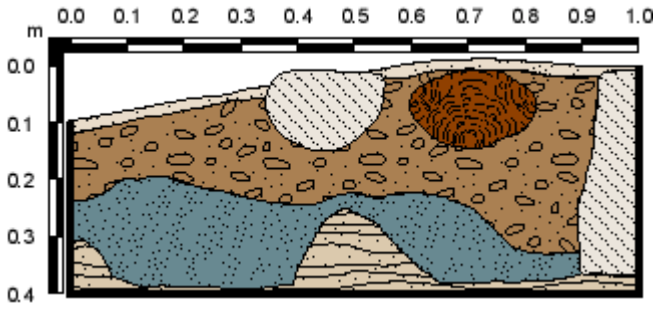
Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	4
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	40
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.40
Artifact Count:	11
Lithic Weight (gm):	101.29

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash from surface to 30cm.
Unit 2: Gray clay from 15 cm to 40 cm.
Inclusions: A large rock and a large piece of wood at the surface with more rock at the bottom. Section of whole shell in the east wall that breaks up and migrates down from surface into unit 2. Organic material just below the surface.

West Wall



North Wall



Notes: No sediment samples were taken from this test pit.

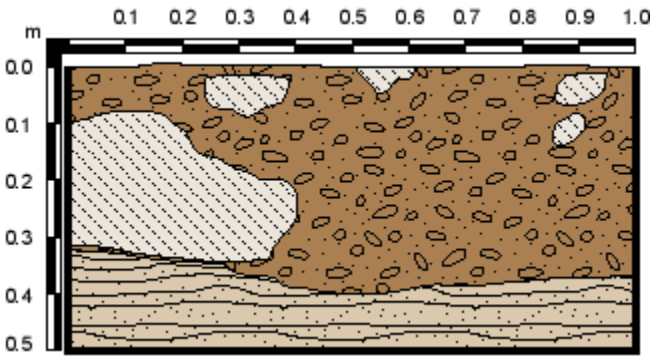
Figure 18: Test Pit #00-3 Stratigraphic Profiles

Test Pit #00-4 SW Corner (30N, 10E) (530N, 510E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	2
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	40
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.40
Artifact Count:	25
Lithic Weight (gm):	130.59

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash throughout.
Inclusions: Rocks throughout.

Indeterminate Wall



Notes: Sediment samples were taken.

Figure 19: Test Pit #00-4 Wall Stratigraphic Profile

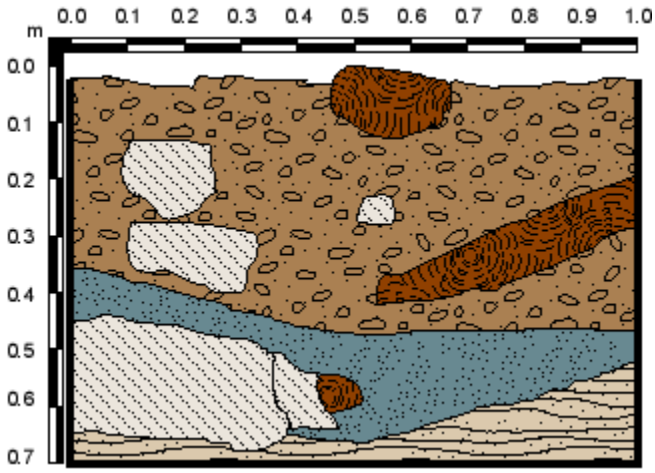
Test Pit #00-5 SW Corner (40N, 10E) (540N, 510E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	3
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	62
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.62
Artifact Count:	27
Lithic Weight (gm):	59.39

Description of Sediment Layers

Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash from surface to 43 cm.
Unit 2: Silty sand with shell hash from 32 cm to 62 cm.
Inclusions: There is wood in the upper unit, and dolomite rocks throughout. The wood may provide carbon 14 dates.

East Wall



Notes: Sediment samples were taken.

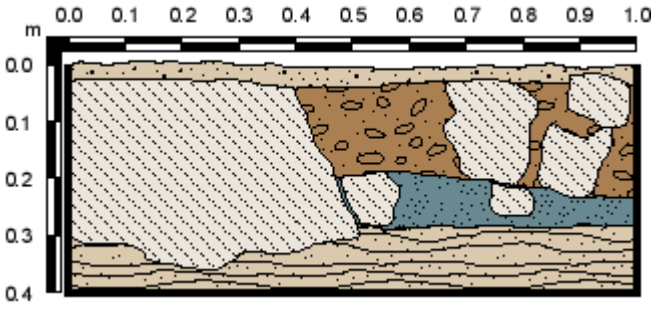
Figure 20: Test Pit #00-5 Stratigraphic Profile

Test Pit #00-6 SW Corner (30N, 20E) (530N, 520E)

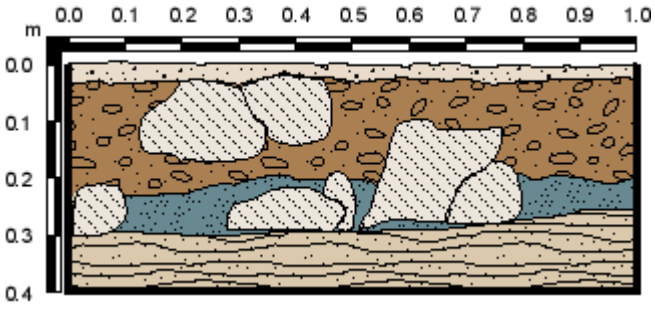
Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	4
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	40
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.40
Artifact Count:	14
Lithic Weight (gm):	103.42

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash throughout.
Inclusions: Rocks throughout the unit.

North Wall



East Wall



Notes: Sediment samples were taken.

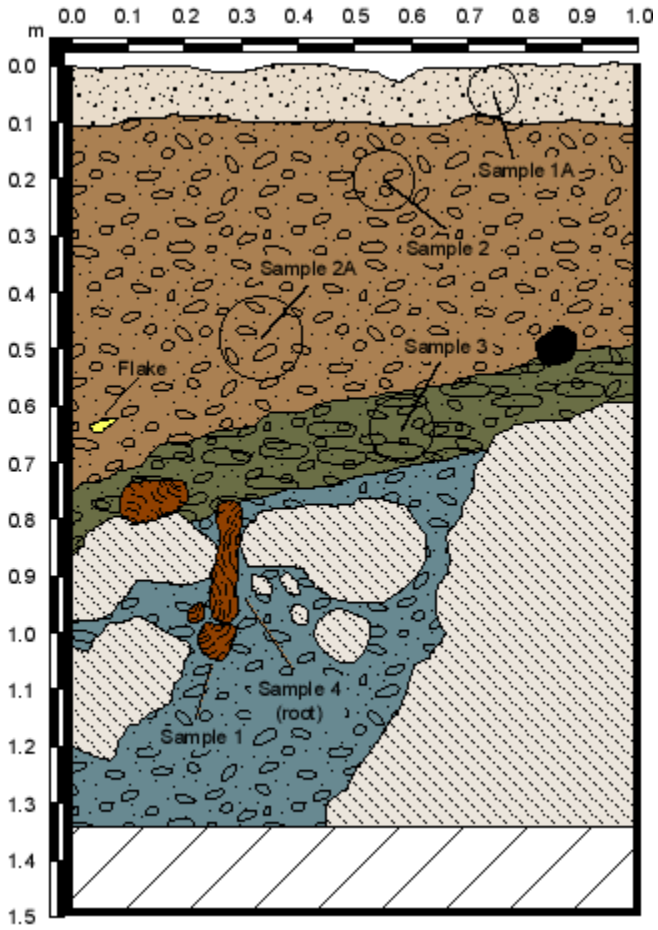
Figure 21: Test Pit #00-6 Stratigraphic Profiles

Test Pit #00-7 SW Corner (50N, 10E) (550N, 510E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	16
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	155
Volume Excavated (m^3):	1.55
Artifact Count:	17
Lithic Weight (gm):	85.29

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Fine to medium sand from surface to 10 cm.
Unit 2: Marine sediments with shell hash from 10 cm to 70 cm.
Unit 3: Whole oyster shell from 50 cm to 90 cm.
Unit 4: Gray clay with organics from 60 cm to 155 cm.
Inclusions: There is a large piece of wood in unit 3, and rocks and wood in unit 4.

North Wall



Notes: Sediment samples were taken as shown above.

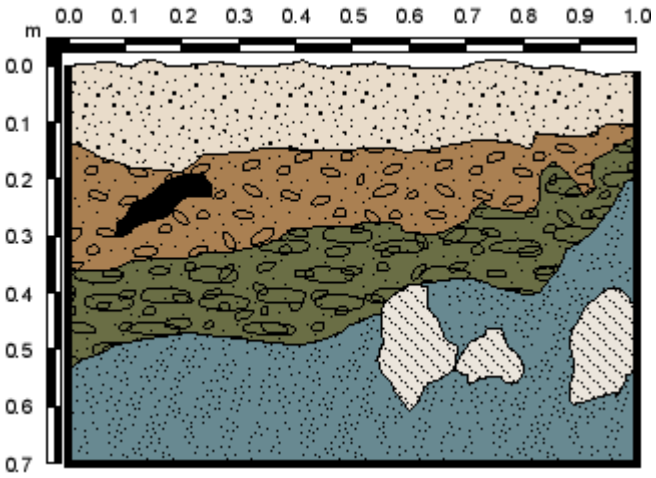
Figure 22: Test Pit #00-7 Stratigraphic Profile

Test Pit #00-8 SW Corner (20N, 20W) (520N, 480E)

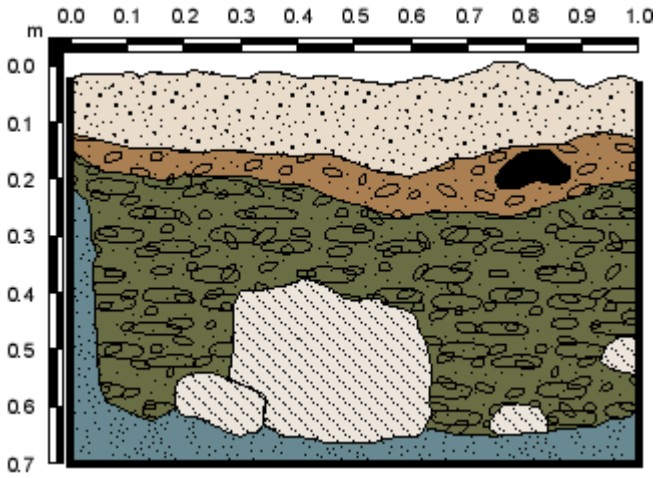
Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	10
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	100
Volume Excavated (m^3):	1.00
Artifact Count:	24
Lithic Weight (gm):	58.03

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash from surface to 20cm.
Unit 2: Silt bed with half shell from 15 cm to 35 cm.
Unit 3: Oyster bearing sediment from 20 cm to 60 cm.
Unit 4: Limestone with whole shell from 30 cm to 100 cm.
Inclusions: Organic material in unit 2, and dolomite rocks in unit 4.

North Wall



East Wall



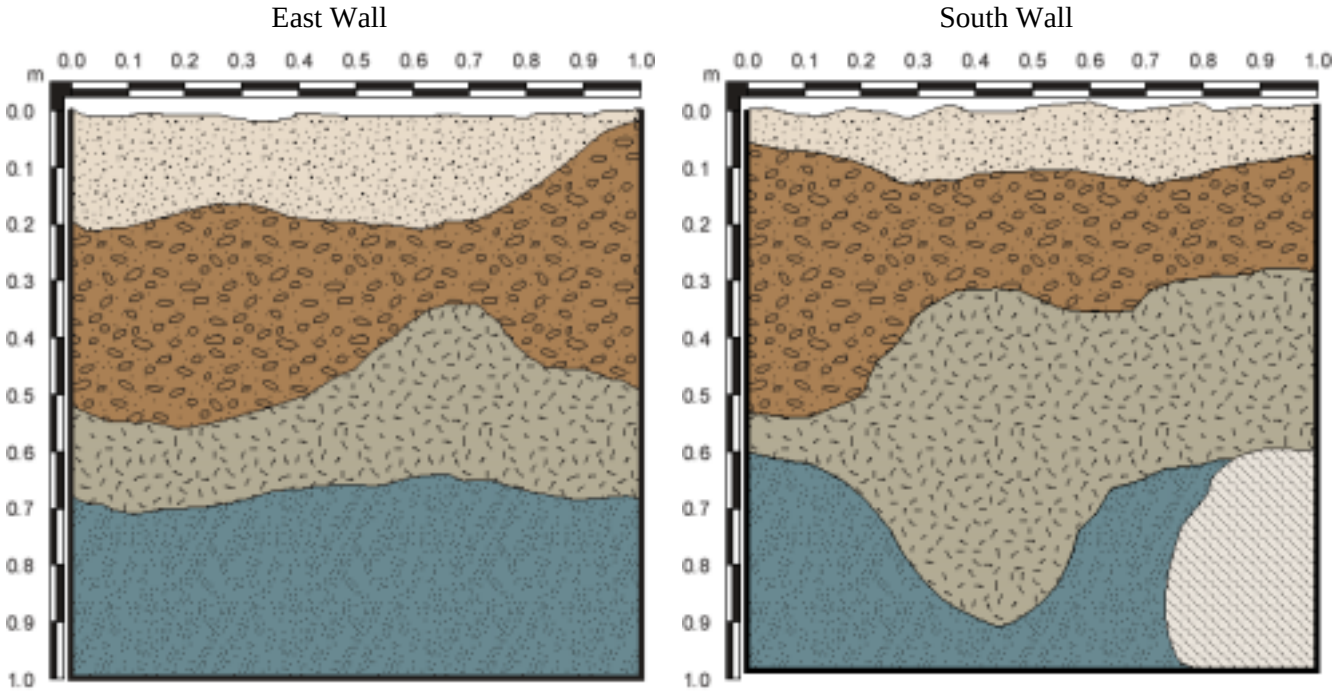
Notes: Sediment samples were taken from each level in this test pit.

Figure 23: Test Pit #00-8 Stratigraphic Profile

Test Pit #00-9 SW Corner (20N, 10W) (520N, 490E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	9
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	90
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.90
Artifact Count:	97
Lithic Weight (gm):	1454.89

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash from surface to 20 cm.
Unit 2: Gray sand and clay sediments with shell hash from 5 cm to 55 cm.
Unit 3: Brown/gray sand and clay with shell hash from 40 cm to 90 cm.
Unit 4: Gray clay from 60 cm to 90 cm.
Inclusions: Large rock at bottom of South West corner.



Notes: Sediment samples were taken from each level in this test pit.

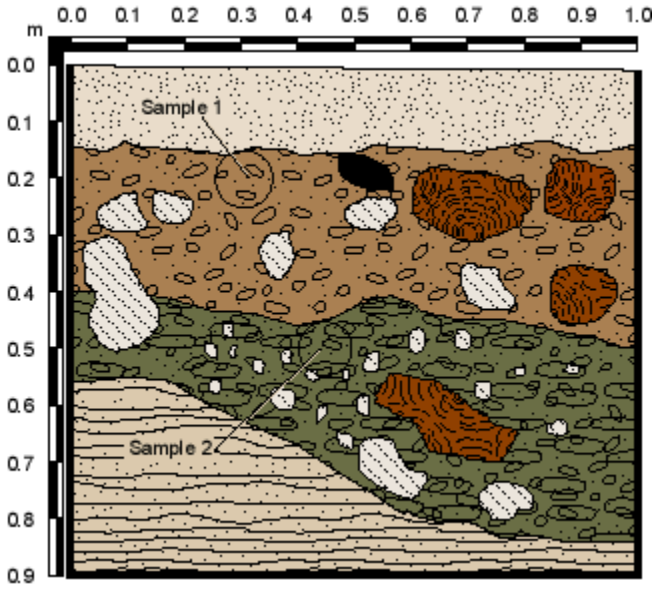
Figure 24: Test Pit #00-9 Stratigraphic Profile

Test Pit #00-10 SW Corner (30N, 10W) (530N, 490E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	9
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	90
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.90
Artifact Count:	28
Lithic Weight (gm):	122.1

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments from surface to 35 cm.
Unit 2: Marine sediments with dolomite cobbles from 30 cm to 70 cm.
Inclusions: Wood and rocks in unit 1, and wood in unit 2. A large rock occupies the south west corner.

West Wall



Notes: Two samples were taken from this test pit.

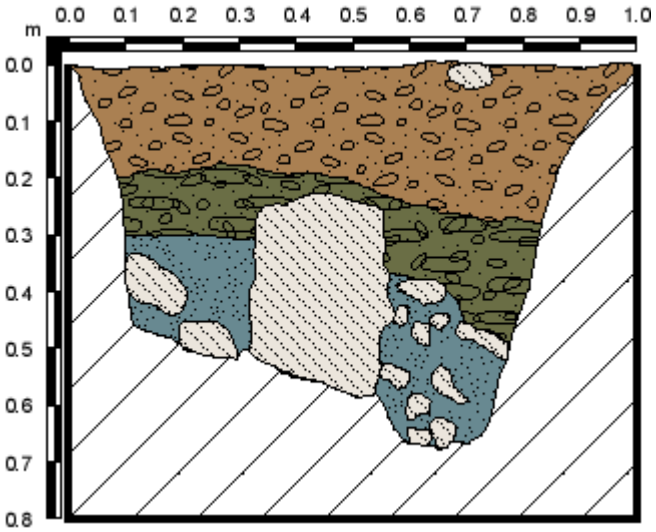
Figure 25: Test Pit #00-10 Stratigraphic Profile

Test Pit #00-11 SW Corner (20S, 20E) (480N, 520E)

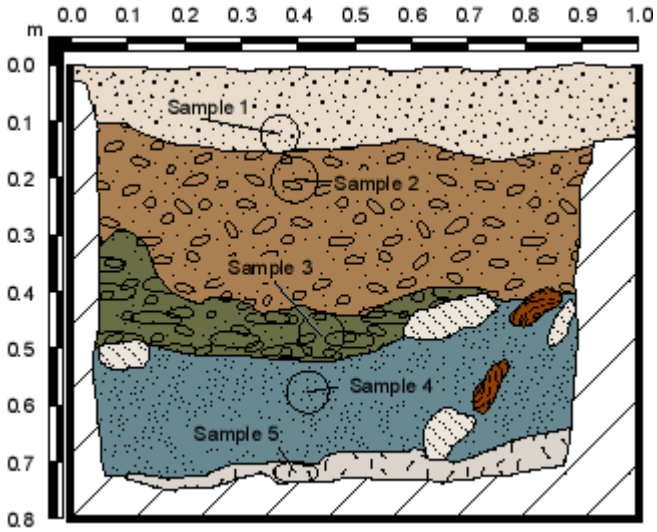
Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	8
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	75
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.75
Artifact Count:	24
Lithic Weight (gm):	32.6

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash from surface to 25 cm
Unit 2: Marine sediments from 10 cm to 40 cm.
Unit 3: Marine sediments with whole shell from 20 cm to 50 cm.
Unit 4: Gray mud and clay from 40 cm to 70 cm.
Unit 5: Gray mud (softer than Unit 4)from 70 to 75 cm.
Inclusions: Large rocks and smaller dolomite cobbles frequent the lower levels.

West Wall



North Wall



Notes: A total of 5 samples were taken from this test pit.

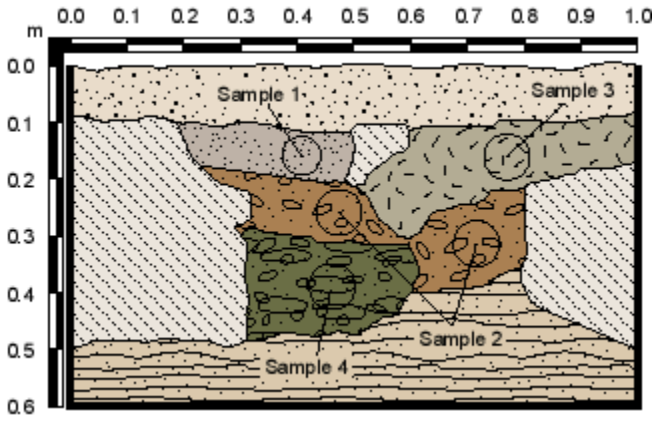
Figure 26: Test Pit #00-11 Stratigraphic Profiles

Test Pit #00-12 SW Corner (9N, 13W) (509N, 487E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	4
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	40
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.40
Artifact Count:	26
Lithic Weight (gm):	444.75

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments with shell hash from surface to 10 cm.
Unit 2: Gray brown sediments from surface to 20 cm.
Unit 3: Brown sediments from 10 cm to 30 cm.
Unit 4: Whole oyster bearing sediments from 20 cm to 40 cm.
Inclusions: Large rocks throughout the unit.

West Wall



Notes: A total of four samples were taken from this test pit, as shown above.

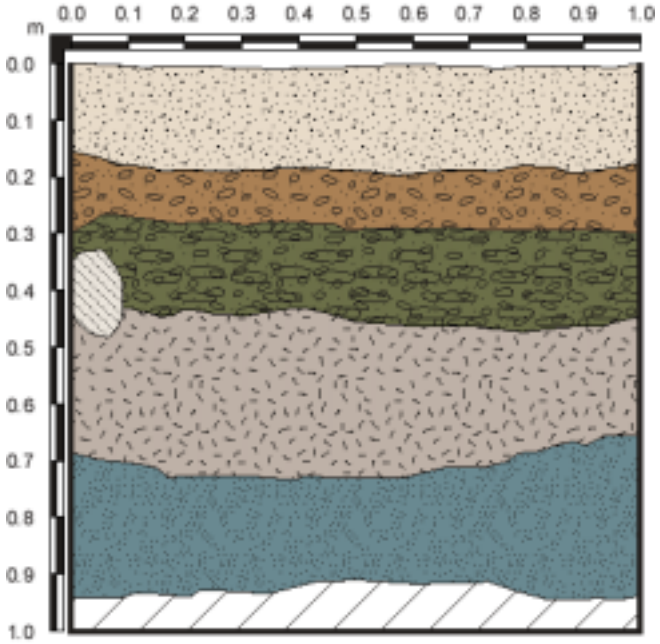
Figure 27: Test Pit #00-12 Stratigraphic Profile

Test Pit #00-13 SW Corner (1N, 38E) (501N, 538E)

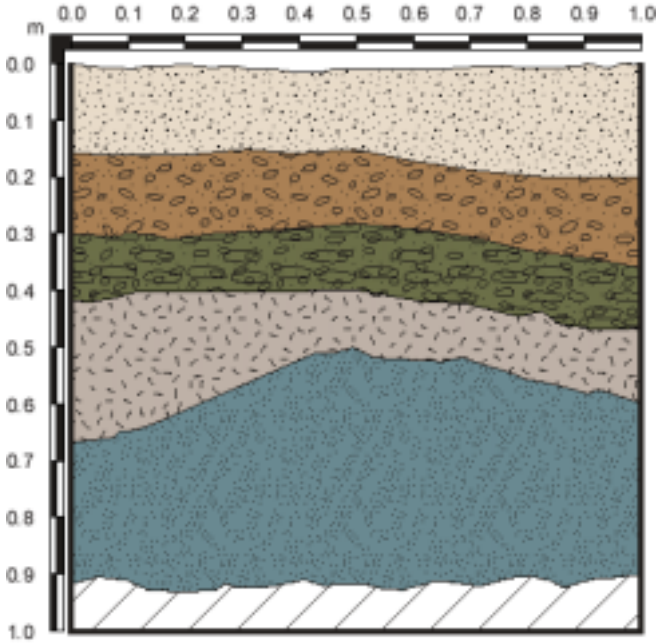
Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	9
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	91
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.91
Artifact Count:	35
Lithic Weight (gm):	69.83

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Marine sediments from surface to 20 cm.
Unit 2: Marine sediments with shell hash from 18 cm to 28 cm
Unit 3: Whole oyster shell bearing sediments from 30 cm to 50 cm.
Unit 4: Oyster, shell hash, and wood from 40cm to 70 cm.
Unit 5: Gray clay with no shell from 50 cm to 90 cm.
Inclusions:

North Wall



East Wall



Notes: Five samples were taken from this test pit, one from each level.

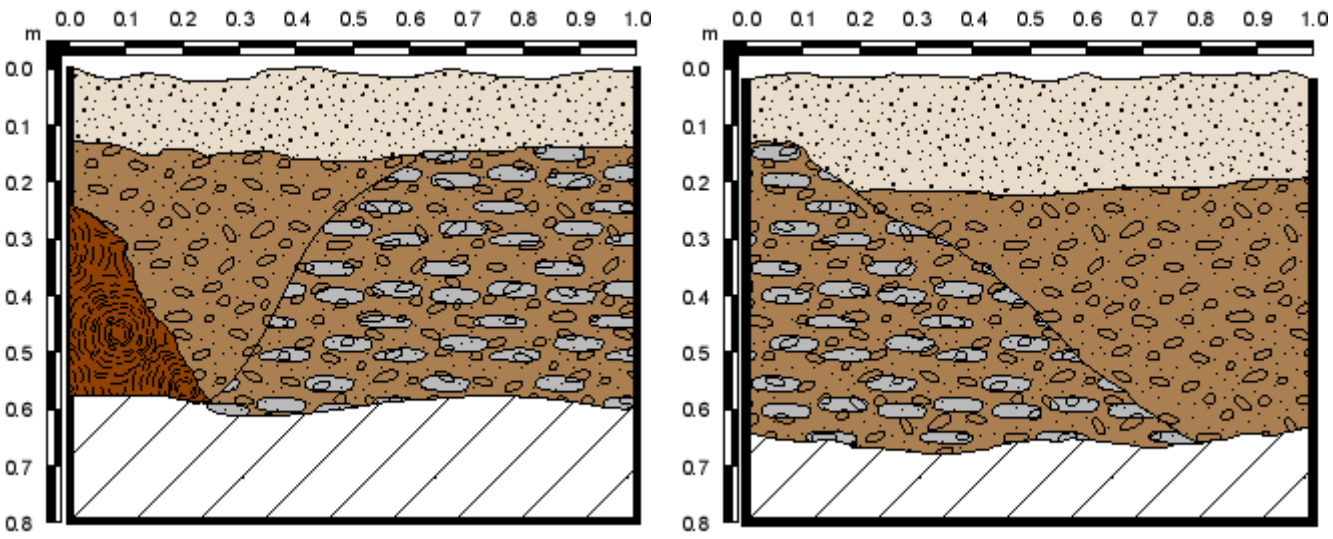
Figure 28: Test Pit #00-13 Stratigraphic Profiles

Test Pit #00-14 SW Corner (30S, 30E) (530N, 530E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	6
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	60
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.60
Artifact Count:	2
Lithic Weight (gm):	1.1

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1: Organic material from seagrass beds from surface to 20 cm.
Unit 2: Whole oyster shell bearing sediment from 15 cm to 60 cm.
Unit 3: Marine sediments with shell hash from 20 cm to 60 cm.
Inclusions: Dolomite rocks in the lower levels.

Test Pit #00-14 Stratigraphic Profiles.



Notes: The profile on the left shows a large piece of wood from 25-58cm. Sediment samples were taken from each of the three geologic units.

Figure 29: Test Pit #00-14 Stratigraphic Profiles

Test Pit #00-15 SW Corner (0N, 38E) (500N, 538E)

Number of Stratigraphic Levels:	4
Maximum Penetration Depth (cm):	40
Volume Excavated (m^3):	0.40
Artifact Count:	20
Lithic Weight (gm):	126.16

Description of Sediment Layers
Unit 1:
Unit 2:
Inclusions:

Notes: No wall profiles or sediment samples were taken from this unit.

Chipped Stone Artifact Inventory

These excavations, along with data collected during the 1998 and 1999 field seasons, have resulted in the discovery of a dense, localized lithic scatter, yielding diagnostic artifacts that date from late Paleoindian to Middle Archaic times.

Inventory and analysis of the chipped stone assemblage recovered from the J&J Hunt site in 2000 is designed to help reconstruct culture history and site formation processes that affect inundated sites. The intent of our analysis is to determine reduction strategies and site activity areas based on the type and frequency signatures left behind in the assemblage. The analysis will also demonstrate the significant research potential of these inundated sites.

The data in Table 5 is described by material type, debris type, weight, frequency of debris types, and the type and chronological affiliation of formal tools. Artifacts were numbered, weighed, and sorted into debris types following Sullivan and Rozen (1985). Categories of sorting included: whole flakes, broken flakes, flake fragments, shatter and tools.

Table 5: J&J Hunt Site (8JE740) chert artifact statistics

Unit No.	WHOLE Flakes	Broken Flakes	Flake Fragments	Shatter	Tools	Other	UNIT TOTAL ARTIFACTS	Weight (gms)	"TOOLS" & "OTHER"
Surface Collec-tion	4	2	3		9		18	678.72	1 side notch bolen 2 stem point bases 1 lanceolate base 2 scrapers, 3 cores
Unit Total	4	2	3		9		18	678.72	
99-1	1		4		1			38.74	core
Unit Total	1		4		1		6	38.74	
00-1									
L1	1		2	1				22.28	
L2	1		2					1.95	
L3			1					0.52	
Unit Total	2		5	1			8	24.75	
00-2									
L1				1				0.26	
L2	1	1			1			215.07	scraper
L3		1						1.03	
L4	1	1	1					5.48	
Unit Total	2	3	1		1		7	221.84	
00-3									
L1						1		47.68	limestone chipstone
L2		1						6.00	
L3			1					0.22	
L4	3							46.11	
L5						4			non-cultural rocks
L6	1			1				1.28	
Unit Total	4	1	1	1		4	11	101.29	
00-4									
L1						1		34.81	limestone
L2	2	1	6	7	1			85.24	Blade
L3	1	1	1					3.88	
L4		1	2	1				6.66	
Unit Total	3	3	9	8	1	1	25	130.59	
00-5									
L1			8	7				24.84	
L2	2		2					17.36	
L3	1	1	3	3				17.19	
Unit Total	3	1	13	10			27	59.39	

Unit No.	WHOLE Flakes	Broken Flakes	Flake Fragments	Shatter	Tools	Other	UNIT TOTAL ARTIFACTS	Weight (gms)	"TOOLS" & "OTHER"
00-6									
L1	2	4	2	1	1			98.51	utilized flake
L2	1		2					4.11	
L3				1				0.80	
Unit Total	3	4	4	2	1		14	103.42	
00-7									
L1			3	1				2.06	
L2		1	1					7.47	
L3	2	1	1		1			44.40	utilized flake
L4				1				1.78	
L5		1	4					29.58	
Unit Total	2	3	9	2	1		17	85.29	
00-8									
L1	1	2	6	1				18.65	
L2	1		1					6.25	
L3		1	4					22.77	
L4		1	5					8.92	
L5			1					1.44	
Unit Total	2	4	17	1			24	58.03	
00-9									
L1	2	6	13	11	2			1178.13	blade core?
L2	1	2	2	5				57.73	
L3		1		3				2.60	
L4	1		1	2				6.27	
L5		1	2	2				9.37	
L6	4	2	3	5				63.16	
L7	1	2	2	1				9.03	
L8	2		1	1				3.67	
L9	2	1	2	2				9.06	
L10		1		2				4.68	
L11	3	1	1	1				111.19	
Unit Total	16	17	27	35	2		97	1454.89	
00-10									
L1			3					7.59	
L2					1			10.16	prjctl. Point base
L3	2		11	1	1			69.19	Scraper
L4			4	2				16.89	
L5	1	1	1	1				17.30	
L6			2					0.97	
Unit Total	3	1	18	4	2		28	122.10	
00-11									
L1		4	2					2.45	
L2			2					1.70	

Unit No.	WHOLE Flakes	Broken Flakes	Flake Fragments	Shatter	Tools	Other	UNIT TOTAL ARTIFACTS	Weight (gms)	"TOOLS" & "OTHER"
L3			2					0.44	
L4		1	3	3				7.87	
L5	2	2	3					20.14	
Unit Total	2	7	12	3			24	32.60	
00-12									
L1	9	3	8	5	1			444.74	Scraper
Unit Total	9	3	8	5	1		26	444.74	
00-13									
L1	3	1	2	1				5.94	
L2		2	2		1			3.69	
L3	1		1					0.95	
L4	1		1					1.13	
L5	2	3	3					23.29	
L6		1	2					5.36	
L7	1		5					26.00	
L8			2					3.47	
Unit Total	8	7	18	1	1		35	69.83	
00-14									
L1		1	1					1.10	
Unit Total		1	1				2	1.10	
00-15									
L1					2			21.11	core, biface fragment
L2	1	1	1		1			23.54	utilized flake
L3	3	1	3					10.02	
L4	2	2	2					71.49	
Unit Total	6	5	6		3		20	126.16	
GRAND TOTAL	70	61	156	73	23	5	389	3753.48	

TOTAL 389

Faunal Collections

The vast majority of faunal specimens recovered at the J&J Hunt site in the 2000 field season were fragmentary, severely degraded and indeterminate of species. Many specimens displayed no discernible natural surface morphology whatsoever. This is in stark contrast to analogous research conducted at upland sections of the Aucilla by the Florida Museum of Natural History's Aucilla River Prehistory Project. Faunal specimens recovered in those deep sedimentary deposits were plentiful and well-preserved, including pristine megafaunal elements such as a complete 7-1/2 foot (2.3 meter) long mastodon tusk and a mandible with intact dentition. One obvious difference between these two sites that appears to have affected bone preservation differentially is the upland submerged site not having suffered the hydrodynamically high-energy and chemically corrosive environmental evolution of marine transgression. Interim identifications of the J&J Hunt site fauna presented in Table 6 were provided by graduate students Brian Worthington and Kimberly Kasper, assisted by Joseph Latvis.

Table 6: Faunal remains recovered from the J&J Hunt Site (8JE740)

PD NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
3	1	Manatee Rib Fragment
3	1	Long Bone Fragment
3	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
6	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
7	1	Turtle Fragment
9	1	Long Bone Fragment
10	1	Mammalian Long Bone?
11	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
12	1	Long Bone Fragment
14	5	Mastodon Fragments
17	1	Manatee Rib Fragment
17	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
18	1	Tusk Fragment
20	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
21	1	Turtle Fragment
21	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
23	1	Recent Fish Bone
24	4	Unidentified Bone Fragment
28	1	Marine Organism Fragment
28	1	Cancellous Bone Fragment
29	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
29	1	Turtle Fragment
31	2	Ray Mouth Plate
31	1	Dugong Rib Fragment
31	1	Cancellous Bone Fragment
35	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
36	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
36	1	Long Bone Fragment
37	1	Long Bone Fragment
44	3	Long Bone Fragment
44	2	Unidentified Bone Fragment
49	1	Horse Tooth Fragment
49	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
49	1	Long Bone Fragment
65	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment

PD NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
65	1	Lemon Shark Tooth
69	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
75	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
75	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
76	1	Vertebrae
76	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
76	2	Turtle Fragment
77	1	Vertebrae
77	5	Unidentified Bone Fragment
78	1	Cancellous Distal Fibula
79	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
79	2	Antler Fragment
79	3	Long Bone Fragment
79	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
80	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
81	1	Vertebrae
81	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
81	1	Long Bone Fragment
81	2	Unidentified Bone Fragment
82	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
82	4	Unidentified Bone Fragment
83	1	Long Bone Fragment
91	1	Rib Fragment
91	2	Long Bone Fragment
91	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
91	2	Mastodon Enamel
92	3	Unidentified Bone Fragment
92	1	Rib Fragment
97	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
98	1	Fish Jaw Bone Fragment
98	2	Unidentified Bone Fragment
99	2	Unidentified Bone Fragment
100	7	Unidentified Bone Fragment
100	3	Long Bone Fragment
101	1	Ray Mouth Plate
101	1	Articulating End of a Small Bone
101	1	Long Bone Fragment
102	2	Vertebrae
102	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
102	3	Unidentified Bone Fragment
103	1	Turtle Fragment
104	2	Dugong Rib Fragment
104	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
104	1	Long Bone Fragment
105	2	Long Bone Fragment
105	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
105	3	Unidentified Bone Fragment
106	1	Soft Shell Turtle Fragment, Trionox
106	1	Ulna Fragment?

PD NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
106	3	Long Bone Fragment
106	3	Unidentified Bone Fragment
107	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
108	2	Turtle Fragment
108	2	Long Bone Fragment
108	4	Unidentified Bone Fragment
108	1	Dugong Rib Fragment
108	3	Long Bone Fragment
108	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
108	1	Unidentifiable
111	1	Long Bone Fragment
124	5	Unidentified Bone Fragment
125	3	Unidentified Bone Fragment
126	1	Long Bone Fragment
127	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
128	1	Horse Tooth Fragment
129	1	Vertebrae
129	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
130	2	Cancellous Bone Fragment
130	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
132	1	Cancellous Bone Fragment
132	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
133	3	Puffer Fish Fragment
137	1	Dugong Rib Fragment
138	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
139	1	Long Bone Fragment
139	2	Long Bone Fragment w/Articulating End
139	1	Turtle Caprice Fragment
139	2	Unidentified Bone Fragment
139	1	Tiger Shark Tooth
140	1	Phalange
140	1	Turtle Fragment
140	1	Unidentified Bone Fragment
141	1	Long Bone Fragment w/Articulating End
141	1	Long Bone Fragment
143	1	Ray Mouth Plate Fragment
143	8	Unidentified Bone Fragment
143	1	Rib Fragment
143	1	Tooth Fragment
144	1	Puffer Mouth Plate Fragment
144	1	Distal Femur Fragment - Deer?
144	14	Unidentified Bone Fragment
144	1	Burnt Unidentified Bone Fragment
145	1	Dugong Rib Fragment
145	1	Carpal or Tarsal
145	1	Metepodial End - Deer
145	3	Humerus Fragment
145	3	Unidentified Bone Fragment
145	99	Mastodon Fragments

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After examining the data obtained from the J&J Hunt Site in 2000, there are a variety of recommendations that can be made for next year's research.

Additional remote sensing efforts, consisting of high-resolution side scan sonar tracklines and subbottom profiler surveys, should be carried out. Such efforts would complement not only our mapping and distribution analyses, but also our ability to interpret the signatures of site formation process mechanisms, including upland/inland/coastal terrestrial deposition, as well as successive environmental evolutions of riverine, saltmarsh, brackish water, shallow nearshore, and increasingly deepwater marine inundation.

Mapping and depth-probing investigations require continued broad coverage, if elevational control, rocky outcrop, and rock-sand interface data are to be interpreted on a geomorphological scale. A 200-meters square profile of sediment stratigraphy should be undertaken along the site's cardinal baseline axes. Missing data should be obtained by opening additional, strategically selected test pits.

Future research would benefit from extensive sediment coring operations. Locus L1, a probable sinkhole located southwest of the datum, presently holds the greatest promise of revealing high concentration artifact assemblages in stratigraphic context. Sediment facies between this sinkhole at Locus L1 and the adjacent rock outcrops should especially be examined. Cores from areas to the north of the main datum and the channel feature to the west of the datum may provide additional insight.

From core samples and test pit profiles, a sediment sequence accounting for the various successive environmental evolutions needs to be developed. Such analysis will help determine whether further excavations are necessary and/or useful. In addition, a research strategy that accounts for the abundant wood present at this site needs to be formulated.

Ultimately, the comprehensive analysis of all four quadrants extending from the main datum will determine whether additional research at J&J Hunt is necessary, or whether it is now time to finish the study at this location, before testing the project's fundamental hypothesis and predictive model further offshore at formerly terrestrial sites of even earlier age.

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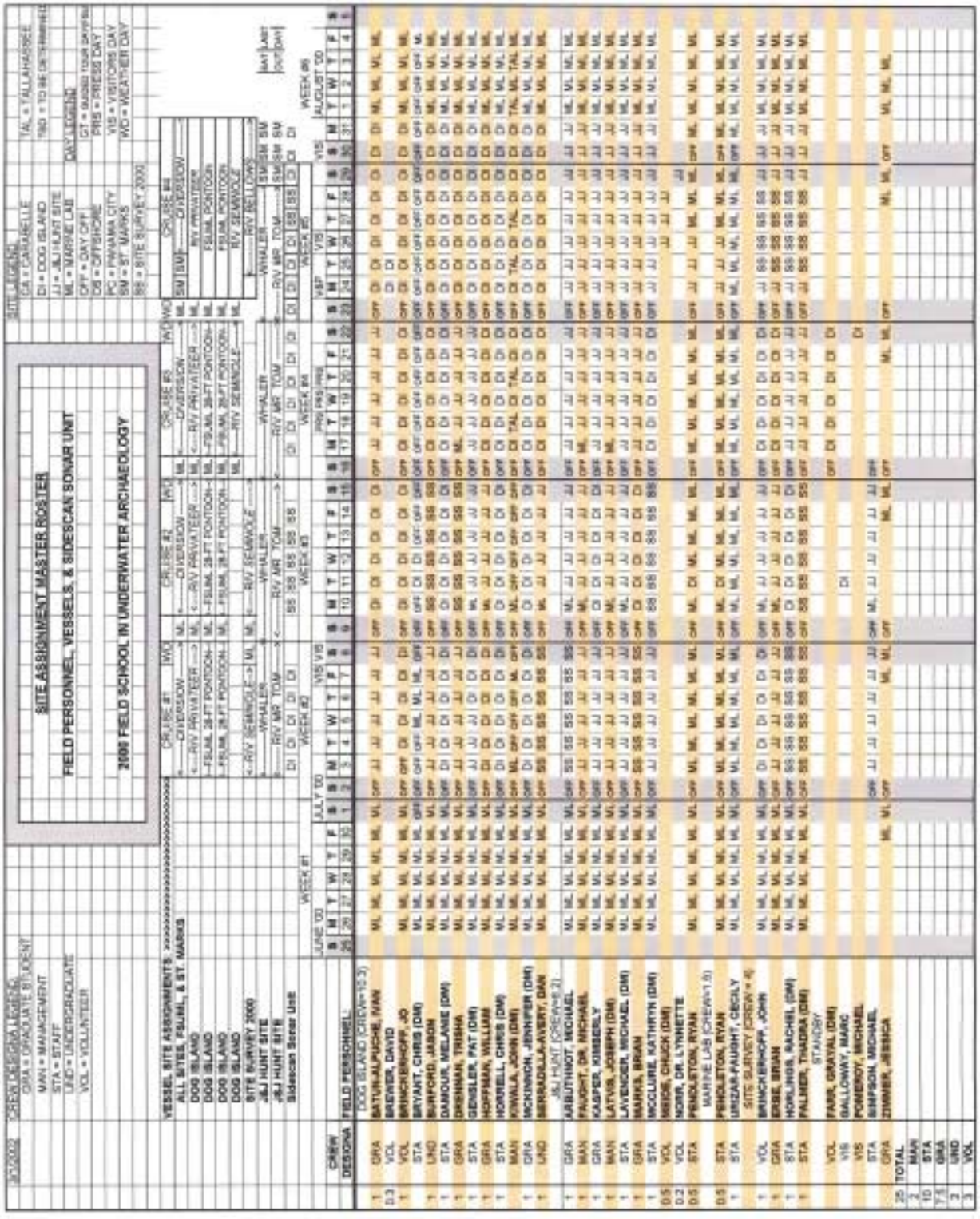
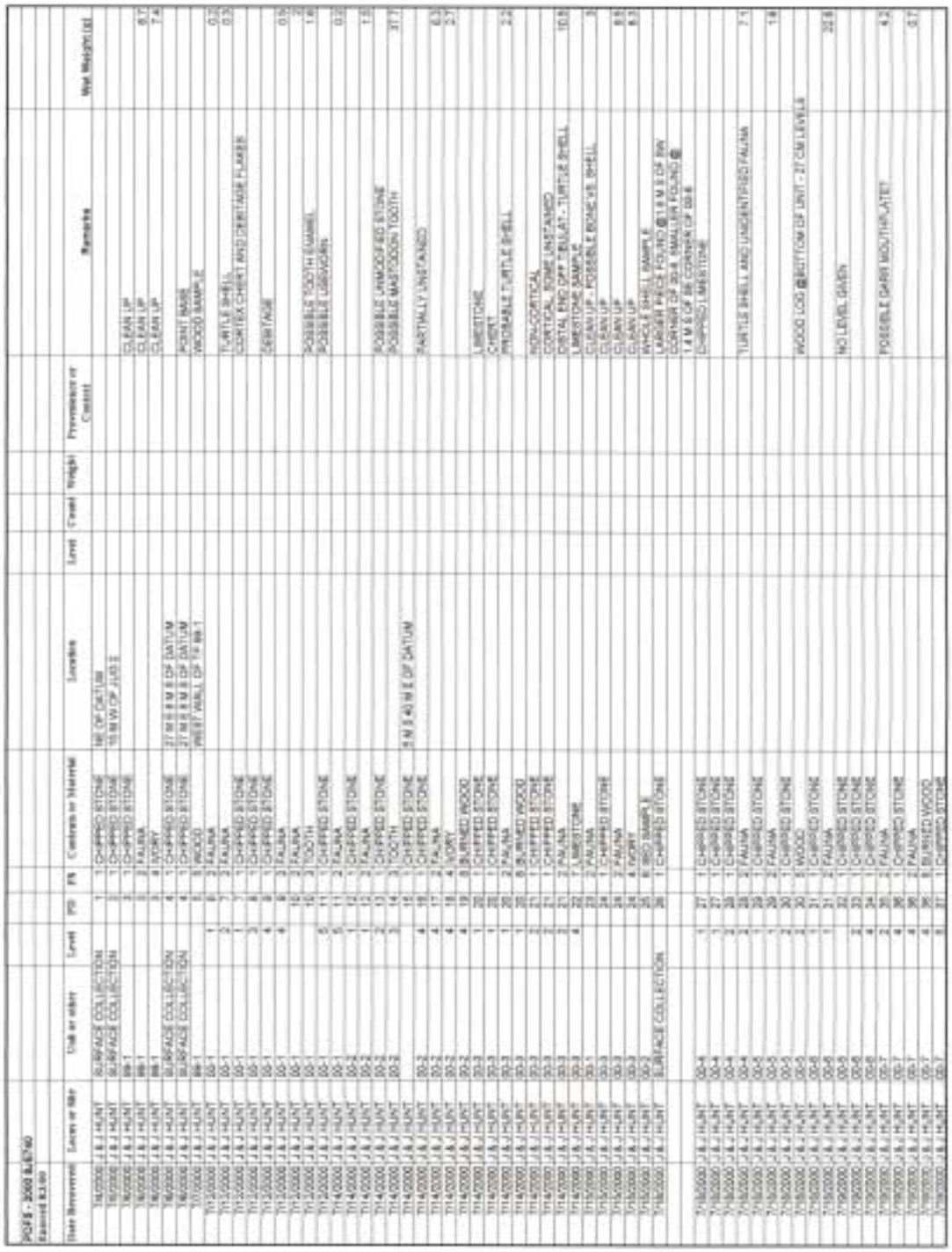
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alluvium sediments deposited by moving water which has been slowed or overflowed its banks
Biogenesis formation by the actions of living organisms
Bioherm rock built by sedentary organisms, such as corals, enclosed in a different kind of rock
Cenote term for sinkholes in Mesoamerica; a circular depression in a karst area
Clast a fragment of broken down sedimentary rock
Colluvium loose deposits at the foot of a slope or cliff
Deflated having loose material eroded by wind or water
Diagnostics materials whose presence indicates the presence of other materials or conditions
Doline sinkhole
Eustatic changes of sea level
Indurate hardened by pressure, cementation or heat
Isostatic referring to the rise and fall of a land mass as weight is added to or removed from it
Karst geologic formations resulting from the chemical erosion of limestone in contact with acids found in soil, water, or atmosphere. The primary agent for this chemically erosive process is carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) which is formed at fresh water - air interfaces and accumulates in the water column.
Lacunae missing layers of stratigraphy
Lithologic having to do with the description of the characteristics of rock
Marl unconsolidated deposits of clay and calcium carbonate usually including shell fragments
Mud (calcitic or dolomitic), a sticky fine-grained marine sediment, usually described by color, e.g. red mud
Pedogenesis the formation of soils
Strand beach or shore
Subaerial on dry land
Transgression the sea encroaching on the land
Woodville Karst Plain an area of karstic topography located in northcentral Florida

APPENDIX B: MASTER ROSTER



APPENDIX C: PDFS LOG FOR THE J&J HUNT SITE (8JE740)



7/31/2000	J & J HUNT	00-13	2	155	6	SED SAMPLE	
7/31/2000	J & J HUNT	00-13	3	156	6	SED SAMPLE	
7/31/2000	J & J HUNT	00-13	4	157	6	SED SAMPLE	
7/31/2000	J & J HUNT	00-13	5	158	6	SED SAMPLE	
7/31/2000	J & J HUNT	00-14	1	159	6	SED SAMPLE	
7/31/2000	J & J HUNT	00-14	2A	160	6	SED SAMPLE	
7/31/2000	J & J HUNT	00-14	2B	161	6	SED SAMPLE	
7/30/2000	J & J HUNT	SURFACE COLLECTION		162	1	CHIPPED STONE	B M S 2 M E

KEY:
1 - CHIPPED STONE
2 - FAUNA
3 - TEETH
4 - IVORY
5 - WOOD
6 - SEDIMENT SAMPLE
7 - LIMESTONE SAMPLE
8 - BURNED WOOD
9 - SHELL

APPENDIX D: PDFS LOG FOR SURVEY OPERATIONS

PDFSS SURVEY 2000.xls

PDFS Survey 2000									
Entered 8/13/00									
Date Recovered	Locus or Site	Unit or other	Level	PD	PS	Contents or Material	Location	Remarks	Wet Weight (g)
7/5/2000	AREA 1 -2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2000	2	FAUNA			24
7/3/2000	AREA 3 - 2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2001	2	FAUNA		DUGONG RIB	83.5
7/3/2000	AREA 3 -2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2001	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/4/2000	AREA 3 - 2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2001	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/4/2000	AREA 3 - 2000	1	1	2002	1	CHIPPED STONE	0 M S 4 M E		
7/4/2000	AREA 3 -2000	2	1	2003	1	CHIPPED STONE	4 M S 1 M W		
7/4/2000	AREA 3 - 2000	5	1	2004	1	CHIPPED STONE	3 M N 1 M W		
7/4/2000	AREA 3 - 2000	3	1	2004	2	FAUNA	3 M N 1 M W		0.6
7/4/2000	AREA 3 - 2000	4	1	2005	1	CHIPPED STONE	12 M S 1 M W		
7/4/2000	AREA 6 - 2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2006	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/5/2000	AREA 8 - 2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2007	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/5/2000	AREA 9 - 2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2008	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/5/2000	AREA 9 - 2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2008	2	FAUNA			11.6
7/5/2000	AREA 9 - 2000	1	1	2009	1	CHIPPED STONE	0 M S 20 M W		
7/5/2000	AREA 9 -2000	2	1	2010	1	CHIPPED STONE	0 M S 40 M W		
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2011	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2011	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000	1	1	2012	1	CHIPPED STONE	10 M N 0 M E		
7/6/2000	AREA 12-2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2013	2	FAUNA			10.1
7/6/2000	AREA 14-2000	SURFACE COLLECTION		2014	2	FAUNA			94
7/11/2000	AREA 17-1999	SURFACE COLLECTION		2015	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/4/2000	AREA 3-2000	1		2016	6	SED SAMPLE	4 M W 0 M S		
7/4/2000	AREA 3-2000	2		2017	6	SED SAMPLE	4 MS 1 M W		
7/4/2000	AREA 3-2000	3		2018	6	SED SAMPLE	3 M N 1 M W		
7/4/2000	AREA 3-2000	4		2019	6	SED SAMPLE			
7/4/2000	AREA 3-2000	3		2020	7	LIMESTONE		SAMPLE	
7/5/2000	AREA 9-2000	1		2021	6	SED SAMPLE			
7/6/2000	AREA 9-2000	2		2022	6	SED SAMPLE	4 M W OF DATUM		
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000	1		2023	6	SED SAMPLE	10 M S OF DATUM		
7/6/2000	AREA 9-2000	3		2024	6	SED SAMPLE			
7/6/2000	AREA 9-2000	4		2025	6	SED SAMPLE			
7/6/2000	AREA 9-2000			2026	7	LIMESTONE		SAMPLE	
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000			2027	6	SED SAMPLE	10 M N OF DATUM		
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000	2		2028	6	SED SAMPLE	20 M N OF DATUM		
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000	3		2029	6	SED SAMPLE			
7/6/2000	AREA 10-2000			2030	7	LIMESTONE		SAMPLE	
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999	SURFACE COLLECTION		2031	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999			2031	1	CHIPPED STONE	0 M N 4 M S		
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999			2032	2	FAUNA	1 M S 12 M E		32.5
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999			2033	6	SED SAMPLE	1 MS 12 M E		
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999			2034	1	CHIPPED STONE	12 M S 0 M W	ONE PIECE	
								UNMODIFIED	
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999	SURFACE COLLECTION		2035	1	CHIPPED STONE			
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999			2035	2	FAUNA			0.7
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999			2036	2	FAUNA	16 M N 0 M E		3.6
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999			2037	6	SED SAMPLE	16 M N 0 M E		
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999	6		2038	6	SED SAMPLE	4 M S 0 M W		
7/25/2000	AREA 12-1999	7		2039	6	SED SAMPLE	12 M S 0 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 12-1999	4		2040	6	SED SAMPLE	0 M S 4 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 12-1999	8		2041	6	SED SAMPLE	0 M S 8 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 12-1999	10		2042	6	SED SAMPLE	0 M S 12 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 12-1999			2043	7	LIMESTONE			
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	1		2044	1	CHIPPED STONE	4 M N 0 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	5		2045	1	CHIPPED STONE	8 M S 0 M E		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999			2045	7	LIMESTONE		SAMPLE	
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	1		2047	6	SED SAMPLE	4 M N 0 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	2		2048	6	SED SAMPLE	8 M N 0 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	3		2049	6	SED SAMPLE	12 M N 0 M W		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	4		2050	6	SED SAMPLE	0 M N 12 M E		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	5		2051	6	SED SAMPLE	0 M N 4 M E		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	6		2052	6	SED SAMPLE	0 M N 8 M E		
7/26/2000	AREA 15-1999	7		2053	6	SED SAMPLE	8 M S 0 M E		
7/4/2000	AREA 3-2000	3		2054	1	CHIPPED STONE	3 M N 1 M W	CORE	

KEY	
1 - CHIPPED STONE	6 - BURNED WOOD
2 - FAUNA	9 - SHELL
3 - TEETH	
4 - IVORY	
5 - WOOD	
6 - SEDIMENT	
7 - LIMESTONE SAMPLE	

APPENDIX E: SURVEY LOG FORMS

Page 1

Ent D (FMSF only)__/__/__ **Survey Log Sheet**

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Report of the 2000 Field Operations: PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) Latvis, J.M. and Faught, M.K.

Publication Date (year) 2002 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 60

Publication Information (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*: see *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) FSU Program in Underwater Archaeology Report Series, #13, Tallahassee, Florida

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) Faught

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Florida State University Program in Underwater Archaeology

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) underwater, submerged, prehistoric, remote sensing

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)
Name Division of Historical Resources, FL Dept. of State & Florida State University
Address/Phone

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Ryan Pendleton Date

***Log Sheet* Completed** 3/1/02

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ❑ No ✖ Yes: Previous survey #(s) [FMSF only]

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) Jefferson

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Apalachee Bay Nautical Map

HR6E06610-97 Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850-487-2299, Suncom 277-2299, FAX 850-921-0372, Email fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us, Web http://www.dos.state.fl.us/dhr/msf/
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Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start _7_/_3_/_00__ End _7_/30__/_00__ Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)
_____ hectares _____ acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed ____18_____
If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _NA____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers
_____miles

Page 2 **Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File**

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ✖ archaeological ❑ architectural ❑ historical/archival ✖ underwater ❑ other:

Preliminary Methods (✓Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

❑ Florida Archives (Gray Building) ❑ library research- *local public* ❑ local property or tax records_____ ❑ wi
❑ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ❑ library-special collection - *non*local_____ ❑ ne
❑ FMSF site property search ❑ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) ❑ literature search
❑ FMSF survey search ❑ local informant(s) ❑ Sanborn insurance maps
✖ other (describe) NA _____

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")
F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

❑ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

_x_ surface collection, controlled
___ surface collection, uncontrolled
___ shovel test-1/4"screen
___ shovel test-1/8" screen
___ shovel test 1/16"screen
___ shovel test-unscreened
___ posthole tests
___ auger (size:____)
___ coring
___ test excavation (at least 1x2 M)
___ other screen shovel test (size: ____)_____ ___
___ water screen (finest size: ____)_____ ___
___ magnetometer
___ side scan sonar
___ unknown
_x_ other (describe): Hand Fan Testing-Random Controlled _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")
F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

✖ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

___ building permits
___ commercial permits
___ interior documentation
___ demolition permits
___ exposed ground inspected
___ local property records
___ neighbor interview
___ occupant interview
___ occupation permits
___ subdivision maps
___ tax records
___ unknown
___ other (describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Survey of sidescan sonar targets procured from 1999 record. Diver inspection of targets, with sites defined as targets with >10 artifacts. _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ❑Yes ✖No If *Yes*, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.
Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites _____ Newly Recorded Sites 4
Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) _____
__JE1549,JE1550,JE1551,JE1552_____
_____
_____
_____

Site Form Used: ❑ SmartForm ❑ FMSF Paper Form ❑ Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor.

DO NOT USE SITE FILE USE ONLY DO NOT USE

BAR Related
❑ 872
❑ CARL
❑ 1A32
❑ UW
#_____

BHP Related
❑ State Historic Preservation Grant
❑ Compliance Review: CRAT

ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

APPENDIX F: UPDATED SITE FILE FORM FOR 8JE740

Page 1

☐ Original
☑ Update
(give s/ref)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97
Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

Site #8 JE 740
Recorder Site#
Field Date 5/3/00
Form Date 2/25/02

Site Name(s) J&J Hunt 8JE740 — Multiple Listing(DHR only)
Project Name PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-unspecified ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐foreign ☐Native American ☐unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date N/A — County Jefferson
Township N/A Range N/A Section N/A ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☐NE ☐NW ☐SE ☐SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City / Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown
UTM: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting _____0 Northing _____0
Address / Vicinity of / Route to
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *			FUNCTION *
☐ Land - terrestrial	☐ Lake/Pond - lacustrine	☐ aboriginal boat	☐ fort	☐ road segment	X none specified
☐ Cave/Sink - subterranean	☐ River/Stream/Creek - riverine	☐ agriculture building	☐ midden	X shell midden	☐ campsite
☐ terrestrial	☐ Tidal - estuarine	☐ burial mound	☐ mill unspecified	☐ shell mound	☐ extractive site
☐ aquatic	X Saltwater - marine	☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ shipwreck	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ intermittently flooded	☐ marine unspecified	☐ cemetery/grave	☐ mound unspecified	☐ subsurface features	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Wetland - palustrine	☐ "high energy" marine	☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	X surface scatter	☐ farmstead
☐ usually flooded	X "low energy" marine	☐ earthworks	☐ platform mound	☐ well	☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ sometimes flooded					☐ town (historic)
☐ usually dry	☐ Other				☐ quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if *Glades Ia* only, don't also use *Glades I*)

Aboriginal *					Nonaboriginal *
☐ Alachua	☐ Englewood	☐ Glades unspecif	☐ St. Augustine	☐ Seminole 2d War To 3d	☐ First Spanish 1513-99
X Archaic, Early	☐ Fort Walton	☐ Hickory Pond	☐ St. Johns Ia	☐ Seminole 3d War On	☐ First Spanish 1600-99
X Archaic, Middle	☐ Glades Ia	☐ Leon-Jefferson	☐ St. Johns Ib	☐ Seminole unspecified	☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ Glades Ib	☐ Malabar I	☐ St. Johns I unspecified	☐ Swift Creek, Early	☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ Archaic unspecified	☐ Glades I unspecif	☐ Malabar II	☐ St. Johns IIa	☐ Swift Creek, Late	☐ British 1763-1780
☐ Belle Glade I	☐ Glades IIa	☐ Manasota	☐ St. Johns IIb	☐ Swift Creek, unspecified	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Belle Glade II	☐ Glades IIb	☐ Mount Taylor	☐ St. Johns IIc	☐ Transitional	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Belle Glade III	☐ Glades IIc	☐ Norwood	☐ St. Johns II unspecified	☐ Weeden Island I	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Belle Glade IV	☐ Glades II unspecif	☐ Orange	☐ St. Johns unspecified	☐ Weeden Island II	☐ American 19th Century
☐ Belle Glade unspecif	☐ Glades IIIa	X Paleoindian	☐ Santa Rosa	☐ Weeden Island unspecif	☐ American 20th Century
☐ Caden Pond	☐ Glades IIIb	☐ Pensacola	☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	☐ Prehistoric nonceramic	☐ American unspecified
☐ Deptford	☐ Glades IIIc	☐ Perico Island	☐ Seminole Colonization	☐ Prehistoric ceramic	☐ African-American
☐ Deptford unspecif	☐ Glades III unspecif	☐ Safety Harbor	☐ Seminole 1st War To 2d	☐ Prehistoric unspecified	

☐ Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known)

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? ☐yes: name register at right ☐no X insufficient info — Name of local register if eligible:
Individually eligible for National Register? ☐yes ☐no X insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? ☐yes ☐no X insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification)
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

DHR USE ONLY ~~~~ OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ~~~~ DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐yes ☐no	Date __/__/____
__/__/____	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐yes ☐no ☐potentially elig ☐insufficient info.	Date __/__/____
DELIST DATE	LOCAL DESIGNATION:	Date __/__/____
__/__/____	Local office	

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (See *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

HRSED8401-97 Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Page 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 JE740

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)

SITE DETECTION*

☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole digger _____
☐ informant report ☐ auger–size:___ _____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel _____

SITE BOUNDARIES*

☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☐ insp exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger–size:_____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____
Hand fanned testing, induction dredges, ¼" screen excavations

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) ____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit From 40cm to 1.5m

Temporal Interpretation* - Components (check one): ☐ single ☐ prob single ☐ prob multiple ☒ multiple ☐ uncertain ☐ unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: ☐ none seen X minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-**document!** ☐ unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures Possible vandalism in the form of hand fanned pits (round)

Surface: area collected ____ m^2 # collection units _____ ; Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks 15m^2

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 392 (C)ount Surface # 37 (E) Subsurface # 355 (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

☐ uncollected ☒ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control

☐ Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨

A bone-animal	___ exotic-nonlocal
___ bone-human	___ glass
___ bone-unspecified	A lithics-aboriginal
S bone-worked	___ metal-nonprecious
___ brick/building debris	___ metal precious/coin
___ ceramic-aboriginal	S shell-unworked
___ ceramic-nonaboriginal	___ shell-worked
___ daub	___ Others: _____

Disposition List*
A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments _____

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. Suwannee Base	N= 1	5.	N=	9.	N=
2. Edgefield Scraper	N= 1	6.	N=	10.	N=
3. Bolen (Beveled)	N= 1	7.	N=	11.	N=
4. Archaic Stemmed	N= 1	8.	N=	12.	N=

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Paleo/Aucilla River Distance (m)/bearing 20m
Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Sea Grass
Local vegetation _____
Topography* _____ Min Elevation____meters Max Elevation____meters
Present land use N/A Submerged
SCS soil series N/A Soil association

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email MK Faught 1847 W Tennessee Street 32306-4531 (850) 644-9347 mfaught@mailer.fsu.edu
Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type*(e.g., notes), curating organization*, accession #s, and short description.
Notes, artifacts, samples of FSU Program in Underwater Archaeology

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant)
MKFaught PhD, Report of 1999 Field Operations, Faught and Latvis 2000, Also in preparation 2001 report

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email MK Faught 1847 W Tennessee Street 32306-4531 (850)644-9347 mfaught@mailer.fsu.edu
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter

APPENDIX G: ORGANIZATION CHART