# THE WATERS OF TIME:

## Being An Exploration of Archaeological Sites In St. Johns County, Florida by Water Craft

Historic St. Augustine, Inc.
"By the Sea" Fall Series

September 14, 1996

May 19, 1995

## INTRODUCTION

In the last half of the nineteenth century archaeologist C.B. Moore cruised the waterways of the southeastern United States in search of sites to dig. He focused primarily on burial and temple mounds in an attempt to acquire objects of precolumbian art. His expeditions were financed by museums across the U.S., and objects from the St. Johns region can be found in institutions as far away as New York, Philadelphia, and Davenport, Iowa. Moore's journeys did take him down the North River in St. Johns County, where he excavated small sand burial mounds at various locations. Today we will be recreating that feeling of exploring archaeological sites from the vantage point of a boat. Archaeology has changed dramatically since the days of C.B. Moore, and it is the historical and scientific importance of these sites which will be examined on this voyage.

Waterways have always been important arteries of transportation, trade, and communication as well as the source of important food and building resources. It is no wonder that most of the significant prehistoric and historic sites in St. Johns County were located adjacent to waterways. The sites discussed today range from the archaic period right up to modern times. Sit back and enjoy your trip on the Victory II as we explore the Waters of Time.

## REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY

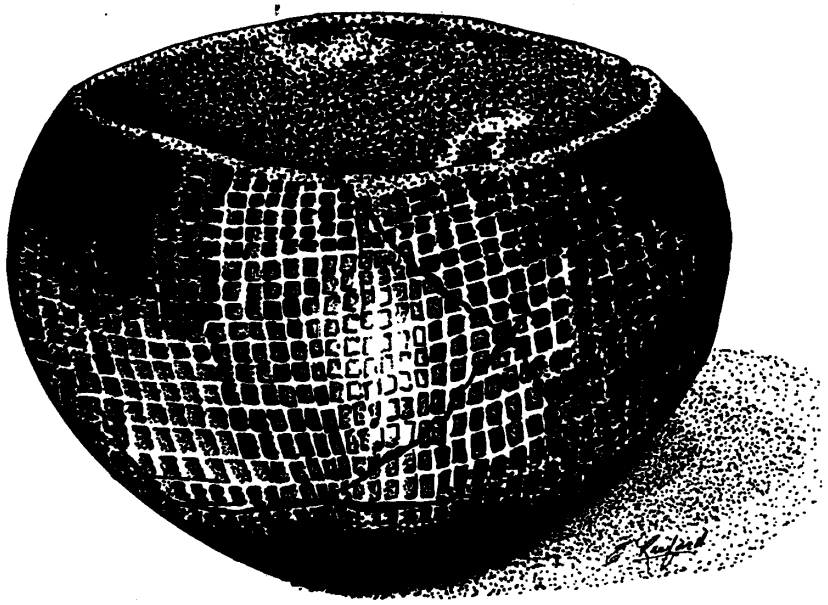
### The Archaic

Since the beginnings of prehistoric settlement in St. Johns County the waters surrounding this region have been an important part of human adaptation to the Florida environment. It appears that the estuary system represented today by the Intracoastal Waterway was not developed until about 500 BC. Native Americans of the Mount Taylor (6,000-2,000 BC) (named for the Mount Taylor site, Volusia County) and Orange (2,000-1,000 BC) (named for the Orange Mound site, Volusia County) periods used the marine resources of the Atlantic Ocean as well as upland plants and animals and species from the fresh water ponds which once comprised the current estuary zone. Archaeologically we recognize these sites as coquina shell middens on or near barrier islands and scatters of lithics and fiber tempered pottery along the uplands west of the Intracoastal Waterway.

Archaic Hunters Using **Spears and Atlatls** (Spear Throwers).

The St. Johns Period

Significant cultural changes occur around 500 BC with the development of the coastal estuary. This period is termed the St. Johns (500 BC-AD 1565) (named for the St. Johns region where St. Johns ceramics occur) and these people were the ancestors of the Timucuans who greeted Menendez. They produced a pottery tempered with sponge spicules (chalky ware) rather than the fiber used in the Orange period. They also lived in permanent villages, grew corn, beans, and squash, and buried their dead in mounds. Marine resources were **used sparingly**, as fish and shellfish were easier to gather **and more plentiful** in the estuary.



St. Johns Check Stamped Pot.

## The San Agustin Period

On September 8, 1565 Pedro Menendez de Aviles founded St. Augustine, and life for the Native American people of Florida would never be the same. One of the most important goals of the St. Augustine colony was the conversion of Native American groups to Catholicism. The Spanish also expected local Native Americans to act as laborers. The Timucuans died in great numbers, primarily due to European diseases. By 1700 the Timucuan culture was extinct. New groups of missionized Native Americans from Georgia and west Florida moved into the St. Augustine area to take their place. In 1702 and 1704 Col. James Moore of the English Carolina colony attacked the Spanish missions and drove more Native Americans towards the protection of St. Augustine. Raids continued against these groups, and many were taken into slavery in Carolina and the Caribbean. In 1763 only 89 dependent Native Americans accompanied the Spanish in their evacuation of St. Augustine.

## The First Spanish Period

With the founding of St. Augustine a new, European plan was imposed on the Florida landscape. The First Spanish period (1565-1763) saw an integration of Spanish and Native American cultures to produce a new, creole Florida society. Female European marriage partners were scarce, and many Spanish soldiers married Native American women. Many Spanish foods did not grow well in the hot and humid Florida climate. Native American corn, beans, and squash became staples of the Spanish diet. Spaniards also learned to harvest the fish and shellfish abundant in the adjacent

estuary. In the seventeenth century Spaniards spread out from St. Augustine, establishing missions, farms, and ranches to the north and west. While La Florida once comprised much of the southeastern United States, conflicts with the English and French considerably reduced this territory. Major attacks against St. Augustine were carried out by Sir Francis Drake (1586), the pirate Robert Searles (1668), Col. James Moore (1702), and Gen James Oglethorpe (1740). The Drake and Moore raids left St. Augustine in ashes. However, the English were never able to capture and hold the town. What they could not do by force they were able to do by treaty, and in 1763 Florida was traded to the British for the return of Havana.

Pedro Menendez de Aviles, Founder of St. Augustine.

## The British Period

The British controlled Florida for just over twenty years (1763-1784). As the Spanish before them, the British developed the local area by establishing farms, plantations, and ranches, and harvesting natural resources such as timber and naval stores. British developers used African slaves and indentured servants for their labor source. One significant group of indentured servants came from the northern Mediterranean in 1768. Most immigrated from the island of Minorca, but this group also included Italians and Greeks. They have come to be known locally as "Minorcans". Many British loyalists moved to Florida during the American Revolution, swelling the population in and around St. Augustine. A new treaty in 1784 returned Florida to Spanish control.

## The Second Spanish Period

The Second Spanish period (1784-1821) ushered in a cosmopolitan period of settlement. While some British loyalists left Florida, many bound for the Bahamas, most of the local land owners stayed on. Some First Spanish period residents or their descendents returned to reclaim their former property. Individuals from Europe and the newly formed United States came to Florida seeking wealth. Incursions by Georgia raiders destroyed many of the plantations surrounding St. Augustine in 1812 and 1813. In 1821 Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

## The American Period

The American Territorial period (1821-1845) brought about an easing of conflicts between European and American powers. St. Augustine quickly became a site for land speculation and tourism. Conflicts with the Seminoles, however, curtailed the early successes at rural development. At the end of the Second Seminole War St. Augustine entered a period of sleepy prosperity. St. Augustine, along with the rest of Florida, became a state in 1845. Florida is celebrating its sesquicentennial this year. The rural areas continued to be farmed, and tourists travelled to St. Augustine for its quaint European charm and warm climate. Even the Civil War did little to alter the town. One man was to change the face of the town forever.

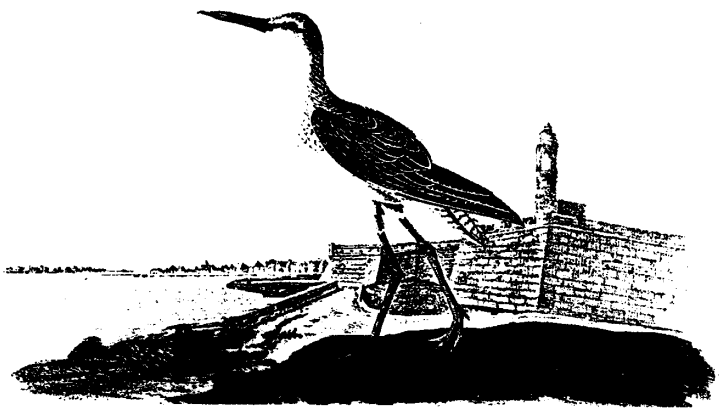
Henry Morrison Flagler, partner in the Standard Oil Company, honeymooned in St. Augustine in 1886. He fell in love with the town. In 1888 Flagler began his program of constructing grand hotels in the Mediterranean Revival style. Flagler used a revived technique of poured concrete for his building construction. These projects began the career of artist Louis Tiffany and established the architectural firm of Carrere and Hastings. Flagler began the Florida East Coast Railroad to transport visitors to St. Augustine. Wealthy northerners flocked to Florida for the

winter season, turning St. Augustine into "the Newport of the South". The Flagler hotels, homes of his executives, and winter cottages for northern visitors are still significant elements of St. Augustine and St. Johns County architecture.

Since Flagler's time a number of changes have affected the St. Augustine landscape. Shore batteries were developed during the Spanish-American War. During the Florida land boom of the 1920s Davis Shores was filled, the Bridge of Lions was constructed, and St. Augustine got a sky scraper of sorts. In the 1930s a new St. Augustine Inlet was cut, altering the south end of Vilano Beach and creating Conch Island and Salt Run at the north end of Anastasia Island. Today many projects continue to change the water level view we have of St. Augustine.

YOUR CRUISE ROUTE

The Victory II will take us north up the Matanzas River from the St. Augustine Marina, under the Bridge of Lions, and along the St. Augustine Waterfront. We will parallel Hospital Creek and turn east towards the St. Augustine Inlet. At the inlet the Intracoastal Waterway changes from the Matanzas River to the North or Tolomato River. We will sail under the Vilano Bridge passing Comacho (Comachee) Island to the west and Vilano Beach to the east. The voyage will continue north to the Guana area. For the first half of this journey, sites on the west side of the Intracoastal Waterway will be discussed. At one and one half hours we will turn back south and retrace our course. During this segment of our trip the sites on the east side will be examined. We will spend a little time at the juncture of St. Augustine Inlet and Salt Run before returning to the marina. Keep your eyes open for wildlife along with the sites. Birds, fish and dolphin are just a few of the animals you may encounter while on the river. John James Audubon visited St. Augustine in 1832 and painted two views of birds here.



Audubon's Painting of the "Greenshank".

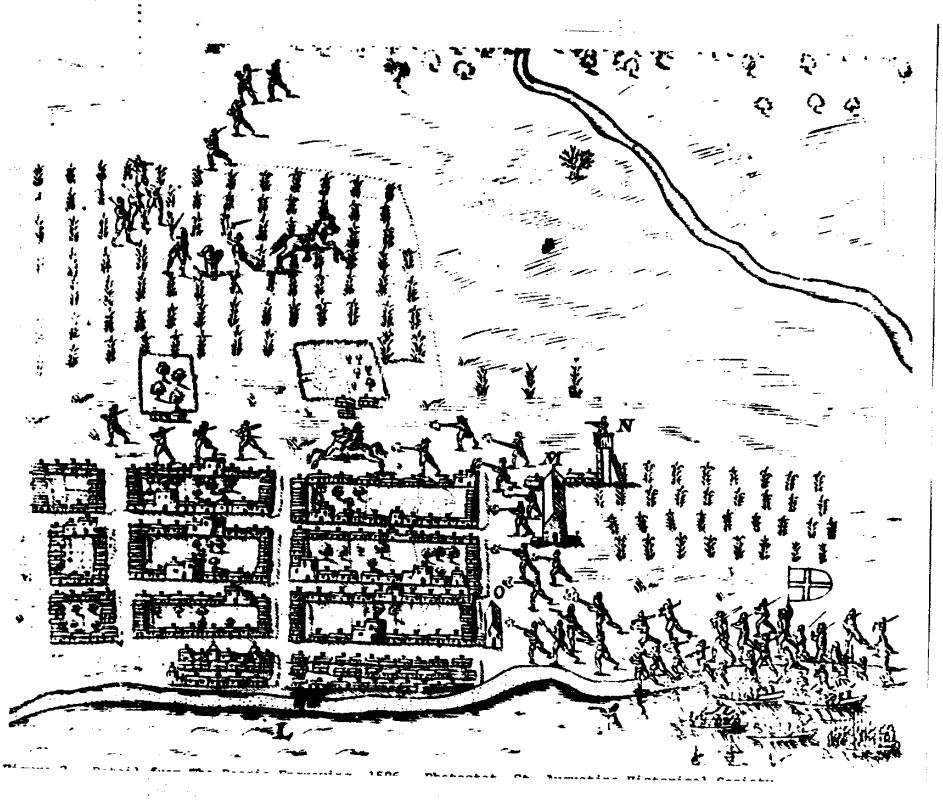
LEGEND

1) St. Augustine Waterfront
2) Hospital Creek Area
3) Nombre de Dios
4) Fountain of Youth
5) Radio Road Orange Period
6) F.S.D.B.
7) Comacho Island
8) Fort Mose
9) Sabate Plantation
10) West Side
11) Guana Area
12) Shell Bluff Landing
13) Guana Shell Ring
14) Minorcan Land Grants
15) Tolomato Mission-Grant Plantation
16) North Beach
17) Vilano Beach
18) St. Augustine Inlet-Shipwrecks
19) St. Augustine Lighthouse
20) Davis Shores
21) Quarry Creek

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SITES

### The St. Augustine Waterfront

Our cruise begins at the St. Augustine Marina. In this general location was the nineteenth century Fleshman wharf, used primarily for the movement of troops and goods during the Second Seminole Indian War. The sea wall you see was constructed in the 1830s. Archaeological excavations show that the area south of the plaza was heavily eroded prior to its construction. This district south from King Street to Bridge Street was the original location of the nine block sixteenth century town depicted on the Boazio map (1586). St. Augustine expanded south and north of these blocks during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Further south is the St. Francis Barracks, formerly the location of the Franciscan friary, converted to military use by the British, and currently the headquarters of the Florida National Guard.



Boazio Map of 1586.

Puente Map of 1764

10

PLANO DE LA R.L FUERZA. BALUARTES. Y LINEA DE LA PLAZA DE S.N AGUSTIN DE FLORIDA, CON SU
RROQUIAL MAYOR, CONVENTO É IGLESIA DE SAN FRANCISCO: CASAS, Y SOLARES DE LOS VECINOS; Y MAS ALGUNAS FABRICAS Y HUERTAS EXTRAMUROS DE ELLA, TO
segun y en la forma que existe oy 22. de Enero de 1764. quando en virtud de su entrega á la Corona Britanica se han embarcado y salen para la Havana y Campeche
el ultimo resto de Tropas, y Familias Españolas de la Guarnicion y Vecindario de dicha Plaza de San Agustin.

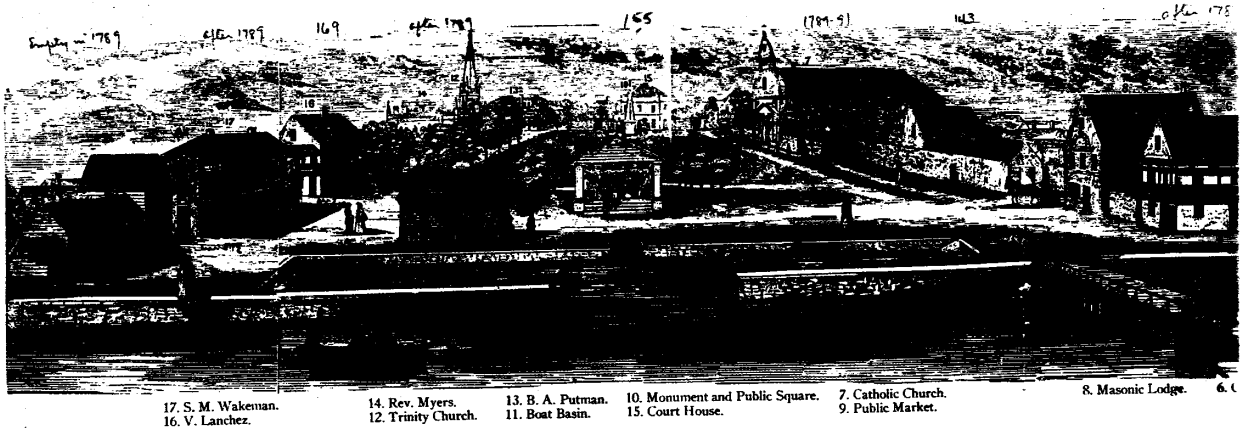
## DESCRIPCION.

Con los numeros 1.os hasta 16. han señaladas la principal Real Fuerza, Puertas y Baluartes de la Linea; y de 16. á 21. las Fabricas construidas en las Huertas ex
muros de la Plaza, hasta donde llega el terreno que comprende el Plano.

Los numeros 22. á 27. apuntan las Fabricas que se hallan dentro de la propria Plaza, y no componen Quadra, pues las que la forman se distinguen por el ABCD, y con los numeros 28. á
293. las Casas que incluyen todas, y al frente de los nombres de los lexitimos Dueños de ellas, las varas que de Norte á Sur, y de Este á Oeste, tiene
el Solar de la pertenencia de cada una; bien entendido, que las que llevan ceros, es por estar levantadas en terre
nos del Rey los quales corren sin medida, explicado á saver

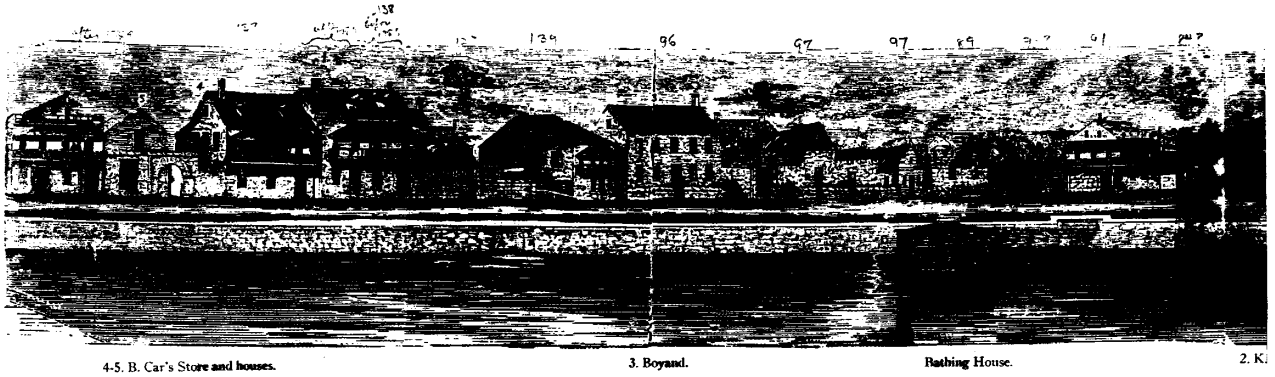
The Bridge of Lions has been a St. Augustine landmark since its completion in 1926. Costing almost one million dollars, the bridge was a symbol of St. Augustine's prosperity and linked the town with the newly created Davis Shores. The lions at the west end of the span were carved by F. Romanelli. Presently the bridge is the subject of controversy while the Florida Department of Transportation and the St. Augustine community decide whether they want to renovate the old bridge, build a new one, or create a four lane highway into the downtown historic district.

In the nineteenth century several bath houses could be found along the bay front. This structures allowed visitors to swim without the fear of drowning.



17. S. M. Wakeman. 16. V. Lanchez. 14. Rev. Myers. 12. Trinity Church. 13. B. A. Putman. 11. Boat Basin. 10. Monument and Public Square. 15. Court House. 7. Catholic Church. 9. Public Market. 8. Masonic Lodge. 6.

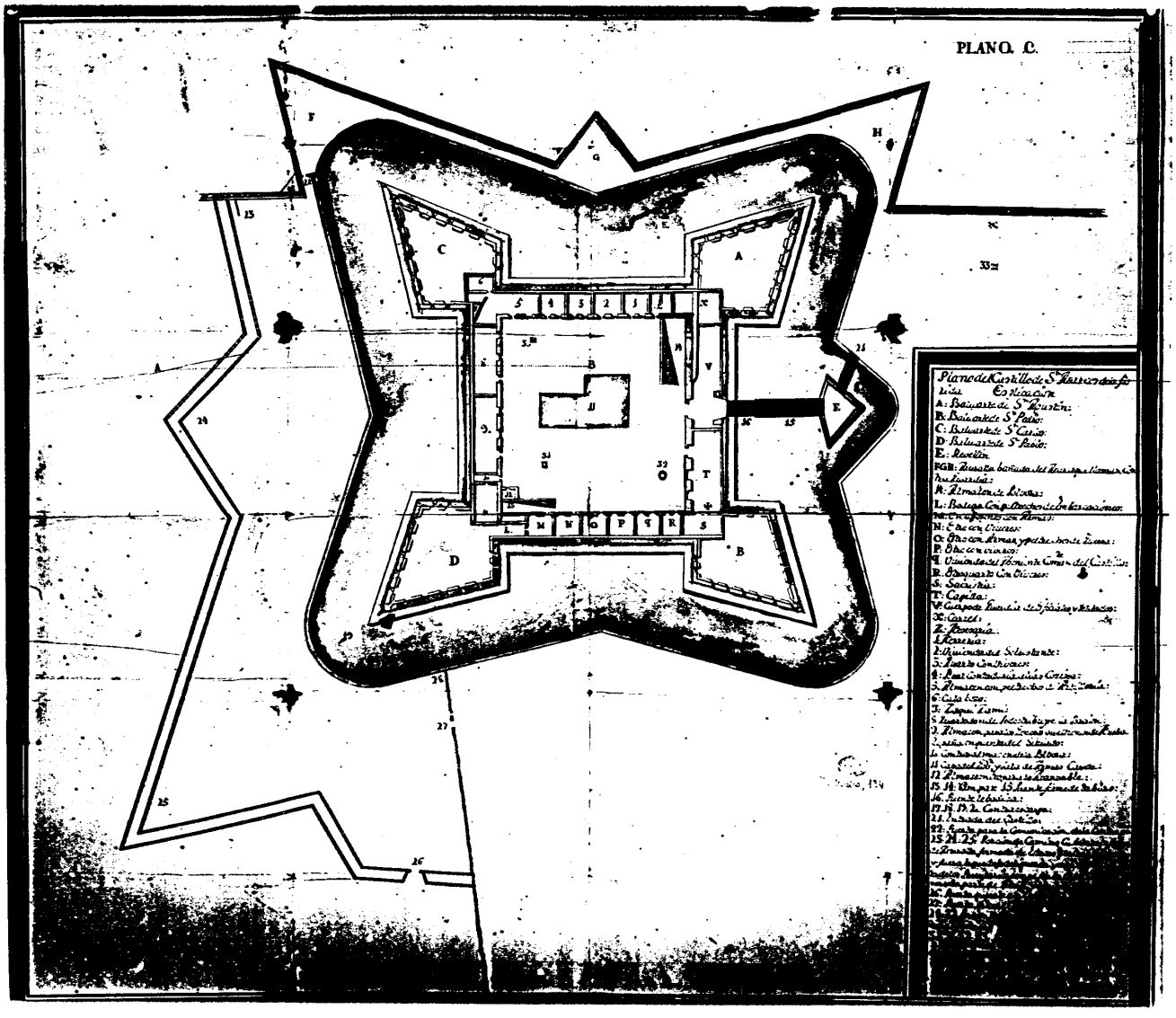
VIEW OF ST. AUGUSTINE. EAST FLORIDA
1840
Drawn and Engraved on the spot by John S. Horton



4-5. B. Car's Store and houses. 3. Boyand. Bathing House. 2. K.

1840 Horton View of the Bay Front.

At the northeast corner of the town stands the Castillo de San Marcos. Constructed between 1672 and 1695, this fort has withstood the test of battle. It defended the St. Augustine Inlet, housed its citizens during sieges, and anchored the northern defensive line known as the Cubo Line. In 1702 about 1400 people withstood Col. James Moores attack by living in the Castillo for 50 days. It is certainly the most recognizable feature of St. Augustine's Spanish legacy.




Castillo de San Marcos.

Hospital Creek Midden and Water Street

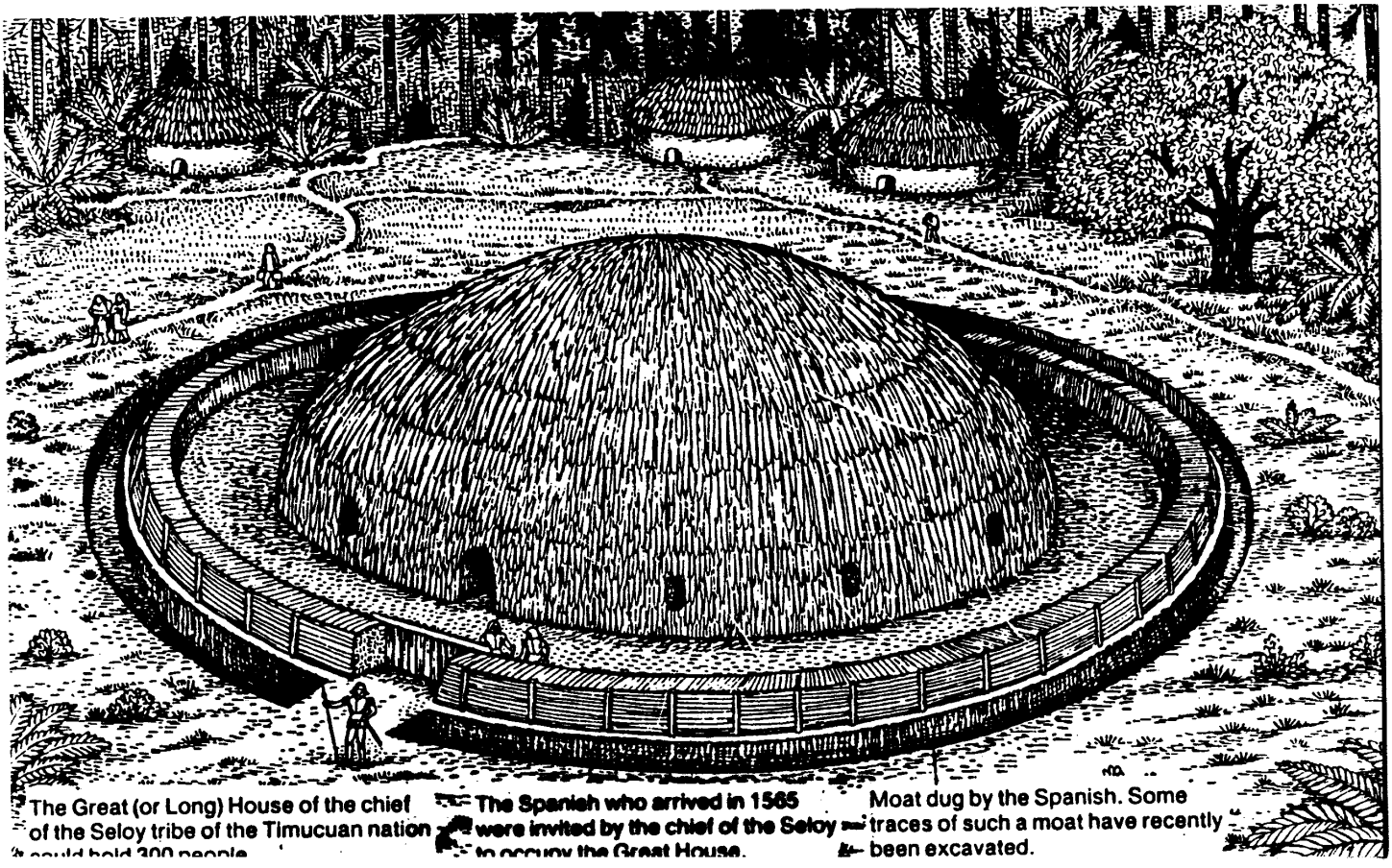
Archaeological surveys north of colonial St. Augustine show that a continuous shell midden with prehistoric and historic components exists from the Castillo to a point north of the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind. This midden is adjacent to Hospital Creek, a small tidal waterway running through the marsh estuary. Similar habitation patterns are found all along the southeast coast. While shell constitutes the bulk of this midden, fish and other waterway species were probably the most important source of protein. Oyster shells are simply the most visible remains that these people discarded.

The neighborhood north of the Castillo is the Abbott Tract. At the end of the First Spanish period a mission village, La Costa, was located in this area just north of the fort. The Abbott Tract was developed by Lucy Abbott after the Civil War and is one of the walking tours available during this conference.

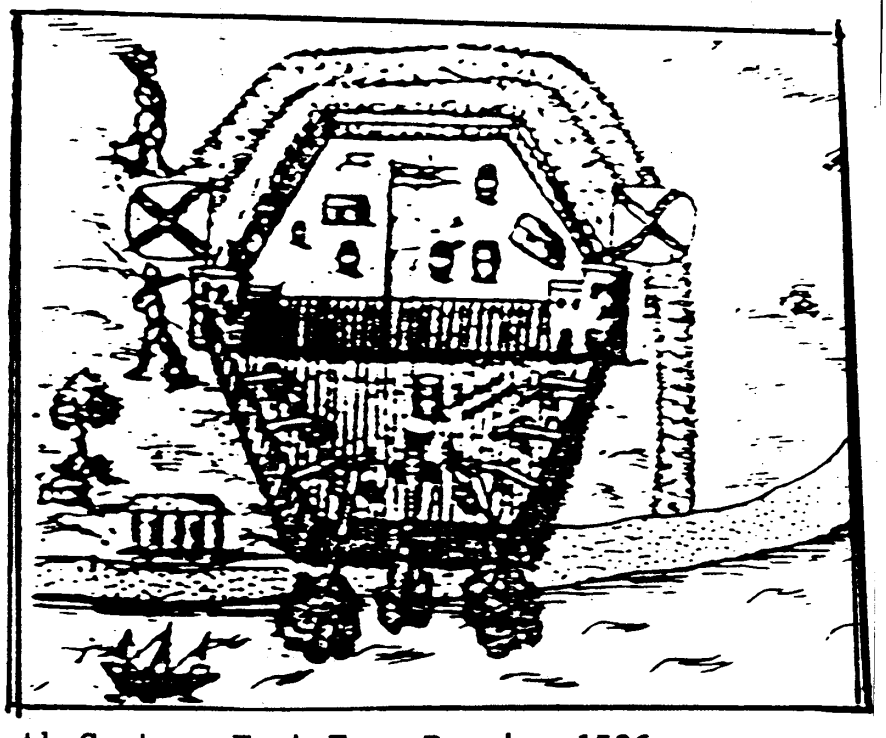
Nombre de Dios Mission and Early Fort Site

The Nombre de Dios was the site of a Timucuan, and later a mixed Native American, mission village and church. Over time it maintained its religious function, and today the site serves as a Catholic mission and cemetery. The Hornabeque Defensive Line crosses the southeast corner of this property. Dr. Kathleen Deagan has conducted several excavations on a probable wooden fort site in the cemetery grounds. Her projects have located a casa fuerte, or fortified house, and part of the moat. Undoubtedly archaeological research will continue on this important site.

Mission of Nombre de Dios, 1595.

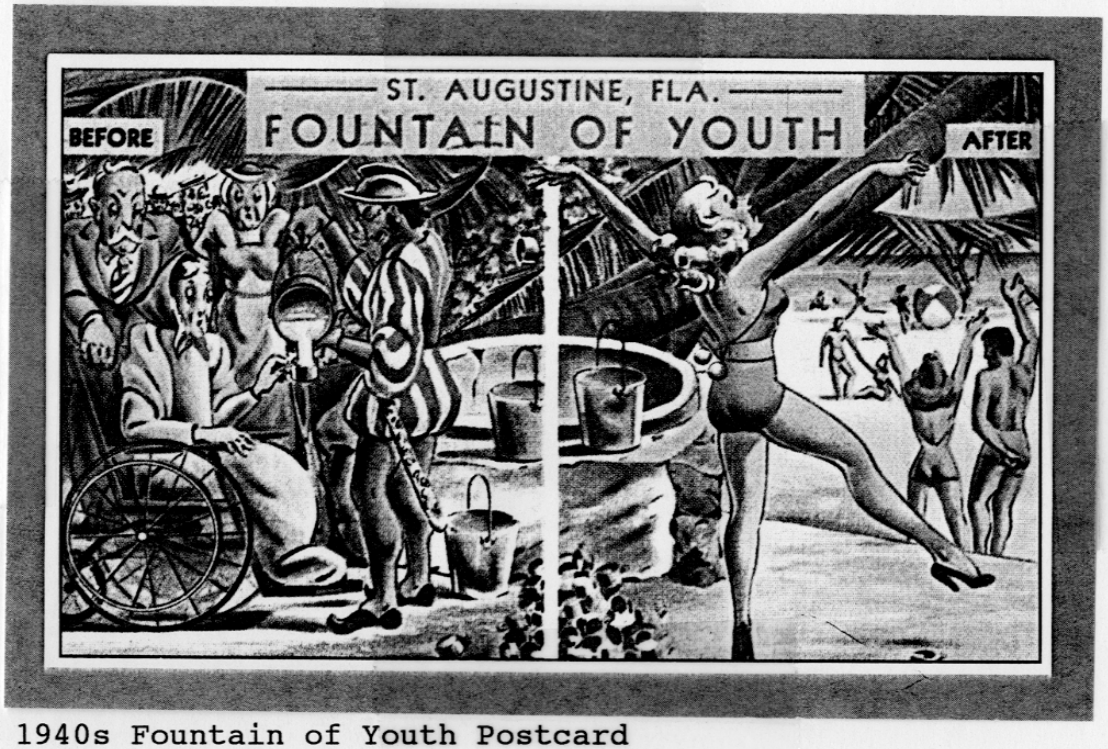



Fortified Longhouse.



Sixteenth Century Fort From Boazio, 1586.

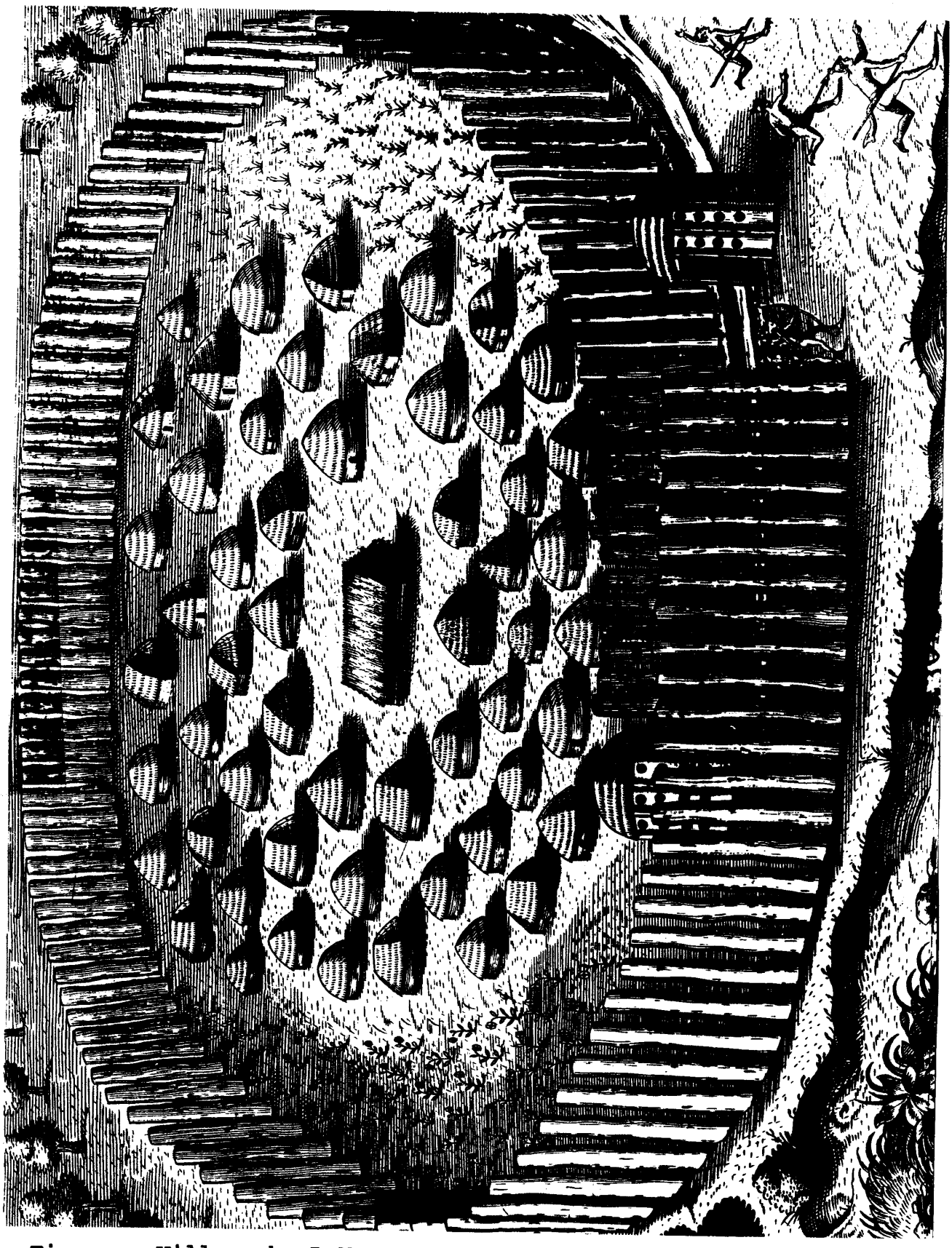
Fountain of Youth Park, Seloy's Village, and Early St. Augustine



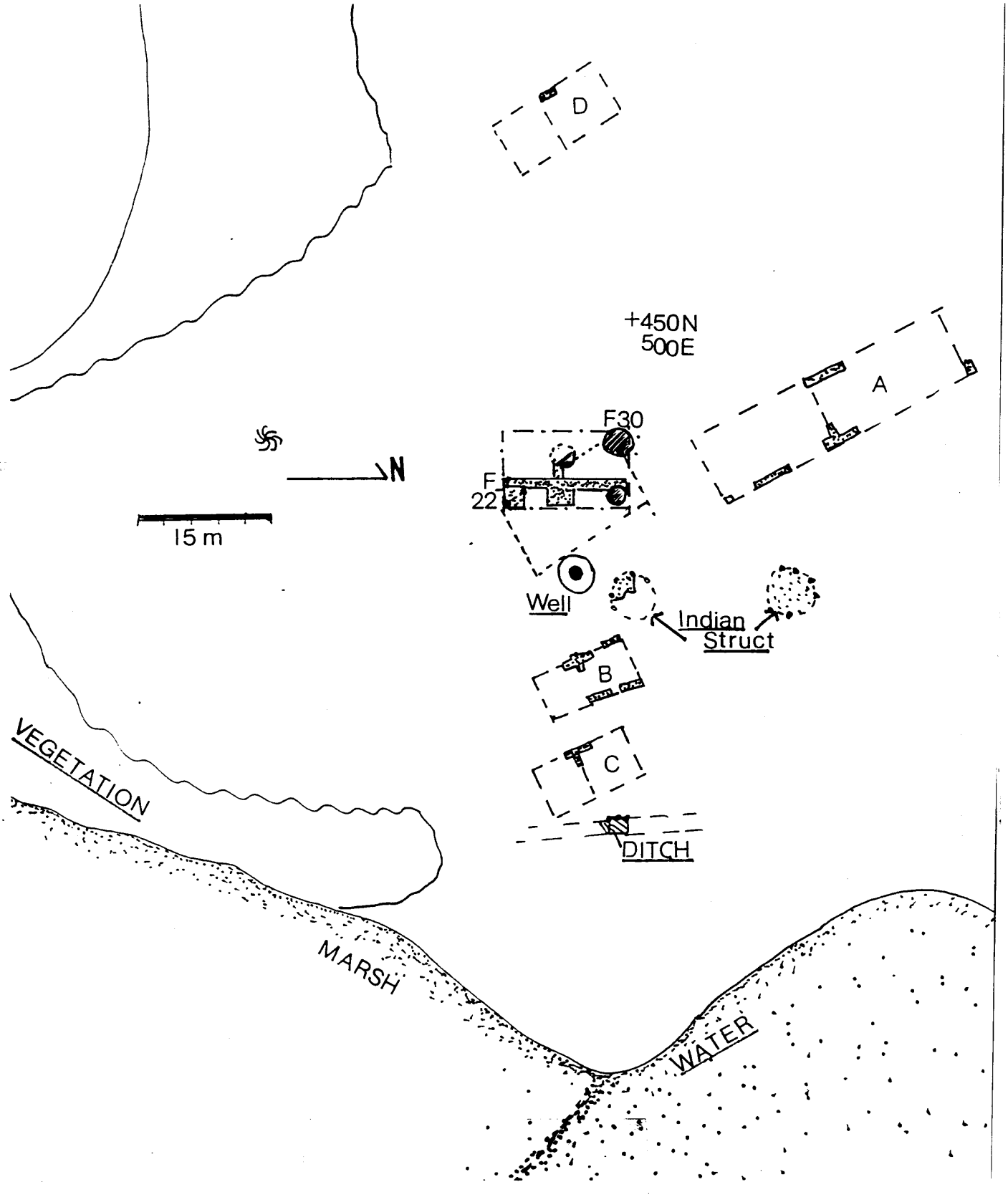

1940s Fountain of Youth Postcard

The Fountain of Youth park has been a tourist attraction since at least 1905. Developed by Louella Day McConnell, it claims to be the location of Ponce de Leon's landing in Florida. Archaeological excavations in 1951 by Lillian Seaburg located a Native American cemetery which was probably part of one of the mission settlements. Burials were extended in a Christian manner and unlike known prehistoric burials. These Native American remains were on display for many years, but have recently been reburied in an appropriate manner.

Work by Donald Merritt in 1977 focused on the prehistoric Timucuan component of the Fountain of Youth site. This was the village of Seloy, a Timucuan chief who greeted Menendez at his landing. Menendez appropriated Seloy's long house and fortified it as a fort. It was in this area that the first settlement of St. Augustine was established. Archaeological investigations by Dr. Kathleen Deagan over the past several years have better defined that settlement. Several sixteenth century European style structures and a barrel well have been located. Data from the Fountain of Youth Park settlement site and the Nombre de Dios fort site compliment each other. Menendez abandoned this location after six months and moved to the vicinity of present day St. Augustine, however the fort site remained north of town.



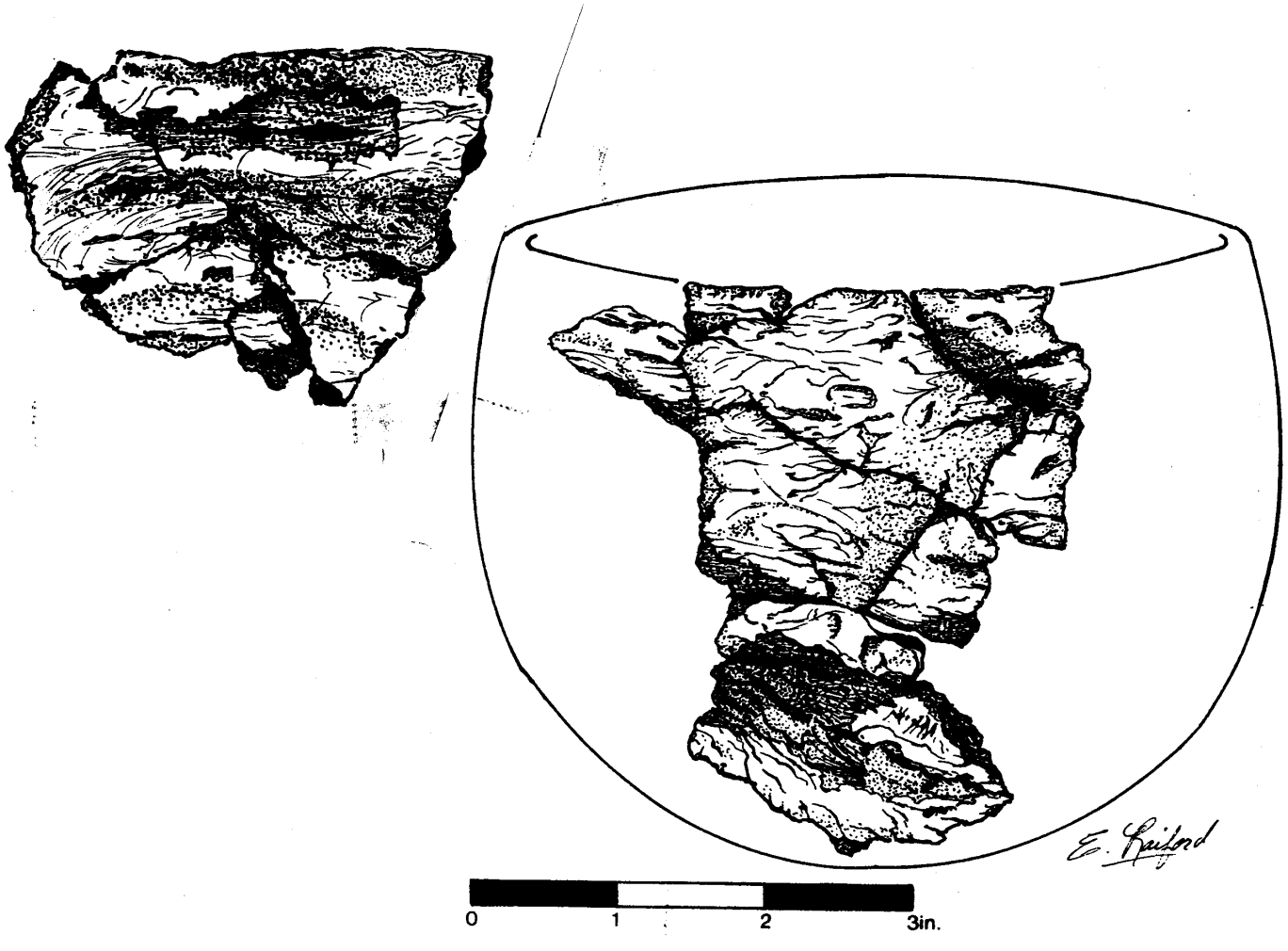
Timucuan Village by LeMoyne.




**Sixteenth Century Spanish Architectural Features.**

Radio Road Orange Period Site

While classified as the Late Archaic, the earliest production of ceramics in North America occurred in the Orange period. Orange period pottery was distinctive in its use of fiber as a tempering agent. Temper was added to the clay body to prevent pots from breaking during the firing process. In the early phase of the Orange period pottery was plain, while in the latter half many pots were decorated with elaborate incised geometric designs. The Radio Road site was excavated by Carl Halbirt and volunteers from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association as part of the city archaeological program and was primarily a coquina shell midden. Other significant site features were also found. Orange Plain and Orange Incised shards were recovered here.




Orange Period Fiber Tempered Pottery.

Florida School for the Deaf and Blind

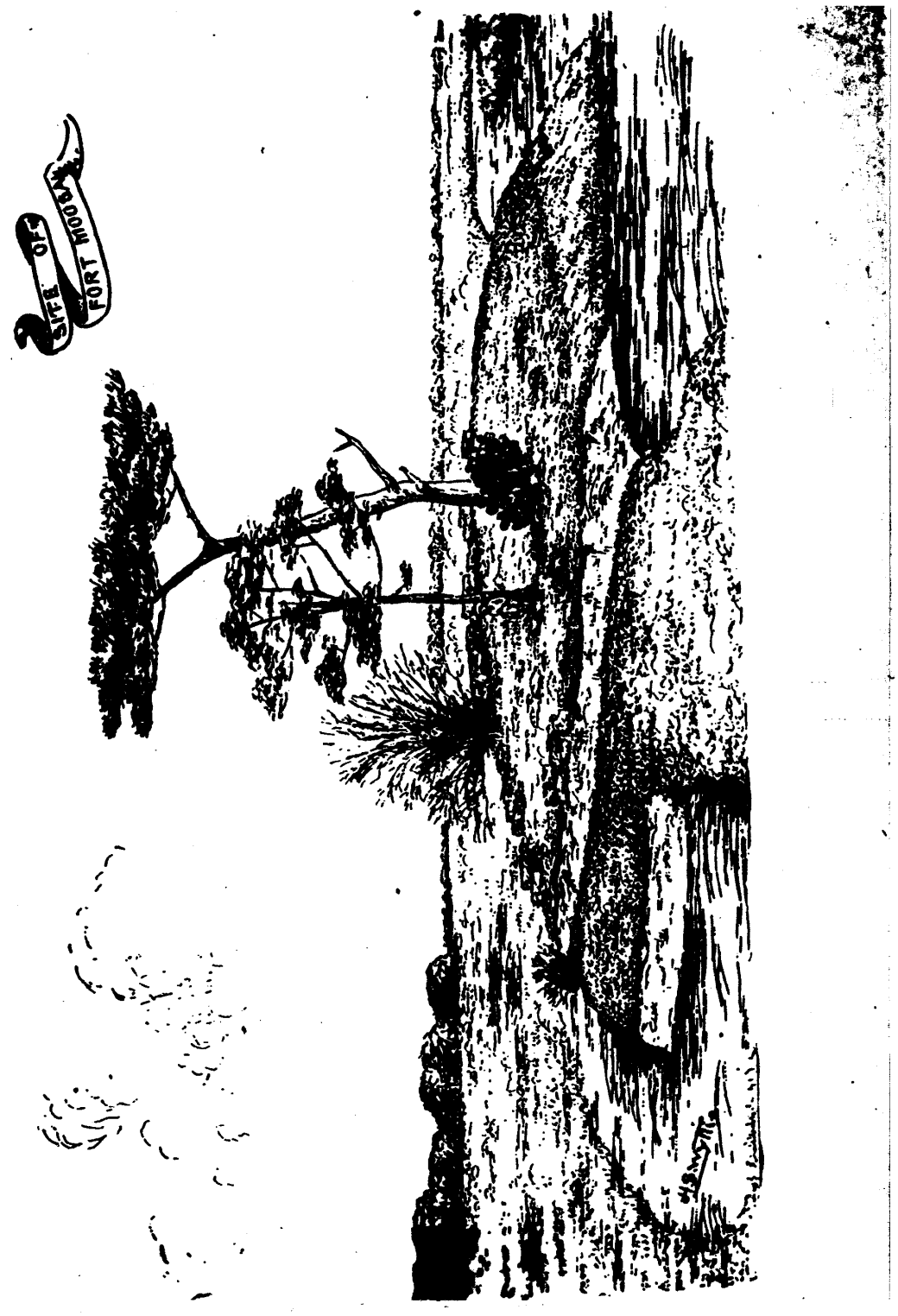
Founded in 1883, the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind serves students with these disabilities from across the state. Its most famous student is Ray Charles, although during his time as a student segregation laws restricted his access to musical instruments. Construction at the school has altered the northern course of Hospital Creek. Several sites occupy the school grounds, including prehistoric and historic Native American components and part of the Douglas plantation.

Comacho Island

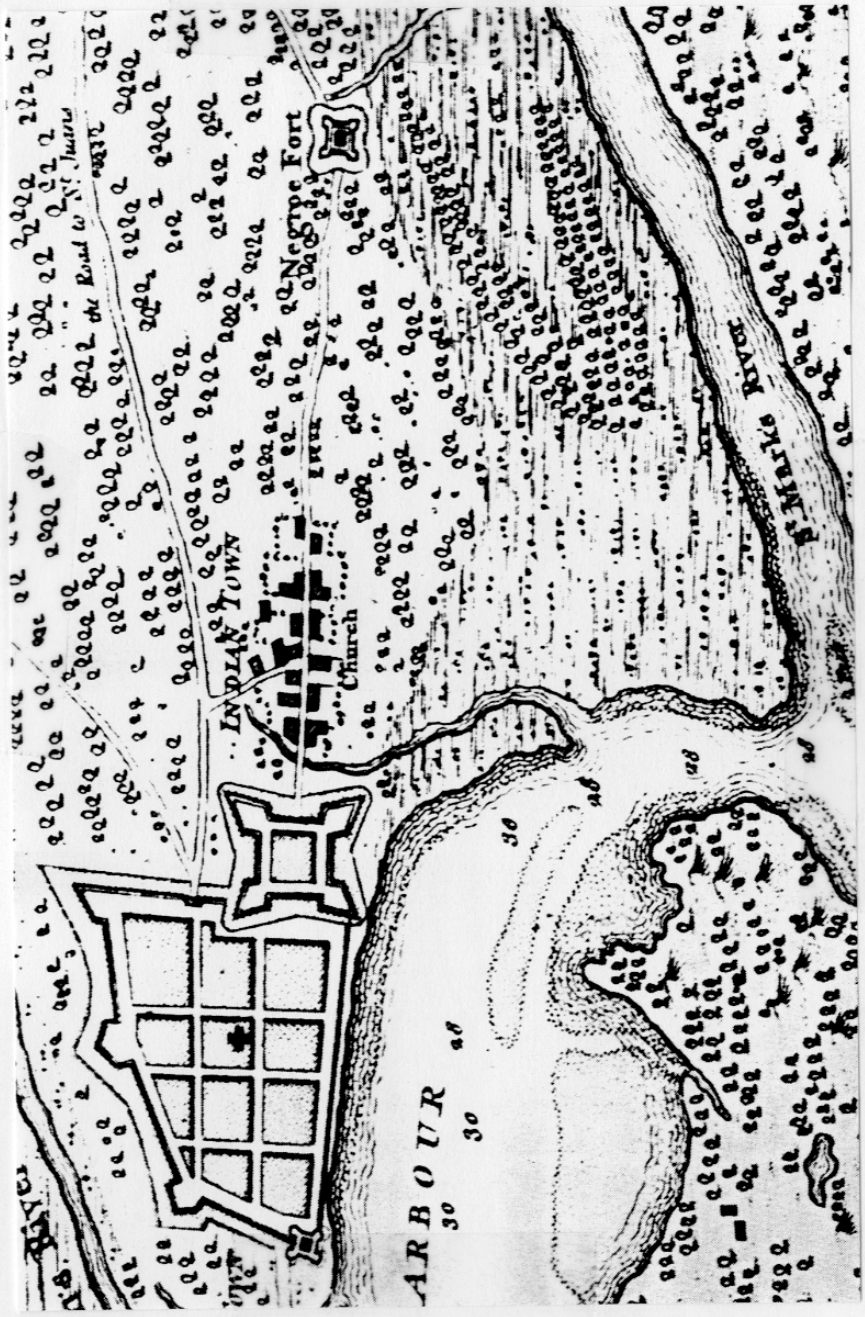
Currently called Camachee Island, this narrow strip of land between the North River and the marsh estuary is a remanent of an ancient dune system. Aboriginal shell middens are located on the island. Comacho Island was developed in 1901 by Arnold Kurth. The grounds were famous for their exotic plant life. Today a marina and housing development sit precariously on this site.

Fort Mose

The settlement of Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose was founded in 1738 for free African, most of whom had escaped from plantations in the English Carolina colony. Captured by Oglethorpe in 1740, it became the site of a decisive British defeat during that conflict. The town and fort were abandoned until 1752. In 1763 the Mose residents evacuated Florida with the rest of the Spanish population. Many settled in Ceiba Moche, Matanzas province, Cuba. Archaeological research was conducted on the Fort Mose site by Dr. Kathleen Deagan in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1989 the State of Florida acquired the site, and in 1994 it was given National Landmark status by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Fort Mose is recognized nationally as one of the most significant African American sites in the United States.

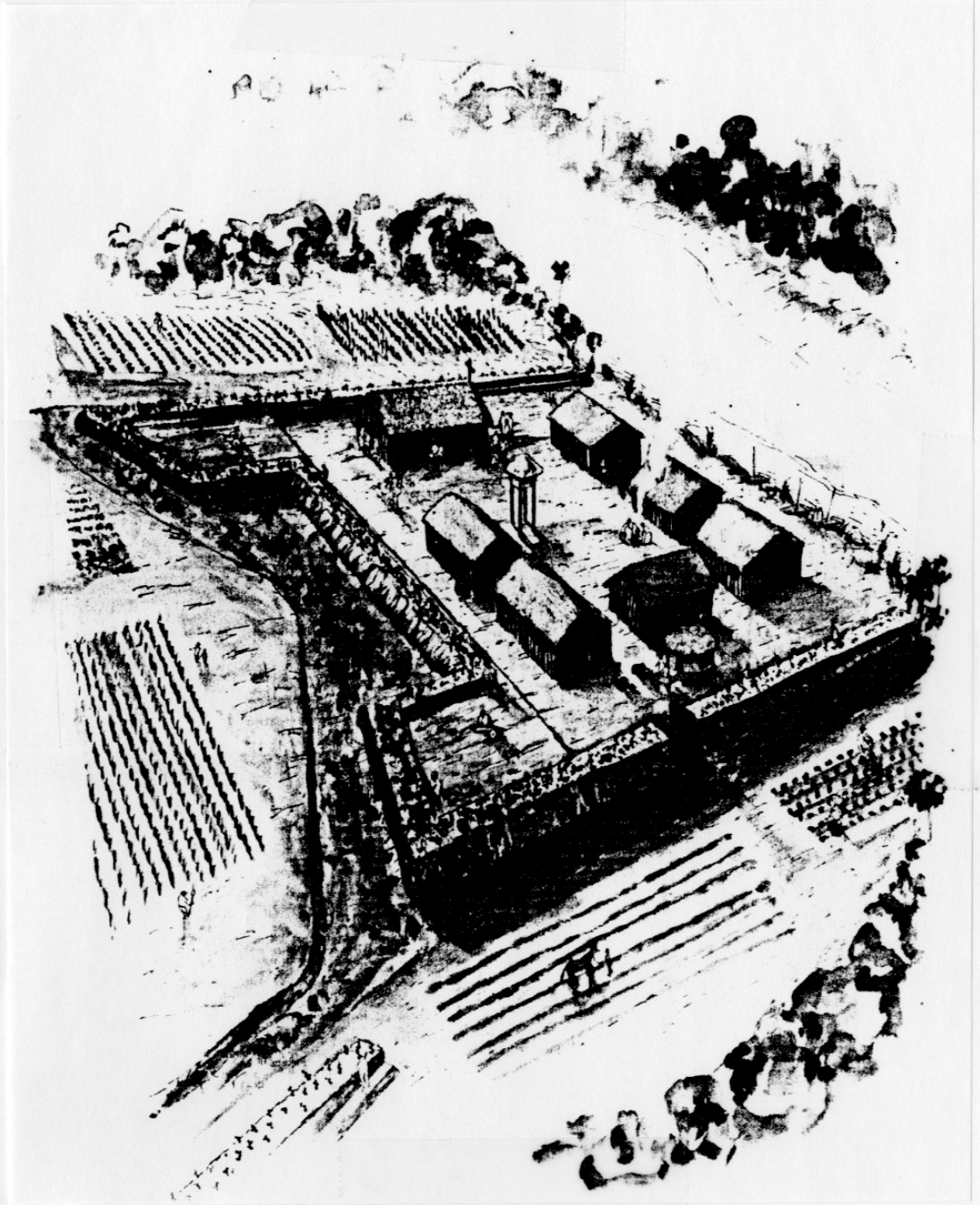



Wyllie Drawing of Fort Mossa (Mose) 1880s.

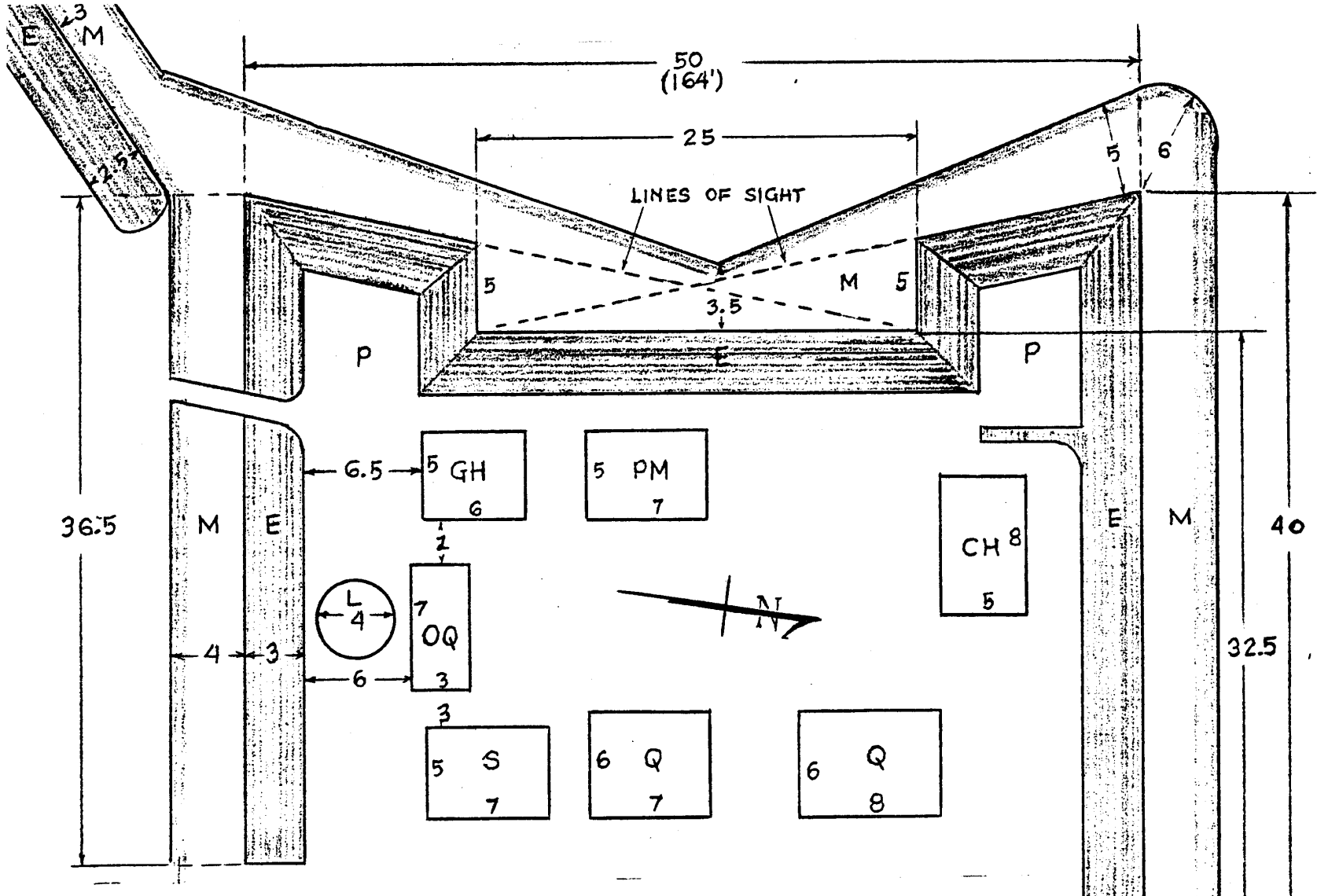


Jefferys Map Showing the Location of Fort Mose.

African American Spanish Soldier.



Interpretation of Fort Mose by Albert Manucy.



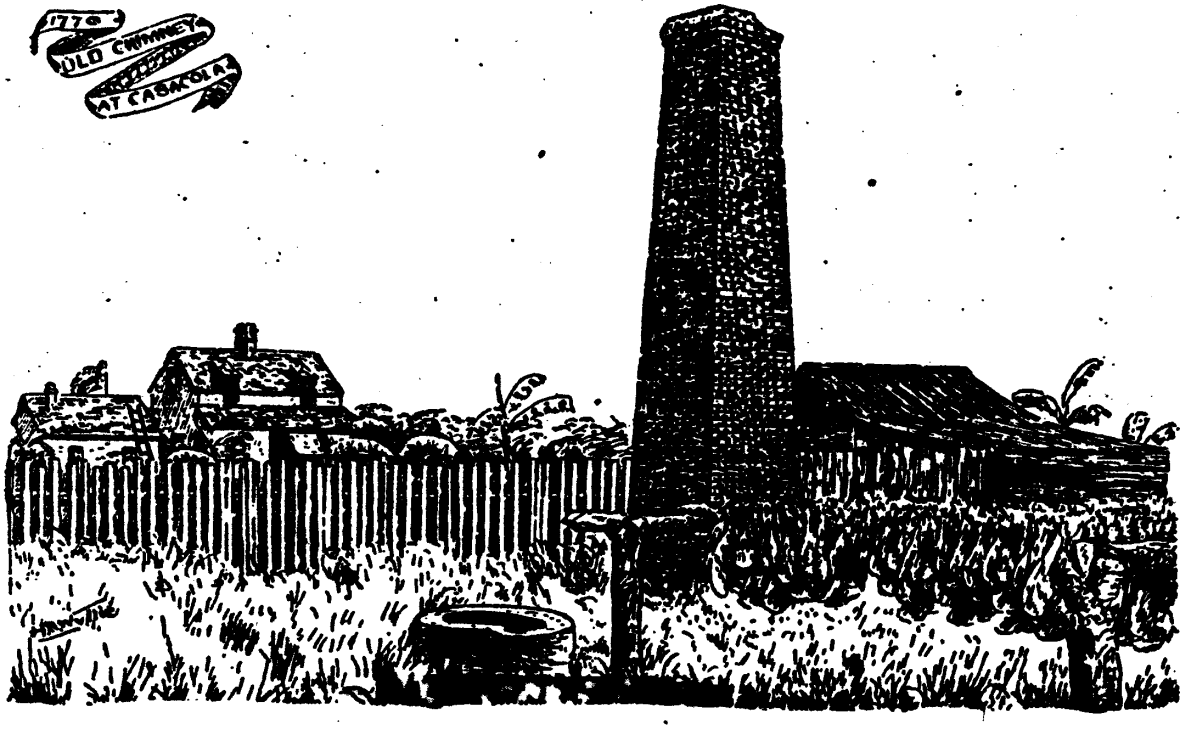

CH - chapel E - earthwork GH - guardhouse? L - latrine?
M - moat OQ - officers' quarters? P - gun platform
PM - powder magazine? Q - quarters? S - supplies?

1 toesa = 1.672 m. = 5.5'

Fort Mose Plans by Albery Manucy.

Sabate Plantation

Until 1987 the Sabate plantation house was the last surviving structure of the many nineteenth century Minorcan plantations located along the North River. In October of 1987 this coquina block building was razed during construction at the St. Augustine/ St. Johns County Airport. The plantation was 2,000 acres in size and produced sugar, rice, cattle, chickens, and vegetables. The original wooden plantation building was burned in the Patriots Rebellion of 1813-1814. The new coquina block structure was built about 1815. Archaeological excavations on the site by Dr. Stanley Bond and volunteers from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association revealed architectural details from both of these buildings. An archaeological survey of the area around the house site located original plantation ditch works, slave cabins, prehistoric shell middens, and a First Spanish period ranch. Portions of the St. Johns period midden were later excavated by Robert Johnson for the St. Augustine/ St Johns County Airport Authority.




Wyllie Sketch of Sabate Plantation.

Sabate Plantation House Before and After Demolition.

West Side Middens and Land Grants

Today much of the development in St. Johns County is along the barrier strand. In the past this area was relatively devoid of significant resources and was not settled. Instead, the west side of the Intracoastal Waterway contains the largest Native American and European sites. Settlements in this area could take advantage of the estuary as well as upland environmental zones to the west. In our (HSAPB) archaeological survey of St. Johns county we noted the differences in numbers and sizes of sites between the barrier or east side of the Intracoastal Waterway and the west side.

Guana Area

Changes in settlement patterns begin to occur in the Guana region, which is separated from the barrier area by the Guana River. This waterway created a second estuary and the Guana peninsula became a significant area for human settlement. It appears likely that estuary shellfish production began here earlier than those areas to the south. Originally called Guano by the Spanish (the word for palm), this area contains a diverse and unique set of archaeological sites that include aboriginal shell middens, prehistoric burial mounds, Native American missions, farmsteads, plantations, and cemeteries. The 11,500 acre Guana State Park was purchased by the State of Florida in 1984.

Shell Bluff Landing

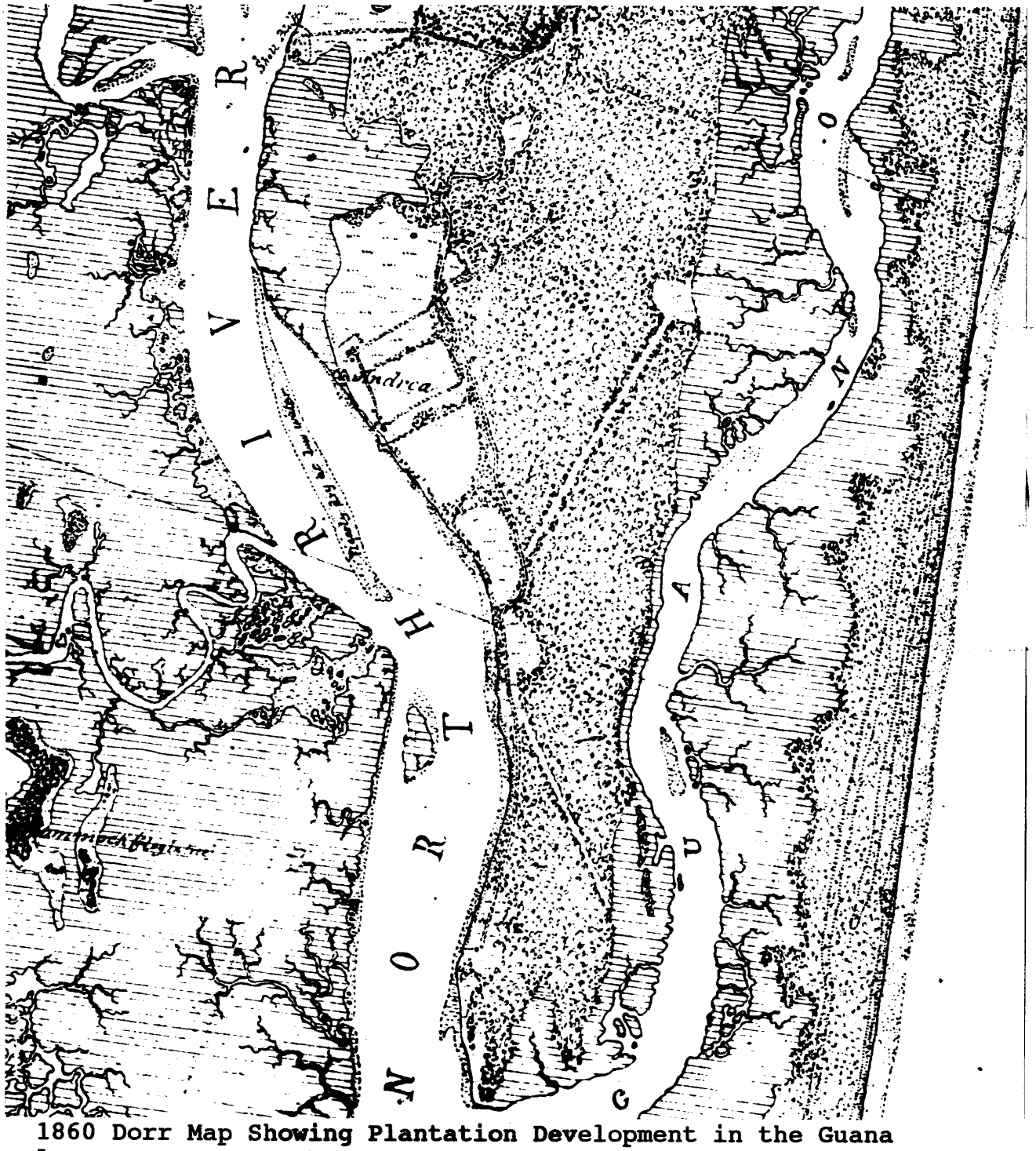
Shell Bluff Landing is a deeply stratified St. Johns period shell midden. The site was recently tested by Dr. Brent Weisman and Christine Newman of the CARL Archaeological Survey and volunteers from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association. The landing also has a round coquina block well from a later Minorcan plantation. This feature was excavated by Henry Baker from the Bureau of Archaeological Research. Erosion has been affecting this site and efforts have been made to stabilize it.

Guana Shell Ring

The Guana Shell Ring is a circular shell feature dated to the middle archaic Mount Taylor or late archaic Orange period. The diameter if this ring is approximately 100 meters. It appears to be the southernmost extension of a shell ring tradition which ranged along the South Carolina, Georgia, and north Florida coast. In these sites oyster shells are heaped in a circular pattern . The centers of these features are relatively sterile. While thoroughly documented, the function or purpose of these large shell rings remains a mystery.

Minorcan Land Grants

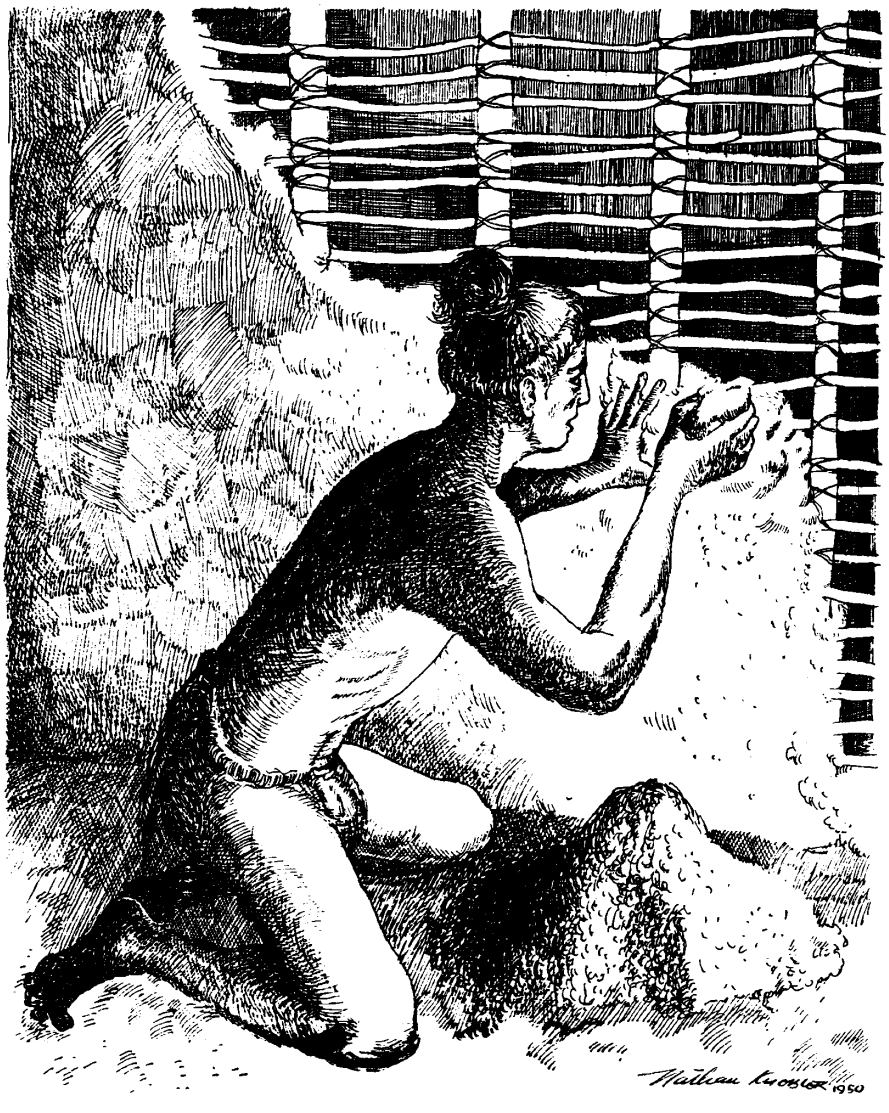
During the Second Spanish period a number of Minorcans purchased or received land grants in the Guana area. These land grants can be seen on modern U.S.G.S. topographic maps as irregular sections.




1860 Dorr Map Showing Plantation Development in the Guana Area

Tolomato Mission-Wrights Landing

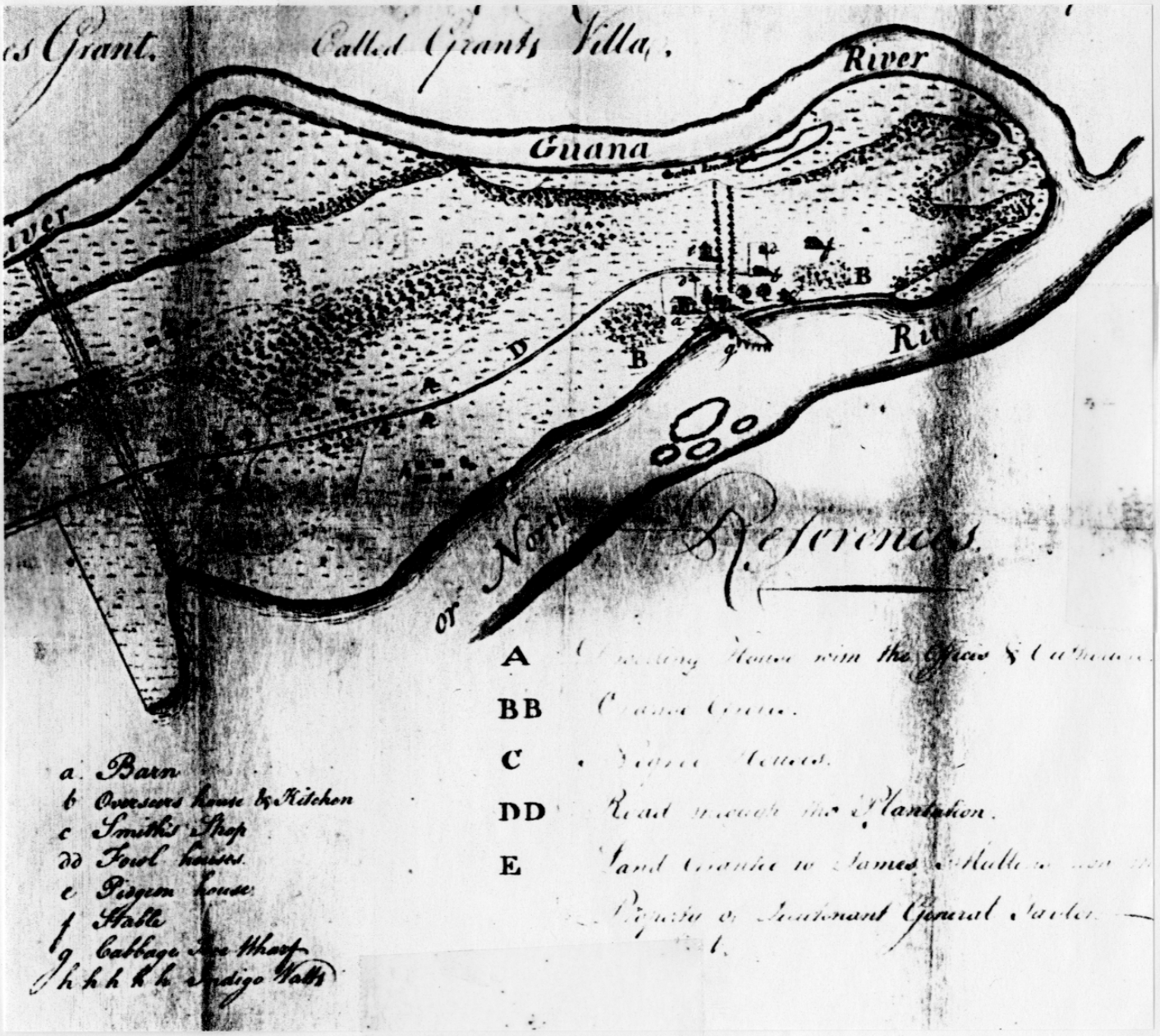
At the south tip of the Guana peninsula was located the Tolomato mission. This site was once the home to Timucuan and Guale Native Americans who were converted to Catholicism. This mission eventually moved to an area at the northwest corner of St. Augustine, lending its name to the Tolomato Cemetery. Much of the mission site has been lost to erosion. Several barrel wells were excavated at the tide line by Dr. Kathleen Deagan in 1975.



Native American Constructing a Wattle and Daub Mission Structure.

Governor Grant Plantation

The south tip of the Guana peninsula was also one of Governor Grant's extensive plantation holdings. The first British governor of East Florida, Grant proposed major development for the province. This particular site contained a residence, overseer's house, slave quarters, indigo vats, various outbuildings, and even a pigeon house. While the wealthy governor could afford such embellishments, most Florida plantations were crude dwellings carved out of the wilderness by the owner's African slaves.

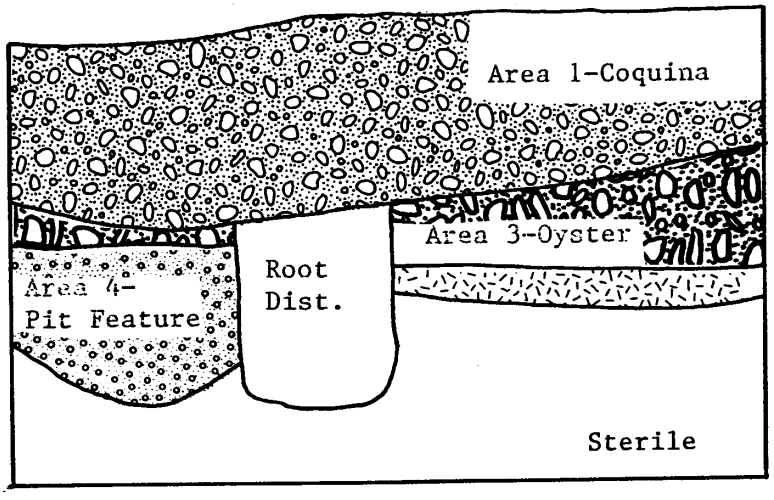



Governor Grant's Plantation.

North Beach Site

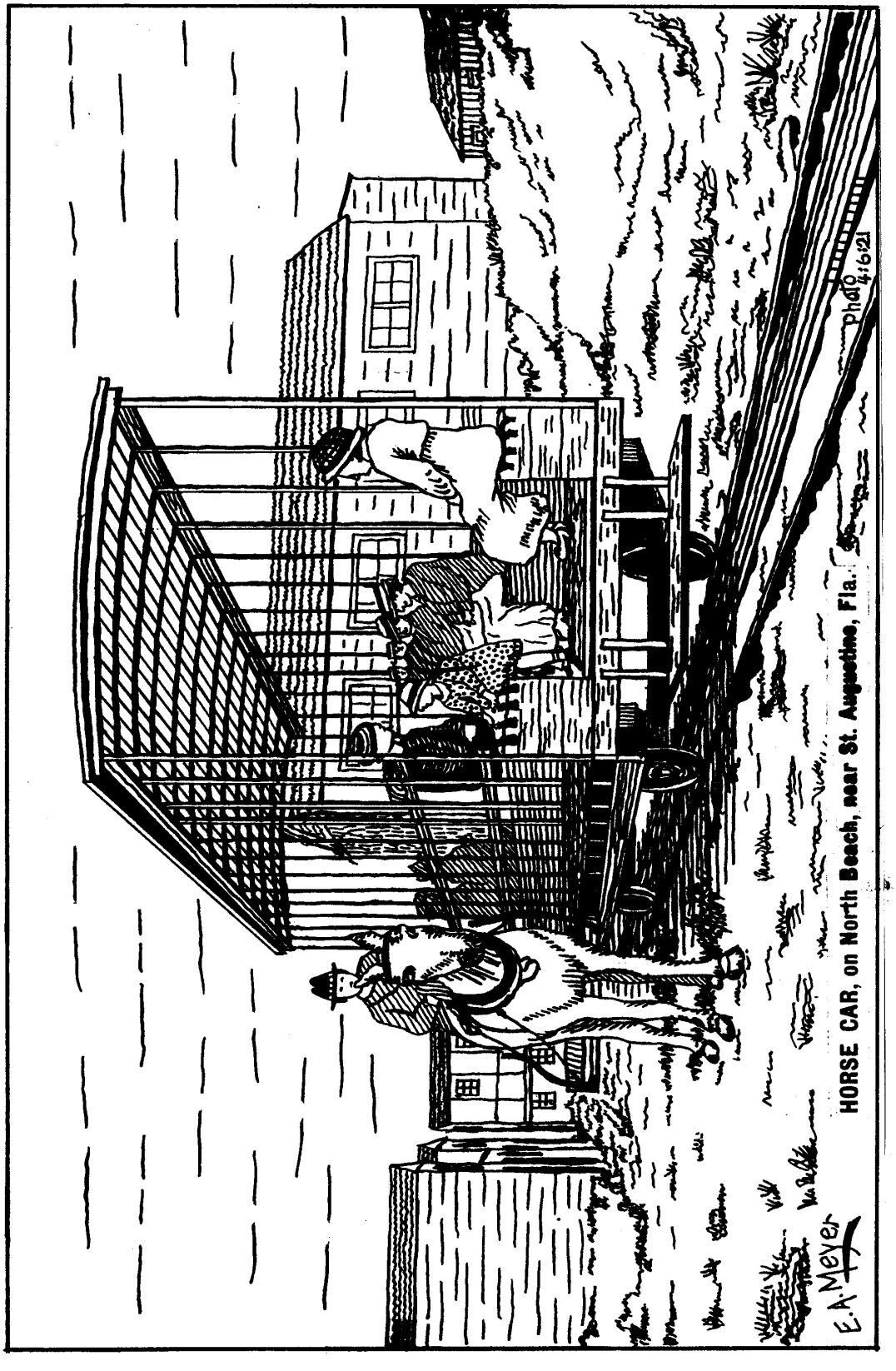
The North Beach site was a two component shell midden located among a remanent dune and swale system. This site was excavated in 1992 by Dr. Stanley Bond and volunteers from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association. The Usina family received the Florida Archaeological Council Stewards of Heritage Award for supporting archaeological research on the North Beach site. The first site occupation was a late St. Johns oyster shell midden with radiocarbon dates of 1440 and 1490. This midden was overlain by a primarily coquina shell deposit dated by radiocarbon methods to 1610 and 1670. Different types of pottery were recovered from each midden. Most startling was the dietary differences between these two groups. The coquina midden contained approximately 90% less fish remains per volume than the oyster shell midden. Why the Native American group from the historic period stopped exploiting the estuary adjacent to the site awaits further study.

In the 1880s North Beach was developed as a seaside resort. Henry Flagler entertained guests here, and Oscars Restaurant is still serving North River oysters.




East Profile

Typical Profile of the North Beach Shell Midden.




Pen and Ink Drawing From a Meyers Photograph.

Vilano Beach

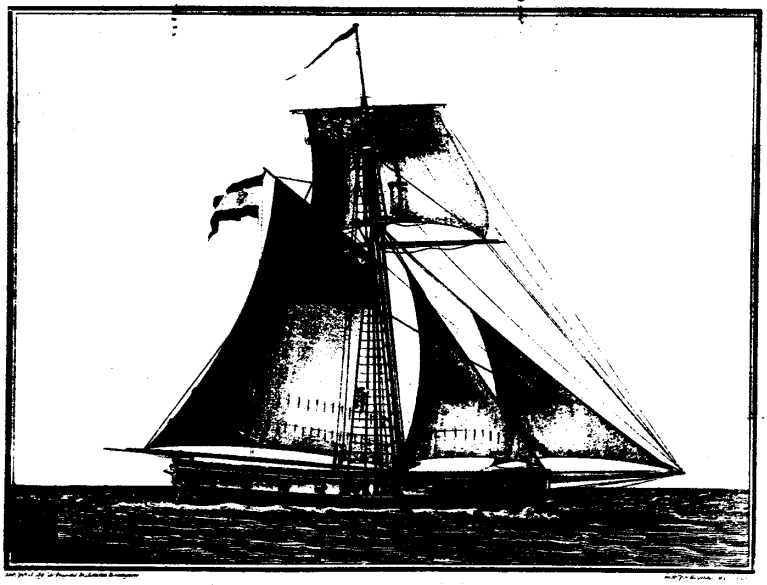
Vilano Beach represents typical seaside growth incorporating different eras of Florida development. A large casino once stood on the beach, but was lost to erosion. The construction of the new St. Augustine Inlet has altered Vilano Beach, but has not stopped growth in the area.

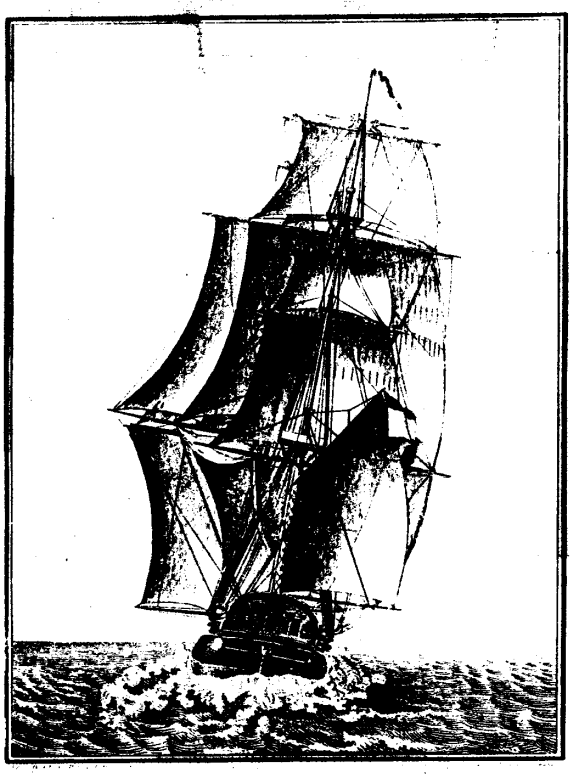
St. Augustine Inlet

The original inlet into St. Augustine was shoaly and treacherous. The channel forced ships to tack along Anastasia Island, then make a sharp turn to the south into the bay. Menendez chose the site of St. Augustine partly because it was so difficult to get large ships through the inlet to attack the town. In the 1930s the Army Corps of Engineers created a new inlet. They cut this new channel through the north tip of Vilano Beach. This remanent has been incorporated into Conch Island, part of Anastasia State Park. The concrete mounts for Spanish-American War gun emplacements are still present on the island. While somewhat safer, this engineering project has created an erosion problem to the south in St. Augustine Beach.

Shipwrecks

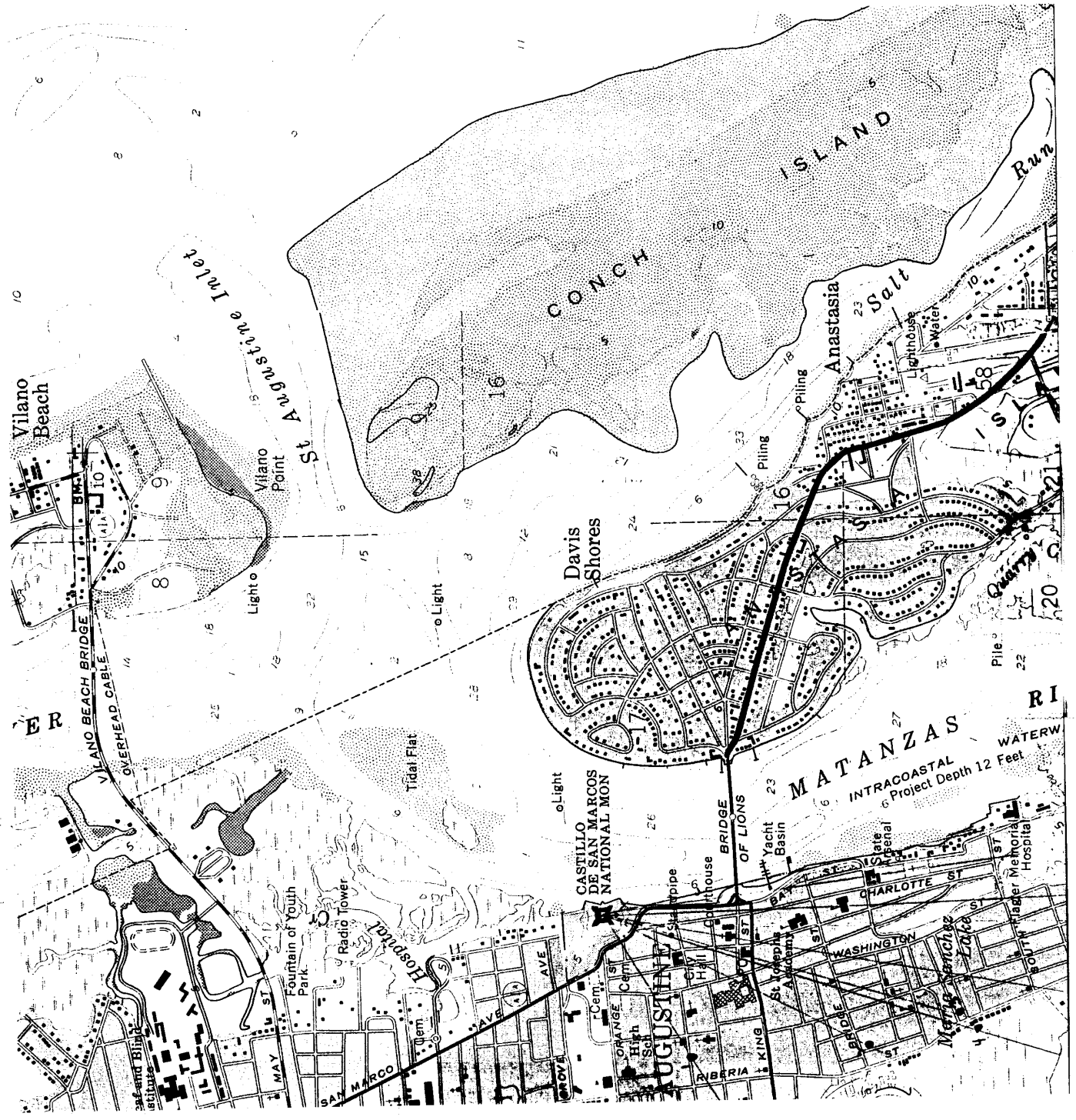
Because of the treacherous inlet, many ships ran aground and sank as they approached St. Augustine. Many vessels, large and small, have been lost in the St. Augustine area. Plans have been developed by Billy Ray Morris of the University of Florida for an initial ship wreck survey of the inlet.





Various Spanish Ships by Wyllie.

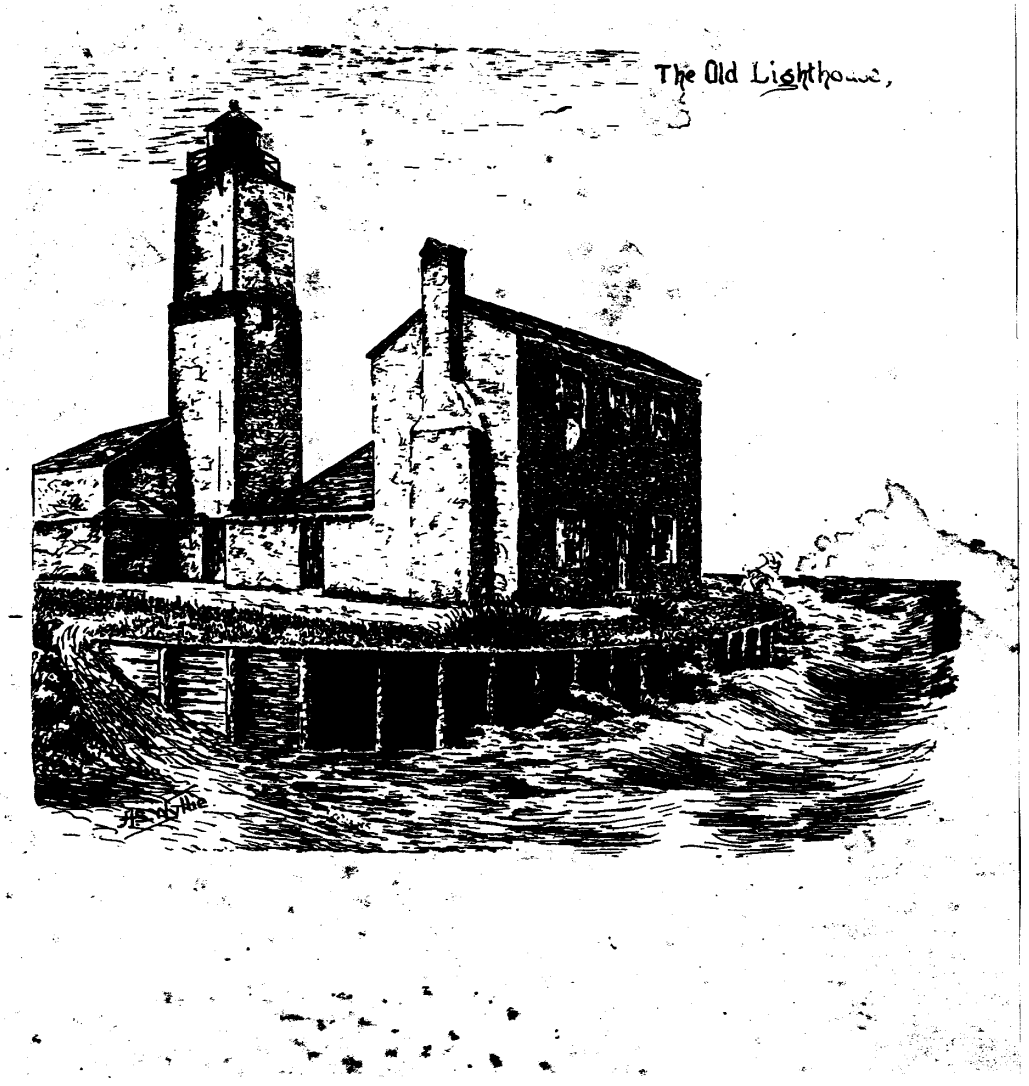
**1860 Dorr Coastal Survey Map Showing Original Position of the St. Augustine Inlet**




**U.S.G.S. Map Showing Present Inlet. Note Changes to Vilano Beach and Development of Conch Island.**

Lighthouse

Since the earliest settlement of St. Augustine some form of watch tower or lighthouse has been present on Anastasia Island. Boazio shows a watchtower in his 1586 map of the area. The present lighthouse was constructed in 1882 to replace a coquina block lighthouse which washed into the Atlantic. The lighthouse, lens, and Light Keepers House has been restored by the Junior Service League. Grants from the Division of Historical Resources have aided in this restoration. A museum is located in the Light Keepers House. The development of a new inlet has created a barrier island in front of the present lighthouse.




Sketch of Coquina Lighthouse by Wyllie.

Davis Shores

The end of Anastasia Island was once a marsh estuary cut by Black Point, Quarry, and Escolta Creeks. In 1925 D.P. Davis pumped fill from St. Augustine bay onto the marsh, creating a new development he called Davis Shores. A product of the Florida land boom, Davis Shores went bust in 1927. Davis was lost at sea during a transatlantic voyage, reportedly jumping from a porthole window.

Quarry Creek and Coquina Quarries

The coquina stone used in so much of St. Augustine,s distinctive architecture was located across the Matanzas River on Anastasia Island. The stone was quarried here, taken by wagon to a landing site on Quarry Creek, then floated by barge across to St. Augustine. The original configuration of Quarry Creek has been altered by twentieth century development on Anastasia Island.

Quarrying Coquina.

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# THE WATERS OF TIME:

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Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
1995 Annual Meeting

May 19, 1995

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Prepared By:
Stanley C. Bond, Jr., Ph.D.
Archaeologist

Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board
48 King Street
P.O. Box 1987
St. Augustine, Florida 32085

(904) 825-5033

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Historic St. Augustine, Inc.
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September 14, 1996