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Santa Elena-450th Anniversary: 1566 - 1587

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Stanley A. South 1928-2016

Stanley A. South was an internationally known archaeologist considered one of the founders of modern historical archaeology. He joined the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina in 1969, and worked there until his retirement in 2011. Stan excavated at Charles Towne Landing, Ninety-Six, Fort Moultrie, and many other important historic sites in South Carolina, but his most lasting and important work was at the Charlesfort/Santa Elena site on Parris Island. Stan began his work there in 1979, and conducted his last Santa Elena field work in 2006 (Figure 1).

As a memorial to Stan's long career and to his interest in supporting young archaeologists, the Stanley South Student Archaeological Research Fund has been established at the University of South Carolina in his honor. Grants from

this fund will support archaeological Figure 1: Stanley A. South

research by USC undergraduate and graduate students working in South Carolina. Tax-deductible donations can be made with a check or money order made out to the USC Educational Foundation designated for the Stanley South Fund. Mail to: Stanley South Fund, S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208.

Charlesfort and Santa Elena

The Parris Island-related sagas of the French Charlesfort (1562-1563) and the Spanish town of Santa Elena (1566-1587) are well documented in both primary documents and in the secondary literature. Beginning in the late fifteenth century, the entire east coast of North America was part of Spain's claim to territory in the New World. In the first half of the sixteenth century, efforts were made to explore and colonize this vast region, an area the Spanish called La Florida, but these early efforts did not lead to permanent settlement.

In April, 1562, two French vessels commanded by Jean Ribault arrived in Port Royal Sound on the coast of present-day South Carolina. The French Huguenots aboard those ships were scouting a location to establish a colony free of the religious persecution they suffered in France. Ribault built a fort, Charlesfort, and left a garrison of 27 men in it while he returned to France for supplies and additional colonists. Ribault's return was delayed by civil war in France. The men left at Charlesfort mutinied, killed their commander, and returned to France in a boat they constructed. A year later, a second French expedition led by René Goulaine de Laudonnière established a new French outpost, Fort Caroline, on the St. Johns River near present-day Jacksonville, Florida.

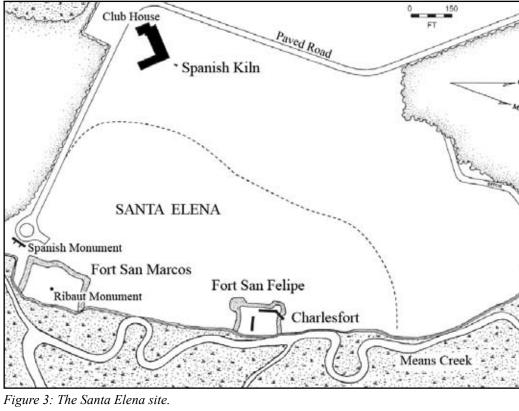
Upon learning of these attempted French settlements in a land long considered Spanish territory, Spanish King Philip II dispatched Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to Florida to deal with the French intrusion. Menéndez arrived in Florida in September, 1565, and within weeks he had killed or captured nearly all of the 200 Frenchmen then residing in Fort Caroline, and more than 200 others from French re-supply ships. Upon his arrival, Menéndez had established a small outpost at St. Augustine on the Atlantic coast of Florida to serve as a base for operations against the French. Following his victory over the French, Menéndez strengthened the defenses at St. Augustine against counter attack, and then established several other military outposts on the Florida peninsula and up the Georgia coast.

Archaeology at Santa Elena, 1979-2007

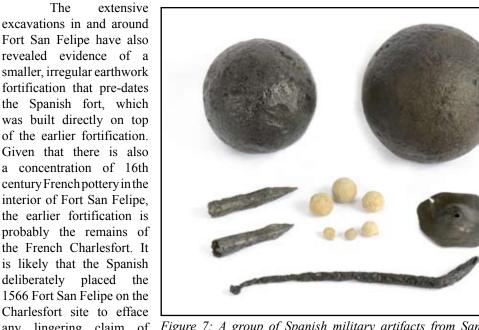
Stanley South and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology began archaeological investigations at Santa Elena in 1979. Over the next three decades South, joined by Chester DePratter in 1991, conducted nearly 30 research expeditions ranging from a few days to 10 weeks in length. Archaeological testing on the 35-acre site has established the extent of the Spanish occupation, and excavations have examined several areas of Santa Elena in detail. These areas include both of the fort sites identified thus far, residential areas, and a pottery production site (Figure 3). This field research has revealed a wide range of architectural evidence, and has resulted in the recovery of more than 100,000 artifacts that reflect the lives of soldiers and settlers at Santa Elena

In his first season of work, Stanley South confirmed the presence of a large, 16th century Spanish town, he tested Fort San Marcos II, and he located the remains of a second Spanish fort, ultimately identified as Fort San Felipe I. In the next several years he excavated a bastion of this fort, as well as a 50' X 70' building inside the fort. South also further defined and investigated the residential component at Santa Elena in the 1980's. Beginning in 1991, South and DePratter devoted several major excavation seasons on the two lots occupied by Governor Gutierre de Miranda between 1580 and 1587.

In 1993, DePratter and South discovered a Spanish pottery kiln and pottery complex located near the present golf course clubhouse; the kiln site eventually produced a large collection of pottery made at Santa Elena of local clays. The major 1994 field season was devoted to a systematic shovel testing survey over the entire 35 acre Spanish occupation; this work allowed refinement of the town boundaries and identified a number of individual households within the site area. In 1996, South and DePratter announced the discovery of French Charlesfort, which was located beneath the remains of Spanish San Felipe I.



From the late 1990's through 2007, the Santa Elena project explored a remarkable variety of components at Santa Elena. This work included expansions on the previous excavations in two forts, the governor's house, and the pottery site, as well as new investigations in other residential areas, and in search of additional Santa Elena forts. At the request of the Marine Corps the Santa Elena Project conducted extensive testing to define the limits of the large (but unmarked) African that was known to be in Fort San Felipe II. In fact it is probably a Santa Elena church which is documented as having stood on the site of Fort San Felipe I.



any lingering claim of Figure 7: A group of Spanish military artifacts from Santa Elena, legitimacy attached to the including cannon balls, crossbow bolt points, lead shot, a jack plate French settlement attempt. from quilted armor, and an arquebus or crossbow trigger.

Residential Component Excavations

Beginning with Stanley South's initial testing in 1979, the Santa Elena project has sought to locate and investigate the residences of the various classes of settlers at Santa Elena. South reasoned that certain combinations of material evidence in a 3x3' test unit, particularly nails with architectural clay daub, probably indicated house sites. In the 1979 season he found a small, irregular, but welldefined domestic structure that was interpreted as a low-status residence, perhaps that of a servant or a soldier. In keeping with South's model, this "hut" was initially seen as a dense concentration of clay daub in association with nails; a posthole outline lay under the daub.

Larger excavations have borne out the daub and nail association, but it has remained surprisingly difficult to define individual houses even in large block exposures. Most structures are also marked by lines or clusters of "daub processing pits," which are indicative of construction as they represent the mixing of clay and sand to prepare architectural daub, or clay plaster (Figure 8). A house location usually exhibits daub, nails, daub pits, and post holes, along with domestic refuse, but these elements seldom form



Other Archaeological Components

When archaeology began at Santa Elena in 1979, it was soon apparent that there was much more than the 16th century European presence on the site. Every area that has been tested or excavated has produced abundant archaeological evidence of human activity both before and after the 16th century.

The oldest artifacts found in Santa Elena excavations are stone tools dating to the Early Archaic period, about 10,500 years ago. Later stone tools, pottery, and other artifacts span the entire Native American cultural sequence up to the16th century, and a post-Santa Elena, 17th century Native American occupation is also present (Figure 12). The strongest prehistoric component on the site is comprised of distinctive pottery and stone tools dating to the Late Archaic- Early Woodland periods, ca. 5000 to 2500 years ago.

By the 1720's there was a Parris Plantation operating on the south end of Parris Island, including the site of Santa Elena (Figure 13). A planter's house and outbuildings,

two sets of slave quarters, and a large slave Figure 12: A variety of prehistoric stone tools cemetery were all added to the archaeological recovered during Santa Elena excavations. record at Santa Elena. The plantation operated in some form, through several different families, until the Civil War. After the Union occupation of the Beaufort area, the plantation properties on Parris Island were broken up for sale in small parcels to freed slaves. The site of Santa Elena remained in cultivation after the Civil War, but no one actually lived on the site.

In 1916 the Marine Corps began to use the Santa Elena area for field training. After the United States entered World War I in 1917, a large, temporary basic training camp for several thousand recruits was built over the entire site. Every archaeological excavation at Santa Elena



reveals architectural features and artifacts from the World War I Marine Corps presence. Several large trash dumps of material from the 1916-1920 period have been located in the vicinity. In 1918, the United States purchased all of the private property remaining on Parris Island for inclusion in the permanent Marine Corps reservation. Beginning in the late 1930s, the Santa Elena vicinity was used as a field artillery and aerial bombing range, but in 1947

the postholes forming Figure 13: Stan South and a field technician recording 18th or the site was included in the new the outline of a given 19th century agricultural field ditches of the sort that occur Parris Island Golf Course. structure are essentially over most of the Santa Elena site.

The Artifact Collection

The Charlesfort/Santa Elena site artifact collection is an impressive assemblage of the material culture of the site's former inhabitants. It opens a window into the lives, traditions, and struggles for survival of those who called the tip of Parris Island home during the past 11,000 years. Collected from 1979-2007 during nearly 30 research expeditions, the collection occupies almost 900 cubic feet of space. Beginning in 2014, a project to reanalyze and re-curate the entire collection was begun, funded by the US Marine



First Spanish Occupation at Santa Elena (1566-1576)

In January, 1566, Menéndez received a report that the French planned to attempt another settlement in Florida, so he gathered a fleet of ships and sailed north from St. Augustine to counter that effort. He discovered no French presence on this trip, but Menéndez established an outpost on present-day Parris Island near Beaufort, South Carolina, on the site of Ribault's initial settlement of 1562-1563 (Figure 2). Thus Santa Elena became the second of the "two or three towns" Menéndez had agreed to establish in Florida under his contract agreement with Phillip II.

Menéndez' outpost at Santa Elena consisted of a small fort, Fort San Salvador (the location of which is currently unknown), with a garrison of about 80 men. In late summer, 1566, Captain Juan Pardo arrived at Santa Elena with an additional force of 250 men, and they built a larger fort, Fort San Felipe. In December, 1566, Captain Pardo and 125 of his men marched inland on an expedition intended to establish friendly relations with interior Indians and ultimately to find an overland route to Mexico. This was the first of two Pardo expeditions inland in 1566-1568; neither of the expeditions reached beyond the Appalachian Mountains. While Pardo was involved in the interior, Pedro Menéndez focused on strengthening his hold on all of Spanish Florida. In his contract with Philip II, Pedro Menéndez had agreed to bring 100 farmers among those in his initial expeditionary force, and he was also obligated to bring an additional 400 settlers to Florida within three years of his arrival. He began settling civilian farmers and artisans at Santa Elena in 1568, and by August, 1569, there were nearly 200 settlers living in a community composed of about 40 houses; the town was controlled by an organized city government. Jesuit missionaries worked to convert the Indians around Santa Elena to Catholicism beginning in 1569, but their efforts were frustrated because the local Indians were mobile and refused to settle in permanent towns. Disease epidemics plagued the Santa Elena colonists during their first years, with major outbreaks occurring in 1570 and 1571. Supply ships arrived at irregular intervals, and there were times when both settlers and soldiers suffered greatly as a result. Short supplies caused the residents of Santa Elena to turn to local Indians for help, and before long the Indians were in revolt due to excessive demands for food by the Spanish.

Menéndez' first settlement was at St. Augustine, but he soon made Santa Elena his capital in Florida, and his wife and her attendants settled there in 1571. In August, 1572, Santa Elena was a small, struggling community with a total population of 179 settlers and 76 soldiers. Settlers were primarily farmers, who by this time were growing a variety of crops including corn, squash, melons, barley, and grapes; livestock, including hogs and cattle, as well as chickens, had been introduced and were being raised with limited

success.

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés,

Adelantado of Florida, died

in 1574 while on a mission

to Spain. During Menéndez'

absence, Don Diego de Velasco,

one of Pedro Menéndez two

sons-in-law and Lieutenant

Governor, served as interim

governor; he continued in that

position following Menéndez'

death. Menéndez' daughter,

Catalina, inherited the title

of Adelantado of Florida,

and ultimately her husband,

Hernando de Miranda, was

appointed Governor. Miranda,

however, did not actually

arrive at Santa Elena until

February, 1576. During the

time that Velasco served as

interim governor, he had

several disputes with settlers,

and he mistreated the Indians

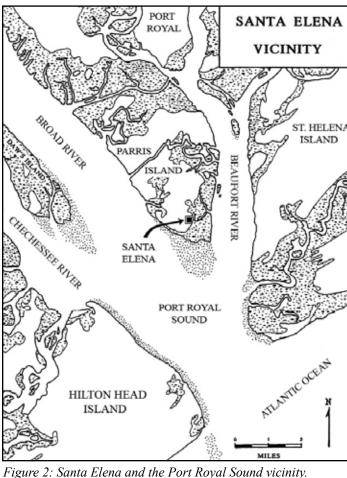
residing in the vicinity. This

poor relationship with the

Indians led to a series of

attacks on Santa Elena. The

loss of thirty soldiers in these



attacks ultimately forced the temporary abandonment of Santa Elena in late summer, 1576. As the soldiers and settlers sailed from Port Royal Sound, they were able to see the town and fort being burned by Indians.

Second Spanish Occupation at Santa Elena (1577-1587)

In October, 1577, Santa Elena was re-occupied by a military force commanded by Pedro Menéndez Marqués, who had been appointed Governor of Santa Elena to replace Hernando de Miranda. Miranda was in Spain facing charges resulting from his abandonment of Santa Elena. Menéndez Marqués anticipated that the Indians might attack any force that tried to return to Santa Elena, so he took with him from St. Augustine a prefabricated fort that he and his 53 men were able to erect in only six days.

At this point, Santa Elena was only a military outpost, and St. Augustine retained its newfound position as Florida's capital. Gutierre de Miranda, brother of former Governor Hernando de

American cemetery at Santa Elena that dates from the early 18th to the early 20th century; that work also shed additional light on the remains of the northern end of Charlesfort, and on an additional Spanish residential area.

Throughout the three decades of Santa Elena research, the US Marine Corps, primarily through the Parris Island Museum, has been the single most important supporter of the project. In addition to some direct funding, Parris Island has provided crew housing, logistical and engineering support, publicity, and most importantly, access.

The many field crews assembled for the various Santa Elena seasons have consisted of SCIAA personnel, professional archaeologists and archaeology students hired on a project basis, and many volunteers, both experienced excavators and novices. Particularly in the 1990's, the volunteer crew component allowed the Santa Elena Project to accomplish far more than was otherwise possible given the funding available from various sources.

Fort San Marcos II Excavations

Spanish Fort San Marcos II was in use at the time of the final evacuation of Santa Elena in 1587, when its timber structures were burned (Figure 4). The moat of the fort remained visible until World War I, when it was deliberately filled in during the development of the Maneuver Grounds basic training camp. Beginning in the 19th century. the remains were popularly misidentified as the French Charlesfort, as the story of the French effort at Port Royal was well known, while the story of Santa Elena was still largely buried in the Spanish Archives. Fort San Marcos II (as "Charlesfort") was extensively excavated by non-archaeologists in the 19th century and in the 1920's. The work in the 1920's resulted in the re-excavation of the filled-in moat, and the erection of the Charlesfort monument The resulting publicity led to an assessment of the excavated materials by more informed authorities, who recognized that the artifact assemblage was Spanish, not French, and that

the fort was probably related to the Spanish Figure 4: A 1586-87 Spanish plan of Fort San settlement of Santa Elena, 1566-1587 Marcos II, showing the improvements made in The records of the early amateur

response to the threat of an attack by the English excavations are apparently lost, but SCIAA under Francis Drake. excavations since 1979 have revealed much

of the earlier digging (Figure 5). The more recent research has also shown that most of the interior of the un-eroded 40% or so of Fort San Marcos remains undisturbed, including the site of the heavy

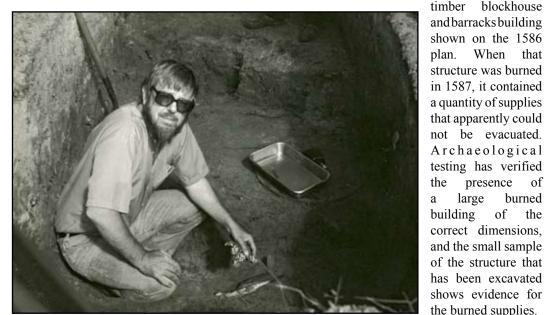


Figure 5: Stan South during the 1979 test excavations in Fort San Marcos II

Fort San Felipe and Charlesfort Excavations

In 1979, the only visible remains of Santa Elena were the restored moat of Fort San Marcos II, and very faint traces of another earthwork located on the shoreline about 550 feet to the north. The location of a second Spanish fort was verified in 1979, during the initial archaeological testing of Santa Elena. The fort was initially identified as Fort San Felipe II, but subsequent historical research and archaeological indications have demonstrated that it is clearly Fort San Felipe I, which was in use from 1566-1570. Several major excavation seasons exposed the entire interior of the uneroded portion of the fort, as well as the complete northwest bastion (Figure 6) and other samples of the dry moat surrounding the fort. Military artifacts including cannon balls, gun parts, lead shot and crossbow bolt points were recovered (Figure 7). A pattern of unusually large structural postholes in the interior of the fort was originally interpreted as evidence for a "casa fuerte," or strong house,

Figure 8: A typical daub processing pit excavated in 1997. Like most several large, higher Santa Elena daub processing pits, this example served a secondary status house lots, each function as a trash pit. with several structures.

The most completely excavated of these lots is probably that of the governor of Santa Elena during the second occupation of the colony. Nine very large postholes define the primary residence, which was a structure about 30' square, of at least two stories, with a finished plaster roof. There were at least five wells on this lot, and the outbuildings include the "hut" excavated in 1979. Numerous other houses, apparently of more ordinary status, have been detected (if not defined) in the areas north and west of Fort San Felipe I, and west of Fort San Marcos II.

Excavations of residential lots has provided architectural information for the primary dwellings as well as outbuildings, and their arrangements on the lots. Residential sites are also rich sources of information regarding the everyday lives of Santa Elena settlers, particularly their subsistence. Trash pits, wells, and general scatters of refuse around houses yield material such as broken pottery, food bone, shellfish remains, and carbonized food plant remains.

Wells

The brackish water in the tidal creek running through the marsh adjacent to Santa Elena was not drinkable. Fortunately, the water table was only a few feet deep under the town site, providing a ready source of fresh (if not particularly palatable) water. The Spanish dug shallow wells to access the water table. While it was relatively simple to dig a pit that reached the water, the fairly loose, sand subsoil did not allow for a stable

Figure 9: Profile of a Spanish barrel well undergoing excavation in excavation – the saturated 2000. Pumps were employed to lower the water table by several feet sand would not maintain a to permit excavation. vertical wall. The solution

was to dig a large pit that penetrated several feet into the water table, in which was erected a central column of two or three large barrels with their tops and bottoms removed. The larger pit was then backfilled around the barrel column, leaving a sturdy wooden well shaft that penetrated the water table (Figure 9).

Excavations at Santa Elena have identified a number of these wells, and several have been completely excavated. The portions of the wells that have remained under the historic water table feature remarkable preservation of organic material, including the barrel bodies and other wooden artifacts, thatch fragments, nuts, seeds and insects. These same barrel wells were used by the Spanish in 16th and 17th century St. Augustine, and during the Civil War both Union and Confederate troops on the sea islands dug identical barrel wells in their camps.

The Kiln Complex

When that

burned

of the

In 1993, archaeologists testing on the western edge of Santa Elena, near the golf course club house, discovered an unusual brick and clay structure that was soon identified as a Spanish pottery kiln (Figures 10 and 11). Further work revealed a small complex including the kiln, a work shed, the potter's wheel location, the potter's house, a well, and trash deposits that included large numbers of unglazed redware pottery fragments. The pottery appears to date to the latter part of the Santa Elena settlement, in the 1580's, and it is the earliest European pottery manufacturing site identified in

Mexico Archaeological evidence suggests that the kiln that was located (there may be more) was used only twice, and it appears to have collapsed in its final firing. It was then substantially dug out, perhaps to recover vessels usable and bricks, before being re-filled with pottery refuse. The vessels and Figure 10: A reconstruction of the possible appearance of the Santa Elena other ceramic products kiln during use, based on the archaeological evidence and comparative represented comprise information about the form and functioning of Spanish-tradition kilns a remarkably diverse of the period. Here the potter is adding additional fuel to the firebox collection, seemingly underneath the pot chamber.

Corps, Parris Island, and the site is a residential area located between Fort San Marcos II and Fort San Felipe I Excavations there have produced evidence for

One of the most

South Carolina Legislature. The accumulated knowledge of 37 years is allowing for more refined analysis, in addition to offering the opportunity to pull together parts of the collection that have never been topically organized before. This has been made possible by access to a large laboratory space provided by the University of South Carolina. During the reanalysis process, the packaging of the entire collection is also being brought up to current curatorial standards (Figure 14). The Native American



first occupants of the site left Figure 14: A portion of the Santa Elena collection that has been behind a diverse assortment of reanalyzed and brought up to current curatorial standards. stone tools, ceramics, and modified shell objects. Parris Island is a coastal site lacking lithic resources. and the imported stone tools, while relatively small in number, offer a glimpse into the migrations or trade networks of the Native Americans. The site has one of the largest known collections of ceramic abraders and hones, a poorly understood class of tools, and offers the potential to greatly expand our knowledge and understanding of this technology. We know from historical documentation that the local Native Americans were interacting with the Spaniards at Santa Elena; this is amply borne out by the regular occurrence of 16th century Native American pottery in Santa Elena. As many as 50% of the ceramic vessels used by the residents of Santa Elena were of Native American manufacture.

The evidence in the collection for the French occupation of Charlefort is minimal. Stoneware from the Normandy region and earthenware from the Saintonge region are the only definitive French artifacts. Certainly other French artifacts such as lead shot and nails have been recovered, but sorting them out from the later Spanish and plantation era occupations is daunting. The current trend of applying advanced analytical techniques, such as x-ray fluorescence (XRF), offers the possibility that such differentiations will be possible.

The Spanish occupation portion of the collection is by far the largest and most diverse. Given the brief twenty years that the town of Santa Elena was in existence, this collection offers a "snapshot" into life on the 16th century Spanish frontier. Ceramics form the bulk of the collection, and offer a glimpse into the trade networks of 16th century Spain, with ceramic types from Spain, Portugal, Germany, Italy, and China represented, as well as Native-made ceramics from Florida and Mexico that the Spanish brought to Santa Elena. In addition, a pottery kiln was built by the Spanish, and it

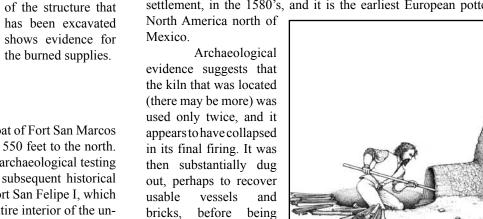


produced limited amounts of a coarse redware ceramic. Iron artifacts comprise another large component of the Spanish collection, mostly in the form of hand-wrought nails and spikes (Figure 15). Barrel bands that have been reworked for alternate purposes are suggestive of the thrift and ingenuity necessary for life far removed from ready access to manufactured goods. The military aspect of the site is represented

Figure 15: A group of 16th century artifacts from Santa Elena, including by iron fragments from *imported and locally made ceramics, a wrought iron trivet, and wrought* matchlock arguebuses iron nails. and crossbows, iron and

brass armor fragments, sword fragments, cannonballs, crossbow bolt points, and numerous lead shot. Despite being on the edge of civilization, there were items of luxury or wealth present at Santa Elena which are documented in the historical record. Such material is not widespread across the site, but where found offers indications of elevated status. A sizeable assortment of delicate glass vessel shards, likely both Italian and Spanish, finely worked copper and gold wire bordado, cut crystal and jet ornaments, and brass book binding hardware are examples of artifacts representative of a higher socio-economic bracket. From the mundane to the decorative, the Santa Elena collection has a little bit of everything, offering a representative cross-section of life in the second half of the 16th century

Within 150 years of the abandonment of Santa Elena, Europeans had returned to Parris Island, bringing with them enslaved Africans. From the 1720's until the 1860's, Santa Elena was the site of a working plantation. A full range of coarse and refined earthenware and stoneware ceramics attest to the changing tastes of the plantation owners, while colonoware, a coarse, low-fired earthenware, is indicative of the enslaved population. Glass shards are very common, mostly dark olive green utilitarian bottle fragments from the earlier Plantation era, with other forms and colors becoming more common in later periods. An assortment of worn-out, broken, and discarded hoes attest to the agricultural use of the land, complementing the agricultural ditch features that crisscross the site. There are large and diverse assemblages of small finds such as buttons and beads. Rounding out the collection and representing the activities and presence of the Marine Corps on Parris Island is an assortment of artifacts primarily from the World War I era, when the site was used as a training camp for recruits. Metallic hardware from military gear forms the bulk of this collection (Figure 16), but it also includes an array of buttons, coins, and other civilian personal effects lost by recruits. Aerial practice bombs and fragments of artillery rounds attest to the vicinity being used as a bombing range in the 1930's -1940's. Reflecting the final impact on the Charlesfort/Santa Elena site is the detritus of golfing activities- balls, tees, markers, cleats,



Miranda, was appointed to serve as Governor and Captain of the new Santa Elena fort which was called San Marcos. Menéndez Marqués soon found other duties for Miranda, however, and Captain Tomás Bernaldo de Quiros was appointed interim governor at Santa Elena in August, 1578. Between 1577 and 1580, Santa Elena's Governor Miranda and interim governor, Bernaldo de Quiros, attacked and subdued the several Indian groups who had been involved in the destruction of the first town of Santa Elena. Once the Indians had been subdued, a few settlers may have returned to Santa Elena. Bernaldo de Quiros rebuilt the town during his tenure, and when he departed in November, 1580, the town contained more than thirty houses. By 1580, the population of Santa Elena had grown to about 300 people. Gutierre de Miranda resumed his command at Santa Elena in November, 1580, and he built a sizable estate nearby. Following the defeat of local Indian populations, existence in Santa Elena was relatively peaceful.

In 1584, the English made their first effort to claim part of Spanish Florida by settling a colony at Roanoke on the North Carolina coast. Two years later word arrived in Florida that Francis Drake and a large expeditionary force had attacked several major Spanish settlements in the Caribbean, and that he might lead an attack against Florida. An effort was made to strengthen fortifications at both St. Augustine and Santa Elena. Gutierre de Miranda undertook the work at Santa Elena, and soon Fort San Marcos was surrounded by a newly excavated moat, reinforced curtain walls, and new casemates and gun platforms. In June, 1586, Francis Drake's English fleet attacked and destroyed the town of St. Augustine. Although Santa Elena was not attacked by Drake, the crisis forced the Spaniards to consolidate their limited resources and personnel in a single Florida outpost, and St. Augustine was chosen due to its proximity to Cuba. Santa Elena was abandoned in the summer of 1587; the town and fort were dismantled, and materials not worthy of salvage were burned

Following this second abandonment, Santa Elena was never reoccupied. In the subsequent decades, the Spanish maintained a series of missions extending along the Georgia coast with priests occasionally visiting the Indians in the vicinity of Santa Elena, but the town of Santa Elena was never reestablished.



Figure 6: The northwest bastion of Fort San Felipe I after excavation in 1982.

a sampler of different forms and sizes. None of the wares were glazed, including many familiar forms that would normally have been glazed by a Spanish potter. Overall, the Santa Elena redware



Figure 11: Overhead view of the Santa Elena kiln after excavation in 1993.

pulltabs, and other modern artifacts from the Parris Island Golf Figure 16: A USMC hat device Course that occupied the site from 1947 to 2000. from Santa Elena.

Poster information: Designed by Heathley A. Johnson. Images on the front of the poster are of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, from a 1791 engraving by Francisco de Paula Marti of a portrait painted by Tiziano Vecellio (Titian), and a 1562 map of the Americas entitled "Americae sive quartae orbis partis nova et exactissima descriptio" by Diego Gutiérrez and Hieronymus Cock. Both images are from the Library of Congress and were modified through digital wizardry. All text on the back of the poster written by Dr. Chester B. DePratter, James B. Legg, and Heathley A. Johnson.

The activity that is the subject of this poster has been financed, in part, with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior Washington, DC 20240. In addition to the above, the consultant agrees to comply with the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. 6 101 Et.Seq., which prohibits discrimination in hiring on the basis of age