In 1915 human remains and artifacts were found in direct association with bone of extinct Pleistocene animals along the banks of a freshly dug canal. Original work by Dr. Elias Sellards and associates sparked intense scientific debate that has lasted a century because the associations and site formation were not satisfactorily resolved prior to radiocarbon dating. A tremendous amount of new data is being processed as part of current excavations of the site. Our current understanding of the site is discussed in the context of modern Paleoindian archaeology in Florida and the Southeast.