



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) April 2017 Newsletter

PRESIDENT’S CORNER *by John Furey*



DUES 2017

Again, I need to remind some of you to please remit your dues. They support the mission of SWFAS to provide quality speakers on archaeological topics that relate to Florida and to educate the public on the conservation of these resources. Please use the enclosed form and thank you in advance.

FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY (FAS) STATEMENT ON THE 2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

In 2016 bills were filed in the Florida house and senate to create a citizen permit program to allow the taking of archaeological and historical materials from submerged state land. These bills are being highly lobbied by known artifact traffickers and will lead to the destruction of archaeological sites, Indian burials and the loss of our Florida prehistoric and historic heritage. We beat back these bills last year but it is now 2017 and nothing precludes the same bills being filed again. For this reason, a new organization – the Florida Archaeological Preservation Association – has sponsored legislation that allows for a citizen permit program. We urge you to join us by contacting your legislators to oppose this rape of archaeological sites for artifact traffickers to profit from. Please see the enclosed FAS Statement on the 2017 Legislative Session and how to contact your legislator.

SWFAS MARCH MEETING



The SWFAS March 15, 2017 meeting at the Collier County Museum, featured Dr. Keith Ashley speaking on the topic: Living Life on the Edge: Northeast Florida and the Mississippian World. Dr. Ashley explained that the “Mississippian” culture area that seems to have begun in the St. Louis, MO area at Cahokia had several loci that shifted in the Mississippian culture area over time. While the full Mississippian complement of river bottom corn agriculture, truncated temple mounds, full political chiefdoms that controlled several villages of large populations, status burials and exotic materials that supported a class type society of conspicuous consumption never made it into Northeast Florida. Many of these specialized exotic goods, however, were found in Northeast Florida mounds where there was a hunting and fishing economy and a more egalitarian

type society. He believes that it was Northeast Florida that became the supplier of shell, feathers and shark teeth into the Mississippian trade word and that the exotic goods found were part of this trade network back into Florida. These connections changed over time as new centers of Mississippian cultural expression formed. The diffusion of corn agriculture into Northeast Florida to the fishing and hunting groups that became the Timucua was in reality a late phenomenon and occurred only 100-150 years prior to the Spanish settling St. Augustine. Without the surplus food corn agriculture provided and the labor of the local Indians, St. Augustine would not have been founded or survived for over 200 years. The Grant Mound, on the ST. John’s River and other nearby sites have yielded many of these exotic trade goods far in excess of any other archaeological sites in Florida.



APRIL MEETING April 19, 2017, 7:00 pm

Florida's Mission Trail

David Southall

Location - Collier County Museum, 3331 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, 34112



Adelantado Pedro Menéndez was charged with both the establishment of Spanish rule in 1565 and the Christian conversion of the native people of La Florida. Beginning with the mission Nombre de Dios, established in St. Augustine in 1568, the mission system grew westward as first Jesuit, then Franciscan missionaries contacted Native villages. The missions brought a mixed blessing of gifts, new technology, religious conversion and a system of

organized labor. Native people benefited initially from enhanced status and protection from marauding neighboring tribes. The trail that connected distant villages became the "El Camino Real." By 1633 the Mission trail reached the rich agricultural land of the Apalachee. The Trail was the "super-highway" along which flowed the life-blood of Spanish colonial Florida, food, laborers, and the military and religious persons that staffed and maintained the system. Southall's presentation will explore the success and eventual downfall of the Spanish mission system in La Florida.



Mission San Luis (1656-1704) in present-day Tallahassee.

Illustration by John LoCastro. Source:

www.missionsanluis.org.

<https://www.missionsanluis.org/research/history7.cfm>



David Southall is a graduate of Paul Smiths College of Forestry and the State University of New York at Buffalo with degrees in Science and Education. Following a tour of duty in Vietnam, he obtained his MS in Plant Biology from Cornell University. In his early career Southall was founder/CEO of a nursery, landscape, greenhouse operation and a natural areas management company specializing in wetlands restoration and mitigation, wildlife management, and invasive species control. He has recently retired after 14 years with the Collier County Museums where he was responsible for museum programs and living history events.

TO GO TO THE COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM:

Take the I-75 toward Naples, then exit at County Hwy-886 exit, EXIT 105, toward Naples. Go about 1 mile and turn left onto Livingston Rd/County Hwy-881. Go 1.4 miles and turn right onto Radio Rd/ County Hwy-856. Then go 1 mile and turn left onto Airport-Pulling Rd S/County Hwy-31. Go about .5 miles and turn left onto Tamiami Trl E/US-41 N. 3331 TAMIAMI TRL E is on the left. It is the large government center complex. Follow the signs for the museum to the rear of the complex.



HERITAGE MONITORING SCOUTS (HMS) FLORIDA TRAINING IN LEE COUNTY APRIL 7, 2017

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) in starting a new program to enlist help from the public to monitor the condition of archaeological sites in Southwest Florida. They are offering a full day of training in artifact identification and site recording skills. After a morning class, lunch will be provided and an afternoon site visit to teach you how to monitor and record a site. The time is from 8:30am to 3:30pm and if interested please contact Rachel Kangas at: Rkangas@fau.edu . The dates and locations are listed below:

April 7 Lee County - South County Library, Estero
 May 8 Charlotte County - The Historical Center

THE 2017 SWFAS GOLDEN TROWEL AWARD – SUSAN HARRINGTON



At the March meeting at the Collier County Museum, Susan Harrington was presented with the "Golden Trowel Award" for her many contributions to the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society by SWFAS President John Furey. Susan has been our Secretary for the last two years and has set up a sign in system to record attendance at the meetings, input all the e-mails of attendees interested in receiving the newsletter, and offering constructive suggestions to improve the SWFAS e-mail listing . When you receive the monthly SWFAS Newsletter, it is Susan's artistic hand that has taken what I have composed and organized the prose with the photos in a

very pleasing manner. She does all of our advertising to the local media and creates the package that generally gets us an excellent write up and location in the newspapers. Additionally, Susan has, for some years, been volunteering weekly at the SWFAS supported Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the Collier County Museum in Naples, FL. Congratulations, Susan. The Golden Trowel Award is an award that started in 1984 when SWFAS was working on many excavations and was last awarded in 1997. It signified outstanding service to SWFAS in the field as well as elsewhere and, by reviving this award, it allows us to continue to recognize outstanding service.



CELEBRATING THE CALUSA IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA 2017

CALUSA DAY SANIBEL ISLAND

Celebrating the Calusa Heritage of Southwest Florida had become a very popular pastime. The Sanibel Historical Village recently celebrated Calusa Day on March 22. Archaeologist Theresa Schober, author of *Art Calusa*, *Exploring the Calusa in Art* has been working in Southwest Florida and has focused on the Estero Bay area, the

heartland of the Calusa empire. She interprets the life and experiences of the Calusa. Theresa is producing a new documentary film on the Calusa through the contact with the Spanish. Theresa is currently the president of the Florida Anthropological Society and a member of the Board of Directors of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS). Please see the article in the News Press on this event below.

CALUSA DAY COMING TO HISTORICAL VILLAGE

from the News-Press, March 19, 2017



Archaeologist Theresa Schober has worked in South Florida since 1998 recording shell mound midden and mortuary sites.

The Sanibel Historical Village will again honor the Calusa Indians with a festive and informative day-long event, Calusa Day, on March 25. Calusa Day is an opportunity for people to see and hear more of their history. The Calusa people had a complex society for over a thousand years before contact with Ponce de Leon in 1513. By the 17th century, there were few Calusa left. The historical village has artifacts from archaeological digs that illustrate Calusa daily life and art. "Visitors will be able to participate in a shell-mound-building activity and learn what is known about Calusa shell mounds," said Emilie Alfino, Executive Director.

Join archaeologist Theresa Schober, author of *ArtCalusa, Exploring the Calusa in Art*. Schober interprets the life and experiences of the Calusa Indians through their contact with early European explorers. Mounds constructed of shell-fish remains dot the world's coastlines and are visible features on both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida. Answers to the question of how intentional shell mounds are built varies widely, from haphazard accumulation to the construction of geometrically complex monuments, Schober said. Schober has worked in south Florida since 1998, recording south Florida shell mound, midden, and mortuary sites. Her research has focused on the settlement and use of the Estero Bay estuarine system in southern Lee County by the Calusa Indians. A proponent of public engagement in archaeology and history, Schober is executive producer of a forthcoming documentary film about the Calusa capital of Mound Key; she provides educator workshops on Florida history through the Florida Humanities Council. She serves as president of the Florida Anthropological Society and vice president of the nonprofit Archaeological Research Cooperative.

Historical Village docents specializing in the Calusa will give talks in the museum's Calusa Room; Susan Schmidt will speak in the morning, and Bonnie Frankel will speak in the afternoon. Calusa Day will include activities for the children, including coloring Calusa masks. There will also be Calusa shell and pottery available for viewing and handling. The historical village is open from 10 am to 4 pm Tuesdays through Saturdays. The village is located at 950 Dunlop Road (next to BIG ARTS)/ Admission is \$10 for adults 18 and older; those under 18 and members are free. Docent-guided tours are available at 10:30 am and 1:30 pm at no extra charge, based upon docent availability. There is handicap access to all buildings except the Post Office. For information, call 472-4648 during business hours or visit www.sanibelmuseum.org.

CALUSA HERITAGE DAY – PINE ISLAND – THE RANDELL RESEARCH CENTER

Many people attended the Calusa Heritage Day at the Randell Research Center (RRC) at Pine Island on Saturday March 25, 2017. This event, sponsored by the RRC, the Florida Museum of the University of Florida and the Florida Humanities Council attracted many vendors and presenters who were set up along the Calusa Heritage Trail. As visitors walked the trail, they could stop and converse with the vendors and read about the various Calusa mounds from the signs along the trail. The tall Brown's Mound, the Smith Mound and the Low Mound were available to visit. SWFAS manned a table by Brown's Mound to provide information on SWFAS and to publicize our annual archaeological speaker series in both Lee and Collier Counties. Programs included "Ask an Archaeologist" and "Ask a Geologist" where you could get answers to your questions on prehistoric and geologic items. Rachel Kangas, from FPAN spoke about the new Site Monitor Scout Program (see flyer in this Newsletter). Dr. Torben Rick, an archaeologist from the Smithsonian Institution, spoke of "Archaeology and the Future of Our

Planet”, and Dr. William Marquardt spoke of “The Calusa and Their Legacy – What Have We Learned Lately?” Dr. Marquardt is the lead archaeologist at the Randell Research Center and a professor at the University of Florida. I was told that an open excavation on site was available to view but was unable to look for it. Just recently archaeologists Karen Jo Walker, William Marquardt, both from the University of Florida, and Lee Newsome, a paleoethnobotanist from Flagler College, excavated a portion of the site that was below sea level and recovered cord netting with floats and sinkers. This shows that the site was occupied when sea levels were much lower. Additionally, the Calusa dug a canal across Pine Island that bisected this site and avoided going around the island. The News Press recently published an article on this excavation.

SIFTING THROUGH HISTORY

by Amy Bennett Williams at awilliams@news-press.com, March 24, 2017



University of Florida archaeologist Karen Jo Walker removes a large piece of wood from the bottom of the Pineland excavation site on Pine Island. They believe the wood is a fragment of something made by the Calusa.

There's a reason you won't catch most local fishermen using anything but synthetic nets: Saltwater and subtropics are brutal on natural fiber, rotting it to frayed pulp in one scant season. Which is what makes a bunch of newly filled zip-close bags exciting to an archaeological team that's spent the last couple weeks painstakingly digging on Pine Island: They're full of thousand-year-old Calusa Indian rope, net and twine, among other finds. No one has seen remnants of ancient daily life like this since the 1800s, when a Smithsonian expedition led by pioneering anthropologist Frank Hamilton Cushing unearthed more than 1,000 remarkably well-preserved artifacts, including the celebrated Key Marco cat near Marco Island. Some of the more extraordinary things to emerge from the Pine Island pit are pieces of netting with tied-on weights. Archaeologist Bill Marquardt, curator in South Florida archaeology and ethnography at the Florida Museum of Natural

History and director of Pineland's Randell Research Center, points to a bagged white clam with a hole knocked in it, threaded with knotted twine. "These ark shells they used to weight down their gill nets and their seine nets, with the knots still tied - that's the kind of preservation we're getting. In addition to that, we're getting pieces of wood you can still see the working marks on, and seeds such as squash seeds that will help us figure out what kinds of plants they were using."

Most clues about the Calusa, who'd largely disappeared by the 1700s, come from the remains of their civilization buried in shells and mud of the huge mounds for which they're known. Such remnants add to scientists' ongoing understanding of the people who called Southwest Florida home for thousands of years before Europeans arrived in the 1500s, as do the writings of the Spanish explorers and evangelists who tried fruitlessly to win them over. The Calusa developed a complex empire that exerted control over much of the peninsula. They built thatched huts; dug canals; and crafted tools, utensils and art from bones, shells, clay and wood. Their culture will be highlighted at Saturday's Calusa Heritage Day at the research center.

Though scientists and volunteers regularly dig Calusa sites in and around Pineland, once home to the second-largest Calusa town, most of the excavations are high above the water table. Hard things like shell, bone and pottery usually hold up in such places, but softer organic material like wood and plant fiber don't survive millennia when exposed to sun and air. If they're safely covered in liquid or mud, however, they can be preserved. That's what happened at the Pineland site the University of Florida team just finished excavating, after a preliminary dig in 2015. The artifacts there were left (or dropped or lost) when sea level was relatively low. "Then it rose pretty quickly," said Marquardt, who led the excavation. "We think it rose quickly enough that it sealed in this deposit, so it created an anaerobic situation and preserved the material (When) we dug down here in 2015, we found that this midden goes well below water table, well below sea level. And it kept on going."

Portable pumps made the work conducted by the team of scientists and volunteers possible; otherwise the hole would quickly have filled with groundwater. The 2015 dig happened in a hurry, when the site's owners agreed to allow the team to take a look before a new septic system was installed. Quick as the initial look was, "We knew that there was a very special deposit there," said Karen Jo Walker, the museum's collections manager for South Florida archaeology and ethnography. "But we were not prepared to do an underwater excavation, and we only had four or five days, so we decided to come back, take a couple of weeks and do it right," Marquardt said. He and Walker are glad they did, as is paleoethnobotanist and MacArthur Fellow Lee Newsom, a visiting professor of anthropology at Flagler College who joined them on the dig. The story the site tells goes beyond human history; it records what was happening on the planet as well. "Sure we like to find artifacts like anybody else does, but sometimes the things we find are so tiny people probably wouldn't pay them much attention, but they're exciting to us," Marquardt said "In this little bag here, I have a shell you can hardly see, a beautiful truncatella. It's not a marine snail. It lives, dies and reproduces on the wrack (high-tide) line. Finding these guys here tells us where the shoreline was a thousand years ago," he said. "So, yes, artifacts are cool, but it's all kind of a big puzzle we're trying to put together."

FAS 69th ANNUAL MEETING – JACKSONVILLE, FL MAY 5-7, 2017

The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) announces that registration for the 69th annual meeting is now open and invites the submission of abstracts for papers and posters. The theme of the meeting is; Peoples of Florida: Eyes on the Past, Present and Future. The meeting is hosted by the University of North Florida and the Archaeological Institute of America – Jacksonville Society. The general registration cost is \$50 and a student rate of \$20 is also available. These prices are good until March 17, 2017 after which late registration fees go into effect (\$60 for general and \$30 for students).

The Conference Hotel is the Sheraton Jacksonville located near the St. Johns Town Center and within a few miles of the UNF campus. A special conference rate of \$99 per night is offered through April 13, 2017 subject to availability. There will be a Friday welcome reception at the courtyard adjacent to the Archaeology Lab at the university.

The Saturday meeting and paper presentations will take place at the University of North Florida. The Saturday banquet will be at the Adam W. Herbert University Center with a cocktail hour from 6-7pm and the banquet is from 7-9pm. The keynote speaker will be Dr. James (Jim) Dunbar, one of the foremost authorities on paleoindians in Florida. Three local tours will be available on Sunday. For a full description of the meeting and deadlines, please go to <http://fasweb.org/annual-conference> . See you there!

FAS STATEMENT ON THE 2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

March 9, 2017

Dear FAS members:

Lawmakers from the around the state of Florida have descended upon Tallahassee for the 2017 legislative session. There are a couple of introduced bills affecting cultural resources and heritage tourism in Florida that we would like to bring to your attention.

You may recall during the 2016 legislative session, House and Senate bills aimed at creating a citizen permit program stalled in committee. These bills were heavily lobbied by known artifact trafficking groups and sought to authorize unsupervised removal and ownership of archaeological resources on state-owned submerged lands. FAS, among many other organizations and units of government, opposed this legislation; the proposal violated other state law, posed risks for disruption of American Indian burials and intact archaeological sites, and privatized public heritage, among other impacts.

The current legislative session convened on March 7. Two companion bills (HB 6019/SB 214) seek to remove language in Florida's historic preservation law, F. S. Chapter 267, that provides a path for an "isolated finds" or

citizen permit program. While law-abiding citizens participated in the former Isolated Finds program, retired in 2005, the program was also used as a front for illicit artifact recovery and sale. The FAS Board of Directors unanimously supports the bills introduced this session. These bills preserve and protect cultural heritage by eliminating obsolete language that offers the potential for programs that profiteer from Florida's unique, non-renewable historical and archaeological resources. Currently, the house version of the bill has been forwarded to the Government Accountability Committee. We urge you to support the bill being heard in committee by contacting the committee chair via tweet @mattcaldwell_fl and email Matt.caldwell@myfloridahouse.gov.

We are also monitoring the status of proposed legislation to terminate the Division of Tourism Marketing of Enterprise Florida, Inc., aka VISIT Florida (HB9). While a series of amendments are being filed, the proposed compromise bill creates a complex legal structure that would limit the effectiveness and efficiency of this valuable tourism organization. Tourism, including heritage tourism, offers strong protection and raises awareness of Florida's archaeological and historical resources.

Please forward this information to your chapters and other groups and individuals concerned with Florida's archaeological and historical resources. Please email or tweet your legislators, particularly those on the committees hearing bills of interest. This information can be found for the house at: <https://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Bills/bills.aspx?SessionId=83&HouseChamber=B> by entering the bill number of interest. The state legislature also has online tools for finding your district representatives. These tools and links to additional information can be found below.

Sincerely,
Theresa Schober
FAS President

Link for HB 6019/SB 214:
http://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2017/214/BillText/_/PDF

Link for HB 9:
http://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2017/9/BillText/_/PDF

Find your Legislators Tools at:
<http://www.flsenate.gov/Senators/Find> (Senate)
<http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Representatives/representatives.aspx>(House of Representatives)

Information on communicating with your legislators:
<https://www.flsenate.gov/About/EffectiveCommunication>

Other resources:
Florida Archaeological Preservation Association - <http://www.floridaapa.com>

SWFAS OFFICERS 2017

PRESIDENT.....John Furey jffurey@charter.net
VICE PRESIDENT..... Jim Oswald
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.....Elizabeth Clement
SECRETARY.....Susan Harrington
TREASURER..... Charlie Strader

SWFAS TRUSTEES 2017:

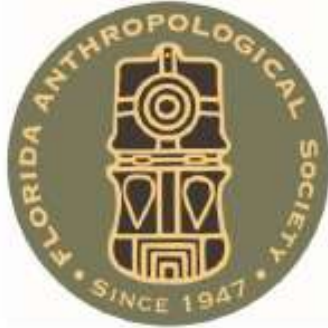
Theresa Schober Mary Southall William Locascio Colin Andrews

FAS AND SWFAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

We encourage those interested in Florida archaeology to become members of The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) and The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS). Annual dues are due in January of 2017 and membership applications to both organizations are attached. Membership in the FAS provides you with four annual volumes of *The Florida Anthropologist* and occasional newsletters on anthropological events in Florida in addition to the annual statewide meeting. More information on FAS can be found online at: www.fasweb.org. Membership in SWFAS offers you a local series of talks on archaeological and anthropological subjects that you can attend. The SWFAS monthly newsletter keeps you up to date on local events as well as other important archaeological topics. We urge you to support both with your membership. All of the SWFAS Lecture Series are open to the public at no charge.

FAS Membership

Membership in the Society is open to all interested individuals who are willing to abide by the Florida Anthropological Society Statement of Ethical Responsibilities, which can be found on our website: fasweb.org. Membership is for one year.



MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

Student*	\$15
Regular	\$30
Family	\$35
Institutional	\$30
Sustaining	\$100
Patron	\$1000
Benefactor	\$2500

Student membership is open to graduate, undergraduate and high school students. A photocopy of your student ID must accompany payment

- Add \$25.00 for foreign addresses

Name: _____ Membership Type: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

FAS Chapter: _____

I wish to make a donation to:

\$ _____ Dot Moore/FAS Student Grant Fund \$ _____ Florida Archaeology Month Account

\$ _____ Florida Anthropologist Monograph Fund \$ _____ Florida Anthropologist Endowment Fund

_____ I agree to abide by the Code of Ethics of the Florida Anthropological Society.

Signature _____ Date _____ Amount enclosed: \$ _____

Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:
Florida Anthropological Society
c/o Pat Balanzategui
P. O. Box 1135 - St. Augustine, FL 32085

Membership dues can be paid with PayPal.
To submit your membership form electronically and pay with PayPal,
go to the Membership form page on our website: fasweb.org.

The Florida Anthropological Society, Inc. is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization. Tax ID#59-1084419.



JOIN US!

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society

<http://fasweb.org/swfas/>

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) was founded in 1980 as a not-for profit corporation to provide a meeting place for people interested in the area's past.

Our goals are to:

- Learn more of the area's history
- Create a place for sharing of this information
- Advocate for preservation of cultural resources

Its members include professional and amateur archaeologists and interested members of the general public. Members come from all walks of life and age groups. They share a lively curiosity, a respect for the people who preceded them here, and a feeling of responsibility for the conservation of the places and objects they left behind.

The Society holds monthly meetings between October and April, attracting speakers who are in the forefront of archaeological and historical research. Occasionally members join in trips to historical and archaeological sites.

A monthly newsletter, Facebook page, and website keep members abreast of our events and happenings.

The organization is a chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society, a statewide organization that publishes quarterly newsletters and a journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*, and holds an annual conference.

I want to help The Southwest Florida Archaeology Society preserve and interpret Florida's heritage!

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Check One:

Individual (\$20) _____ Sustaining Individual (\$50) _____ Family (\$35) _____

Student (\$5) _____ Life (\$500) _____

Donation to Support SWFAS Speakers and Programs _____

Skills, training, interests: _____

I hereby agree to abide by the rules and bylaws of the Southwest Archaeological Society. I further release from any and all liability due to accident and injury to myself, dependents and any property owners cooperating with the society.

Signature: _____ Date _____

Please make your check out to SWFAS and mail to:

SWFAS
PO BOX 9965
NAPLES, FL 34101

REV. 01222017