



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) October 2017 Newsletter

PRESIDENT'S CORNER by *John Furey*



Hurricane Irma blew into Southwest Florida and devastated parts of Collier and Lee Counties. Marco Island, Naples and East Lee and East Collier communities such as Lehigh Acres, Goodland, Chokoloskee, Everglades City and Immokalee were particularly hard hit while coastal Lee County avoided the full force of Irma. Power outages and communications were major losses to many of us, but one can't always prepare for a storm of this magnitude. I've been in contact with several SWFAS members and all have personal hurricane stories to tell but fortunately, none were injured. The Collier County Museum grounds had damage to many of the trees in the park area and the Craighead Archaeological Laboratory received no physical damage. With several

collections stored there we could have sustained a great cultural loss.

These kind of storms play havoc with many of our archaeological sites located on the coast and on rivers by washing away parts of the sites and mixing up their cultural material. If you know of a local site that is damaged or threatened, please take some time to monitor the site and report it to me at 508-330-5566 or jffurey@charter.net. I will assist with coordinating SWFAS or the necessary agencies to insure that salvage or documentation of the material being eroded is conducted before it is lost.

The 2017/2018 season is upon us and SWFAS has another full season of interesting speakers and events scheduled. We have migrated to the 21st century and will have a website soon. The old and new newsletters will soon be available on line and planning for the 2020 Florida Anthropology Society Meeting hosted by SWFAS will begin. Articles on local archaeological sites, statewide sites and national articles will continue to be featured monthly, as well as, local programs and celebrations that may be of interest to our membership. We look forward to seeing you at one of our programs.

NEW SWFAS MAILING ADDRESS

Effective immediately we have a new mailing address for all dues and correspondence. Mail to:

Charlie Strader
SWFAS Treasurer
27655 Kent Road
Bonita Springs, FL 34135

SWFAS NEWSLETTER

The end of the year 2017 is the target date for the SWFAS website to be available on line! Our Secretary, Susan Harrington, has researched the newsletters available at the Craighead Archaeological Laboratory and scanned the hard copy into the computer. These will be posted on line and made available. There are, however, a number that are not on file and we ask all of our "pack rats" to check their cache of old copies. If you have any of the missing ones we ask that you let us borrow and upload them. The following are missing:

All newsletters prior to 1988
1988 January thru April (we have May thru December)
1997 June thru December (we have January thru May)
1998 all newsletters are missing
2006 September (if published)
2010 August & December (if published)
2011 July, August, September & December (if published)
2012 all newsletters except February, Fall & Winter (if published)
2013 all newsletters except Spring & Winter (if published)
2014 all newsletters except Spring (if published)
2015 all newsletters (if published)

2017/2018 SWFAS SPEAKERS SCHEDULE

SWFAS has put together another season of great speakers on archaeological and historical topics of interest for Southwest Florida. The 2017/2018 Schedule is included in this Newsletter and we feel that these varied topics, by experts in their field, will be of great interest to all of us. The October presentation has been eliminated this year due to the hurricane.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SPEAKERS PROGRAM

2017

NOVEMBER 15 SWFAS PRESENTATION: CATTLE AND CONFLICT
Wednesday, 7:00 pm DAVID SOUTHALL
Collier County Museum 3331 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, FL 34112

DECEMBER 9 SWFAS FIELD TRIP
Saturday SEMINOLE AH TAH THI KA MUSEUM, BIG CYPRESS RESERVATION
Clewiston, Florida

2018

JANUARY 17 NIGHT AT THE MUSEUM: THE LENSES OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY
Wednesday, 7:00 pm MATTHEW JOHNSON, Director, IMAG
IMAG History and Science Center, 2000 Cranford Avenue, Ft. Myers, FL

FEBRUARY 21 BLACK HISTORY MONTH
Wednesday, 7:00 pm SLAVERY AND THE SEA: EXPLORING MARITIME ASPECTS OF THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE
TRADE
COREY MALCOM, Dir. of Archaeology, Mel Fisher Maritime Museum, Heritage and Key
West, FL
IMAG History and Science Center, 2000 Cranford Avenue, Ft. Myers, FL

MARCH 21 ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH
Wednesday, 7:00 pm MADE FROM THE SANDS OF FLORIDA: EGMONT KEY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE
SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
PAUL BACKHOUSE, PhD, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Seminole Tribe of Florida
IMAG History and Science Center, 2000 Cranford Avenue, Ft. Myers, FL

APRIL 18 THE SCIENCE AND ART OF READING BONES
Wednesday, 7:00 pm HEATHER WALSH-HANEY, Associate Professor, Florida Gulf Coast U
Collier County Museum 3331 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, FL 34112

MAY FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY 70th ANNUAL MEETING

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCES

2017

NOVEMBER 8 – 11 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 74th ANNUAL MEETING
Tulsa, OK

NOVEMBER 29 – 12/3 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING
Washington, DC

2018

APRIL 11 – 15 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY 83rd ANNUAL MEETING
Washington, DC

FPAN CELEBRATES INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

Join FPAN on **October 21, 2017** at Bayshore Nature Park 23157 Bayshore Road in Port Charlotte from 10 am to 2 pm. For more information see www.archaeologyday.org .

AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS CELEBRATION November 3rd and 4th, 2017



Admission to AIAC includes entrance to the festival and Museum. Dance! Music! Arts! Culture! Every year in early November, the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum hosts our annual American Indian Arts Celebration

(AIAC) on the Museum grounds in the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation. Enjoy traditional and contemporary arts and crafts, dance and music of the Seminole, Southeastern and other Indian tribes from across the country. Along with the Native American vendors, Special Presentations and Wildlife Shows, admission to the festival includes free parking and entrance to our award winning museum.

The sensational backdrop for this event is the scenic Florida Everglades, just about an hour from Broward, Dade, Collier and Hendry counties. The rich blue skies, verdant fields, and miles of sawgrass and hammocks provide the ultimate setting for this amazing celebration.

NOVEMBER 15, 2017 SWFAS MEETING: Cattle and Conflict – The History of Cattle Ranching in Florida Dave Southall Collier County Museum, 3331 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, 34112



Fighting over a stolen herd by Frederic Remington. The image was included in an August 1895 Harper's magazine article entitled, "Cracker Cowboys of Florida."

With the removal of the aboriginal population and later the Seminole people, vast herds of cattle, descendants of the Andalusian breeds brought by the Spanish in the 16th century, roamed wild across central Florida. These cattle herds provided an important contribution to the Confederate cause during the Civil War feeding both the Southern Army and many Southern Cities after the fall of Vicksburg in 1863. Once the war was over, "Cow Hunting" was one of the few ways to survive on the frontier. Reconstruction era Florida offered few opportunities to returning Confederate veterans. Former cattlemen and ranchers tried to resume their operations despite the upheaval created by "Yankee Reconstruction." Open range, unclaimed herds of long-horn cattle, and the lawless frontier created Cattle Barons, Carpet Baggers, wide-open cow towns, rustlers, and a new breed of tough cow-men who weren't afraid to use a gun to settle disagreements. Learn about the characters and times that rivaled Dodge City and the "wild west."



David

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 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.



OLD FLORIDA FESTIVAL 2017

November 18 - 19 Hours 10 am to 4 pm

Collier County Museum 3331 Tamiami Trail E., Naples, FL 34112 239-252-8476

Admission \$10 Adults, \$5 Children 5-12, Kids 4 and under FREE



Come join us at the 2017 Old Florida Festival. Travel back in time over 10,000 years of South Florida history at one of the largest living history gathering in the state. This two day festival features over 90 historical re-inactors, craft workers, demonstrators, folk musicians and storytellers depicting everyday life on the Southwest Florida frontier, from the Calusa and Seminoles Indians to World War II. This years events includes mounted Spanish Conquistador's, Seminole War Soldiers, a Civil War camp, cannons, Cracker Cowboys, displays including face

painting and a sugarcayne grinding molassas cooking demonstration. Be sure to visit the SWFAS funded and staffed Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the museum to see some of our archaeological activities.

SWFAS TO HOST THE 2020 72nd FAS ANNUAL MEETING

SWFAS signed an agreement with the Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) this year to host the 2020 FAS 72nd Annual Meeting locally. This should be an exciting event for SW Florida since the last FAS meeting SWFAS hosted was held seven years ago in Ft. Myers in 2010. We will be organizing the meeting, the banquet and trips to local archaeological and historical sites of interest. SWFAS will be looking for volunteers to assist us in both the planning and organization of the meeting and the functioning of the events. We hope that you will join with us in welcoming the FAS attendees to SW Florida and will become a part of the SWFAS team. The Board of Directors has formed an organizing committee consisting of Bill Locascio, Theresa Schober and John Furey. Anyone wishing to volunteer can contact John Furey at jffurey@charter.net or 508-330-5566.

ELIZABETH CLEMENT HONORED WITH FAS CHAPTER AWARD FROM SWFAS



Elizabeth Clement was honored with an FAS Chapter Award at the FAS annual meeting in Jacksonville, FL in May 2017. The award was presented to her at the SWFAS Craighead Archaeological Laboratory in Naples, FL this past May. This photo shows her receiving this well deserved award . Congratulations, Liz!



USEPPA ISLAND

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Useppa_Island

Useppa Island is an island located near the northern end of Pine Island Sound in Lee County, Florida, United States. It has been known for luxury resorts since the late 19th century, and it is currently the home of the private Useppa Island Club. On May 21, 1996, it was added to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places, due to its archaeological significance. The Barbara Sumwalt Museum is located on the island.

Name

In the early 1830s the island was variously called Caldez's Island, Toampe, and Joseffa. Records indicate that José Caldez, who had operated a fishing rancho [Note 1] on the island, called it Josepha's when he sold it in 1833. The name Useppa first appeared on a hydrological chart of the area in 1855.[2][3]

Like the nearby islands of Gasparilla, Sanibel, and Captiva, a folk etymology has developed connecting Useppa Island's name to the legendary pirate captain José Gaspar, also known as Gasparilla. A local folk story, extant in at least two versions, tells of Gaspar kidnapping a Spanish princess, with whom he becomes enamored. When she spurns his advances he kills her, but is overtaken by remorse and buries her himself on the beach. One version identifies the princess as Josefa, daughter of Martín de Mayorga, Viceroy of New Spain from 1779 to 1782, and indicates that her burial place of Useppa Island still bears her name in an altered form.[4]

Geology

Useppa Island is 1 mile (1.6 kilometres) long north to south, and up to 1/2 mile (0.80 kilometres) wide. A ridge, up to 18 feet (5.5 metres) high, runs along much of the eastern edge of the island. A ridge up to 40 feet (12 m) high is in the middle of the island along the western side. A 9-metre-tall (30-foot) conical shell midden with ramps is located on the west side of the island towards the southern end. The southern end of the island may have grown by as much as 500 metres (1,600 feet) during the 20th century, possibly when a golf course was developed there. The island was part of the Florida mainland during the last glacial period, when the sea level around Florida was 100 metres (330 feet) or more lower than today. Useppa Island is high ground that became separated from the mainland by a rising sea level around 4500 BCE. This high ground is believed to be stabilized sand dunes formed during a high sea level episode prior to the last glacial episode. During the period from 4500 BCE to 3000 BCE barrier islands formed to the west of Useppa Island, creating Pine Island Sound and protecting Useppa Island from the open Gulf of Mexico.[3][5]



History

Before Useppa Island separated from the mainland, the area was visited by Paleo-Indians, who were present in Florida by at least 8,000 BCE. Soon after the sea level had risen enough to separate the island from the mainland, around 4500 BCE, Indians of the Archaic period began living on the island for part of the year, primarily during the spring and summer. Oyster shells were deposited in middens from this time. Tools made from seashells during the period from 4500 BCE to 3000 BCE show a cultural affinity with Horr's Island to the south.[3]

After about 3000 BCE bodies were buried on Useppa Island in a flexed position. Steatite stone vessels and fiber-tempered pottery came into use on the island after 2000 BCE. Sand-tempered pottery appeared after 1200 BCE. Seasonal occupation of the island continued through the end of the Archaic period (c. 500 BCE) and into the Caloosahatchee culture period, until about 1200. While the island may have been used occasionally as a fishing camp after that date, there is no known sustained occupation of the island until after 1700. Shortly after 1700, the Calusa people (the people of the Caloosahatchee culture region during the historic period) were killed, carried away to slavery, or driven out of the area by Creek and Yamasee people (who later coalesced into the Seminole).[3]

Later in the 18th century and as late as 1835 Muspa Indians, possibly descendants of people who lived in the Calusa town of Muspa (on or near Marco Island) were reported to be living in the Charlotte Harbor and Pine Island area. Around 1784, Jose Caldez of Cuba began using Useppa Island as the base for his seasonal fishing operations. Caldez employed both Cubans and local Native Americans at this fishing rancho. By 1833 the rancho consisted of close to 20 palmetto-thatched houses and about 60 people.[3][6][7]

The Second Seminole War began in late 1835. Henry Crews, the U.S. Customs officer on Useppa, was killed in early 1836, possibly by Seminoles or by Indians working at the rancho. Crews had been at odds with the Spaniards at the fishing rancho, believing that they were using fishing as a cover for large scale smuggling. After the death of Crews, the "Americans" living around Charlotte Harbor, which probably included Spaniards and rancho Indians, fled to the rancho operated by William Bunce on Passage Island in Tampa Bay. In late 1836 the ranchos around Charlotte Harbor, including the Caldez rancho on Useppa, were reported to be abandoned and "largely destroyed." Rancho Indians, including those who were married to Cubans or were half-Cuban, were gathered up by the Army and sent west to Indian Territory.[3][8]

The area around Charlotte Harbor and Pine Island, including Useppa Island, remained sparsely inhabited for several decades. The U.S. Army established Fort Casey on Useppa Island early in 1850, but abandoned it before the end of the year. The Army occupied Useppa Island again for a while during the Civil War. The Census of 1870 found two residents on the island. It was reported to be uninhabited in 1885, and to have one family in residence in 1895.[3]

Chicago businessman John Roach built a hotel on Useppa Island in 1896. Barron Collier bought the island in 1911, and developed the resort, enlarging the hotel and adding tennis courts and a 9-hole golf course. Collier made the island his official residence, from which he directed his real estate empire. Collier died in 1939, and the resort was closed during World War II. Hurricanes in 1944 and 1946 damaged the hotel, and it was torn down. The island opened again as a resort in 1946, continuing until 1960. In 1960, Useppa briefly served as a CIA training base for Cuban exiles in preparation for the Bay of Pigs Invasion.[3]

Useppa Island changed hands four times in the 1960s and 1970s, with two short-lived attempts to operate it as a resort. Gar Beckstead bought the island in 1976 and his company, Useppa Inn and Dock Company, has operated it as a private resort since then. Hurricane Charley heavily damaged the island in 2004. The rebuilt Collier Inn was re-opened one year later.[3]

Archaeological investigations

While some archaeologists passed by or visited Useppa Island in the 19th century, the first scientific excavation on the island was by John Griffin and Hale Smith, who collected ceramics from a disturbed midden in 1947. Jerald Milanich and

Jefferson Chapman conducted more extensive excavations on Collier Mound and adjacent middens in 1979 and 1980, using a backhoe to dig trenches in mound and middens.[9]

William Marquardt and Michael Hansinger conducted an excavation on Collier Ridge in 1985. Marquardt and Corbett Torrence excavated several locations on the island in 1989. Marquardt excavated a burial on a lot scheduled for construction in 1994. Volunteers associated with the Rendell Research Society, the University of California Los Angeles, and the Useppa Island Historical Society excavated a shell axe workshop on the island in 2006.[3][10]

Notes

1. Spaniards from Cuba began fishing along the coast of southwestern Florida in the 17th century, trading with the Calusa and employing them in the fishing industry. When the Seminole displaced the Calusa in the early 18th century, they also began trading with and working for the Cubans. Later in the century fishing companies from Havana set up permanent stations, ranchos, on islands along the coast. The *ranchos* were used from September to March each year to dry and salt fish caught along the coast to supply Havana. Indians living in the area, possibly Calusa at first, and later Seminole, worked seasonally at the ranchos, staying on in the area during the off-season. Some children born on Useppa Island with Spanish fathers and Indian mothers were taken to Cuba to be baptised.(Hammond:355, 357, 359; Worth, John (June 2005). "Details Emerge on "Spanish Indians" of Useppa Island" (PDF). *Friends of the Rendell Research Center*. 5 (2): 2. Retrieved 16 February 2012.)

[for Citations, References, and External links, please see website noted above.]

USEPPA ISLAND: A HISTORY OF 10,000 YEARS - AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL TIME LINE OF USEPPA ISLAND

Reprinted with permission from The Archaeology of Useppa Island, edited by William H. Marquardt, 1999

From Useppa Island Historical Society at http://www.useppahs.org/pages/useppa_history.html

ca. 8000 B.C. Landform that would later become Useppa Island is visited by Paleo-Indian people.

ca. 4500 B.C. Rising sea level makes Useppa an island; oyster-shell middens begin to be deposited on the ancient dune sands by seasonal inhabitants; estuarine environment approaches conditions similar to those of today.

ca. 4000-3000 B.C. Barrier islands form to create Pine Island Sound.

4500-3000 B.C. Calusa Ridge is occupied, mostly during the spring and summer. As estuarine conditions become more pronounced, catfish, pinfish, pigfish, rays, sharks, other fish, oysters, whelks, conchs, and clams are eaten; at first, pine is used for firewood, then later mangroves, seagrape, and buttonwood are selected, as the estuary becomes more firmly developed; seeds and fruits of seasonally available plants are consumed; columellae of lightning whelks are worked into hammers and cutting-edged tools; shouldered celts made of lightning whelks show close connection to Horr's Island; other shell artifacts include quahog clam shell anvils, net mesh gauges, and notched bivalves; bone-engraving artistry similar to that of other contemporary people elsewhere in the Florida peninsula shows evidence of wide-ranging communication and exchange of ideas; bone points are also made; chert from near Tampa is used to make bifacial stone tools.

3000-2000 B.C. Calusa Ridge and Collier Ridge are occupied, mostly in the spring and summer months. Catfish, pinfish, pigfish, rays, sharks, other fish, oysters, whelks, conchs, and clams are eaten; firewood used is a mixture of pine, mangrove, and other woods; seeds and fruits of seasonally available plants are consumed; columellae of lightning whelks are worked into hammers and cutting-edged tools; shouldered celts are made; quahog clam-shell anvils are used; chert from near Tampa is used to make tools; the dead are buried in flexed position in middens in both Collier and Calusa Ridges.

2000-1200 B.C. Steatite stone vessels and fiber-tempered pottery of the Orange series are used on Useppa Island; Sand-tempered pottery is used by 1200 B.C.; Calusa Ridge is abandoned, but Collier Ridge continues to be occupied, mostly in the spring and summer months (March-August). Diet continues to be catfish, pinfish, pigfish, sharks, rays, other fishes, and shellfish, supplemented by wild plant foods.

1200-500 B.C. Terminal Archaic occupation is limited to Collier Ridge and the south-central area (east of Calusa Ridge and west of the southeastern midden ridge), mostly in the spring and summer months (March-September). Diet continues as before, but with less emphasis on sharks and rays. Pottery is sand-tempered plain ware.

500 B.C.-A.D. 500 Extensive Caloosahatchee I-period occupation is located in the southeastern ridge area (Milanich and Chapman's Tests 3 and 5) and the south-central area (the area east of Calusa Ridge and west of the southeastern ridge) in the summer and fall months (June-October). Diet continues to be catfish, pinfish, pigfish, sharks and rays, other fishes, and shellfish, supplemented by wild plant foods; evidence of occupation includes substantial middens ca. A.D. 400-500 in areas of Test Pit I-3, Operation D, (area of Lot II-11), and Milanich and Chapman's Test 6. Pottery is mostly thick, sand-tempered plain ware.

A.D. 500-800 During the Caloosahatchee IIA period, Collier Ridge and Calusa Ridge are used for burial ca. A.D. 600-800; Belle Glade pottery is used by ca. A.D. 600; broken pottery is deposited with burials in Collier Ridge; occupation of south-central area diminishes, but southeastern ridge accumulates rapidly after A.D. 700, with evidence of more diverse and higher salinity shellfish than previously deposited. The food assemblage includes wild plants, fish, sea urchins, penshells, surf clams, fighting conchs, oysters, scallops, and various other whelks and conchs.

A.D. 800-1200 During the Caloosahatchee IIB period, the southeastern ridge continues to grow rapidly, with evidence of high salinity shellfish. Diverse food assemblage includes wild plants, fish, sea urchins, penshells, surf clams, fighting conchs, oysters, scallops, and various other whelks and conchs.

A.D. 1200-1700 No known habitation of Useppa Island; possibly used sporadically as a fishing camp.

1704-1750 Effective end of domination of the area by Calusa Indians; most native south Florida Indians succumb to slavery, warfare, and disease; Yamassee and Uchise (Creek) people enter Florida from the north, bearing firearms; Yamassee are bent on enslaving south Florida people for service in the Carolina colony; Uchise claim some former Calusa territory.

ca. 1780's Muspa Indians are reported to be living on Captiva, Sanibel, and other nearby Islands. The Muspa may be descended from people who formerly occupied the Ten Thousand Islands area, possibly mixed with remnants of Calusa and other native groups.

ca. 1784 Cuban Jose Caldez begins to use Useppa as a seasonal location for mullet fishing, employing both Cuban and Native American laborers (probably a mixture of native southwest Florida people--Muspa/Calusa (?)--and refugees from northern Florida missions and in-migrating Creek people). The name "Seminoles," derived from the Spanish word "cimarrones" for wild or untamed, begins to be applied loosely to all Indian people in the Florida peninsula.

1831 Useppa is listed as "Caldez Island" in William Whitehead's inventory of fishing rancho operations.

1832 George C. Willis is assigned to "Josefa" Island as a customs official; he builds a house on the north end of the island; Jose Caldez is still living on the island at age 90.

1833 John Lee Williams refers to the island as "Toampe," reporting that Caldez has a village of almost 20 palmetto houses on the southwest point of the island. About 60 people, Europeans and Indians live on the island.

1833 Henry Crews replaces Willis as customs official. Caldez sells island to Joseph Ximenez for \$372.

1835 Second Seminole War begins over Indian Removal issue; so called "Spanish Indians" who work in the fishing industry on Useppa and elsewhere – even those married to Cubans – are in danger of capture and removal. Caldez sails from Useppa Island to Havana for probably the last time; the name of his schooner is registered as the "Joseffa".

1836 Henry Crews is killed, ostensibly by Indians; fishing ranchos on Useppa and other places are burned by American soldiers, who fear they are being used by Indian sympathizers; Crews's replacement Alexander Patterson reports that there is "no living person in Charlotte Harbor."

1850 A supply depot on Calusa Ridge called Fort Casey is established on January 3, 1850, garrisoned by 108 men; it is abandoned on November 10th of the same year.

1848-1855 U.S. Coast Survey of Charlotte Harbor produces "Sketch F" map showing "Ft. Casey" on Useppa Island (Bache 1855).

1859-1863 Topographic and hydrological survey of area results in navigation chart (Bache 1863); island's name is printed on a map as "Useppa" for the first time.

1863 Union soldiers camp on Useppa Island during the War between the States; Charlotte Harbor is blockaded to try to prevent beef shipments to the Confederacy; the surrounding area is inhabited sparsely by hunters, fishers, and farmers. Union sympathizers find refuge on Useppa Island under the protection of the Union army. Some are active as Florida Rangers.

1870 Census reports two persons living on "Giuseppe Island."

1875 Physician and writer Charles Kenworthy refers to "Useppi" as one of three places in the immediate area at which to obtain fresh water.

1882 M. H. Simons of the Smithsonian Institution visits the island, referring to it as "Useppa Key." He notes that Useppa was used by "Spanish fishermen" as a source of water, but says that there is little habitation in Charlotte Harbor.

1885 Andrew Douglas reports that Useppa Island is "desolate and uninhabited," and that no more than ten adults live in the entire Charlotte Harbor area.

1895(?) Useppa Island is purchased by A.M. McGregor.

1895 Eleanor Pearse and her family visit Useppa in February; she reports one Cuban family in residence.

1896-1898 John Roach buys Useppa Island, builds home and hotel.

1899 Sixteen-foot windmill and 35,000-gallon water tank are built on Useppa for irrigating groves and flower gardens.

1900 Archaeologist Clarence B. Moore visits "Joseffa" Island but does not excavate there.

about 1907 Name of hotel is changed from "Useppa Inn" to "Tarpon Inn."

1911 Useppa Island is purchased by Barron Collier.

1912 Izaak Walton Club is founded on Useppa Island.

1914 Shells are brought from Captiva Island to build a road connecting the hotel, barn, and bungalows.

1915 Work begins on the golf course, June 15, 1915. More than 100 cords of oak wood are obtained from the clearing operations. Another shell road is built from the tennis courts to the south end of the island. Laundry and refrigeration plant are constructed.

1916 The nine-hole golf course opens for play. Fifteen to twenty tarpon fishing guides are employed by Useppa.

1917-1918 The hotel is enlarged and remodeled by Collier; a third floor is added, a colonial-style porch and entrance are built.

1926 Five of the stilt houses built for guides are blown away by a hurricane, September, 1926.

1927 or 1928 The hotel's name is changed from "Tarpon Inn" back to "Useppa Inn."

1918-1939 Useppa is a popular seasonal destination for the wealthy; Useppa Island becomes Barron Collier's official residence as he builds a broad-based development, transportation, resort, and communication business. By the late 1930's, Collier owns more than 1,000,000 acres of land in Florida.

1939 Barron Collier dies March 13, 1939 at the age of 65.

1941-1945 Useppa Island is closed for business during World War II.

1944-1947 The Useppa Inn and other buildings are damaged by hurricanes of October 20, 1944 and October 7-9, 1946; the hotel is demolished in the late 1940's.

1947-1960 The Collier family operates Useppa Island as a seasonal resort.

1947 Archaeologists John Griffin and Hale Smith visit Useppa to examine middens and burials disturbed by tennis court construction (Griffin and Smith 1947; Griffin 1949).

1951 Useppa is recorded in the Florida archaeological site file by J. M. Goggin.

1960 The Central Intelligence Agency uses Useppa for secret training of officers for planned Cuban invasion.

1962 William A. Snow purchases Useppa Island; refurbishes buildings, installs pool, septic system, and air strip.

1966 Useppa Island sustains damages from Hurricane Alma, October 1966. The island is put up for sale by Snow.

1968 Jimmy B. Turner purchases Useppa Island; builds new docks; operates the island as year-round resort for the first time; no children under 14 are permitted on the island.

1970 Useppa Island closes.

1973 Mariner Properties Development Corporation purchases Useppa from Turner, but does not develop it.

1976 Garfield Beckstead (Useppa Inn and Dock Company) purchases Useppa from Mariner.

1979 Jerald Milanich and Jefferson Chapman undertake archaeological backhoe tests.

1980 Milanich and Chapman do test excavations.

1981 Cable connects Useppa Island to electrical power from the mainland.

1984 Milanich et al.'s (1984) report is published.

1985 William Marquardt and Michael Hansinger perform salvage excavations at Collier Ridge (Operation A).

1989 Marquardt and Corbett Torrence excavate on Calusa Ridge (Operations B and C), Lot II-11 (Operation D), and the southeastern shell ridge (Operation E), "Year of the Indian" project.

1992 Results of 1985 archaeological excavations are published (Marquardt 1992b). 1993 Marquardt and Maria Palov excavate in search of intact historic-period middens (Operations F-I).

1994 Useppa Museum opens, April 2, 1994. Its "Calusa Room" exhibits findings from Florida Museum of Natural History investigations of 1985 and 1989.

1994 Marquardt does salvage excavation of burial, Lot II-17.

1995 Karen Walker submits nomination of pre-columbian components to National Register of Historic Places. Jenna Wallace studies burial from Lot II-17 (Marquardt and Wallace 1995).

1995 Marquardt interviews Beckstead, researches golf-course topography.

1996 Useppa Island's pre-columbian components are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Walker conducts test excavations in the twentieth-century midden (Operation J). Useppa Island observes its "Centennial," marking 100 years since John Roach began to entertain guests in his island home. Renovations to Collier Inn are begun.

1996 Renovations to Collier Inn are completed; new roof line more closely approximates original appearance; rooms are again offered for rent, making it a true inn once again. Development begins on final phase of lots on the island – those on the extreme southern end, site of the former airstrip. Walker undertakes new excavations in the southeastern midden ridge area to investigate climatic fluctuations during the Caloosahatchee IIB period. All chapters of this monograph are completed and prepared for publication.

1999 The Archaeology of Useppa Island is published.

2002 The Useppa Museum is renamed to The Barbara Sumwalt Museum.

2004 Useppa gets a direct hit from Hurricane Charley, a category 4 hurricane, on Friday, August 13th and suffers enormous damage to the structures and foliage on the island.

2004 The island recovers from the hurricane, the Collier Inn and homes are rebuilt and Useppa undergoes extensive re-landscaping.

2005 The Collier Inn has a grand reopening on August 13, one year to the day after being damaged by Hurricane Charley.

USEPPA ISLAND IF YOU GO

From *Useppa Island Historical Society* at http://www.useppahs.org/pages/visit_museum.html

Barons Boat



Located on an island accessible only by water, the Barbara Sumwalt Museum can be reached in several ways.

You may arrive via the private tour boat operated by Captiva Cruises departing from Captiva Island, FL. This relaxing and delightful voyage provides a narrated cruise through the waters of Pine Island Sound and takes about an hour to arrive on Useppa. Visitors aboard the Captiva Cruise boat may dine on the island and will still have plenty of time to visit the museum. Please visit CaptivaCruises.com for more information.

You may also come to the museum by private water taxi, your vessel, or aboard the Useppa Island Club launch, which departs from the north end of Pine Island, FL. Since Useppa is a private island, arrangements must be made in advance to visit the island, and visitors may not dine on the island unless accommodations have been made with Useppa Island Club. Please contact the Museum Director at director@usepphs.org or at 239-283-9600, or call Useppa Island Club at 239-283-1061 to help you plan your visit.

Museum Hours

Summer and Fall

Daily from 12:00 to 2:00 pm...unless there are no scheduled visitors to the island that day.

September...closed on Mondays with the exception of Labor Day weekend.

Most of our visitors during the summer arrive via the Captiva Cruise boat, so if the boat cancels its visit to the island, we may not be open. Please call ahead when planning your visit to the Museum.

Winter

Daily from 12:00 to 2:00 from December through February and extended hours until 3:30 in March and April.

Museum Admittance

We do ask for a \$5 donation for adults over 18, which includes an audio tour to help you explore 10,000 years of Useppa's history.

Group Visits

We would love to have your group come visit the museum. Groups of 15 or more must call in advance to arrange a visit.

For the benefit of our members and visitors, and to enhance your visit, group tours are generally scheduled during the hours when the museum is not open to the general public.

If your group would like to visit during the winter or spring season, we recommend you call well in advance to ensure your group will be able to visit on the desired day.

You can arrange a group visit by contacting the Museum Director at director@useppahs.org or 239-283-9600.



Four years ago the SWFAS December Outing was a trip to Useppa Island from Jug Creek Marina in Bokeelia on Pine Island. William Marquardt was excavating on the South end of the island and we got to see the excavation. There is a work/delivery boat that makes two trips daily to Useppa from the marina. Call 239-283-5005 to inquire about the boat schedule and make round trip reservations. Useppa is a lush, subtropical private island that is very unique. It has an open club house restaurant that you can eat at and The Barbara Sumwalt Museum has an archaeological collection of artifacts excavated on the island but it is not always open. Please check that the museum will be open when you plan to visit. Because Useppa Island is private, advance notice must be arranged. The Captiva Cruise Boat is another option to visit the island. See the attached article entitled Visiting The Museum is Easy. The museum is open when the Captiva Cruise visits.

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

Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

SWFAS AND FAS 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.



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:

Charlie Strader
SWFAS Treasurer
27655 Kent Road
Bonita Springs, FL 34135

REV. 06032017

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](#).

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