



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) September 2018 Newsletter

PRESIDENT'S CORNER by John Furey, M.A., RPA



Welcome back to Southwest Florida Archaeology after a summer hiatus. School is back in session and everyone is in their Fall/Winter mode again. We at SWFAS have a great 2018-2019 speakers program organized with an emphasis on both coasts of South Florida. We have two programs on the archaeology of the Glades: one on Palm Beach County and one on Belle Glade area sites. On the West Coast, we have a special presentation on the Captain John Foley Horr House in November, a February presentation on the early black pioneer/settlers in Lee County to recognize Black History Month and a presentation on the making of the film Escampaba: The Kingdom of Carlos. This film explores the early European contact era of Florida from events that transpired at the Calusa principal village of Mound Key. The Calusa called their capital Stababa. We look forward to seeing you at these presentations and don't forget our December field trip! The complete and final program will be released next month.

Beginning in 2019, the SWFAS Newsletter will be featuring occasional articles on the Pioneers of Florida Archaeology to recognize their contributions to our archaeological knowledge and the framework we have built upon. Remember that you can access all current and archived SWFAS publications and history on our website at <http://swflarchaeology.org/>.

Our first article this month focus on the early use of tobacco in America back to about 4,000 years ago and its beginning in the Late Archaic. The second article asks the question "what happened to the native American dog?"

NEW FAS CHAPTER BEING FORMED IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Two local residents, Ted Ehmman and Lorah Steiner are in the process of forming a new Charlotte County Archaeological Society (CCAC) to promote archaeological preservation. Sandwiched between Sarasota County and Lee County, which each have archaeological societies and strong governmental policies and procedures in place, Charlotte County is working to address identification and preservation of its archaeological heritage. Charlotte County is the northern section of Calusa territory and is the heartland of the Manasota Culture. The only archaeological site in Charlotte County that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places is Big Mound Key. SWFAS has agreed to assist them in their start up and Ted hopes for a September 2018 roll out. Good Luck. If you are interested in helping Ted and/or joining the CCAC you can contact Ted at: teddyehman@earthlink.net.

CAPTAIN JOHN FOLEY HORR HOUSE: AN UPDATE



2013 Author: Cristoph3r in Wikipedia

After sustaining severe damage in Hurricane Irma, we realized that the Captain John Foley Horr House needed to be protected and saved. SWFAS turned to Austin Bell and the team at the Marco Island Historical Society Museum where he is a curator and also a member of the Collier County Historical Archaeological Preservation Board (HARP). While the site is one of eleven on the county HARP list, and it is listed as "locally significant" and on the National Register of Historic Places, the board has chosen not to act. Austin proposed the site to the Florida Trust for Historical Preservation but, alas, it was also not selected. This, however, raised the awareness of the Horr House and it caught the attention of Mike Cosden, the executive vice president of the Edison Ford Estates in Fort Myers and a board member of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation. Mike and the Trust would like to do a story on the Horr House for an upcoming Florida Preservationist Magazine. We at SWFAS applaud all these efforts and hope that this attention will eventually lead to the preservation of the structure.

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2018 Author: Forgotten Florida in Facebook

COLLIER COUNTY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION BOARD (HAPB)

To educate and inform our membership of the governmental board that impacts the preservation of our our local archaeological and historical resources, this month we focus on the Collier County HAPB. In 1991 Art R. Lee (SWFAS), Robert Carr (The Archaeological Conservancy) and Ivan Rodriguez (Dade County Historic Preservation Board) crafted the Collier County Historical Archaeological Preservation Law in conjunction with the Collier County Planning Staff. The Dade County ordinance was used as a model. This law created the Collier County HAPB, and Art Lee was one of the first members appointed to the board by the County Commissioners. SWFAS has been a driving force in the preservation of our archaeological and historical treasures in Collier County, and we continue to be.

Collier County created a seven member committee in 1991 and it “is vested with the power, and jurisdiction to designate, regulate and administer historical and archaeological resources in Collier County, under the direct jurisdiction and control of the Board of County Commissioners”. Each member is appointed for a three year term. The mission of the board is to “increase public awareness of the importance and significance of Collier County's historic and archaeological heritage by protecting, preserving and perpetuating Collier county's historic and archaeological artifacts, sites, districts, structures, buildings and properties.” The seven members of the board represents one of the following categories: 1) History, 2) Archaeology, 3) Real Estate, Land Development or Finance, 4) Architecture, Engineering, Building Construction and/ or Landscape Architecture, 5) Law or Urban Planing. The Board typically meets at 9:15 AM on the third Wednesday of the month at the Growth Management Division/Planning and Regulation Building, located at 2800 North Horseshoe Drive, in Conference Room 610. The meetings are open to the public. To find out what is on their agenda, please go to <https://www.colliercountyfl.gov/your-government/divisions-s-z/zoning-division/zoning-services-section/historic-archaeological-preservation-board-hapb>.

COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUMS



SWFAS supports the Collier County Museums and recommends that you join their mailing list at <https://colliermuseums.com/> or become a museum Friends member at <http://www.foccm.com> to support them also. Their web site is a great place to find out up coming programs and exhibits. The county museums are: The Collier Museum at Government Center, The Marco Island Historical Museum, The Museum of the Everglades, The Naples Depot Museum and The Immokalee Pioneer Museum at Roberts Ranch. All have continually changing programs that will interest both you and your Winter guests as new places of interest to visit. Please check them out!

THE REGISTRY OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS (RPA) 2018 PHOTO CONTEST

The Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) announced the Grand Prize winner of their 2018 Photo Contest for \$500 on August 21, 2018. She is Nicole Grinnan, RPA of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) . Her photo shows Joseph Grinan, of SEARCH, Inc. conducting an initial assessment of the steamship Madison.



INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY DAY OCTOBER 20, 2018

International Archaeology Day

Bayshore Live Oak Park
23157 Bayshore Road, Port Charlotte, FL 33980
Saturday, October 20, 2018
10 a.m. – 2 p.m.
Admission is Free



Discover South Florida archaeology and history with hands-on activities and presentations from renowned archaeologists. Fun for all ages!



FLORIDA NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRAIL



The Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources in conjunction with The Florida Native American Heritage Trail has published a very nice booklet detailing all of the sites on the "Trail" across Florida. It is divided into regions and list the various sites that tell the story of Florida's native past. The booklet highlights various native Americans and their historical contributions as well as historic events. The Florida Anthropological Society has published the booklet on their web page (<http://fasweb.org>/click on Publications and Links). We recommend that you check it out. It is a great starting point to visit local and statewide attractions that tell the story of our native American heritage in Florida. Take your visitors there and help support these important organizations.

ARTICLES

STUDY FINDS OLDER USE OF TOBACCO THAN PREVIOUSLY THOUGHT

By SCOTT MCKIE B.P.

ONE FEATHER STAFF

from Cherokee One Feather at <https://theonefeather.com/2018/06/study-finds-older-use-of-tobacco-than-previously-thought/>



STUDY: Shown is a pipe which was found at the Flint River archaeological site in northern Alabama in the 1930s. It is the subject of a new study that puts the use of tobacco in the Americas at around 4,000 years ago, much older than previously thought. (Photo contributed)

A study into the use of tobacco has yielded some interesting findings including dating the practice to around 4,000 years ago – about 1,500 years older than previously thought. The study, “Evidence of Tobacco from a Late Archaic Smoking Tube Recovered from the Flint River site in southeastern North America”, has been undertaken by various researchers and was led by Dr. Stephen B. Carmody, Troy University (Ala.) assistant professor of anthropology. “For the past eight or nine years, I have been exploring pipe use, pipe-smoked plants, and the use of tobacco here in the eastern woodlands of North America,” said Dr. Carmody. “We have made several interesting finds. Until recently, the earliest evidence for the use of tobacco was discovered in a pipe that was approximately 2,500 years old, dating to what we refer to as the Early Woodland Period.” He added, “One of my great interests has always been the disconnect between this evidence and the appearance of pipes in

the archaeological record much earlier. Recently, myself and a group of researchers tested a pipe that is much older, dating to the Late Archaic Period, and it tested positive for nicotine. This find pushes tobacco use back almost 1,500 years and into a time period when we see people first starting to domesticate other plants.”

Dr. Carmody stated the research team has analyzed pipes in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Mississippi. “The detection of nicotine in a Late Archaic smoking tube was recovered from the Flint River Archaeological site,” he noted. “The age of the artifact was established by radiocarbon dating of contemporaneous deer bone collagen which sets the age of the smoking tube at 1685 – 1530 BC. As nicotine is a biomarker for tobacco, this resets the arrival of tobacco in North America by at least a millennium earlier than previous studies would indicate.”

According to the paper, the researchers tested 36 pipes from 22 sites. The Flint River site, where the pipe which is the main subject of the paper was found, is in northern Alabama where the Flint and Tennessee Rivers come together. The pipe itself was actually unearthed by Tennessee Valley Authority archaeologists sometime between June 1938 and December 1939 prior to the area being submerged several years later due to the damming of the Tennessee River. On the relevance of the findings from the study, the paper states, “This significant discovery adds to our archaeological understanding of the late Archaic period in the Eastern Woodlands. And, while this provides clarity to questions surrounding the timing of tobacco’s adoptions and diffusion through the region, questions remain about which species of tobacco was first adopted and how the plant’s cultivation contributed to changing subsistence practices in the region.”

In the acknowledgements section of the paper, the researchers wrote, “We would like to thank the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians for their financial support of this research project. Funds for the C dates were provided by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville and Jan Simek. Additional support was provided by a Rhodes College Faculty Development Grant. We would also like to thank members of the University of Alabama’s Office of Archaeological Research for supporting our research by providing time, labor, and access to collections. We also thank James Cizdziel and Karen Mosely for their assistance in the analysis of the artifacts, and two anonymous reviewers whose suggestions improved the manuscript.”

The research was published recently in the “Journal of Archaeological Science Reports”. In addition to Dr. Carmody, the following researchers/authors will be included on the paper: Dr. Jera Davis, archaeologist, New South Associates, Inc.; Dr. Surendar Tadi, University of Mississippi Department of Biomolecular Sciences; Dr. Joshua S. Sharp, University of Mississippi Department of Biomolecular Sciences; Ryan K. Hunt, Rhodes College Department of Chemistry; and Jon Russ, Rhodes College Department of Chemistry.

FIRST DOGS IN THE AMERICAS ARRIVED FROM SIBERIA, DISAPPEARED AFTER EUROPEAN CONTACT

Thu, Jul 5, 2018

from *Popular Archaeology* at <https://popular-archaeology.com/article/first-dogs-in-the-americas-arrived-from-siberia-disappeared-after-european-contact/>



A ritual burial of two dogs at a site in Illinois near St. Louis suggests a special relationship between humans and dogs at this location and time (660 to 1350 years ago). Photo courtesy Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN—CHAMPAIGN, ILL. — A study reported in the journal *Science* offers an enhanced view of the origins and ultimate fate of the first dogs in the Americas. The dogs were not domesticated North American wolves, as some have speculated, but likely followed their human counterparts over a land bridge that once connected North Asia and the Americas, the study found. This is the first comprehensive genomic study of ancient dogs in the Americas to analyze nuclear DNA, which is inherited from both parents, along with mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers to their offspring. By comparing genomic signatures from 71 mitochondrial and seven nuclear genomes of ancient North American and Siberian dogs spanning a period of 9,000 years, the research team was able to gain a clearer picture of the history of the first canine inhabitants of the Americas.

The oldest dog remains in the Americas date to about 9,000 years ago, many thousands of years after people began migrating over a land bridge connecting present-day Siberia and Alaska. The ancient dogs analyzed in the new study likely originated in Siberia, the researchers found. The dogs dispersed to every part of the Americas, migrating with their human counterparts. These dogs persisted for thousands of years in the Americas, but almost completely vanished after European contact, the researchers found. “This suggests something catastrophic must have happened, and it’s likely associated with European colonization,” said senior lead author Laurent Frantz, a lecturer at Queen Mary University and co-investigator at the University of Oxford. “But we just do not have the evidence to explain this sudden disappearance yet.”

“By looking at genomic data along with mitochondrial data, we were able to confirm that dogs came to the Americas with humans, and that nearly all of that diversity was lost – most likely as a result of European colonization,” said Kelsey Witt, who led the mitochondrial DNA genome work as a graduate student in the laboratory of University of Illinois anthropology professor Ripan Malhi, who also is an author of the study. “Few modern dogs have any trace of these ancient lineages,” said Witt, now a postdoctoral researcher at the University of California, Merced. The team also discovered that the genomic signature of a transmissible cancer that afflicts dogs appears to be one of the last “living” remnants of the genetic heritage of dogs that populated the Americas prior to European contact. “This suggests that this tumor originated in or near the Americas,” Witt said.

The new findings reinforce the idea that early human and dog inhabitants of the Americas faced many of the same challenges after European contact, Malhi said. “It is known how indigenous peoples of the Americas suffered from the genocidal practices of European colonists after contact,” he said. “What we found is that the dogs of indigenous peoples experienced an even more devastating history and a near-total loss, possibly as a result of forced cultural changes and disease.”



Ancient dog burials like this one found at the Janey B. Goode site near Brooklyn, Illinois, provided genetic material for a new study of dogs in the Americas. Photo courtesy Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute

2018-2019 SWFAS PRELIMINARY SPEAKERS PROGRAM

2018

November 14, 2018	David Southall	Captain John Horr, Marco Pioneer
December 8, 2018		SWFAS Field Trip – Location to be Announced Later

2019

January 16, 2019	Theresa Schober	The Making of “Escampaba, The Kingdom of Carlos”
February 20, 2019	Jarrett Eady	Early Black Settlers in Fort Myers
March 20, 2019	Christian Davenport	Palm Beach County Archaeology
April 17, 2019	William Locascio	Middens in the Muck: Evidence of Late Archaic Tree Island Communities in the Northern Everglades
May 2019		Florida Anthropological Society 71st Annual Meeting Crystal River, Florida

Programs in November and April are held at Collier Museum at Government Center, Naples. Programs January through March are held at IMAG, Fort Myers.

SWFAS OFFICERS FOR THE 2018 CALANDER YEAR

Officers

President: John Furey
First Vice-President: Jim Oswald
Second Vice-President: Elizabeth Clement
Secretary: Susan Harrington
Treasurer: Charlie Strader

Trustees

First of 3-year term:
Jan Gooding
Amanda Townsend
Tiffany Bannworth
Third of 3-year term:
Theresa Schober
Mary Southall
William Locascio

Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

Check out our new website at <http://swflarchaeology.org/>

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 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://swflarchaeology.org/>

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. 12052017

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.