



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 43rd YEAR

May 2023 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

PRESIDENT'S CORNER By *John F. Furey M.A., RPA*, iffurey@charter.net



I recently was perusing the SWFAS On-Line historical record of our society (see <https://swflarchaeology.org/>) and happened to take the time to reread the articles by Art Lee on the history of the SWFAS Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the Collier County Museum at Government Center. The amount of work and dedication displayed by the early members of SWFAS at that time are inspiring, and the obstacles that kept popping up never daunted them. If you have a chance, I recommend that you read the articles to realize the importance and reverence that these early members had for the Craighead Lab. That importance and reverence still holds true for SWFAS today. Art wrote a total of seven articles for the SWFAS

Newsletter on the history of the lab but we have combined them into one article for continuity. Our history is preserved in the SWFAS On-line website.

With the issuance of the May SWFAS Newsletter, we take a sabbatical until September, so look for the September Newsletter when we resume our archaeological coverage. Have a great summer.

REMEMBERING JOHN M. GOGGIN 1916-1963



May 4th marks the 30th anniversary of the passing of John M. Goggin at age 47 from cancer. He was a major figure in the early days of Florida archaeology, was one of the founders of the Florida Anthropological Society in 1949, and served as the first editor of the Florida Anthropologist from 1949-1951. He also served as the editor of the American Anthropologist from 1950-1954. Goggin is noted for his publication, along with Frank H. Sommer III, of *Excavations on Upper Maticumbe Key, Florida* (1949) and a portion of his dissertation, *Space and Time Perspective in Northern St. Johns Archaeology, Florida* (1950). Here in southwest Florida, Goggin did fieldwork at the Goodland Point Midden near Marco Island.

CHICHEN ITZA MAYAN NEWS



Archaeologist Francisco Perez Ruiz recently revealed that an adjacent excavated site was a residential area for the ruler and his family. This is the first discovery of a Mayan ruler's residence. The name of the residence is Chichen Viejo and will soon be integrated with the UNESCO World Heritage Site for tourists to visit. About 2 million people visit the site located in southeast Mexico. It was founded in the 5th century AD as a Mayan pilgrimage center by the Itza, or "water sorcerers".

IF YOU AND I HAVE BLUE EYES, ARE WE RELATED?

I have blue eyes and, you might say, this article caught my eye. Researchers at the University of Copenhagen have identified a specific genetic mutation for blue eyes that occurred in the DNA of one individual and they believe that all blue-eyed people share this common ancestor. See below.

WHAT SANK THE CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE H. L. HUNLEY?

Scientists and archaeologists believe that they have found why the H. L. Hunley sank after attacking and sinking the USS Housatonic off Charleston, South Carolina in 1864. This was the first successful attack by a submarine. See below.

HENRY FORD: FT. MYERS AND FORDLANDIA, BRAZIL

We here in SW Florida have all heard of Henry Ford and the Edison-Ford Winter Estates in Ft. Myers where Ford wintered for many years, but have you heard of the settlement he founded in Brazil named Fordlandia? See below

2023 SWFAS DUES



OOOPS! Did you forget? Better late than never. Please remember your SWFAS dues. We rely on you, as our only source of income is your dues and gifts. They support archaeology, history, and preservation in Southwest Florida. SWFAS is a registered Florida non-profit organization 501(c)(3) and your dues and gifts are tax exempt.

Want to pay your dues or donate on line? It is now easy! Now you can. Go to <https://swflarchaeology.org/>, click on Join SWFAS, select your membership level, insert your personal information and your credit card. Next year your personal information will be remembered to make your renewal even easier.

REPORT ON THE FAS 75TH ANNUAL MEETING, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

By: *John Furey*



I attended the last FAS Annual Meeting in St. Augustine about 12-15 years ago and I am impressed at the venue there and the organization of the meeting that the committee produces. Hats off to them for another great job! The Friday night welcome reception at the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum was a great success, was well attended, and offered a great Maritime Museum in the original remodeled lighthouse tender's house along with refreshments. The lighthouse provided spectacular views from the top for those willing to climb the narrow, many-narrow-staired circular staircase (not me), and the new building houses the modern-day archaeological equipment, laboratory, and conservation area.

As always, The Flagler College venue is a historical architectural jewel in the City of St. Augustine that was built by Baron Flagler originally as a hotel. I was able to attend 14 of the 43 papers presented and had to anguish over selecting one over another on a few occasions. Many of the presentations offer new research into archaeological sites and interpretive ideas that make one think "why didn't I think of that" to other new information and data that is on a totally new topic. Meeting new people as well as old friends is also a great part of the annual meeting and these are what keeps one returning to the meetings each year. A wonderful banquet from the 1935 hotel menu, an awards ceremony, and a Keynote Speech by, Dr. Lorie Lee of Flagler College, capped off Saturday night. I hope to see you at next year's annual meeting.

APRIL PRESENTATION: NAPLES

EARLY PIONEER FAMILIES ON LITTLE MARCO, HENDERSON CREEK, AND ROOKERY BAY



On Wednesday 19 April at the Collier County Museum in Naples, we were treated to a subject that we don't hear much about; early settlers in, what was then, southern Lee County. Steve Bertone, a research biologist and land manager at Rookery Bay (NERR), spoke about the people that settled this region after the Civil War and the trials and challenges that the Florida environment presented them. Life was difficult but people looking for cheap land under the Homestead Act had to annually report to the US Land Office in Ft. Myers and fill out forms

concerning their land and their tenancy upon it. Schools were small and remote, teachers had many restrictions on their personal behavior, and classes were small. Travel throughout the region was by boat because there were few roads, and the existing ones were ruts through the wet wilderness. People survived by farming, fishing, shell fishing, and hunting. Steve presented many photos of these pioneers and their families that were from daguerreotype photos on glass by the famous early Florida photographer Julian Dimmock, who recorded their lifestyles.



SWFAS CRAIGHEAD ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY NEWS



In April, SWFAS had the pleasure of supporting multiple events at the Collier Museum at Government Center. On April 4 and 5, SWFAS staffed the Craighead Lab in support of 4th grade student field trips. SWFAS Volunteer Christina Morris noted, "The kids knew and learned so much. Many were amazed about how old some of the objects were or could have been." SWFAS also the museum's Family Day event "Exploring the Everglades Family Day", where visitors explored the Everglades with fun activities for kids of all ages, who learned about the people, animals, and environment that make this place special. Visitors to the lab were shown archaeology artifacts to see how ancient people survived in the Everglades.

SWFAS FALL 2023 SCHEDULE

SEPTEMBER

Newsletter

OCTOBER

Newsletter

NOVEMBER

Newsletter

Presentation – Wednesday, November 15, 2023 7 pm

Collier County Museum at Government Center, Naples

The Archaeology of Bonita Springs, Florida

By Charlie Strader

DECEMBER

Newsletter

Field Trip, TBD

ARTICLES

DO ALL BLUE-EYED HUMANS SHARE A SINGLE COMMON ANCESTOR?

By Alex Kasprak

December 2, 2022

From Snopes at <https://www.snopes.com/fact-check/blue-eyes-common-ancestor/>



In January 2008, a team of researchers from University of Copenhagen made waves by identifying the specific genetic mutations responsible for blue eyes. Professor Hans Eiberg from the Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, an author on the study, explained the nature of the team's discovery. "Originally, we all had brown eyes," he said in a news release, "but a genetic mutation ... resulted in the creation of a 'switch' which literally 'turned off' the ability to produce brown eyes."

Media coverage focused on a specific aspect of this blue-eye-causing mutation — that it necessarily originated in a single individual, alive 6,000-10,000 years ago, who is responsible for all cases of blue eyes. In 2017, Business Insider reported that "new research shows that all blue-eyed people share a common ancestor." In 2020, Unilad reported that "scientists revealed that the genetic mutation [for blue eyes] came from a singular human being all those years ago." In October 2022, The UK Metro ran a story reporting that "every blue-eyed person on Earth can trace their ancestry back to a single individual who lived between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago." Each of these articles is based on the same 2008 news release.

And while these reports are factual, their framing plays into misconceptions about genealogical lineages. That misconception, as Scott Hershberger wrote in Scientific American, is that "humans are all more closely related than we commonly think." In an October 2020 story, Hershberger wrote: "Imagine counting all your ancestors as you trace your family tree back in time. In the n th generation before the present, your family tree has $2n$ slots: two for parents, four for grandparents, eight for great-grandparents, and so on. The number of slots grows exponentially. By the 33rd generation—about 800 to 1,000 years ago—you have more than eight billion of them. That is more than the number of people alive today, and it is certainly a much larger figure than the world population a millennium ago." This, geneticist Adam Rutherford explained, is because "branches of your family tree don't consistently diverge [but instead] begin to loop back into each other." As a result, "your great-great-great-great-great-grandmother might have also been your great-great-great-great-aunt."

There is a point in human evolutionary history when the family trees of any two humans on earth could theoretically be traced back to the same two individuals. The time period in which these individuals were alive is known as the genetic isopoint. Rutherford, the geneticist, explained that "if you were alive at the genetic isopoint, then you are the ancestor of either everyone alive today or no one alive today."

Scientists have calculated humanity's genetic isopoint to be between 5300 B.C. and 2200 B.C. This means that the ancestor responsible for blue eyes lived in a time that predated, or was close to, humanity's global isopoint. As a result, it is not only true that the individual responsible for the blue eye mutation is an ancestor to every blue-eyed human on the planet, it is also very likely true that every human alive today — regardless of eye color — is descended from that individual as well.

For this reason, the claim is "True."

A NEW CLUE COULD EXPLAIN THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CIVIL WAR SUBMARINE

By David Williams

January 16, 2019

From CNN at <https://www.cnn.com/2019/01/16/us/civil-war-submarine-hunley-clue-trnd/index.html>



A broken pipe may help explain why a famous Civil War submarine sank off of Charleston, South Carolina, more than 150 years ago. The H.L. Hunley became the first submarine to successfully attack an enemy ship in combat when it sank the wooden ship USS Housatonic on February 17, 1864. The Confederate vessel disappeared with all its eight crew members.

More than 130 years later the Hunley was discovered on the ocean floor. The sub was raised and taken to a laboratory in North Charleston in 2000. Since then, conservators and archaeologists have been working to preserve the vessel and study its contents in hopes of finally figuring out what happened.

They found the broken intake pipe at the front of the Hunley while cleaning away the thick, rock-hard coating of sand, shells, sea life and other materials – known as concretion – that built up on it over time. The pipe carried water to a ballast tank that helped the sub submerge and surface. There was a 1-inch gap where the pipe was supposed to mount to the side wall. “It left a crescent-shaped opening in the hull which would be a great place to flood and sink your submarine,” said Clemson University archaeologist Michael Scafuri, who’s been working with the Hunley team since 2000. The evidence is interesting, but not conclusive.

Scafuri said researchers can tell that the pipe broke around the time the Hunley sunk because of the amount of concretion that covered the break, but they can’t yet tell whether the pipe broke during the attack or came apart after it sank. “Obviously, with something like this, it’s important (to know) if it happened the night of the attack and thereby might have caused the sinking, or if it happened two weeks later from some other reason after the submarine has already sunk,” he said.

Researchers at the University of Michigan found it would have only taken 50-75 gallons of water to drag the Hunley to the ocean floor, according to a news release from the Friends of the Hunley organization. It would have only taken minutes for that much water to flow in through the hole. The hole was small enough that a crew member could have stuffed something in it to slow the flow of water, or pumped the water, but that doesn’t seem to have happened. “They weren’t trying to escape or taking other actions to save the sub,” Scafuri said. “There’s no sign of panic on board.” On the night of the attack, Scafuri said that the captain’s single candle would have been the only light in the cramped, 25-foot long crew area. If the candle went out, or was lost, they would have been working in the dark. There also would have been a fair amount of noise from the ocean around them. “I don’t know if he could see it, I don’t know if he could hear it,” he said. The crew members’ skeletal remains were found at their stations and their bodies had no obvious physical injuries.

A number of theories have tried to explain the mystery of the Hunley. Maybe the crew went too deep, misjudged their oxygen supply and got trapped by the current. Maybe a nearby ship collided with the sub, throwing it off balance into chaotic waters. Maybe a bullet made it through a porthole, killing the captain and leaving the crew adrift at sea.

The Hunley used a 135-pound bomb that was attached to a 16-foot long pole to sink the Housatonic. Some scientists think the shock waves from the explosion could have killed or incapacitated the crew, but a US Navy study determined that they would have survived the blast. “It’s kind of a mystery,” Scafuri said. He compared the archaeology to a crime scene investigation, but said it’s now a very cold case. “All of the evidence that was fresh at the time of the sinking is now blurred,” Scafuri said. Scafuri said each new piece of evidence gives

researchers a better understanding of this important naval battle. He hopes they will one day get to the truth, but said he can't make any promises. "It's not up to us," he added. "It's up to the evidence."

HENRY FORD, FORT MYERS, FLORIDA, FORDLANDIA, BRAZIL, AND RUBBER

By J. F. Furey



Most of us in Southwest Florida are familiar with the Edison-Ford Winter Estates located at 2350 McGregor Blvd. in Fort Myers, Florida. Henry Ford wintered here and many of us have visited his estate, but how many of us have heard of Fordlandia in Brazil? Henry Ford had a wide range of interests, and while wintering here, he often visited the Koreshan settlement in Estero, Florida, an early religious community that today we would call a cult. Ford was impressed with how they were organized, their work ethics, how they produced canned goods, electricity, fruit, and how they grew and experimented with new tropical and subtropical plants. Ford's own extensive interest in horticulture and social organization evolved into an interest in rubber trees from his development of the production line and the Ford Model T.

From about 1879-1908 rubber was only produced in Brazil and production in the Amazon boomed. In 1908 Ford produced the Model T, and with the invention of pneumatic tires for the new automobiles, rubber hoses and rubber gaskets for their gasoline engines, the demand for rubber increased. The English rubber tapper Henry Wickham transported Amazonian rubber tree seeds to the British colony of India where they grew well and the native fungi and pests that attacked the trees in the Amazon did not exist. They grew so well that in 1922 the British colonies were producing 75 percent of the world's rubber and the United States was using 75 percent of the world's supply. The price of rubber was kept high.

After World War I (1914-1918), the demand for rubber increased sharply as many new products incorporating rubber came to the market. As a result, rubber prices fluctuated wildly between \$0.115 and \$1.02 per pound. Some of the reasons were that in 1917 Russia began making synthetic rubber and reduced their market demand for rubber. When the price of rubber was high, additional trees were planted in Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies increasing the supply, and a blight in the Amazon trees reduced the supply of Brazilian rubber.

The British were paying off their World War I debt to the United States and needed to have a profitable rubber industry and wanted to keep the price high. Winston Churchill was the then Secretary of State for the Colonies and he formed a committee under Sir James Stevenson to come up with a plan to stabilize the price of rubber. The plan they developed was to limit the tonnage of rubber shipped from the colonies to stabilize the price; it was called the Stevenson Plan and it led to the British government passing the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment in 1922. In 1928 the Stevenson Act was repealed but, by then, the Dutch, who had not gone along with the Stevenson Act, had increased plantings and captured most of the American market.

Thomas Edison and other Americans, including DuPont, tried and failed to produce synthetic rubber in America. In the 1920s, Henry Ford wanted to evade the market monopoly and inflated price that the British had on rubber from their Indian colony, and develop his own cheaper rubber supply. He had a vision that he could create a city of the future growing rubber trees and producing rubber in the Brazilian jungle. The ideals and principles he used to create his innovative way to make automobiles in his factories and how to treat his workers could be incorporated there as well. He believed that his ideas about labor and society could be applied anywhere and that he could create a rubber production utopian city in Brazil. Some called his ideas "Fordtopia".

In 1926, Ford negotiated with the Brazilian government and Dionisio Bentes, the governor of the State of Para. An agreement for 2.5 million acres of land along the Tapajós River was signed (10,100 km²). The new city of Fordlandia would be located 909 km (565 miles) up river from the Atlantic Ocean and was only accessible by boat. Willis Blakeley was hired to supervise the project. He had no experience managing a jungle outpost and

knew nothing about rubber tree farming. Things did not go well, and Blakeley was replaced in 1928 by a Norwegian Sea Captain. Work to create the city and plantation had begun immediately by the Companhia Ford Industrial do Brasil with land clearing, tree planting, and the design of a planned community with a hospital, school, library, hotel, swimming pool, a playground, and a golf course. In 1928, two merchant ships arrived with all the prefabricated materials to build this new city. Workers were hired from Brazilian cities to build the town, to plant and tap the rubber trees with promises of good wages and living quarters. Some even believed that he would pay \$5.00 dollars a day like his northern workers at the Ford plants.

Ford's religious beliefs and his personal morality caused him to impose strict rules on the town; no alcohol, no women, no tobacco and football was not allowed to be played in the town. Inspectors were employed to check the homes of the workers to enforce these rules. The rules were circumvented by riverboats run by merchants anchored in the river beyond the jurisdiction of the town and by a small settlement 8 kilometers (5 miles) upstream on "The Island of Innocence" where bars, nightclubs, and brothels were located.

The workers were living in American style houses and were fed American food such as hamburgers and canned goods, both of which they were not used to. In the jungle, houses had to be built on stilts to get them off the ground and away from the insects and snakes. Additionally, the work rules demanded that they wear American style clothing, an identity badge and work during the hottest part of the day with no siesta time. They began to quit and began to refuse to work. The workers finally revolted and the rebels chased those not rebelling into the jungle. The revolt ended when the Brazilian Army arrived and an agreement was reached with the workers specifying what type of food the workers would be fed.

In 1934, the company abandoned Fordlandia and relocated 40 kilometers (25 miles) downstream south of Santarem where the growing conditions were better. It turns out that Blakeley had planted the trees too close together in the original Fordlandia settlement and it encouraged huge populations of parasites and pests to infest the trees and ruin the rubber. It was not until 1942 that the first crop of rubber at Santarem was produced and in 1945 synthetic rubber had been successfully developed in post-World War II. This stabilized the pricing and subsequently, this new town was also abandoned. Henry Ford II sold the area of both towns back to the Brazilian government after an estimated loss of \$20 million dollars. Neither site had ever produced much rubber.

In the 1920's, rubber producers were tired of regulations such as the Stevenson Plan that was repealed in 1928, and the free market seemed to work well until the Great Depression of the 1930's caused the price to plunge. In 1934, rubber production was controlled by a cartel made up of the United Kingdom, India, the Netherlands, France, and Thailand formed the International Rubber Regulation Agreement to limit production of rubber and the cartel set the price of rubber high. Japan was not happy with the high cartel price for rubber as it impacted the cost of their war in China and Manchuria. Japan also was still upset by the annexation of Hawaii by the United States in 1897 when a full 40 percent of the population of Hawaii was Japanese. These were some of the provocations that were said to motivate the Japanese to attack Pearl Harbor in December 1941 and to invade the rubber and oil producing areas of Southeast Asia early in 1942.

In the end, Ford's utopia in the Amazon was a failure in many ways. His ideas of what worked in Detroit could not be transferred to the Amazon with a different people, a different culture, and they could not be made to act like his workers in his automobile factories. The selection of the location of Fordlandia, his selection of management, his attempt to install an American type of housing, dress, and food were failures that doomed the project from the beginning. The jungle was a completely different environment that you could not build in as you would in America, and the human cultural elements that caused the workers rebellion could not be overlooked nor changed. The development of synthetic rubber at the end of World War II was the final nail in Fordlandia's coffin.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2023 CALENDAR YEAR

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Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

Check out our 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) _____

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

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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 Categories

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.* SELECT LEVEL BELOW.

<input type="checkbox"/> Student*	\$20	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	\$50
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*Student membership is open to graduate, undergraduate and high school students. A photocopy of your student ID must accompany payment. **Add \$25 for foreign addresses.

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

Signature

Date

Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:

Florida Anthropological Society, P O Box 1561 Boynton Beach, FL 33425

You can join online or pay Membership dues renewals via PayPal on our website fasweb.org.

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