



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 43rd YEAR

October 2023 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



In this issue of the SWFAS Newsletter, we have included the Historical Overview of France in the New World Part I. It slightly out of sequence as *Part II Saint Dominique-Haiti: The First Successful Black Slave Revolution* was published in the February 2023 Newsletter. It covered Haiti from 1492 to 1990 and the first election in Haiti. This month we offer *France in the New World Part I: Historic Overview: Introduction*, which documents the many European conflicts that caused France to lose most of what it had gained during the Age of Exploration in the New World. The continual French-British conflicts and the disastrous Napoleonic era left France destitute. Its general humane treatment of indigenous people in the lands that they

claimed was in contrast to the Spanish and Portuguese enslavement of indigenous people. But slavery in Haiti, the first French colony in the Americas, was inherited and dependent on the production of sugar cane, and Haiti produced a huge profit of 200,000 French livres per year for France. Yet in some of its colonial cases, such as the Maritimes and Canada, some of the early relationships with natives turned violent and were later amicable despite their approach as trading partners, intermarriage and integration into the native kinship system.

WHEN DID WE START WEARING CLOTHES?

When did humans start wearing clothes? Recent discovery of cut marks on the bones of a 300,000-year-old cave bear in Schoningen, Germany indicate that the fur was cut off to be used for clothing or bedding and not just for the meat. Eyed needles do not appear in the archaeological record until 45,000 years ago. This study was published in the journal *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*. See below.

BURIAL GROUND IN RUSSIA REVEALS PEOPLE WORE CLOTHING DECORATED WITH ELK TEETH

A second article on early clothing comes from burials on the island of Yuzhniy Oleniy Ostrov, located in Lake Onega, Russia, indicates that 8,200 years ago people wore clothing decorated with elk teeth. These unique clothes were tailored animal skins and leather and the study is being conducted by University of Helsinki archaeologist Kristiina Mannermaa. The study was published in the *Journal of Human Evolution*. See below.

FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF SUBMERGED BONES SHIPWRECK FORENSIC ANALYST

Every year thousands of people and animals die in the oceans and, with slow decomposition, establishing when they died and how long they were in the water has been very difficult. A new discovery by Edda Guareschi, a forensic pathologist at Murdoch University at the Western Australia Shipwrecks Museum, can help date these bones. See below.

SWFAS FALL 2023 SCHEDULE

OCTOBER Newsletter

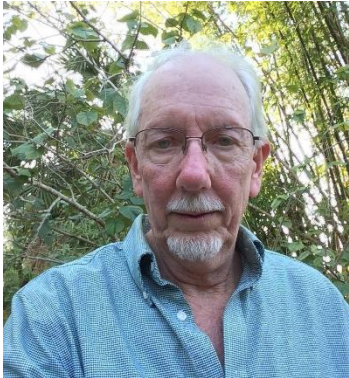
NOVEMBER Newsletter

Presentation at the Collier County Museum at Government Center, Naples
By Charlie Strader: The Archaeology of Bonita Springs and SW Florida

DECEMBER Newsletter and Field Trip, TBD

NOVEMBER PRESENTATION: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2023 - 7 PM
COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER, NAPLES
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BONITA SPRINGS, FLORIDA

By Charlie Strader



Avocational archaeologist and historian Charlie Strader will discuss the prehistory of Bonita Springs. His powerpoint presentation will cover back to the earliest evidence of man in our area and sites documenting over 6,000 of Native American life in the area. He will highlight the Calusa's culture, technologies, and built environment including their capital at Mound Key in Estero Bay, contact with Spanish starting in 1513, and their demise. Bonita Springs has a rich archaeology including some of the Florida's first mound building and earliest mortuary sites. Time will be available for questions and answers.

Mr. Strader has a 45 year residency in Bonita Springs, FL, including over a decade living on a Native American archaeological site located on the Imperial River. He received a B.A. Degree in Applied Anthropology from the University of South Florida. He is current Treasurer of the Southwest Florida Archaeology Society and former 3 term president. He was involved in the recording of over a hundred local archaeology sites in the Florida Master Site File, active in numerous excavations and events, and visited or worked with various archaeologists on many South Florida sites.

He is also twice former President of the Bonita Springs Historical Society and past Chairperson of the City of Bonita Springs' Historic Preservation Board. He is also a member of various local plant and environmental organizations. His international travels have often focused on cultures in the New World, such as the Olmec, Maya, Aztec, Inca and Moche. He is founder and President of Explorations, Inc., a specialty travel company offering cultural and natural history tours to Central and South America.



TO GO TO THE COLLIER MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER:



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.

ARTICLES

HUMANS HAVE BEEN USING BEAR SKINS FOR AT LEAST 300,000 YEARS, SUGGESTS STUDY

by Antje Karbe, University of Tübingen

December 23, 2022

From PhysOrg at https://phys.org/news/2022-12-humans-skins-years.html#google_vignette



Humans have been using bear skins to protect themselves from cold weather for at least 300,000 years. This is suggested by cut marks on the metatarsal and phalanx of a cave bear discovered at the Lower Paleolithic site of Schöningen in Lower Saxony, Germany. This makes it one of the oldest examples of this type in the world. The research was conducted by an archaeological team from the University of Tübingen, the Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment (SHEP) in Tübingen, together with a colleague from Leiden University. This study was published in the Journal of Human Evolution.

"Cut marks on bones are often interpreted in archaeology as an indication of the utilization of meat," explains Tübingen researcher Ivo Verheijen. "But there is hardly any meat to be re-covered from hand and foot bones. In this case, we can attribute such fine and precise cut marks to the careful stripping of the skin." A bear's winter coat consists of both long outer hairs that form an airy protective layer and short, dense hairs that provide particularly good insulation. Bears, including extinct cave bears, needed a highly insulating coat for hibernation. "These newly discovered cut marks are an indication that about 300,000 years ago, people in northern Europe were able to survive in winter thanks in part to warm bear skins," says the researcher, a doctoral student in the Schöningen research project and employee of the State Heritage Office of Lower Saxony.

Strong indication for hunting

But how were the bear skins obtained? "Schöningen plays a crucial role in the discussion about the origin of hunting, because the world's oldest spears were discovered here," Ivo Verheijen continues. Did the people of that time also hunt bears? "There are some indications for this," says the researcher. "If only adult animals are found at an archaeological site, this is usually considered an indication of hunting—at Schöningen, all the bear bones and teeth belonged to adult individuals." In addition, he said, bear skin must be removed shortly after the animal's death, otherwise the hair is lost and the skin becomes unusable. "Since the animal was skinned, it couldn't have been dead for long at that point," Verheijen explains.

The find opens up a new perspective, says Tübingen Professor Nicholas Conard, head of the Schöningen research project. The location of the cut marks indicates that the cave bears were also exploited for their skins. "So animals were not only used for food, but their pelts were also essential for survival in the cold," Conard says. The use of bear skins is likely a key adaptation of early humans to the climate in the north.

BURIAL GROUND REVEALS STONE AGE PEOPLE WORE CLOTHING COVERED IN ELK TEETH

By Ashley Strickland, CNN

January 22, 2021

From CNN at <https://www.cnn.com/2021/01/22/world/stone-age-people-elk-teeth-scn/index.html#:~:text=A%20Stone%20Age%20burial%20ground%20on%20a%20small,itself%20has%20not%20survived%20the%20passage%20of%20time.>



Elk teeth pendants may have been the jewelry of choice for at least one Stone Age group that lived 8,200 years ago. A Stone Age burial ground on a small Russian island revealed more than 4,300 Eurasian elk teeth pendants found in 84 separate burials. The placement of the pendants in these graves suggests they were attached to coats, dresses, cloaks, belts and headdresses – although the clothing itself has not survived the passage of time.

Drawing by Tom Bjorklund

The island, only about 1.5 miles across, is called Yuzhniy Oleniy Ostrov, and it's located in Lake Onega, found in Russia's Republic of Karelia.

In addition to the elk teeth, there was also a significant dusting of red ocher in the graves, a natural clay pigment used for ornamentation and other purposes. Ornaments and other goods recovered from ancient graves paint a picture of what different cultures were like, as well as what was important or sacred to them.

University of Helsinki archaeologist Kristiina Mannermaa and her colleagues studied the elk teeth, now housed at the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in St. Petersburg, in an attempt to understand their significance and learn more about the people buried with the pendants. The study published last month in the journal *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*.

While some of the pendants in the graves came from beaver or bear teeth, many were made from elk incisors. "The share of elk teeth in them is overwhelming," Mannermaa said. Elks have eight incisors each. The largest ornamentation the researchers analyzed required teeth from eight to 18 elks. These large animals were sparse in the forest zone where these people lived and were not killed often. The elk was the most important animal for Eurasian prehistoric hunter-gatherers, both in ideology and beliefs, according to the researchers. The highest number of elk teeth were found in the graves of young women and men, which has suggested they could be associated with a person's peak years reproductively. The lowest amount were found in the graves of children and the elderly.

The researchers analyzed how the pendants were made and found the process was identical: Small grooves were made at the tip of the tooth's root so the pendants could be attached to items. The groove patterns were usually the exact same in individual graves or clusters of graves, which means they were created quickly using a process easier than perforating the teeth with holes for attachment. The researchers also believe that the patterns reflect a tradition of grooving within this culture. "Interestingly, the grooves were not always made on the broadest side of the tooth, which would be the easiest option. In many graves, the grooves are on the thin side of the tooth where the unstable position of the tooth makes them harder to do. The artisan may have resorted to this method in order to tie them in a specific position," said Riitta Rainio, study coauthor and researcher at the University of Helsinki, in a statement. While these groove patterns likely would not have been visible, they may have affected the positioning of the pendants or caused them to rattle in a way associated with cultural communications, the researchers said.

Eurasian indigenous cultures, including the current Sámi communities across Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia's Kola Peninsula, have used decorations as symbols of someone's origins and identity. These ornaments also strengthen communication and uniformity within their communities. Pendants like these could also be used to identify a neighboring community, much like Mannermaa refers to this group as the people of grooved elk tooth pendants. "Hunter-gatherers were very mobile, and the intensive network of waterways connecting Lake Onega across a huge geographical area in all directions offered easy routes for people to move, build contacts and mix genes with each other," the authors wrote in the study.

"Based on our observations, we suggest that elk teeth were associated with the lived life of the buried people and that pendants were personal belongings of the deceased. Their importance was something more profound and meaningful than a mere symbol of wealth."

COASTAL JOB: SHIPWRECK FORENSIC ANALYST

As told to: Ute Eberle

January 5, 2023

From Hakai Magazine at <https://hakaimagazine.com/article-short/coastal-job-shipwreck-forensic-analyst/>



Photo courtesy of Edda Guareschi

Trained as a forensic pathologist, Edda Guareschi conducts research for Murdoch University at the Western Australia Shipwrecks Museum, studying bones that have been submerged at sea for centuries. Every year, thousands of people die in water. Around the world, there are plane crashes, naval disasters, people who disappear at sea, people who drown or die because of crimes. Of course, people—and animals, too—have always ended up dead in the water. Until fairly recently, they were treated the same way as bodies found on land. But being in the water affects a body in ways you don't see

on land. Decomposition is quite slow, which can lead to the wrong conclusions about the time of death. And there's still a lot to learn.

I study bones collected from historical shipwrecks that have rested on the seabed for centuries. Recently, our team analyzed sheep, pig, and cow bones that were found in decayed wooden barrels on four trading ships that sank off the coast of Western Australia between 1629 and 1811. The bones came from the salted meat that was brought along as provisions. Studying these bones presented a unique opportunity. In general, aquatic forensics tries to answer questions such as, How long has a body been in the water? Did the person die there or were they dumped after death? Back in Italy, for example, I had a case where a young man had drowned in a river and was found two months later. Based on the state of the body, I was able to say, yes, it has been in the water all this time. But it's very challenging to investigate a body in the water because a lot of the evidence washes away. Bodies also become disarticulated. That means the hands, the feet, the head, and the soft tissue get separated from the torso. When only the bones or the teeth of a victim are found, a mystery can become nearly impossible to solve.

With these bones on the wrecks, we knew exactly how long they had been there. It allowed us to study how bones change when they're in the water for a long time. They change a lot! Chemically, bones tend to interact with their environment. They take up elements from their surroundings and leech out others. They also change physically. Bones get broken or cracked in water. But it turned out that even after 300 years, I could see if a lesion had been made by a marine animal that attacked the bone or by a knife or cleaver.

A big surprise came when I put the bones under a micro CT. It's like the machine used in hospitals, just smaller. It allows you to see the interior of a bone without having to cut into it. In cavities within the bone, I found these tiny flecks that looked a bit like dust or sand but weren't. I took them to a colleague, who is a biologist, and it turns out they were microfossils of foraminifera, marine single-celled organisms. So now we know that if you find foraminifera, a bone has definitely been in seawater for quite a while.

It fascinates me how long these bones were underwater. Wars have come and gone, kingdoms have risen and fallen. The bones were there. Then I arrived centuries later, picked them up from a museum cabinet and started reconstructing their story.

FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD: PART I INTRODUCTION: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

How Events In Europe Shaped And Caused Many New World Events: Their Effects On Florida Were Profound 1565-2023

By John F. Furey



Introduction

When Spain claimed and colonized Florida in 1565, Florida slowly became caught up in the web of European History from that date onward. For the first 198 years, Florida was the sole possession of Spain, and they had a free hand in its exploitation. However, in 1754, Britain's attempted to expand its territorial reach into French claimed territory south of the Great Lakes region, then called the Northwest Territory, was the cause of the French and Indian War 1754-1763. The population of the British-American Colonies was about two million while the French population of Canada was about 60,000. This population imbalance caused the French to rely heavily on their native

allies. This conflict in North America led to the European Seven Years War (1756-1763) and, in turn, the Anglo-Spanish War (1762-1763) that involved all of the great European powers. This conflict was won by Britain and its American colonies and culminated in the 1st Treaty of Paris in 1763.

The 1st Treaty of Paris

The 1st Treaty of Paris in 1763 left Canada to the British, France also ceded the territory south of Canada and east of the Mississippi River called the Northwest Territories, and, after 198 years of Spanish rule, Spain ceded Florida to Britain in exchange for Cuba which Britain had attacked and occupied in 1762. Havana was their main seaport and administrative center for its Spanish colonies in the Americas. Spain also ceded Manila in the Phillipine's and France received several Caribbean islands. The Florida Territory actually consisted of modern-day Florida, eastern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, and southern Alabama. After the British took Canada in 1755, European French Acadians in Nova Scotia were expelled from Canada and migrated to the French owned part of Louisiana and became the Cajuns of southern Louisiana and Florida's' neighbors.

One of the first edicts Britain announced upon taking control of Florida was that American colonial settlement beyond the mid-point of the Appalachians was forbidden. On October 7, 1763, Britain passed the Indian Proclamation Line Act. By restricting immigration to the west, they hoped to open up Florida to immigration and repopulation, and it avoided British confrontation with the many large Native American tribes in that region and the French who claimed the Louisiana Tract part of the region. Most of the Spanish population of Florida embarked for Cuba as soon as Florida was ceded to Britain leaving only the natives and escaped slaves behind. In 1781, eight years after ceding Florida, Spain attacked and recaptured Pensacola after nine years of British rule, and Britain did not appear willing to contest this Spanish reoccupation of Florida.

Napoleon: The Early Years 1769-1796

Meanwhile in France: Napoleon was born on the Island of Corsica in 1769, entered the Military Academy at Brienne-le-chateau in 1779 at the age of 10, and graduated from the Ecole Militaire in Paris as a 2nd Lieutenant artillery officer in 1786 at age 17. In 1789 he was promoted to Captain and in 1793 captured the city in the of Siege of Toulon. At the age of 26, Napoleon quelled rioters in the streets of Paris in 1798 during the French Revolution with his artillery and was made Brigadier General at age of 26. One year later in 1796 he commanded the French Army in the Italian campaign. He was 27 years old.

1772 England and Other Nations Abolish Slavery

In 1772 England outlawed slavery in England and Wales and in 1799 Scotland as well. Slavery was outlawed there but not in the colonies nor in the territories. In 1807 the Slave Trade Act that outlawed the slave trade itself was passed and sent the Royal Navy to patrol the west African coast to stop the export of slaves. Between

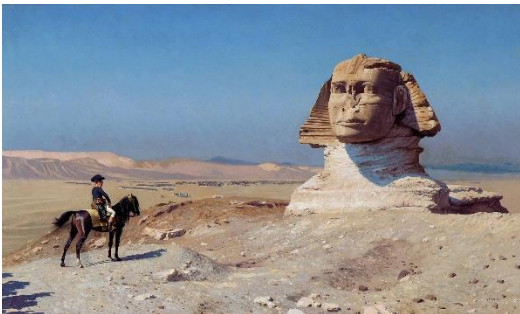
1808 and 1860 the Royal Navy intercepted 1,600 slave ships and freed 150,000 slaves. Many were resettled as free men and women in Jamaica and the Bahamas. On 28 August, 1833 all slavery was abolished to take force on 1 August, 1834 that resulted in the freeing of over 800,000 slaves.

Slavery remained legal in United States after breaking away from Britain and in 1808 the country banned the importation of slaves. Thousands of slaves were still imported through Texas and Florida and illegally moved into the US. Within the United States, the Independent Republic of Vermont in 1777, was the first state to outlaw slavery. When the US Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation in 1789, slavery was essentially legitimized by counting three-fifths of enslaved people when determining population for congressional representation. Spain first began importing African slaves in 1518 after the deaths of the indigenous natives, only 26 years after the landing of Columbus. It was finally outlawed, 293 years later in 1811. Portugal began importing African slaves to Brazil in 1526, only 34 years after Columbus landed in Hispaniola, and outlawed slavery in 1858, 323 years later. It has been estimated that some 15 million African slaves were brought to the Americas to replace millions of indigenous Indians who were worked to death and died from contracting European pathogens. The large number of slaves brought to the Americas and the population imbalances set the stage for several unsuccessful slave revolts until Haitian success.

Haitian Slave Revolt 1791-1804

In 1791, France received a shock when the slave revolt in Saint Domingue (Haiti) on the Island of Hispaniola successfully erupted and products and revenue going to France from its richest colony dwindled. It began with runaway slaves in the mountains called Maroons raiding the outlying plantations, killing the Europeans, stealing the supplies and weapons, and forcing the slaves to join them in the hills. It became a major insurrection that eventually toppled the government in 1804, and was led by an escaped slave, General Toussaint Louverture. This was not the first slave revolt that took place in the Americas but it was the only successful slave revolution. At the time of the revolution the population of Haiti was 500,000 Black slaves, 32,000 Europeans, and 24,000 free Mulattos. In 1825 France was reeling economically from the Napoleonic Wars and threatened to invade Haiti unless they paid an indemnity of 100 million francs to recognize the county. Haiti agreed to pay the indemnity and it basically bankrupted the new country.

Napoleon and the Egyptian Campaign 1798



After taking the Island of Malta, the capitol Valetta was established as a supply point, and on July 1, 1798 Napoleon and the French army of 50,000 men invaded Egypt to chase out the Turkish Mamelukes. He had missed his opportunity in 1796-97 to invade England but the army that he organized was then employed to invade Egypt for economic warfare to block the flow of goods from India to England. Still reeling at the loss of their Haitian colony, they would get another colony that did not involve the use of slaves. In August 1798, the British fleet found the French fleet at

Alexandria at anchor and, under Admiral Nelson, attacked in the late afternoon surprising the French and sinking most of the French fleet with much of the supplies and funds for the army ashore. After defeating the Mameluke Turks in Egypt, Napoleon turned his army north and invaded Syria. After his defeat at Acre, where the British fleet supplied the Turks, the French army returned to Alexandria, Egypt. Napoleon sent word to France about all the wonderful things that they found and proclaimed himself a hero.

The French Revolution 1798

Napoleon abandoned the army in Egypt to their fate and returned to France on a small ship. The timing was perfect as Napoleon arrived as a hero in France. He joined a small group of revolutionaries when the French Revolution broke out in 1798, and in 1799 Napoleon led a coup and become the First Council of France. France was a republic in chaos but Napoleon quickly created a state with stable finances, a strong bureaucracy, and a well-trained army. France dominated the continent militarily and he created the Continental System to isolate all

trade with Britain. Under the Continental System, all of the countries could trade with each other but not Britain.

Sale of The Louisiana Territory 1803-1804

Napoleon asked Spain to cede the Florida Territories to France and they refused. Without the Florida Territory, Napoleon felt that New Orleans was undefendable so he offered the Louisiana purchase to the Americans. Additionally, Napoleon needed money to expand his army after the military loss in Egypt and the colony of Haiti, and in 1803, offered to sell the Louisiana Territory, including New Orleans, to the United States for \$15 million dollars. The US agreed and the deal was completed in 1804. The acquisition of the Louisiana Territory more than doubled the size of the US.

The Napoleonic Wars 1803-1815

In 1807 Napoleon invaded Portugal through Spain, Britain's only remaining ally in continental Europe. Portugal would not commit to the Continental System and Spain, while committed, refused to actually maintain it. After occupying Lisbon in November 1807 and with his army in Spain, Napoleon turned on his ally and deposed the reigning Spanish Royal Family and in 1808 installed his brother as Jose I, King of Spain. Both the Spain and Portugal revolted against this and, with the help of Britain, expelled the French from the Iberian Peninsula in 1814 after six years of war.

The Battle of Trafalgar 1805

The combined fleets of France and Spain were moored in the Bay of Cadiz off the Spanish coast and were planning to sail to Naples, Italy but were waiting for fair winds and weather to embark. When the seaborne invasion of England was cancelled, some of the French fleet sailed to Egypt in 1798 and most were lost to the British fleet led by Nelson at the Battle of Alexandria. The remainder joined the combined French/Spanish fleet in the Bay of Cadiz. They were preparing to break out of the British blockade of the coast and sail to Naples to assist the French army that was struggling in Italy. On the morning of 19 October, 1805 this combined fleet sailed out and on the evening of 20 October, 1805 the two fleets cautiously approached each other. The combined fleet had hoped to avoid battle and reach the Mediterranean Sea but Nelson caught the fleet off of Cape Trafalgar on 21 October. Admiral Nelson organized his ships into two lines and attacked the combined French/Spanish Fleet by driving into the French/Spanish line of ships and severing their fleet into two. This left the heavy main battleships that led the fleet out of the anchorage separated from the smaller ships in the rear of the column, and the smaller ships could be engaged and sunk individually before the main battleships could turn around upwind and engage the British. The Combined fleet lost 19 or 20 of its 33 ships and Nelson lost none of his 27 ships. France and Spain would never again challenge Britain for naval mastery of the seas. Nelson was mortally wounded near the end of the battle by a sniper and was memorialized by the erection of Nelsons' Monument in London. Even after the battle many of the British ships had to remain on blockade duty blockading Cadiz and other European ports. Britain used its 900-ship navy to blockade the continent and certain colonies severing these countries from trade with their colonies and overseas possessions.

1806-1807 The Non-Importation Act and The US Embargo

During the Napoleonic Wars, Britain and to a lesser degree France, interfered with neutral American shipping by stopping ships and impressing American Sailors into their navy. These sailors had been born in Britain and/or had previously served on a British warship, but were now Americans. To get the two warring nations of Britain and France to cease this interference and respect American neutrality, Congress passed the Non-Importation Act which forbid the importation of certain British goods. A list of banned items was established but Britain did not stop impressing American sailors and Americans were not happy at not being able to purchased many of these items, and the Act was unenforceable. President Jefferson suspended the act in March 1807. The Non-Importation Act was replaced by the Embargo Act in 1807 and in 1808 it too was rescinded and replaced in 1809 by the Non-Intercourse Act. All of these incidents were leading to war with Britain.

1812-1813 Napoleon: Russia, The Battle of Friedland, The Battle of Leipzig, and Exile in Elba



On October 14, 1806 Napoleon achieved a great victory at the battle of Jena, in Saxony, modern day central Germany, when his army was able to engage the Prussian army before it could meet up with its Russian allies. The Russian army escaped while the retreating Prussian army was hounded down. One year later on June 14, 1807, Napoleon finally engaged the Russian army at the battle of Friedland in East Prussia and beat them. As part of the settlement, Russia and the Baltic States were forced to accept the Continental System of Trade that Napoleon introduced. But, by 1812, Russia was bearing a great economic price by the inability to trade outside the Continental System and violated it

repeatedly, angering Napoleon who promptly invaded Russia in 1812. This campaign was a great disaster and resulted in the loss of the Grande Armée on its winter retreat from Moscow. Napoleon's great defeat and the loss of the army in Russia, emboldened Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden to form the Sixth Coalition in a campaign against France. In June 1813, Spain, Portugal, and Britain invaded Southern France after pushing the French out of the Iberian Peninsula. In October 1813 Napoleon lost the Battle of Leipzig to the Sixth Coalition. He returned to France where France was pressured from the north by the Sixth Coalition and invaded from the south by the Fifth Coalition consisting of: Spain, Portugal, and Britain. The end came quickly, and in early 1814 Napoleon abdicated and in May was exiled to the Island of Elba.

America and Britain Experience Conflict/ The War of 1812

While Britain was busy blockading European and Caribbean ports, battling the French fleet at Alexandria, Egypt and the combined French and Spanish fleet at Trafalgar, the United States had built the second largest merchant fleet in the world. As a neutral country it was carrying on trade with both combatants, had absorbed much of the Caribbean trade, and its international trade had increased five hundred percent. Many British seamen had deserted the Royal Navy, become Americans, and had found berths in the expanded American merchant fleet where the Royal Navy's brutal discipline, lifelong terms of service, and poor pay were nonexistent. Fully forty-percent of American sailors had been born in England or Ireland. Despite the Non-Importation Act and the Embargo Act, as a warning to Britain, between 1796 and 1812 the British impressed 9,991 American sailors from the merchant fleet.

To recapture trade with the continent by neutrals, Britain in 1807 passed an Order in Council, the first one of 14, that neutral ships must call at a British port, unload, be inspected, and pay a 25 per-cent customs duty before going on to enemy ports. Failure to do so would cause the ship to be seized. The Embargo Act was repealed a few days before President Jefferson's term expired and Madison's began. By 1811 war fever was in the air with Britain and with the fear of warfare with the Native Americans to the west of the Appalachian Mountains whom the British were already arming. A deadly attack on Tecumseh's capitol at Tippecanoe served to drive the Native Americans closer to the British and a Declaration of War against Britain on June 18, 1812 was proposed and it passed the Senate 17 to 13 with only New England dissenting. Britain, by now, had rescinded the Orders in Council but it was too late; by the time the news reached America, hostilities had already broken out along the Canadian border and with the Indians. Napoleon's loss in Russia and his imminent abdication freed up British ships and men to be used against the Americans.

With the abdication of Napoleon, European ports opened for trade, the Orders in Council were repealed, and the cessation of the Royal Navy impressing American sailors, all of the reasons for declaring war on Britain, were effectively gone. Peace talks could begin. The freeing up of British soldiers and their fleet caused great worry among the American negotiators in Ghent who were considering a peace treaty to end the war as these assets could now be brought to bear in the Americans.

The American position was to agree upon the definition of blockade and neutral rights and compensation to individuals for captures before and during the war and Ghent was chosen as a neutral site for the location for talks. The British counterproposal was the surrender of the Maine district of Massachusetts, the British called it

“a small corner of Maine”, the creation of a 250,000 square-mile Indian buffer state in the Old Northwest that would encompass present-day Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and much of Ohio and Minnesota. This would block much of the northern access of the Americans to the Louisiana Purchase. Additionally, the right to dry codfish on Canadian shores was to be relinquished, was added to their terms. They later added dropping the Canadian border by 100 miles, renounce fishing rights off of Newfoundland, cede Louisiana to Spain, cease all trade with the British West Indies, and the exclusion of all shipping on the Great Lakes. When the American negotiating team inquired if the Indians could sell their land the answer was that the Americans could not buy it. The extent of Britain’s demands ensured that there would be war, and with the lessening of the European conflict with Napoleon, more of the British army and navy became available.

The war of 1812: The British: June 18, 1812-February 17, 1815

Spanish Florida was mostly a backwater during the War of 1812. Spain was neutral in the war and had organized Florida into two regions: East Florida with its headquarters in St. Augustine and West Florida with its headquarters in Pensacola. Most of the initial actions of the war took place in the northern Indian Territories where the British armed and incited the Indians against the Americans. With troops freed up from the Napoleonic Wars, Britain rushed 30,000 troops to defend Canada. General Burgoyne moved down the Hudson Valley in New York but was routed and retreated back to Canada. Some other skirmishes along the Canadian border took place but there were no major movements and the war there was a stalemate. Much of the war during 1813 was focused at sea between the navies of the warring nations and the US had a few major victories that helped sustain the war effort, and where the legend of Old Ironsides was born.

In August 1814 the British landed troops on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay meaning to capture Baltimore, but with Washington largely undefended, they attacked Washington. On August 24, 1814 British troops beat the Americans defending Washington at the Battle of Bladensburg and burned Washington. Returning to the Chesapeake, Baltimore was attacked but the British were repulsed. On September 13/14, they attacked Fort McHenry in the harbor. The British failure to invest the fort was memorialized by Francis Scott Key with his Star-Spangled Banner poem. The British fleet then departed with 1,200 troops to their offshore staging area at Fort Albion located on Tangier Island off the coast of Virginia.

The British: The Fort on the Apalachicola River and Pensacola

A British flotilla anchored in the mouth of the Apalachicola River 200 (321 km) miles east of Pensacola and party of Royal Marines under Colonel Nichols, was sent upriver to build a fort at a 40-foot-high (12 m) ridge on a curve on the river called Prospect Bluff. With four long twenty-four pounder cannons, four long six-pounders, one four-pound field piece and a five-and-a-half-inch howitzer, the fort controlled all traffic on the river. The Apalachicola River drained the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers that were the outlet for shipping cotton to the Gulf of Mexico from western Georgia and eastern Alabama. Over time the British assembled hundreds of Indians and runaway Blacks at the site to build the fort and continued enlisting Blacks and Indians into the British Army and trained them to be a part of their force and to man the fort. This would become their main sanctuary base on the Gulf Coast.

Colonel Nichols sent a squadron of five warships with a mixed force of Royal Marines, Blacks, and Creek Indians to Pensacola. The British disembarked in late August and occupied Pensacola and Fort San Miguel one mile from the city. After problems with the Spanish Governor, Mateo Gonzalez Manrique, they relocated to Fort San Carlos a few miles west of the city. As a part of their strategy, the British began enlisting more Blacks and Indian into their ranks to bolster their numbers. Local American troops were outnumbered and left for Mobile. The British heard that Jackson had left his base at Mobile and was marching on Pensacola in Spanish Florida and, as Jackson approached Pensacola, they destroyed the defenses of the city and chose not to engage Jacksons force.

The British: Mobile Bay and the 1st Battle of Fort Bowyer: 1814

The British army in Spanish West Florida, had been expanding the size of their force by signing up Blacks and Indians into their ranks and this expansion of its’ force posed a serious threat to the Americans in the south. The

British fort on the Apalachicola River blocked that river and the flotilla of ships that accompanied these forces presented a threat to Mobile Bay. On November 6, 1814 Jackson arrived from Mobile to the outskirts of Pensacola with a mixed force of about 4,000 men. Fresh from his victory over the Red Stick Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on the Alabama River he had been promoted to Major General and by displacing the Red Stick Creeks had added 23,000,000 million acres of land to the United States. Jackson was too late to attack the British in Pensacola; they blew up Fort San Carlos, several coastal defensive installations, embarked on their ships and returned to the mouth of the Apalachicola River before Jackson could engage them.

The British squadron left Pensacola in September 1814 with about 800 plus men and sailed westward and headed toward Mobile Bay and Fort Bowyer. Control of Mobile Bay, much like the control of the Apalachicola River, controlled access to the Gulf of Mexico from four major rivers: the Tombigbee, Alabama, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Rivers. All these rivers were critical to many of the cotton producing regions to ship their cotton to the Gulf and on to market. A convoy of ships with British troops had sailed from Ireland for New Orleans in the Fall of 1814 and taking New Orleans would give the British control of the Mississippi River which along with control of Mobile Bay and the Apalachicola River would block all of the southern cotton exports to the Gulf of Mexico. The squadron that left Pensacola attacked Fort Bowyer in September 1814, were repulsed and left. The HMS Hermes had grounded off the fort, had to be evacuated, and set on fire and they returned to the mouth of the Apalachicola River.

The British: The Battle of Lake Borgne: 1814

To the east of Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain 60 British ships anchored in the Gulf of Mexico. They had sailed from Bermuda and contained Wellington's "Invincibles" as a part of the army. The Battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8, 1815 and took place 15 days after the Treaty of Ghent was signed. The New Orleans campaign actually started on December 14 at the Battle of Lake Borgne when British marines, in 42 rowboats with cannonade, attacked five American gunboats guarding access to the lakes. All five gunboats attacked were taken by the British marines and the landing beaches for General Pakenham's troops were secured. It took six days and nights to ferry 1600 troops to Pea Island (possibly now Pearl Island), and because not enough shallow draft boats were available, only 2,000 men at a time could be brought to shore.

The British: The Battle of New Orleans: 1814-15

The British approached the city on December 23 with a vanguard of about 1,800 troops and halted at the Villere Plantation 4 miles before the city to wait for reinforcements. That evening Jackson attacked the vanguard and then retreated to a position on the Rodriguez Canal to transform the canal into a fortified earthwork. On December 25th General Pakenham arrived with the main body of the army and two days later he received nine large naval guns. On January 8, Pakenham ordered a two-pronged frontal assault on Jacksons' line. One prong was to cross the Mississippi River and flank Jacksons' position while the other was to attack the Rodriguez Canal position. The flanking movement failed as the troops could not cross the canal nor climb the fortified embankment. The frontal assault failed as row upon row of British troops were mowed down by grapeshot with many of the officers fatally shot, including General Pakenham. British losses were reported at 2,459, approximately twenty-seven to thirty percent of the army of 8,000-9,000 men and 600 British prisoners were taken. American losses were 333 of an estimated force of 4,700 men. It was claimed that Jackson's victory was mainly due to his artillery using grapeshot and American marksmanship behind a fortified position. Poor British planning, communication, and frontal assaults on a fortified position with cannons were other factors in the British loss of the battle. The Battle of New Orleans actually lasted a month from the initial Battle at Lake Borgne on 12 December to the initial raid beginning on 25 December and the final British attack on 8 January. British withdrawal to their boats took until 4 February 1814 and then sailed 100 miles east to Dauphin Island at the mouth of Mobile Bay.

Had the British won, it has been said that the fleet of ships also contained a complete compliment of a colonial government ready to assume control of New Orleans after the battle, to declare it British, renounce the Louisiana Purchase and claim it, claim East and West Florida from Spain, and renounce the Treaty of Ghent.

This would have effectively blocked the United States from the Gulf and from Florida. Pakenham was to be Governor of the Crown Colony of Louisiana and other officials were on board to claim sovereignty on behalf of Britain and Spain. In August 1814, Pakenham had been given secret orders to continue the war even if he heard rumors of peace and the Treaty of Ghent, though signed, had not yet been ratified by the American Congress when the battle took place.

The British: After the Battle of New Orleans

On February 4, 1815, the British fleet finished embarking the army from its defeat at New Orleans and sailed for Mobile Bay. They immediately brought Fort Bowyer under cannon fire and took the fort in the Second Battle of Ft. Bowyer. Plans were being made to attack Mobile when news of the Peace Treaty of Ghent arrived. The force then sailed for the Apalachicola River to pick up the Royal Marines left behind to build and man the fort on the river. The British paid for any damages that they had caused in Pensacola and for any items that they had confiscated. In the spring of 1815, the British paid off the Negroes and Indians that they had recruited at the fort and the remaining British Marines evacuated the fort and Florida. The purposely left behind a well-stocked fort with cannon, rifle, ammunition, and a large amount of ball and gun powder for the hundreds of Negroes and Indians who continued to man the fort, now called the Negro Fort by the Americans.

The Treaty of Ghent: 1814

American and British negotiators signed the Treaty of Ghent on December 22, 1814. It remained that the US Congress was required to ratify it and on February 16, 1815 it actually took effect. Before the treaty was agreed to, Britain received the news that the British army under Burgoyne had been turned back up the Hudson River to Canada, the British squadron on Lake Champlain had been defeated, repulsed at Baltimore and Fort McHenry and these military failures loomed over the delegation. The cost of the Napoleonic War, the blockading of the European and American coasts, and now the cost of the war with the Americans were straining the British treasury. After the ratification, word of Jackson's victory at New Orleans stunned the British at the loss of over 2,000 men and the withdrawal of their fleet from America. After more than two decades of warfare, the world was suddenly at peace.

The Return of Napoleon: 1815

Peace was to prove to be short lived. A full two weeks after the Treaty of Ghent was signed and ratified, Napoleon landed in the south of France on 20 March 1815 after eleven months of captivity on the Island of Elba, bound for Waterloo and a rendezvous 100 days later with the Duke of Wellington. Britain and the rest of Europe were back at war again. Napoleon arrived with about 1,000 men under his command and as he marched toward Paris he was joined by many others. Prisoners of war had recently been repatriated to France and Napoleon saw this as a huge army of men who were already trained, had marched with him before, and were experienced. He soon had an army. Regular French units that were sent to stop him joined him instead. On March 13, 1815, seven days before Napoleon reached Paris, the Congress of Vienna declared Napoleon an outlaw and Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Britain agreed to each field an army of 150,000 men.

The Americans: After the Battle

The aftermath of the Battle of New Orleans was to make Andrew Jackson a national hero all of which served him for later political offices, including president. The loss of the battle was to force the British to abide by the Treaty of Ghent and precluded them from any meddling in the affairs of the United States. The battle also created a wave of patriotism that had not previously united the thirteen states. It also officially opened up the 1803 Louisiana Purchase that had not had much immigration in the last eleven years because of the uncertainty of the British, the Indians, and the outcome of the war. The retreat of the British also left Spanish Florida as the only remaining European power controlling land that the Americans had its eyes upon.

The success at the Battle of New Orleans also set the stage for the expansion of cotton production in the Louisiana Purchase lands and the greater need for more Black slaves. Full control of the ports at New Orleans and Mobile now meant that the river shipment of export cotton to the Gulf of Mexico was assured. All that remained is the access through the Apalachicola River past the Negro Fort and the threat of armed slaves and Indians just south of the Florida border

The Negro Fort on the Apalachicola River

After their loss at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815, the British maintained a force of Royal Marines at the fort on the Apalachicola River in Spanish Florida, 200 miles east of Pensacola under Colonel Nichols. He had collected over 3,500 fighters at the fort and in the surrounding towns, consisting of Black escaped slaves, Creeks and Seminoles and was preparing to invade the United States up the Apalachicola. Additionally, many Blacks and Indians had fully enlisted in the British army and had been promised land, pay, and British citizenship. In February of 1815 when news of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent arrived, invasion plans were scrapped, and the British prepared to withdraw. Britain and Spain were still allies after the Napoleonic War and when the British left, they left behind a well-stocked fort of firearms, cannon, ball, and powder for the Blacks and Indians that they had enlisted and trained. The Spanish may have had hopes of occupying the fort for themselves after the British left but they did not have the ability to displace the new defenders of the fort. The fort was considered a military threat by the United States because of the number of armed former slaves and Indians and the control of the river that the fort commanded. The slave owners clamored for the government to forcibly return the slaves to their rightful owners and eliminate the fort because it attracted runaways.

Waterloo and the Island of St. Helena: 1815

Napoleon moved his army to the north west of Paris in to present day Belgium to engage the British army before the Prussian army could join with them. On Sunday 18 June 1815 the French attacked over and over all day but the forces of the British, under the Duke of Wellington were able to hold the line and the French could not dislodge them from the high ground or turn their flank. Late that afternoon as if from nowhere, the Prussian army under Field Marshal Blucher showed up on the right flank of the French and the battle was lost. Napoleon fled to Paris but was concerned that the Prussians would execute him if captured. Instead, Napoleon abdicated and surrendered to British Captain Frederick Maitland of HMS Bellerophon and he was transported to England. In October 1815, he was transported to the Island of St. Helena in exile where he died 6 years later on 5 May 1821 at the age of 51. The continent was again at peace.

The Treaty of Paris 1815

After the defeat of Napoleon for the second time, the Treaty of Paris in 1815 was signed on 20 November 1815 by the four major warring nations: Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia and imposed greater penalties on France than the Treaty of 1814. France lost territory, was ordered to pay 700 million francs in indemnities in five-year installments, maintain at it's expense a coalition of 150,000 soldiers of occupation for five years, and required the restoration of the Bourbon King Louis XVIII. A final article in the treaty required the abolition of the slave trade. After three years in 1818, Wellington ended the occupation of foreign troops in France as unnecessary.

The Negro Fort on the Apalachicola River: Destruction 1815



The slave owners in Alabama and Georgia continually lobbied the government to eliminate and destroy the Negro Fort by force using the US Army as they continued to lose slaves into Spanish Florida. The location of the fort on the heights commanded the river but the defenders also had built several types of watercraft and armed two of them with small cannons. They raided foreign boats on the Gulf from their base on the lower Apalachicola River seizing all that were not British. They also seized Dog Island, at the mouth of the river, and guarded the entrance to the river from the Gulf. They continued to expand the defenses of the fort and the surrounding area this made it extremely risky and costly to attack the fort by land. Their ill treatment of Spanish Traders coming upriver added Spanish voices to the American voices speaking up against the fort, however, Spain was unable to militarily challenge the fort.

Rumors that Britain was looking to purchase East and West Florida from Spain abounded, however, most Americans believed that both East and West Florida would eventually be a part of the United States. When that

would happen in the future was anyone's guess but few wanted to wait until then to deal with the Negro Fort to regain their slaves and reopen the river traffic to the Gulf of Mexico. The Indian problem had been resolved with the elimination of the Creeks by General Jackson and the US Military force, why not then this problem also. By now, slavery had become a normalized part of the US and was codified in the laws and the Federal Government. When there were two separate armed uprisings in East and West Spanish Florida in 1810, President James Madison provided financial and some military support to foster them proving that Madison was not against intervention, but both failed.

Jackson assigned the task of the destruction of the Negro Fort to General Gaines and his first step was the establishment of Fort Gaines on the Eastern Shore of the Chattahoochee River in Georgia about 50 miles north of the Florida line and station a battalion of the US 4th Infantry Regiment there. Gaines devised a plan to send the 4th Infantry Regiment down the river to the Florida line and thence down the river toward the fort and, at the same time, US Navy Commodore Daniel Patterson from the naval station at New Orleans would send a convoy of supply vessels and gunboats up the Apalachicola River. The convoy would sail past the Negro Fort with the hope of initiating a confrontation and a battle. During the last week of May 1815 Jackson sent an emissary to see the Governor Zuninga of West Florida to notify him that the US was planning to destroy the fort. Zuninga agreed that the fort needed to be destroyed.

Preparations were complete in June 1816 and the convoy of vessels would rendezvous at Bay St Louis and then sail for the mouth of the Apalachicola River as the 4th Infantry Regiment began its march south toward the fort along with their Creek and Choctaw allies who led the way. The army arrived at the fort on 20 July and came under immediate but ineffective fire from the fort. The Union Jack flew over the fort indicating that the defenders of the fort considered themselves British.

On 27 July 1815 the gunboats from the flotilla positioned themselves next to a battery position that the army had created and began a cannon and artillery duel with the fort. The duel lasted about an hour when a lucky heated shot fired from Gunboat 154 landed in the gunpowder magazine of the fort containing an estimated 100 barrels of gunpowder. Instantly the fort was blown up along with all of the defenders that was estimated at 325 fighters along with 200 men, women and children that were located next to the fort and it was claimed that the sound was heard 100 miles away. Many of the survivors of the blast were mortally wounded and the Indians began killing and scalping them. The cannons, powder, ball, and shot were equally divided between the army and navy and all of the remaining materials were given to the Indian allies for their assistance. As a runaway slave catching and returning enterprise this was a dismal failure as less than two dozen Negroes survived unharmed. Those living in the surrounding area fled. The fort that "posed a significant threat to the peace and safety of the southern frontier" was no more.

The Battle of Negro Fort: Aftermath

A fugitive slave sanctuary in West Florida was unacceptable to the American people and the destruction of Negro Fort was a boon to American slaveowners as it eliminated a sanctuary for runaway slaves, but it also created a precedent of the federal government supporting slavery and the expansion of slavery. The destruction of the fort ended the last bit of military and trade influence Britain had in the Gulf region. It also eliminated the possibility of a continual supply of weapons and ammunition available to Indians to oppose their removal to Indian Territory in Oklahoma. Many felt that East and West Florida should have been seized from Spain in the last war and many of these problems would have then been solved. The capture of so few Negroes at the fort and the escape of many of the Negro slaves from the surrounding area near the fort angered Jackson and southerners as the invasion of Spanish West Florida was depicted as causing the return of many slaves. Little was heard of the return of all the slaves from the fort because so few survived and such a small number were captured; some considered the silence of the destruction of the Negro Fort as a cover-up. The Seminole Indians in Florida were ordered to round up Black escaped slaves up in Florida and return them to the United States at Fort Gaines. If the Seminoles refused to comply with this order, they were threatened with sending thousands of Creeks into Florida to do the job. The hunt for Negro slaves in Spanish Florida, now called Maroons, was about to commence.

Where did many of these escaped slaves go? One early group had left the sanctuary of the fort prior to the attack by the Americans and went to Tampa, Florida. Others moved south and east in Florida and formed their own communities while others joined with Seminole Indian groups. The Seminoles had long had good relations with the British but felt that the Spanish backed the American cause of return of slaves, many that they possessed, and would use it as an excuse to invade and make war on the Seminoles. Seminole chiefs were being ordered to capture and return runaway slaves, but not all slaves were American runaways, and how do you know who is who? Many problems with the Muscogee Seminoles in Northern Florida were caused by American 'Freebooters' taking land, livestock, women, slaves, and murdering the Seminoles, and nothing was being done about that. The Seminoles and Maroons continued to receive weapons from the British traders that continued to travel within Florida. It was this news of British traders arming the Indians and Maroons that convinced the American government to act.

Spanish Florida Invaded Again: The 1st Seminole War 1817-18

In December of 1817 General Jackson was ordered to take command of the military in the southern Georgia region by the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun. After gathering enough men and supplies Jackson would lead the third American invasion of Spanish Florida in four years. Jackson's first stop was at the site of the Negro Fort where he ordered a new fort to be built and it was named Fort Gadsden after Lieutenant James Gadsden who was tasked with the rebuilding of the fort. The new fort erased the Negro Fort, controlled the river, reassured the military and plantation owners that the Negroes could not rebuild it, and acted as a base from which Jackson's troops could operate to catch runaway slaves. So began the First Seminole War. In April 1818, Jackson with 1,500 militia, 700 army regulars, and 800 Creek warriors invaded Miccosukee chasing the Indians into the woods and destroying their villages and gardens. After attacking several Seminole villages, destroying them and capturing some Indians and Negroes they then turned westward and captured Pensacola and ended the 1st Seminole War. Seminole leaders headed by Neamathla met with Governor Duval and Diplomat James Gadsden signed the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in September 1823 that called for all Seminoles to move to a 4-million-acre area in south central Florida. The Indians had three years to move and the government would provide money and material.

Florida Becomes Part of the US: 1819

For Spain, Florida had been nothing but trouble and was costly to maintain for a relatively poor country after the invasion by the French and six years of the Peninsula War. Continuing border disputes with the United States, Jackson's incursion into Florida at the Negro Fort and the 1st Seminole War were ongoing military and diplomatic problems confronting the Spanish Government of Florida. Anti Indian policies in the United States were pushing Muscogee and Creek Indians into Florida as well as escaped slaves since Spain had outlawed slavery in 1693. A secret agreement by the US Congress in 1811 said that the US should support uprisings in Florida and support white migration. The US encouraged white settlers, called 'Patriots' to move into Florida where they clashed with the Seminoles and pushed them further south and into less desirable land creating further problems for the Spanish. Spain began to feel that they would be better off without Florida and moved to negotiate a settlement with the United States.

In 1819 the Adams Onis Treaty with Spain was signed on February 22, 1819. Spain would cede Florida to the United States. The US would assume all financial compensation claims against Florida, the treaty would go all the way to the Pacific Ocean which cleared up some disputes in the Pacific and Pacific Northwest, and Spanish ships were allowed to call and dock at St. Augustine and Pensacola. There were two ceremonies turning over Florida to the US: one in St. Augustine on 10 July and in Pensacola on 17 July 1821. It was now official.

Jackson is Appointed Governor of Florida and is Elected President

With Florida about to become a US possession it was organized as a territory. In May 1821 Andrew Jackson was appointed Governor of Florida, but had to wait two months until the turnover ceremonies between Spain and the United States were completed on 10 and 17 July to actually take command. Jackson lasted eleven weeks in the position and went through a tumultuous period overturning all the Spanish laws and inserting American

laws. He then resigned and returned to Nashville. William Pope Duval was named Governor replacing Jackson. In Nashville, Jackson ran for President but lost the 1824 election to John Quincy Adams. In the election of 1828 Jackson won the post and served from 1829-1837. It was in 1830 that Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act to force all Indians off their land and west of the Mississippi River. This effected all Native Americans, even their Indian allies, from New York to Alabama and resulted in the Cherokee Trail of Tears.

The Second Seminole War: 1835-42

The Treaty of Payne's Landing in 1832 called for the removal of the Seminoles from the territory in central Florida that they had just been granted by the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek and transported to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River. The Indians said that they would go but needed time. They delayed moving over and over and were granted time rather than engage in direct hostilities until the government had had enough. Large numbers of the military were brought into Florida to force the Seminoles to relocate and open hostilities broke out. Minor skirmishes were commonplace and the army had a terrible time chasing the Seminoles in the swamps where they would hide. It became such a costly war that the treasury was stretched tight and, in 1842 with presumably only a few hundred Seminoles left, the government declared victory and ended the war.

Florida Forts



During the 1st and 2nd Seminole wars over 80 blockhouses, camps, forts, and stockades were built by the US Military to fight the Seminoles. Many of them still have the fort in their name such as: Fort Basinger, Lauderdale, Meade, Myers, Pierce, Walton, and White. Others dropped the word fort as a part of their name: Dade City, Denaud, Jupiter, and Maitland while others totally changed their names: Fort Brooke, became Tampa, Fort Blount became Bartow, Fort Harrison became Clearwater, and Fort Dallas became Miami. The building and maintenance of these forts was expensive and a major drain on the US Treasury.

The Third Seminole War 1855-1858

Peace with the Seminoles reigned for eleven years until one night Colonel Harney and the men of his survey party snuck into Chief Billy Bowlegs banana plantation and trashed his entire crop. This caused a renewal of hostilities and the Third Seminole War was also called Billy Bowleg's War. This gave the government an excuse to resume their efforts to relocate the Seminoles, and for three more years it continued. Billy Bowlegs was captured along with 40 of his warriors and on 7 May 1855 they agreed to relocate. The Seminoles were tracked down with bloodhounds and another 165 were captured and relocated. Again with 200-300 estimated remaining in the Big Cypress and other swamps, the government again declared victory and ended the war. Florida is Admitted to the Union in 1845: 16 Years Later in 1861 it Succeeds and Joins the Confederacy

On March 3 1845 Florida was admitted to the Union and was immediately nicknamed "The Sunshine State". It was decided to bring Florida in as a single state and not as East and West Florida as Spain had divided Florida and as a slave state and the first governor was John Branch. On 10 January 1861 Florida was one of six original states to vote to succeed and join the Confederacy and on 11 January it was formally signed. Slave owning planters in the north of the state had agitated and called on the Tallahassee government to leave the Union and every grievance that was brought up had to do with slavery and a fear of Northern Domination over their 'peculiar institution'. The actual vote to succeed was a difference of only seven percent (6,994 vs. 5,248) which indicated that a sizable majority of Florida voters were not for succession but the final delegation to ratify was packed with secessionists.

Florida had the smallest population of all the states that joined the Confederacy but was highly important with its coastline and harbors for smuggling foreign weapons and providing beef, pork, sugar, and salt to the army and it was called the 'Supplier to the Confederacy'. Most of the Americans entering Florida had no slaves and

the vast majority of slaves were held by a small number of large wealthy planters centered in north Florida. Florida had a population of about 140,400 of which about 62,000 (44%) were slaves. Slavery was technically abolished in 1863 by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation but it was not until spring of 1865 when the Confederacy lost the war and there were no longer any slave catchers and authorities to enforce slavery that it actually ended. During the war the Union Navy blockaded the coast of Florida to prevent trade with Cuba and Europe and occupied the ports of Apalachicola, Cedar Key Jacksonville, Key West, and Pensacola. Many of the forts that were erected in the Seminole wars were reoccupied and improved. Despite the naval blockade and the number of occupied forts, no major military engagements took place in Florida during the Civil War and the Seminoles did not participate and the Confederate Florida government offered them aid to keep them from fighting on the side of the Union and attempted to get them to fight on the side of the Confederacy. All of the Florida military volunteers fought outside Florida. The federal government has never attempted to relocate the Florida Seminoles again.

Florida adopted a new Constitution after the Civil War during Reconstruction that provided the Seminoles with a single seat in both the State House and Senate: the Seminoles never filled them. Immediately after federal oversight of Reconstruction in Florida ended, Florida drafted a new Constitution in 1885 that eliminated these provisions for the Seminoles. The Seminoles had adapted to a wetland environment and in the early 20th century sold alligator skins, bird plumes, and other items sourced in the Everglades to make a living. The Federal Government outlawed the bird plume trade in 1903 under the Lacey Act and began draining the Everglades for large scale farming and this impacted canoe travel and their subsistence way of life.

The Seminoles Today: Reservations

In the 1930's the government gave the Cow Creek Seminoles 5,000 acres for a reservation in Brighton, Florida to raise cattle and provided the cattle for a starter herd. In 1958 the Hollywood Reservation was established on 497 acres and became their headquarters. Big Cypress Reservation was established in 1974 with 360 acres and in 1980 the Tampa Reservation was established on 9 acres. Just outside the Big Cypress Reservation the tribe established the Immokalee Reservation on 595 acres and in 1995 the Fort Pierce Reservation on 50 acres was established. Hotels and casinos were built at the Hollywood, Immokalee, and Tampa Reservations and the tribe owns and runs the Hard Rock Casino/Hotel brand. The Brighton Reservation has become a very well known for the cattle breeding program that they started and holds an annual well-known rodeo for the Seminole cowboys.

The Seminoles Today: Federal Recognition



In 1957 the Seminole tribe of Florida received federal recognition and it was not until 1962 that the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida received Federal Recognition and recognition by the state of Florida was not granted until 1967. Today the tribes are considered sovereign nations but in the 1950's the Federal Government sought to terminate the 'Trustee' relationship it had with the tribes and abrogate all of the treaties that it had signed with the Seminole over the years. This was a direct attempt to erase their culture, indigenous rights, and to let the government walk away from all of its treaty responsibilities. It was characterized as "if you can't change them, absorb them until they

simply disappear into the mainstream culture". Today the Seminoles have continued their culture, languages, and way of life as they wish to live it. They have a growing population and an economic system that is a positive influence in the state of Florida and they refuse to be marginalized.

SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2023 CALENDAR YEAR

The Following Officers and Trustees agreed to continue in their positions for CY 2023:

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President: John Furey

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Secretary: Susan Harrington

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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) _____

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 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
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$40	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining	\$100
<input type="checkbox"/> Family	\$45		

*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.

Member Name: _____

Email: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ FAS Chapter: _____

Please choose how you wish to receive the quarterly journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*.

Digital Only (via a password protected web link) Note: Student members only receive digital access.

Both Digital and Printed

This is a Gift Membership from: _____

In addition to this Membership, I also wish to make a donation to:

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

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

Total Enclosed: \$ _____

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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