



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 43rd YEAR

December 2023 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



With the holidays approaching and all of us looking forward to celebrating with family and friends, make it a real happy holiday by remembering those that are not as fortunate. There are many ways to help others but, if you decide to donate to a charity, local is better, help your neighbors. Here in southwest Florida many are still recovering from Hurricane Ian and others have been needy for a long time for many reasons. Giving and helping is the true meaning of the holiday season. SWFAS also gratefully accepts tax deductible donations to support archaeology, historical preservation, and education here in SW Florida. Happy Holidays to all from SWFAS.

Also, this month we have included Part IV of the series France in the New World: The French Colonization of Canada.

We are happy to announce our upcoming speaker's program for 2024. See below.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

We encourage anyone interested in promoting education and preservation of our archaeological and historical heritage in Southwest Florida to join our Board of Directors. The board typically meets twice a year during the Fall and Winter seasons and much is done by e-mails. You do not have to be a year-round resident, or an archaeologist, and we encourage students to join. It is a great opportunity to learn about the archaeology of our area and to help guide the society with new ideas and perspectives. If you are interested, please contact me at jffurey@charter.net or 508-330-5566. I look forward to hearing from you.

NEW CLUE TO THE PERMIAN MASS EXTINCTIONS

The worst mass extinction in earth's history happened 252 million years ago at the end of the Permian Period. While there were several factors that contributed to this collapse, a recent study by Liu et al. in the Journal of Science Advances 2023 (9): 1-11, offers an additional factor to consider in the Permian collapse. Based on their research UV-B rays and their damage to living plants appears to have been another major contributor. See below.

ICE AGE EUROPEANS

A common incorrect layman's perception of ice age Europeans (cave men) is that they lived in caves, dressed in animal furs, and hunted animals in the snow. What really happened and where did Europeans go during the Ice Age? Two recent genetic studies published in Nature, March 2023 vol. 615 and Nature Ecology and Evolution, March 2023, found that Europeans escaped to Southern France, Spain, and Portugal to escape the ice and snow. Those who remained in Italy were replaced by a new population with light skin and blue eyes who quickly repopulated Europe as the ice withdrew. See below.

PART IV IN THE SERIES FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD

The French Colonization of Canada 1534-1763. How France discovered, colonized, and lost Canada and the reasons why. It discusses French interaction with the Algonquian Native Canadians, the Iroquois, and other Native American tribes with whom they traded and their conflicts. See below.

SWFAS BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTIONS FOR 2024

The 2024 Officers and Board of Directors will be elected at the January 17, 2024 SWFAS meeting. The following is the proposed slate of officers. Please note that we are looking for additional members to join us on the board!

Officers

President: John Furey
Treasurer: Charlie Strader
Secretary: Susan Harrington
Editor: John Furey
Craighead Lab Director:
Susan Harrington

Directors

First of 3-year term:
Theresa Schober (Chapter Rep.)
Mary Southall
Second of 3-year term:
Open
Third of 3-year term:
Open

NOVEMBER PRESENTATION: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BONITA SPRINGS



Charlie Strader, Avocational archaeologist and historian, presented a lecture on the archaeology and history of Bonita Springs at the November SWFAS meeting. Charlie discussed thousands of years of development, beginning with what led to the development of the Calusa culture during the Paleo period about 12,000 – 8,500 years before present (BP) and moving through the various cultural periods into the present. Charlie talked about various artifacts found associated with each period, such as atlatls, shell-ring mounds and pottery and the significance they had in demonstrating potential cultural aspects. He also remarked on burials found and requirements and issues associated

with human remains and grave goods. He included information about European contact with the Indigenous Peoples, the Calusa, and the resulting decimation of the population, as well as influx of new populations that joined with the remaining existing population to become the Seminole. His lecture demonstrated that the Bonita Springs area provides some of the earliest sites and also some of the latest sites settled in the United States, making it a varied and fascinating landscape for historical and archaeological enthusiasts.

DECEMBER 9, 2024 - FIELD TRIP – EVERGLADES MUSEUM



SWFAS members and guests will meet at the Museum of the Everglades at 105 West Broadway Avenue, Everglades City, FL 34139 at 11:00 am for a tour of the museum. At 1:00 pm after the tour, the group will meet at the Everglades Rod and Gun Club for lunch at Everglades Rod & Gun Club 200 W Broadway, Everglades City, Florida 34139-0190. If you are interested in attending, please RSVP to Susan Harrington at susansdh@gmail.com so we know how many places to reserve for lunch.

Before or after the tour and lunch, it is recommended that you might self-tour Chokoloskee Island. It is one of the few large archaeological sites you can drive through. SWFAS did an excavation on one of the mounds many years ago. For more information, see <https://www.florida-backroads-travel.com/chokoloskee-florida.html>

JANUARY PRESENTATION: JANUARY 17, 2024, 7:00 PM

FORT MYERS, IMAG HISTORY & SCIENCE CENTER

ARCHAIC SITES IN FLORIDA AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH SHELL TOOLS



Michelle Calhoun, WMS/LSSAS Archaeological Society, will speak about shell tools in Florida. Lightning whelk (*Sinistrofulgur perversum*, once known as *Busycon perversum*) has been integral to the lives of Native Peoples throughout eastern North America since at least the Archaic. Lightning whelk is found in archaeological contexts in every eastern U.S. state and even parts of Canada, though it was most often obtained from the Gulf of Mexico. Important though it was, additional "exotic" resources traveled alongside the whelk- mica, copper, greenstone, and others, often deposited in the same places and all described as symbolic of the Milky Way. This

presentation will highlight the role that lightning whelk has played over the millennia and will provide hypothetical routes of travel for whelk and its travelling companions.

Michelle Calhoun graduated from New College of Florida in 2021 with a BA in Anthropology and currently works for Archaeological Consultants Inc. (ACI). She is a long-term volunteer for Sarasota County Historical Resources, working on various archaeological collections. She is currently involved with many projects, including indexing dozens of archaeological journals to create an archaeo-bibliography and GIS database for the eastern U.S. and southern Canada, illustrating artifacts for various publications, and helping to document the assemblage from 2 local archaeological sites.



TO GO TO THE IMAG:



FROM THE SOUTH: Take the 75 fwy North toward Ft. Myers, then take the FL-82 exit, EXIT 138, toward ML King Jr Blvd/Ft Myers/Immokalee. Turn left onto FL-82/State Road 82. Continue to follow FL-82. Go 3.60 miles, then turn left onto Cranford Ave. Go 0.09 miles, and the IMAG is on the right.

FROM THE NORTH: Take I-75 South toward Fort Myers. Take the FL-82 exit, EXIT 138, toward Ft Myers/ML King Jr Blvd/Immokalee. Merge onto Dr Martin Luther King Blvd/FL-82 toward Ft Myers/Edison/Ford Estates/Imaginarium. Go 3.46 miles, then turn left onto Cranford Ave. Go 0.09 miles, and the IMAG is on the right.

SWFAS FALL 2023 SCHEDULE

DECEMBER

- Newsletter
- Field Trip – Everglades Museum

SWFAS 2024 SPEAKERS SCHEDULE

JANUARY 17, 2024, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM

Michelle Calhoun, WMS/LSSAS Archaeological Society
Archaic Sites in Florida and Their Association with Shell Tools

FEBRUARY 21, 2024, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM

Dr. Brandon T. Jett, FSU
Lee County Black History: Stories of Local People and Events

(SWFAS 2024 Speakers Schedule – continued)

MARCH 20, 2024, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM

Natalie De La Torre Salas, Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) Archaeologist

There is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Hurricanes and Heritage in Southwest Florida. Hurricane Damage to Archaeological Sites

APRIL 17, 2024, 7:00 PM, NAPLES, COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER

Theresa Schober, Archaeologist

International Repatriation of Cultural Belongings

MAY

FAS Annual Meeting

NOVEMBER 20, 2024, 7:00 PM, NAPLES, COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER

Sarah Ayres Rigby, FPAN Archaeologist

Topic TBA

JUNE-AUGUST

No Newsletters/Presentations/Summer Sabbatical

DECEMBER

TBA Field Trip

ARTICLES

UV RADIATION MIGHT BE BEHIND THE PLANET'S BIGGEST MASS EXTINCTION VOLCANIC GASES, CARBON DIOXIDE, AND UV-B RAYS MADE FOR A NOXIOUS COMBINATION FOR PERMIAN LIFE.

By Rahul Rao

January 6, 2023

From Popular Science at <https://www.popsci.com/environment/mass-extinction-uv-radiation/>



The field site, with the latest Permian rocks in the foreground, and the outcrop containing the Permian-Triassic boundary above. *Feng Liu*

Above 10 miles in the sky lies a layer of ozone—a form of orange gas with molecules of three atoms, rather than two. This ozone layer is a crucial shield that protects all life from the sun’s barrage of ultraviolet radiation. So what happens if something in the ozone layer goes horribly wrong? The results can be catastrophic. And we have prehistoric proof that might support that. It comes from the time of the worst mass extinction in Earth’s history—252 million years ago, at the end of the Permian period when an apocalyptic cascade of volcanic eruptions may have turned the world toxic. And it comes in the form of fossilized pollen grains with signs of exposure to a high-energy type of ultraviolet known as ultraviolet B (UV-B) radiation. In a paper published today in the journal *Science Advances*, an international group of geologists and botanists used the deformed specimens to piece together a possible course of deadly events.

“I would say the elevated UV-B radiation probably played a part in the extinction of some terrestrial life,” says Feng Liu, a geologist at the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology in China and one of the paper’s authors. Scientists have long suspected that a drop in ozone levels and spike in ultraviolet rays might have played a role in this catastrophe, and now they have data to show for it.

One prime suspect for the end-of-the-Permian devastation is the Siberian Traps. These igneous rocks coat central Siberia (which, at the time, was one of the northernmost chunks of the supercontinent Pangaea) and

were spewed from a truly colossal complex of volcanoes. Experts think that for more than a million years, the Siberian Traps belched greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide into Earth's atmosphere. In the wake of constant volcanic activity, teeming ancient oceans would have acidified and deoxygenated, turning toxic and sentencing more than 80 percent of their resident marine species to extinction. Life would of course recover, but it needed millions of years more to return to its pre-extinction abundance.

That explains much of the prehistoric carnage in the water, but what about on land? What types of terrestrial organisms died, and why? The fossil record there is much less clear. Researchers had previously dug up clues of some immense destruction. For instance, several parts of that ancient world were once covered with forests of great ferns. Both of these biomes vanish from the fossil record around the end of the Permian, suggesting that ground dwellers suffered worldwide. Still, other experts contend that the fossil record could be misleading, and the extinctions were more regional. "It's a case of compiling lots of pieces of information from different places, and trying to build it together into a coherent—albeit incomplete—picture," says Phillip Jardine, a paleobotanist at the University of Münster in Germany and author on the new paper. So far, that picture doesn't tell us what, exactly, caused the deaths on land.



An alisporites pollen grain from one of the samples collected in Tibet and analyzed in the study. Feng Liu

But these scientists may have found a missing piece. In 2014, Liu collected samples from rocks under what is now southern Tibet. When he and his colleagues studied the rock closely, they found ancient grains of conjoined and misshapen pollen. To understand what caused the damage, the team analyzed the pollen and sought out particular compounds containing carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen. Plants would have created these chemicals to protect themselves from UV-B radiation, which consists of shorter wavelengths than visible light and therefore, higher energies. As a result, UV-B rays can cause more damage to living cells than UV-A.

Scientists like Jardine had used the same technique to study UV-B levels that reached Earth's surface a few hundred thousand years ago. But this was the first time anybody had tried to look for these compounds from 252 million years ago. And Jardine and Liu's group did find them. "I think the key thing is that we have definite evidence that plants were affected by this," says Jardine. "The increase in UV-B-absorbing compounds that we have observed shows that plants were biochemically responding to this situation."

The hunch is that at the Permian period's end, volcanic activity unleashed gases known as halocarbons, which contain atoms of halogens like chlorine and bromine. The chemicals might have eaten away at the ozone layer, allowing more UV-B travel to the ground. That, in turn, would have stunted plant growth and reproduction, possibly leading to fewer flora pulling toxic carbon dioxide out of the air. "Whilst it would be pre-emptive of me to suggest ozone depletion or elevated UV radiation were the only cause of these mass extinctions, it certainly seems plausible that increasing UV radiation at a time when the global ecosystem is already under considerable stress is likely to exacerbate negative impacts on life on Earth," says Wesley Fraser, a geologist at Oxford Brookes University in the UK and another one of the study authors. If UV-B really did make the planet more unlivable in that period, the devastation may have happened globally. Of course, scientists will need to find hard evidence of that. "These data only came from one locality, so we need to find more from the same time interval to validate these findings," says Jardine.

Though the mass extinction at the end of the Permian is considered the deadliest, there were more. Scientists have identified similar mortality events at the ends of the Devonian (around 360 million years ago) and the Triassic (around 201 million years ago) periods. And according to Fraser, scientists have found traces of ultraviolet poisoning in those extinctions, too. "There may be a common thread involving UV radiation

spanning different mass extinction events,” says Fraser. Even if ultraviolet radiation wasn’t the primary killer, it might have been the accomplice that helped do in much of the world’s terrestrial life.

And while the Permian is ancient history, we’re still wrestling with the problem of UV-B radiation today. It was not too long ago that the world was in alarm over an ozone hole over Antarctica, caused by compounds known as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) leaching into the atmosphere from the refrigerators and air conditioners that once used them. Many were concerned that the ozone hole would expand and leave large parts of the globe exposed to burning UV radiation. After governments came together in 1987 to craft the Montreal Protocol and ban CFCs, the ozone hole began to heal. But the damage was done, and it continues to affect plants today.

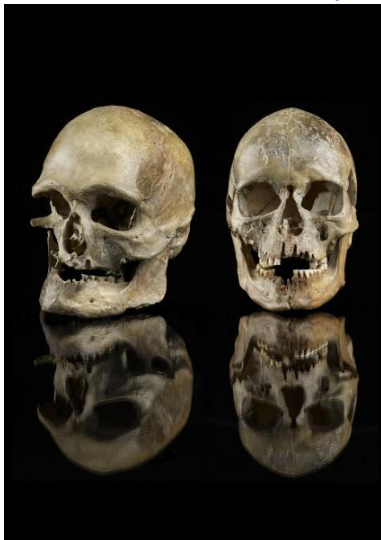
With that in mind, learning about how UV-B exposure affected plants in the past could inform scientists about what may happen in the near future. And vice versa, Fraser explains. “I think deep-time and modern-day research on UV-B radiation go hand-in-glove.”

ICE AGE EUROPEANS FOUND REFUGE IN SPAIN, DOOM IN ITALY

By Frank Jordans

March 1, 2023

From APNews at <https://apnews.com/article/europe-ice-age-archeology-ancient-humans-discovery-1be896899e155ecacdee3efd97ba8b9d>



Max Planck Institute

New research reveals that the hunter-gatherer people who dominated Europe 30,000 years ago sought refuge from the last Ice Age in warmer places, but only those who sheltered in what is now Spain and Portugal appear to have survived. Using new genetic analysis of prehistoric human remains, scientists were able to trace the fate of the Gravettian culture, a term used to describe the people who once roamed Europe and produced distinctive tools and art such as the voluptuous ‘Venus’ figurines found at ancient sites across the continent.

The study, published Wednesday in the journal *Nature*, highlights the impact that climate change and migration had on the early inhabitants of Europe. It suggests that those who lived in what is now Italy when the ice expanded southward some 25,000 years ago appeared to have found themselves in a dead end compared to their cousins who lived in region that now covers parts of southern France, Spain and Portugal. Those who went west survived the worst of the Ice Age, known to scientists as the last glacial maximum, said Cosimo Posth, a researcher at the University of Tuebingen who led the study. “To our big surprise, in Italy the population that was present before the last glacial

maximum completely disappears,” said Posth. “They didn’t make it.”

Genetic analysis of individuals from Italy after the last Ice Age shows the dark-skinned, dark-eyed Gravettian population was replaced by newcomers from the Balkans, who brought blue eyes and a touch of Near Eastern ancestry with them. The researchers analyzed 116 new genetic samples they added to 240 ancient specimens already known, covering a span from about 45,000 to 5,000 years ago. The Gravettians who survived the Ice Age in Spain, meanwhile, mixed with migrants from the east as Europe warmed again almost 15,000 years ago and then swiftly repopulated the continent from Iberia to Poland and the British Isles, dominating it for thousands of years. The genetic footprint of the Gravettians can be found in the last Spanish hunter-gatherer populations until the arrival of the first farmers, who migrated to Europe from Anatolia some 8,000 years ago, said Posth.

In an accompanying commentary published by *Nature*, Ludovic Orlando of the Center for Anthropobiology and Genomics in Toulouse, France, said the study showed how climate change affected populations in Europe and that ancient human cultures weren’t always ethnically homogenous. Orlando, who was not involved in the

study, said the findings also demonstrate how fluid Europe's genetic history was. "No modern population can claim a single origin from the human groups that first became established on the continent," he said.

Posth hopes to delve deeper into the history of ancient migration in Europe, particularly the mysterious people who arrived from the Balkans around the time of the last glacial maximum.

FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD PART IV THE FRENCH COLONIZATION OF CANADA 1534-1763

By John F. Furey



Introduction

Canada had long been home for many indigenous tribes across the breadth of the continent since about 18,000 BC. They migrated across the Bering land bridge as the last of the glaciations opened pathways through the ice and followed the herd animals south. Others followed the coastline in boats, called the 'Kelp Highway', and arrived even earlier. They eventually spread south and eastward until they had occupied and adapted to every ecozone in the North American continent. The earliest European incursion into Canada

that we know from archaeological investigation is at L'Anse aux Meadows on the east coast in Labrador. This short-term Norse settlement was excavated by archaeologist Jim Tuck and it is estimated to be dated at about 1,000 AD. To date, this is the earliest European settlement in the New World and the first in what is today Canada.

The Age of Exploration 1497-1603

The first record of land at this latitude was sighted by the Italian John Cabot. Sailing on letters of patent under English King Henry VII, in 1497 and 1498, Cabot sighted land somewhere in the Atlantic provinces. Because of the Treaty of Tordesillas, Spain claimed the land that John Cabot had claimed for England in 1497 and 1498 but never pursued the claim because by then Columbus had discovered the "New World". After 1497, Cabot and his son Sebastian continued to make voyages looking for the Northwest Passage but England did not pursue its claim to the lands that Cabot had discovered in its' name. (Note: Sebastian Cabot was born Giovanni Caboto in Venice, Italy and was not English, much as Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy). Portugal tried to claim the discoveries made by Cabot and in 1501 and 1502 the land was claimed by the Corte-Real Brothers for Portugal but it appears that they were only interested in fishing. Portuguese fisherman fished for cod in the waters off of the east coast of Canada and Maine and established temporary fishing camps on the mainland but never attempted colonization. Unable to establish a valid claim in Canada, the Portuguese began looking at South America for colonization.

In the 1520's Giovanni de Verrazzano, an Italian explorer, was hired by King Francis I of France to explore the New World for France. Francis I was concerned that Spain and Portugal were gaining the upper hand in exploring the New World and wanted to claim land for France. Verrazzano was given four ships: the Delfina, the Normanda, the Santa Maria, and the Vittoria to explore the coast. Verrazzano charted the east coast of North America from the Carolina coast to Newfoundland exploring bays and rivers unsuccessfully looking for a passage to the Pacific Ocean, but claimed no land for France. Bridges in New York harbor and in Newport, Rhode Island are named in his honor. In 1528 Verrazzano was killed by cannibals on the island of Guadeloupe while searching for a southern passage to the orient.

It was in 1534-1542 that Jacques Cartier made three voyages across the Atlantic Ocean claiming land for King Francis I of France and further mapping the east coast. It is said that Cartier heard two captured native guides use the word kanata, which means "village" in



the Iroquoian language and named the region after this word but pronounced as “Canada”. The name began being used, found on maps, and eventually the name came into common usage. France had been unable to settle this land because of the many wars that she was involved in. There had been four Anglo-French wars in Italy from 1512-1559. In 1562, the French on again off again wars of religion between the Catholics and the Huguenots began anew, and lasted until 1598. In 1618 the 30 Years War began and lasted until 1648. France was exhausted and broke.

The First Settlements 1603



While Cartier had claimed this land for France in 1534, it was not actually settled for a full 70 years later until 1603-1604 when the first French European settlements north of Florida were established by explorers Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain on St. Croix Island (in present day Maine), then at Port Royal, in Acadia (present day Nova Scotia). In 1608 Champlain built a fort above the St. Lawrence River, at what is now, Quebec City. Cartier had even sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as where Montreal sits today. Following in his footsteps, French traders sailed up the river to trade with the indigenous people and made alliances with the peoples of the ‘First Nations’. Unlike the Spanish who only wanted to enslave the natives, the French treated the Native Canadian Indians as partners in trade and exploration. The actual number of French was

very low and, in truth, it was the Natives that actually held the military power and were in control of trapping and the fur trade.

With the establishment of Quebec City as the capitol of New France, French explorers and trappers learned from the Indians how to trap, hunt, and explored the region, and Quebec City became their jumping off point. They traveled inland and discovered Lake Champlain, traveled up the Ottawa River to Lake Nipissing and to Ottawa Bay. They explored Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe in Huron country and joined with the Hurons in opposing the Iroquois incursions and their attempted territorial expansion into Canada. Champlain had formed an early alliance with the Huron and Algonquin tribes for furs and trade while the Indians wanted an alali against the Iroquois. The Iroquois were provided with guns by the Dutch and, later by the British, and were more than a match for the French and her Indian allies. This led to the intermittent French-Iroquois Wars, sometimes referred to as the ‘Beaver Wars’ that lasted almost 100 years (1609-1701) until the French and Iroquois made peace in 1701.

The “Beaver Wars” 1609-1701



The Iroquois were attempting to gain control of the beaver and fur trade with Europe it became a war of Algonquin speakers allied with the French against Iroquoian speakers. The Iroquois were first aligned with the Dutch, and after the Dutch lost the New Amsterdam colony, later aligned with the English. As the beaver population declined from over trapping and the income from trapping declined, the Iroquois turned to conquering their smaller neighbors. Meanwhile, the Iroquois had established the Ohio Valley territory south of the Great Lakes as theirs and from 1640-1670 destroyed the eight Native

American tribes and confederacies that lived there. The tribes that were affected were the Hurons or Wendat, the Erie, the Neutral, the Wenro, the Petun, Susquehannock, Mahikan, and Northern Algonquians. This large region would later be called the Northwest Territory by the British when they became allies of the Iroquois. Other tribes, feeling the pressure from the Iroquois, opted to move beyond the Mississippi River and onto the Great Plains. The Iroquois, themselves, were a confederacy or League of five tribes: the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and the Seneca (some also include the Tuscarora) that were located in upstate New York near the Finger Lakes and they gained control of the entire New England frontier, from Canada to the lower Ohio Valley.

French trappers were forced further and further westward and northwards as the beaver were being over trapped in the east and to avoid the Iroquois. Skirting Iroquois territory by going west of the Ohio River Valley and the Great Lakes, they began traveling down the Mississippi River and eventually reached the Gulf of Mexico where New Orleans had been established. These French trappers and traders claimed the land as they moved south on the river and this became a basis of the French claim to the Louisiana Territory. Towns on the Mississippi River were established such as St. Louis (in modern day Missouri) and Prairie du Chein (in modern day Wisconsin) and served as collection points for furs and skins as well as resupply points for the French trappers. The furs were either shipped down the Mississippi to New Orleans and then on to France and resupply goods made the return trip upriver or they were transported to Quebec City.

New Amsterdam Becomes British 1664

The Iroquois/Algonquian conflict subsided for a while in 1664 when the Iroquois lost their Dutch allies and the English took their New Amsterdam colony. The Dutch had operated their New Amsterdam colony from 1610-1664 and had been providing the Iroquois with guns and powder that had fueled their territorial expansion into the Ohio Valley and their continued confrontation with the French. When the English took over New Amsterdam the Iroquois switched their loyalty and alliance to the English who continued to supply their needs for guns and powder. The French attempted to sway the Iroquois to their side but the Iroquois refused to break their new alliance with the British.

Peace with the Iroquois 1667

With all of these smaller tribes defeated, the buffer that they created along the border with Canada was gone and the Iroquois began raiding Canada itself. Quebec and Montreal were attacked in 1661 and 1662 and French prisoners were taken. In the mid 1660's, a permanent military force of French and Indians was established and in 1666 they began raiding Iroquois villages in New York, burning the villages and destroying their crops. The Iroquois were starved out, and many starved to death that first winter. This caused them to sue for peace with the French. The Indian villages, their crops, and their women and children were always their Achilles heel. The Indians usually did not have enough manpower and firepower to defend and prevent their villages from being attacked, burned, and their crops destroyed. Over time this changed. With the destruction of many of the Iroquois villages, the Iroquois began a campaign to replace their reduced population by capturing populations and adopting them into the Iroquois Tribe as brothers, sons, and daughters. As these tribes returned to their ancestral homelands, they were now considered Iroquois. The Iroquois prevented the French trappers from exploring and settling the Ohio Valley. Trading posts established by the French to trade directly with these western tribes were attacked and burned by the Iroquois as they sought to remain the middlemen in the fur trade with the French. Slowly, for the next 11 years, the Iroquois were pushed back up the Ohio Valley as the Susquehannock's entered the Indian war against them with a supply of weapons and the assistance of the militias from Maryland and Virginia. These same militias would later attack the Susquehannock when they wanted their land and push the tribe into the Ohio Valley and into the arms of the Iroquois.

The French continued, over time, to attempt to regain the direct fur trade with the western Sioux tribes and this caused renewed hostilities with the Iroquois. In an attempt to resolve their differences, in June 1687 the French agreed to meet with the 50 top chiefs and Iroquois sachems from the Onondaga Tribal Council. Instead of negotiating, the French captured them, shipped them to Marseilles, France to be galley slaves. The reaction by the Iroquois to this treachery was violent, as they attacked settlements everywhere. The governor located 12 of these Iroquois survivors in France and brought them back to New France in October 1698 in an attempt to ease the attacks. The French continued raiding Iroquois villages with their Indian allies, and in turn, the Iroquois even attacked the outlying villages of the New England colonies in Massachusetts and Connecticut and this was called King William's War (1688-1697). In 1697 France and England signed the Treaty of Ryswick and England withdrew from the attacks on French settlements.

The Great Peace of Montreal 1701



At some point the Iroquois realized that the biggest threat to them were the American Colonies and not the French. At the same time the French realized that befriending the Iroquois rather than fighting them was the best course of action. In 1701 the French and 39 Indian chiefs signed the Great Peace of Montreal. This treaty allowed many of the displaced tribes to return to their lands. In 1768, several of the Thirteen Colonies purchased the “Iroquois claim” to the Ohio Valley and created the Indiana Land

Company to claim all of the Northwest Territories by right of conquest. The US Supreme Court dissented and dissolved this claim in 1798.

Canada Ceded to Britain 1763

New France was well established inland along the St. Lawrence River but the French speaking population remained static as, over time, fewer and fewer people emigrated from France and France ceased to support New France with goods. The French never held much territory beyond the St. Lawrence River and were continually thwarted militarily by the Mohawks who maintained a tight grip on the fur trade. New France was beset on all sides by the British settling Hudson Bay to the north and along the Atlantic coast and by the Iroquois blocking their penetration to the west. Reduced to a dwindling fur trade, New France became more and more economically unprofitable for France. In the Maritime provinces however, more and more English, Irish, German, and others kept arriving until the non-French speaking population in this British area outnumbered the French speaking-Acadian population by 10-1. Back in France, with Napoleon’s retreat from Moscow, and the loss of the Grande Armee, Napoleon was forced to abdicate and was exiled to the Isle of Elbe. France was forced to sign the Treaty of Paris in 1763 in which France ceded Canada (New France) to Britain and French emigration to Canada had already ceased. Britain now controlled North America from Hudson Bay, all of Canada, the Maritimes, and the thirteen American colonies all the way down the coast to the Spanish Florida-Georgia border.

Modern Canada

Today French speakers account for about 22 percent of the population of Canada. There is a small population of Acadian French speakers in the Maritime Provinces and a large population of French-Canadian French speakers in the Province of Quebec where a form of French from the 1700’s is the major language and is distinct from modern day French spoken in France. Canada has come to grips with the dual languages in use in the country by requiring all written things to be in both languages and both languages are taught in the schools. English is still the major language in use in Canada today and Canada and Great Britain share a sovereign, King Charles III. In 1867 Canada became a member in the Dominion as a self-governing Crown Colony and gained complete independence on 1 July 1931 which is their Independence Day.

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:

Officers

President: John Furey

First Vice-President: James Oswald

Secretary: Susan Harrington

Treasurer: Charlie Strader

Editor: John Furey

Craighead Lab Director:
Susan Harrington

Directors

First of 3-year term:

Tiffany Bannworth

Ava McCormick

Alexa Wilson

Second of 3-year term:

Amanda Townsend

Emily Garcia

Third of 3-year term:

Theresa Schober (Chapter Rep.)

Mary Southall

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.

THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. IS A TAX-EXEMPT 501C3 ORGANIZATION. TAX ID#59-1084419.