



THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN FLORIDA

CHAPTER

THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Volume 13 Number 5 Newsletter May 1988

President: Beth Read Editor: W.S. Steele

MAY MEETING: The May meeting will be held at the Audubon House on May 20, 1988, at 7:30 p.m. The speaker and their program will be a surprise.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

May's Board of Directors meeting will be held on Friday, May 20, 1988 at 6:00 P.M. at Beth Read's office, 1489 South Miami Avenue, Miami.

OFFICERS ELECTED

At the A.S.S.F. Annual Meeting the election of our 1988 officers was held.

The results were as follows:

President: Beth Read
 Vice-President: John Ayer
 Secretary: Vivian Peters
 Alternate Secretary: Jeannie McGuire
 Treasurer: John Carruthers II
 Director, 3 yr. term: Seth Lefkow

Continuing as Directors are , Jim Lord, Debra Goldman, and Bob Carr.

Congratulations!

F.H.S. MEETING

This years annual meeting is in Miami. The A.S.S.F. is a co-sponsor. The following is a partial schedule of events. Contact the Historical Museum (375-1492) for more info.

THURSDAY, May 12, 1988

Florida Historical Confederation Workshops Dupont Plaza, Ballroom, West	8:00 a.m.-12:00
	9:15-10:15 a.m.
2:00- 4:00 p.m. Florida Historical Confederation Executive Committee Meeting Historical Museum of Southern Florida 101 West Flagler Street, Classroom C	
4:00- 7:00 p.m. Florida Historical Society: Early Registration Dupont Plaza Lobby	
4:30- 7:00 p.m. Florida Historical Society BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING J. Kislak Museum	10:30-11:30 a.m.
7:00- 9:00 p.m. Historic Film Presentation: Continuous Showing Miami-Dade Public Library Cultural Center Complex (Main Auditorium)	
7:00- 9:00 p.m. Historical Museum of Southern Florida Special Hours for Members Only Cultural Center Complex	11:45-12:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 13, 1988

FLORIDA HISTORICAL CONFEDERATION Registration	12:30- 2:00 p.m.	LUNCH: On your own Guide to Downtown Spots Provided
Collections: Managing What You Have Moderator: Pamela Gibson, Librarian Manatee County Public Library	1:15- 2:15 p.m.	Conservation: Addressing Your Needs Moderator: Patricia Wickman, Dir. of Art Coll. J. I. Kislak Mortgage Corporation
Panel: Tom Baker, Collections Curator Florida Agricultural Museum Mary Montgomery, Head ColBrsh Museum of Florida History Ellen Babb, Curator St. Petersburg Historical Society		Panel: Becky Smith, Curator of Archive and Library Collections Hist. Museum of Southern Florida Scott Lohr, Museum Div. Supt. St. Lucie County TBA
Education Programs at Historical Institutions Moderator: Betty Camp, Educational Prog. Admn. Florida State Museum	3:15- 4:15 p.m.	Publishing/Printing at Historical Institutions Moderator: Miguel Bricos, Florida International University
Panel: Connie Favert, Education Specialist Hist. Museum of Southern Florida Shirley Ritchey, Dir. of Education Spanish Point at the Oaks Kaith Brown, Curator of Education Museum of Florida History		Panel: Tom Schmand, Hist. Museum of Southern Florida Pam Barlett, Fl. Myers Historical Museum Thomas Greenhaw, Editor Florida History Newsletter
FLORIDA HISTORICAL CONFEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING		

4:45- 6:00 p.m.
Dupont Plaza Lobby

TOURS OF MIAMI AREA: By Reservation Only

- 1) Metromover Tour: See Downtown Miami by Elevated Train
- 2) Motorized Tram Tour: Historic Districts of Miami and Coconut Grove

4:30- 7:15 p.m.
Historical Museum of Southern Florida
101 West Flagler St.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION PREVIEW

6:00- 7:15 p.m.
Historical Museum of Southern Florida

WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION:
Sponsored by: Historical Museum of Southern Florida
Host: Randy Nimnicht, Executive Director

7:30- 9:30 p.m.
Dupont Plaza Ballroom

FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL BANQUET
Presiding: Paul S. George, President
Florida Historical Society

Presentation of Awards:

- American Assoc. State and Local History
Presented by: Linda Williams
- Rembert W. Patrick Book Prize
Presented by: Thelma Prieta, Coral Gables
- Arthur W. Thompson Memorial Prize in Florida History
Presented by: Marcia Kanner, Coral Gables
- Charlton W. Tebeau Junior Book Prize
Presented by: Charlton W. Tebeau, Professor Emeritus
University of Miami
- President's Prize
Presented by: Governor LeRoy Collins
Tallahassee

"HELLO, COLUMBUS!"

Banquet Speaker: Michael V. Gannon, Director
Institute of Early Contact
Period Studies

9:00 p.m.-Midnight
Dupont Plaza
residential Suite

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION
Host: Paul S. George

FRIDAY, May 13, 1988

5:30- 7:00 p.m.

RECEPTION
Historical Museum of Southern Florida

8:00-10:00 p.m.
Dupont Plaza
Ballroom Foyer

REGISTRATION: Refreshments Available
HISTORY FAIR JUDGING: 8:00-Noon
Exhibits on Display. Noon-4:30 p.m.

9:00- 9:20 a.m.
Dupont Plaza Ballroom

OPENING CEREMONIES
Presiding: Paul S. George, President
Florida Historical Society
Welcome: Steve Clark, Mayor
Miami-Dade County

SESSION A
9:30-10:30 a.m.
Plaza Ballroom Center

SPANISH INFLUENCE IN NEW WORLD FLORIDA
Chair: Patricia Wickman,
J.I. Kistak Mortgage Corporation
Panel: Carlos Fernandez Shaw, Consulate General of Spain
Miguel Betos, Florida International University

SESSION B
10:45 a.m.-Noon

HISTORICAL PAPERS
Chair: Eugene Lyon, St. Augustine Foundation
"Spanish Spies and Secret Communication with British East Florida"
Presented by: Robert L. Gold, Historical Society of St. Augustine
Comment by: Light J. Commons, Austin College
"Disease in Cuba and Florida"
Presented by: Kenneth Kiple, Bowling Green State University
Comment by: Robert Paquette, Hamilton College

Noon

LUNCH: Suggestions—Plaza Coffee Shop or Bayside Marketplace north of Hotel.

SESSION C
1:30- 2:15 p.m.
Plaza Ballroom Center

SOUTH FLORIDA'S HISTORY AND ITS WRITERS
Chair: Daniel Hobbs, Ft. Lauderdale Historical Society
Panel: Helen Muir, author of *Miami, U.S.A.*
Stuart McIver, author of *Ft. Lauderdale and Broward Counties, An Illustrated History*
Arva Parks, author of *Miami: The Magic City*
David Kautch, author of *American Tropic*

SESSION D
3:00- 4:15 p.m.
Plaza Ballroom Center

HISTORICAL PAPERS
Chair: Paul S. George, Florida Historical Society
"Cubans in Miami: An Historic Overview"
Presented by: Francis J. Sicus, St. Thomas Univ.
"The Impact of Immigration on Dade County Schools: 1959 to 1987"
Presented by: Eugene and Asterie Provenzo,
University of Miami
Comments by: Raymond Mohl, Florida Atlantic Univ.

SATURDAY, May 14, 1988

7:30- 8:15 a.m.
Dupont Plaza Lobby

J. LEITCH WRIGHT JUNIOR MEMORIAL

5K Run — Walk — Crawl
Dan Markus, Run Master

SESSION E
9:15-10:15 a.m.
Dupont Plaza
Ballroom East

MULTI-MEDIA PRESENTATION ON THE DISCOVERY OF "THE ATOCCHA"
Presented by: Patrick Cline, Mel Fisher, Maritime Heritage Museum

10:30-11:45 a.m.
Dupont Plaza Ballroom

FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Presiding: Paul S. George, President

Noon- 1:30 p.m.
Mary Brickell Park

FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL PICNIC
Reservations Required

The Brickell Park, in honor of the Great Women Pioneers, is located directly on the Bay 14 mile from the Plaza.

1:30- 3:00 p.m.
Starting at
Brickell Park

WALKING TOUR OF DOWNTOWN MIAMI.

A *Mutt* for the Serious Historian
Guide: Paul S. George

WEAR COMFORTABLE SHOES

3:00- 6:00 p.m.

FREE TIME: Suggestion - Enjoy the Bayside Marketplace

6:00- 9:00 p.m.
Dupont Plaza
Duck Area

MOONLIGHT DINNER CRUISE: Reservations Required

COCKTAILS, DINNER AND DANCING
Boarding *Promptly* at 6:00 p.m.
Cruise Scenic Biscayne Bay for this year's Grand Finale

SPONSORS

- Historical Association of Southern Florida
- Dade Heritage Trust
- Barnacle Society
- City of Miami's Heritage Conservation Board
- Archaeological Society of Southern Florida
- Historic Broward County Preservation Board

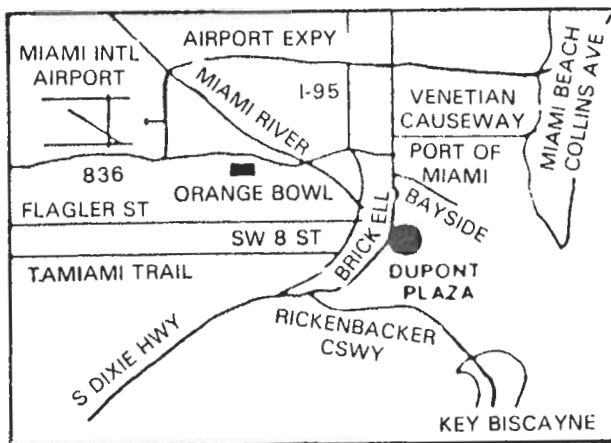
INFORMATION PAGE

REGISTRATION DESK: The Dupont Plaza Center will serve as the Conference Headquarters. The registration table will be open Thursday, 8:00 a.m.-noon; and Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

LODGING: The Dupont Plaza will be the official Hotel for the Conference. Rates are \$40 for either a single or double.

GENERAL INFORMATION: Please pre-register. A \$25 registration fee covers all Confederation Workshops and Society Sessions. Membership to the Society or the Confederation may be obtained at the registration desk. Please fill out the pre-registration card and return no later than May 11, 1988 to the Florida Historical Society, University of South Florida Library, Tampa, Florida 33620. Make checks payable to the Florida Historical Society. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Nick or Nancy at the Florida Historical Society business office in Tampa (813)974-3815. Register early.

SPECIAL NOTE: Reservations for the Confederation Luncheon, the Society Banquet, Picnic, Dinner Cruise, and any Tours must be made during pre-registration. Tickets will not be available at the conference.



DO YOU KNOW?

That one of the finest regional history museums in the United States is located right here in south Florida

That this Museum provides south Florida with a wide array of activities and publications focusing on our community's history

That 3,500 of your fellow south Floridians are members of this Museum

and finally...

DO YOU KNOW

what this object is? It's over 300 years old and was found right here in south Florida. It is now on display at the Museum. If you can identify it you will be admitted free. See it as well as our other exhibits.

Come and find out how much fun our history can be!

HISTORICAL MUSEUM
101 W. Flagler St
Miami, Florida 33130
375-1492

On April 24 the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy sponsored a History Fair and Re-enactment at the Charles Deering Estate in Cutler Ridge. There were arts and crafts including historical bronze sculptures, paintings, and miniatures, as well as displays set up by the A.S.S.F., the A.H.C. and the Palmetto Muzzle-loaders. The event commemorated the 150th Anniversary of the Harney-Jones Skirmish in Dade Co.. The following is a brief account of the events leading up to that battle.

The Second Seminole War, 1835-1842, was the fiercest of the American Indian wars. It was one of a series of wars fought by the U.S. Government in its effort to remove the 72,000 Indians who lived east of the Mississippi River to reservations west of the Mississippi River. After scattered violence, the war began in earnest on December 28, 1835 when a detachment of 110 men under the command of Major Francis L. Dade was attacked near present day Bushnell, Florida. Only two soldiers survived the battle. Three days later Indians led by Osceola met and defeated a force of 750 soldiers under the command of General Duncan L. Clinch at the Okeechobee River. These two brilliant victories brought nearly the entire state under the control of the Indians. During the next year six generals would lead the command of the troops in Florida with little success. The army lost more men killed in the last four days of 1835 than the Indians did in all of 1836. Only 15 of the estimated 5000 Indians in Florida were emigrated.

The sixth general, Major General Thomas Sidney Jesup brought with him a record of success in the Creek War in Alabama. When not serving in the field he was Quartermaster General of the United States Army. His ability to keep his troops supplied while moving through the roadless un-charted wilderness of Florida separated him from his predecessors (one General's men had been forced to eat their horses to survive). It was a cornerstone of his success.

Initially Jesup attempted to negotiate with the Indians. His efforts were hampered by unscrupulous slavers who tried to claim black Seminoles as slaves. This caused the blacks to break off with Jesup and return to the safety of the wilderness. A rumor that the Indians would be executed once they were gathered together caused the people of Chief Alligator to flee also. After a measles epidemic broke out at the emigration camp near Tampa the Indians stopped coming entirely. Finally, on the night of June 2, 1837, 200 followers of Osceola led Sam Jones abducted Micanopy, chief of the Seminoles, and 700 of his people from the emigration camp. All hopes of a peaceful removal of the Indians ended.

Jesup predicted the war would now become one of extermination. "As long as a Seminole warrior lives, we will have him to fight."

A call went out across the country for volunteers to fight against the Florida Indians. The response was so overwhelming that many units services such as those from Michigan, New York, Virginia, and Maryland, had to be turned down. In the end those of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina as well as Indian allies from the Creek, Ojaga, Delaware, Shawnee, and Choctaw tribes joined Jesup's regulars in Florida. Jesup's force, about 9000 men was the largest assembled during the seven year war. His plan of campaign was to move his army in four columns along four major waterways - the St. Johns; the Kissimmee; the Caloosahatchee; and the Indian Rivers. By moving south along these rivers (east on the Caloosahatchee) he would force the Indians away from the more populated areas of the state and into the swamp lands of the Everglades.

As these columns moved their routes were converging on Lake Okeechobee. On the north shore of the lake 2000 Indians led by Sam Jones, Wildcat, and Alligator gathered to make a stand against the army. Colonel Zachary Taylor's column of 803 men, travelling down the Kissimmee, met and fought them on Christmas Day 1837. The battle was the largest of the war. Taylor lost 27 men killed and 111 men wounded while the Indians lost about half that number. After the battle the Indians moved south into Loxahatchee Swamp. Here they fought two battles against the naval and army detachments, one on January 15, the other on January 24. In these fights the military lost 11 men killed and 53 wounded. Jesup personally led the troops in the second battle. He had a narrow brush with death when an Indian shot his glasses off his face.

The Indians continued their southern movement, this time to Pine Island at the head of New River. Discerning this Jesup sent troops to the Biscayne Bay area to set up supply bases. As the army moved it set up several such bases, some of whose names, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Pierce, Fort Dallas in Miami, and Fort Bassenger, north of Lake Okeechobee, are still familiar to South Floridians today. A force of about 600 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James Bankhead left Fort Lauderdale and on March 23 attacked the Indian camp at Pine Island. Jones' band, only a shadow of the force which had faced Taylor three months earlier, fought until they found themselves being surrounded by the military. In their hasty withdrawal they left many supplies in their camp which they could

not replace - gunpowder, lead for bullets, food, canoes, and personal effects. Jesup wrote to the Adjutant General Roger Jones, that "... they have received a blow from which they can never recover...".

Jones sought refuge in Dade County. He made his camp about 12 miles south west of the Daring estate. With him he had only about 100 people. Since September, Jesup had captured 1955 Indians - nearly half of the nation. The constant fighting and moving was having its effect. Those who remained out were destitute. Seminoles at Fort Jupiter were seen searching the grounds for kernels of corn dropped from the mouths of the army's horses. Seminole women were clad in discarded feed bags.

The final blow of Jesup's campaign came on April 24. On that day Lieutenant Colonel William S. Harney landed at the Daring estate with a hand picked unit of 100 men. This detachment was the equivalent of a modern "special forces" unit. Examining the surrounding area Harney discovered a fresh trail leading to the southwest. Following it he found two deserted Indian camps. The first had been abandoned about four days. Finding that the Indians had just left the second camp Harney took up the chase. Soon his men were being fired on by the Indians from three sides. In the two and a half hour long battle which followed, one Indian warrior was killed and one woman was captured; no soldiers were hit.

This battle marked the end of Jesup's campaign. Orders had been written that very day directing the abandonment of the posts on New River and Biscayne Bay. Jesup was ordered to return to Washington to take up his duties as Quartermaster General which he did on May 15, turning the command over to General Zachary Taylor. Jesup had predicted when he took command that "distinction or increase of reputation are out of the question." He was apparently correct for although he captured 2347 Indians, including Osceola, Micanopy, Alligator, Jumper, and King Phillip, compared to the fifteen captured by his five predecessors, he is generally remembered only for violating the white flag truce under which Osceola came in.

Creek Indian Folkstories

Many Creek stories are world-famous nowadays. Yet, few people know the origins of stories they have come to know and love. Stories were and are a valuable way of transmitting the cultural values to the young. They strengthen tribal ideals, reinforce traditions, teach morals and lessons, and are comfortable entertainment on many an evening. Pine Arbor has many such stories and tales which have come down from generation to generation. Some can be found even in today's English literature. Joel Chandler Harris borrowed heavily from Creek folkstories. W.O. Tuggle, who worked for the Creek Nation from 1879 to 1882, filled his journal with wonderful stories and anecdotes about Creeks and their ways, and it was from this journal that Mr. Harris borrowed when he published Nights with Uncle Remus in 1883. It was these stories that became Walt Disney's film Song of the South.

(Muskogee Words and Ways, the Muskogee press)

The following are two examples of Creek Folkstories. The first is from Tuggle's journal, the second was collected by John R. Swanton.

How Day and Night were Divided

The animals held a meeting and No-koos-see (Nokosi), the Bear, presided.

The question was, how to divide day and night.

Some desired the day to last all the time; others wished it all night. After much talk, Chew-thlock-chew (Teiloktco), the ground squirrel, said:

"I see that Woot-Kew (Wotko), the Coon has rings on his tail divided equally, first a dark color then a light color. I think day and night ought to be divided like the rings on Woot-Kew's tail."

The animals were surprised at the wisdom of Chew-thlock-chew. They adopted his plan and divided day and night like the rings on Woot-Kew's tail, succeeding each other in regular order.

No-koos-see from envy scratched the back of Chew-thlock-chew and thus caused the stripes on the back of all his descendants, the ground squirrels.

The Orphan

An orphan was walking about shooting arrows. One day he came to the lower end of a creek where the water was deep and heard a

noise like thunder. Looking closely he discovered a Tie-snake and the Thunder-being fighting, and when they saw him both asked him to help them. The Tie-snake spoke first, saying, "My friend, help me, and I will tell you what I have learned." The boy was about to aim at his antagonist when the Thunder said, "Don't shoot yet. Kill the Tie-snake. There is a spot under his throat and it is there that his heart is. If you shoot him there you will kill him." Upon hearing this the boy aimed at the white spot and killed the Tie-snake. In this way he obtained all of the Thunder's power, but the Thunder told him not to tell anyone where he was getting it.

Some time after this some people went bear hunting, taking the orphan with them. It was in winter when the bears were hibernating. Two camps were formed, one consisting of the boy's uncles. While they were there an owl was heard to hoot and the orphan said, "The hooting of that owl is the sign of a bear." His uncles said they did not believe it. "He doesn't know anything," said one of them, but the boy declared, "I am right." His brother-in-law believed him, so he said that they two would go out after it. They set out next morning and, sure enough, discovered a bear in a hole in the ground. They killed it and brought it back to camp. The Thunder gave this orphan such power that all that he foretold came to pass. If he told the hunters a certain kind of game animal was in a tree it was actually there and they got it.

Some time later war broke out. The orphan said he could fight without help from anyone, and they told him to go ahead by himself. "I will certainly do so," he answered. The brother-in-law who had confidence in him also went along in the party. When they got close to the hostile camp, the boy went on ahead while the others sheltered themselves behind trees. Then the orphan caused thunder and lightning all over the camp of the enemy. Some were killed and the rest ran about in helpless terror, so that the boy's followers ran up and killed all of them.

Later there was another war and those who knew the orphan wanted him to lead. When they got close to the enemy, he told his companions to remain at some distance. Then he went nearer and began to circle round a tree. As he did so lightning played all about and struck

all over the camp of the enemy killing every one in it. The orphan was never seen afterwards, and so they thought that he went up in the midst of the thundering to the sky. Therefore, they claimed that the Thunder was an orphan child.

Several surgeons left interesting accounts of their service in the Second Seminole War. One of these was John Erwin. He came to Florida in 1836 with the Tennessee Volunteers. The following excerpt shows the difficulty of operating under fire. "While dressing the wound of a Mr. Davis the firing was so heavy from fifteen to twenty yards on each side of the path that my probe was taken out of my hand and I never found it again, another ball passed through my haversack on the left side breaking all my vials of medicines; a few minutes before that a ball came along and took all the hair out of the back of my neck, another passed through Davis' pants grazing the skin, he asked me if I was hurt; I told him I was burned very much by the balls that passed so near me." (Courtesy of Tennessee State Library and Archives)

Indian Geometry in Southwest Florida?

Jim Marshall makes his living as a civil engineer in Schaumburg, Illinois, but his real passion is mapping and studying prehistoric earthworks (effigy mounds, temple mounds, platform mounds, and the like).

Over a period of years Jim has mapped dozens of prehistoric earthworks through eastern North America. Using precise measurements, he has concluded that geometric regularities underlie the Indian earthworks. Native Indian construction of earthworks in Ohio and Illinois indicates that a standard unit of measurement was used at a variety of sites, and that plans for the works must have been drawn up before construction began.

Working in cooperation with the Institute, Jim has recently turned his attention to the great shell mounds of Charlotte Harbor and Pine Island Sound, with the hope of detecting similar regularities in their construction. Preliminary work has already been done at Big Mound Key and the Pineland site. He hopes to return to the area in October of 1988 to continue his study.

MY MEETING

The May meeting will held at the Audubon House on May 20, at 7:30 p.m.. The speaker and their program will be a surprise.



1489 South Miami Avenue
Miami, FL 33131