

Central Gulf Coast *Archaeological Society*



Newsletter

| May 2019 |

41 YEARS OF PROMOTING FLORIDA'S RICH HERITAGE
CGCAS IS A CHAPTER OF THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FAS 2019 in Crystal River was a Big Success



Thanks so much to all the CGCAS members who volunteered and/or attended the Florida Anthropological Society Conference we just hosted up in Crystal River – the event was a huge success because of all your involvement and hard work! Thanks especially to Kassie Kemp, Tom and Marcie Connors, Bob Austin, Heather Draskovich, Jaime Rogers, and all of our student volunteers. We represented the Florida Gulf Coast really well to folks from across the state!

CGCAS Award!

*The Florida Anthropological Society
wishes to acknowledge the contribution of
Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society
to the understanding and preservation
of Florida's Archaeological and Anthropological heritage.*

Jason Lyall
President

[Signature]
Secretary



May 11, 2019

Date



In recognition to our contributions to the understanding and preservation of Florida's archaeological heritage, CGCAS received an award from the Florida Anthropological Society at the yearly FAS awards banquet. We were honored to get this award together with our partners and colleagues at FPAN, AWIARE, and the USF Department of Anthropology. We are so honored to get to work with these folks.

Views from the Conference:



ABOVE: The CGCAS welcome table in the exhibit and vendor room at the conference.



ABOVE: CGCAS President Kassie Kemp talks about her research on pottery from the Crystal River site as part of an organized session at the conference.



ABOVE: Kassie Kemp, Heather Draskovich, and Jaime Rogers are all set up at the registration table.



ABOVE: Phyllis Kolianos and Dave Burns waiting for the presentations to start.



ABOVE: Elizabeth Neily and Hermann Trappman set up in the vendor room.

RIGHT: Folks enjoying the view of Mound A at the Crystal River site during the conference reception on Friday night.



Archaeology Talk at the Safety Harbor Museum



CGCAS lectures start up again in September, but you can still get your archaeology fix this month at the Safety Harbor Museum and hear about some great ongoing research. Dr. Thomas Pluckhahn, who spoke to us last Fall about his research at the Crystal River site, will be talking about his most recent work at the Safety Harbor site this week. This talk is free and open to the public so hope to see you there! Details are below.

WHEN: Wednesday, May 22 at 6:30pm

WHERE: Safety Harbor Museum
329 Bayshore Blvd S
Safety Harbor, FL

Remembering Tocobaga: Recent Archaeology at the Safety Harbor Site

Dr. Thomas J. Pluckhahn, University of South Florida

The Safety Harbor archaeology site (8PI2) in Philippe Park is widely assumed to represent the ruins of the Native town of Tocobaga, where the Spanish briefly established a mission and fort in the 1560s. However, the site has only been minimally investigated, and much of the work is under-reported. This talk describes the goals and preliminary results of recent archaeological investigations by the University of South Florida.

Learn more about Historic Cemeteries this June in Punta Gorda

WHEN: June 6-7th 2019

WHERE: The Wyvern Hotel
101 E Retta Esplanade
Punta Gorda, FL

Your \$40 registration includes a full day of speakers on June 6th at the Wyvern Hotel with breakfast and refreshments all day, a conference t-shirt, a reception at the Celtic Ray the evening of June 6th, and field activities including GPR demonstration, headstone cleaning, and mapping activities at the Charlotte Harbor Cemetery (the oldest marked cemetery in Charlotte County) on June 7th.

They have a fantastic speaker list featuring people from the local area and all over the state, including elected officials, academics, professional cemetery managers, and citizens who care deeply for their local historic cemeteries.

Registration is at this link:
<https://commerce.cashnet.com/uwfevnpay?itemcode=EVN-FPANCRIPT>

CRPT CONFERENCE 2019
cemetery resource protection training

conference hotel: the wyvern, 101 e retta esplanade,
punta gorda, fl, 33950

charlotte harbor cemetery, punta gorda, fl
june 6-7th, 2019

reception to follow speakers june 6th

contact rkangas@fau.edu for pre-registration

FAU FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY
Charlotte Harbor Trinity UMC
FLORIDA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

They can't turn back waves, but USF and Seminoles are preserving Egmont Key in digital form

[PAUL GUZZO, TAMPA BAY TIMES](#)

When it was built in the early 1900s, the electrical plant that powered the community of Egmont Key sat smack in the middle of the island. Today, with a park ranger the island's only resident, the plant stands partly submerged off the western shore, stranded by the erosion that has claimed about half the 580 acres that Egmont Key measured during the 1800s. "It won't be here forever," said Jeff Stewart, who captains a ferry that carries tourists the 2 1/2 miles from Fort De Soto Park to Egmont Key State Park at the mouth of Tampa Bay. "It's disappearing."

The maritime disappearing act motivates some of Stewart's most regular passengers — a team of University of South Florida faculty and graduate students and a Seminole Tribe archeologist. They are creating three-dimensional images of Egmont Key to remember it in case it finally disappears. Their three weeks of scanning winds up at the end of the month. "This site is in immediate danger," said Laura Harrison, director of the Access 3D Lab at the University of South Florida College of Arts and Sciences.

In 2017, the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation listed Egmont Key as one of the most threatened historic properties in the state. The trust blamed intensifying erosion on rising sea levels caused by climate change. "By 3D scanning it, we will at least have some record for future generations to experience," Harrison said. "There is a lot of important history here."

First charted by Spanish explorers in the early 1500s, Egmont Key was used as a camp in 1857 and 1858 for hundreds of captured Florida Seminoles before they were moved to reservations in Oklahoma. They were held in a 40-by-40-foot stockade that provided little protection from the elements. Today, the Seminoles refer to Egmont Key as their Alcatraz Island.

"From a tribal perspective, we don't want the history of what happened to the tribe washed away with the island," said Dave Scheidecker, an archaeologist with the Seminole Tribe of Florida's Tribal Historic Preservation Office. U.S. troops, Scheidecker said, raided Seminole camps when the men were away and captured the women, children and elderly. If the men wanted to be reunited with their families, they had to agree to go to Oklahoma, too.



ABOVE: Trinity Miller, Kiana Sladicki, and Cassie McCabe, all graduate students at the University of South Florida, set up a 3D scanner inside the Egmont Key lighthouse. The group is producing detailed images of historic sites on the island before the sites are lost to erosion. [SCOTT KEELER | Times]

From the late 1800s through the early 1900s, Egmont Key was home to a military installation called Fort Dade, protecting the Tampa Bay area against the threat of a Spanish naval invasion that never came. An estimated 300 members of the military were stationed on the island. The infrastructure built for them included 70 buildings — suburban-style homes, a general store and even a bowling alley. Much of that is gone now or crumbling.

The 3D scanning efforts focus on four sites — the lighthouse, completed in 1858; the cemetery, with 19 white crosses marking the burial sites of lighthouse tenders, U.S. armed forces and Seminoles before they were relocated off the island; and the Mellon Battery, the only part of the old fort safe for tourists to climb on.



ABOVE: Kara Cook, graduate student, and Elliot Alvarez, research assistant, both from the University of South Florida, crank up a 3D scanner next to the Egmont Key lighthouse. They're part of a team producing detailed images of historic sites on the island before the sites are lost to erosion. [SCOTT KEELER | Times

A modern-day helipad is believed to be the site of the old Seminole stockade, but records are hard to come by. "That is our best guess where the stockade would have been," said Brooke Hansen, director of sustainable tourism for USF's Patel College of Global Sustainability. "We don't have pictures of the actual stockade, but pictures of other contemporaneous structures from that time period show it would have been a wooden palisade with two-story houses for lookout towers on opposite corners." Hansen hopes the images inspire interest and visits to Egmont Key.

The imaging team aims to use its work on the island to win grants so USF and the Seminole Tribe can create virtual 3D history tours. One virtual tour, said archeologist Scheidecker, could take tourists along on the ship that carried the Seminoles to the island and follow them on their march to the stockade. Meantime, 3D renderings of island features will be available online by this fall. Online tours, in fact, are the only way people can see inside one main attraction of the island — the red-brick lighthouse with its still-rotating beacon.

This week, USF's Harrison split 10 graduate students into three groups, each carrying a 3D scanner. Over a three-day period, they collected 100 scans inside and outside of the lighthouse to help create a virtual climb up a spiral staircase to the top of the 88-foot structure. Visitors climb seven concrete steps then 85 metal ones. As they climbed the 92 mostly metal steps in the stifling Florida heat, the students joked that they look forward to taking a virtual tour in air

conditioning. Later, as they quenched their thirst in the shade, archeologist Scheidecker shared a tale that reinforced the importance of their work.

The current lighthouse is Egmont Key's second. The original was completed in 1847 but destroyed by the storm known as "Great Gale of 1848." "It was like a Category Five hurricane," he said. As the story goes, Scheidecker said, lighthouse keeper Marvel Edwards survived by hiding in a rowboat tied to a palm tree. "He rode out the storm while everything washed out around him. Edwards didn't remain much longer, though. "He stayed on for six more months," Scheidecker said, "but quit because, even after all of that, they would not give him a raise."



Florida Press Books on Sale till June 7!



Didn't get to attend the Florida Anthropological Society Conference but want to take advantage of the conference discount for books from the Florida Press? Visit their [website](#) to view anthropology and archaeology books on sale and get some great discounts. Use code **FAS19** to receive discounts up to 60% and free shipping on orders over \$50. *Discount ends June 7, 2019.*

Mark Your Calendar! CGCAS Fieldtrip to the Bishop Museum in Bradenton



The Bishop Museum showcases thousands of years of Florida history from ancient fossils, to Native American pottery, to objects from Bradenton's more recent history.

CGCAS members are invited to join us on a fun fieldtrip just to our south!

About the Bishop Museum of Science and Nature: Founded in 1946 by community leaders, the South Florida Museum opened in 1947 on Bradenton's Memorial Pier with the Montague Tallant collection of Florida's First Peoples pre- and immediate post-contact archaeological material as well as collections relating to the scientific and cultural history of southwest Florida and Manatee County. **To RSVP please email Linda at all@tampabay.rr.com**

WHEN: Saturday June 22, meet at 10am

WHERE: The Bishop Museum of Science and Nature
(Formerly the South Florida Museum)
201 10th St. W, Bradenton, FL 34205

Meet in front of the Museum. Free street parking on 10th St. West in front of the Museum for up to 3 hours. There are also several parking lots convenient to the Museum. Entrance fee is \$19 for adults, \$17 for those 65 and over, and \$14 for college students with ID. After we check out the museum, join us for lunch at 12:30 p.m. at O'Bricks Irish Pub, 427 12th St W, Bradenton. O'Bricks is walkable from the Museum, or park at the Pub. For those who want to stop by a cool archaeological site with us on the way back home, after lunch we'll continue our tour to Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site (955 Bayshore Dr., Terra Ceia). Entrance is free and parking is available on site.

For more info on the amazing collections at the Bishop Museum of Science/South Florida Museum go to: <http://www.southfloridamuseum.org/>

CGCAS Officers\Directors

President	Kassie Kemp	kkemp@usf.edu
Vice Pres.	Jaime Rogers	jaimerogers@knights.ucf.edu
Secretary	Linda Allred	all@tampabay.rr.com
Treasurer	Heather Draskovich	hdraskovich@mail.usf.edu
Directors	Marcie Connors	tjconnors@verizon.net
	Tom Connors	tjconnors@verizon.net
	Becky O'Sullivan	rosulliv@usf.edu
	Michael Mann	mannzilla@gmail.com
	Bob Austin	roc_doc@verizon.net
	Alan Bailey	shadowandwags@aol.com
Membership	Kassie Kemp	
Web Master	Dawn Hayes	
Newsletter	Becky O'Sullivan	E-mail: rosulliv@usf.edu
Editorial Assistants		Bob Austin, Dave Burns



The Society

The Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society (CGCAS) is an association of amateur and professional archaeologists and concerned citizens dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of Florida's great cultural heritage. CGCAS is a chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) and is a state chartered non-profit organization. All contributions are tax deductible.

Membership

Membership is open to anyone with a sincere interest in the cultural past of Florida and who is dedicated to the understanding and preservation of that heritage. Amateurs, professionals and concerned citizens are welcomed as members. Membership is yearly and all dues are payable in January. Contact Kassie Kemp at kkemp@mail.usf.edu for more information.

Dues

Individual	\$25.00
Student	\$12.00
Family	\$30.00

Contact Us

You can find us online at the links below:

Website:

<https://www.cgcas.org/>

Facebook:

www.facebook.com/CGCASflorida/

Central Gulf Coast
Archaeological Society

4202 E Fowler Ave, SOC 110
Tampa, FL 33620