

# Friends of the Randell Research Center

March 2020 • Vol. 19, No. 1

## **Calusa Island Update**

Eroding Midden Focus of New Research

by Cindy Bear

here are few places in Southwest Florida where evidence of people of the Late Archaic period through modern times is preserved. Calusa Island, separated from the Northern terminus of Pine Island by Jug Creek, is one such place. In the June 2016 edition of this newsletter (available on our website), we reported on the first phases of research and monitoring on North Beach of Calusa Island where exposed midden, dating to the terminal years of the Late Archaic (1200-500 BC), was crumbling away due to shoreline erosion.

Results of limited archaeological work showed estuarine conditions of the time were especially favorable for oysters. People also collected, ate, and discarded the shells of whelks, crown conch, quahog clams, and scallops. A variety of fish were captured too including gafftopsail catfish and pinfish. Analysis of ancient burned plants from midden layers showed that mangroves and pine trees grew in the area. And, the rate of shoreline loss was calculated at approximately 94 feet over 70 years with over 30 feet lost during the previous three decades.



In our December 2018 newsletter, we described the modified, monthly, midden measuring techniques and announced that the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) was also collaborating on the project. We also described the impact of Hurricane Irma, which

The jagged, eroding North Beach midden. Pictured are volunteers Gloria Andrews and Melonnie Hartl. (Photo by Michelle LeFebyre.)



Michelle LeFebvre, Kevin Lollar, and Amy Dwyer screen materials at a shovel test pit. (Photo by Paula Streeter.)

cut away over 15 inches of one midden section and uprooted a gumbo limbo tree, exposing artifacts that were once safe under its roots.

The next phase of research is now complete after a weeklong project wrapped up on February 14. The project involved three types of archaeological investigation, each chosen to answer specific types of questions. We wondered how far the midden extended across the island and if it stretched into the mangrove fringe on the southern side. We wondered whether all the middens on the island were created from activities of Archaic people or if Indian people of later time periods might have been present also. We wondered what information about past environments might be found in the layers just inches below areas receiving heavy impacts from island visitors and from the profile of the eroding edge.

To answer the first question, we used a *shovel test survey*. Shovel tests are used by archaeologists to gather information with minimal impact. Holes are dug straight down, about 20 x 20 inches and less than 3 feet deep. Artifacts are recovered and soil types examined. Results can indicate areas of human activity and help guide future investigations.

We dug nine shovel test pits. All material from the pits was sifted through ¼-inch archaeological screens. Artifacts such as pottery or shell tools were removed for analysis. The placement of each hole was mapped using a

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FPAN archaeologist Rachael Kangas led the excavation unit. With Rachael are volunteers Helen Fox, Pat Yourdon, and Nancy O'Brien. (Photo by Michelle LeFebvre.)

total station, an engineering and surveying tool that allows measuring a position horizontally and vertically at the same time. Strangler fig and gumbo trees and white indigo berry and white stopper shrubs made for dense, shady, and humid work areas.

While crews worked on the arduous digging, another crew worked on the shoreline to make the jagged, eroding midden edge into a vertical, straight wall known as a profile. The profile was drawn in great detail and photographed in order to reveal the layers of deposition. These layers form by the actions of people, by processes of the environment, and by the combination of the two. The profile drawing revealed complicated deposits, not just simply one layer upon another. We also cut out and bagged, by layer, a column of the midden from the top to the exposed bottom in a process known as bulk column sampling.

At another area of the island, an excavation unit was opened. For our purposes, the unit was 1 meter by 2 meters (about 3 x 6 feet) and sediments were carefully removed and screened for each 10 centimeters (cm) of depth. Each such 10 cm – about 4 inches – is known as a level.

After every 10-cm level, the profiles and the bottom were drawn, photo-

graphed, and any areas of potential features highlighted. "Features" may reveal the presence of past buildings, fire pits, etc. Artifacts were mapped in place and also recovered from the screens. Although the goal of an excavation unit is to reach the point where there is no longer evidence of people, with so few days and the work proceeding with due care, we concluded the unit at about 20 inches below the surface.

The next phase of work has begun at our Ruby Gill House labs and involves washing, sorting, and labeling of materials from the shovel test pits and excavation unit. Extreme care is taken to insure the exact location where individual items or features came from. These finds are recorded on a permanent catalog. The column sample materials are being water screened so that even tiny fish bones and shells can later be identified, counted, and used to create a view of the environmental conditions of the past.

Members and benefactors of the Randell Research Center help make this work possible. RRC staff members worked on-site, coordinated all logistics, and will supervise the ongoing preparation of field materials for analysis. The Board of the Calusa Land Trust granted permission for the work to take place on their parcels. Island landowners Bill Spikowski, Alison Ackerman, Gloria Andrews, and Ed



Chapin also granted permission and provided essential back-ground information and support.

Florida Public Archaeology Network staff members Rachael Kangas, Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Victoria Lincoln, and Mallory Fenn provided field leadership and expertise. Florida Museum Assistant Curator Michelle LeFebvre and RRC Co-Director Karen Walker are the lead investigators. Michelle supervised all field work.



Karen Walker instructed volunteers on the water screening tasks that that will allow analysis of tiny shells and bones. Barbara Brown, Lawrencine Mazzoli, Melonnie Hartl, and Nancy O'Brien are shown here with Karen. (Photo by Ellen Ballard.)

RRC staff member Andy Jendrusiak piloted a boat loaned to us by "Spike" Goehry. Robert Ballard, President of the Calusa Land Trust, ferried crews to and from the island each day in his boat, as did Ed Chapin. Over 15 RRC

volunteers were involved in field work and in educating the visiting public about the activities. We could not have accomplished the investigation of this unique site without their dedication.

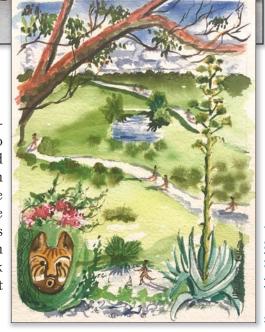
Ed Chapin provided boat transport for crews and equipment every day. Enjoying the ride are Kahla Gentry, Melonnie Hartl, Nancy O'Brien and Cindy Bear. (Photo by Michelle LeFebyre.).



#### **The Calusa 5K**

Club at the Calusa Heritage Trail, the Calusa 5K took place on Saturday, January 11 with runners hailing from as far away as Chicago and ranging in age from 8 to 79. The concluding sprint on the short loop of the Calusa Heritage Trail was the course highlight. Ryan Kinney, a sophomore at Ida Baker High School, was overall winner with a time of 18 minutes and

59.8 seconds. Local artist and longtime RRC supporter Mel Meo created art work for the framed prints provided to winners in various categories. A portion of the proceeds will be shared with the RRC by the Pine Island Kiwanis Club and earmarked for education activities with children. We look forward to the second annual event with planning already underway.



t work by Mel M

Photo by Andre Mule.

# Skyline Elementary School

We know students participating in our Discovering the Calusa field trip to the Calusa Heritage Trail enjoy learning about archaeology, the estuary, and the Calusa Indians but discerning if our activities are effective in teaching specific concepts requires assessment. This season we are surveying students about their engagement and learning ways we

#### **Making Connections**

can improve. And, a note from a principal provided some evidence we are meeting our teaching goals. In December, over four days, all the Grade 4 students of Skyline Elementary School took part in the field trip with Principal Laura Trombetti participating one day. Soon after she sent a thank you note and wrote that students were to make "connections" between history, environment, and community. Developing connections is vital to archaeological understandings and to understanding the interplay of humans and the environment through time. We are

Randell Research CenterThank you so much for inviting
Skyline Elementary to visit the amounts
Callusa Heritage Trail. Our students
wore able to make Valuable connections
to our unique history and environment
in the community where they live.
Sincerely,
Jawa Cromboll 80
Principal

delighted Ms. Trombetti provided the positive feedback! Thank you to our members and donors who make these field trips possible through contributions to our endowment and our operating funds.



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### **Upcoming Event**

One World

Florida Museum Speaker Series 2020

he One World Speaker Series brings faculty and staff, who are skilled in sharing their work, to our classroom. Admission to the talks is free. However, pre-registration is required. To reserve your seat, call Linda at 293-283-2062 or email at lheffner@ flmnh.ufl.edu.

#### April 18, 11 a.m.

#### Calusa Heritage Trail Classroom

"Fossil Horses and Climate Change: Lessons Learned in Deep Time"

Druce MacFadden is the Director of the Thompson Earth Systems Institute at the Florida Museum and President of the Paleontological Society. He has authored and co-written 200 peer-reviewed articles in scientific journals. His new book, Broader Impacts of Science on Society draws on his work with teachers, schoolchildren, scientists and fossil clubs. His talk will focus on the evidence for horse evolution and climate

change as learned from the fossil record. He will also describe how his team is working to engage K-12 teachers and students to learn about these important topics.



Bruce MacFadden, Director, Thompson Earth Systems Institute, Florida Museum.

#### **Newsletter Updates**

by Cindy Bear

n January 1987, the first Calusa News, a newsletter of the Southwest Florida Project was provided to supporters of archaeological preservation and research. A great deal was accomplished between 1987 and 2002 when the newsletter name was changed to reflect the 1994 establishment of the Randell Research Center. While background colors and layout design changed, the newsletter remained our

primary method for sharing content and news. Recently, we began making the print edition available in color. One thing stayed the same throughout the years. Each past edition we listed the names of donors for the quarter grouped by category of giving and each year an Annual Honor roll listed all donors at the Contributing (\$100) level and above. With this edition, we will retire those lists following a trend of nonprofit organizations toward heightened donor privacy and to dispel misconceptions that some donors are more valued than others. Contributions, donations made at the Calusa Heritage Trail, sales from the bookstore, and interest income from our endowment, collectively form the majority of our operating budget. Each dollar helps us preserve and protect the Calusa legacy through research, land management and teaching. We hope you will continue to enjoy and learn from the newsletter and please let us know if you have any questions or concerns. Thank you.

#### **RRC News**

Editor: Cindy Bear Writers: Cindy Bear Production: GBS Productions FLORIDA MUSEUM

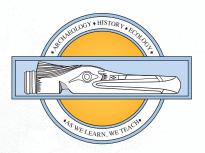


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## Friends of the Randell Research Center

Pineland, Florida • March 2020 Phone 239-283-2062 Email: rrc@flmnh.ufl.edu

#### Dear Friend,

You are cordially invited to join, or renew your membership in, the RRC's support society, *Friends of the Randell Research Center*. All Friends of the RRC receive a quarterly newsletter and free admission to the Calusa Heritage Trail at Pineland. Supporters at higher levels are entitled to discounts on our books and merchandise, advance notice of programs, and special recognition. Your continuing support is vital to our mission. It means more research, more education, and continued site improvements at the Randell Research Center Thank you

Sincerely

Cindy Bear Co-Director Randell Research Center



Please check the membership level you prefer, and send this form with your check payable to University of Florida Foundation, to:

#### Membership Coordinator • Randell Research Center • PO Box 608 • Pineland, Florida 33945

- □ Individual (\$30) and Student (\$15): quarterly Newsletter and free admission to Calusa Heritage Trail
- ☐ Family (\$50): The above + advance notice on special events and programs
- □ Contributor (\$100-\$499): The above + 10% discount on RRC publications and merchandise
- □ Sponsor (\$500-\$999): The above + invitation to annual Director's tour and reception

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