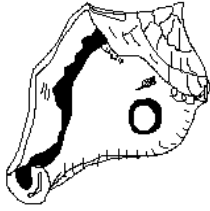


# SWFAS



## SOUTHWEST FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

### *Inside this Newsletter*

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- 2 Millennial Speculations:** Who *were* the Calusa?: Read Dr. Robert Gore... Part One
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**Our**

**Craighead Laboratory:** Read Art Lee's fascinating Account of the history behind this institution. Photo by Elizabeth McCarthy

## THE FAS2000 CONFERENCE - HELP - PLEASE!

The November 10th SWFAS Board Meeting found a surprising number of people in attendance and ready to help with

the FAS2000 Conference our chapter has agreed to put on for the rest of the state Society May 5th through 7th, 2000. Our friend and co-member Charlie Strader is to be greatly thanked by us all for "getting the ball rolling". He has done an extraordinary amount of work checking into all aspects of the logistics necessary to put on this momentous and somewhat daunting occasion. Better, still, he has used the excellent organizational talents he displays in his travel and tour business to craft an outline (scenario, if you will) of how the event should unfold, who needs to do what, and how. This has, and will help us. We have already gotten volunteers to chair most of the committees and some volunteers for each. We need more people to help. The next several general meetings will have a space devoted in each to reviewing what we are doing. Hopefully, each chairperson can briefly stand and give a minute-long report of how each aspect of the Conference is advancing, if there are any problems that need resolving, and what help they may need from the membership.

We have a lot of work to do, but broken up into the small bits that Charlie has proposed, it should be easy on the individuals who have unselfishly and bravely "stepped up to the plate". Please volunteer to help - to man tables, check the audio-visual, collect information for brochures, and all of the many we will be needing to do.

We have our own special Y2K "thing" going on. I am confident it will be a resounding success, thanks to the help and interest of all the grand people making up this fine group!

### THE DATEBOOK

**December 9th - SWFAS Board of Directors Meeting**, Hampton Inn, Bonita Springs, 6:30 PM

**December 12th - SWFAS PICNIC**, Collier County Museum Grounds - 11:00 PM

### About SWFAS

**The directorate:** President Wayne ("Bud") House, first vice president Don Taggart, second vice president Betsy Perdichizzi, membership secretary Brenda Hamilton, treasurer Jack Thompson, recording secretary Jo Ann Grey, directors Valerie Flanigan, Sue Long, Dottie Thompson, Jo Ann Grey, Charles Dugan, Annette Snapp, Tom Franchino, John Beriault and Charlie Strader.

The committees: Field: Beriault, 434-0624; Hospitality: position open; Membership: Brenda Hamilton; Publicity: Dottie Thompson, 597-2269; Sales: Valerie Flanigan, 262-8394; Finances: Jack Thompson 597-2269, 774-8517; Lab: (774-8517), Art Lee, 261-4939, Walt Buschelman, 775-9734, Jack Thompson, 597-2269.

To Join: Address your check to the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 9965, Naples, FL 34101. Dues are: Individual \$20, Individual Sustaining \$50.00, Family \$35, Student \$15.

Any questions, comments, contributions to the Newsletter: John G. Beriault, acting editor, P.O. Box 9074, Naples, FL 34101-9074 or Email to: [JGBeriault@aol.com](mailto:JGBeriault@aol.com).



## POTSHERDS AND

## POTSHOTS... AN ONGOING SERIES BY ROBERT GORE

### SPECULATIONES ESOTERICAE CALUSIARUM. 1.

As the year and the millennium draws to a close I find it introspective, if not always comforting, to sit before a crackling fireplace and review times long gone in the hope that the future may be better. With dram of single malt Scots whiskey in hand, such rumination and speculation is easily abetted by the dancing flames. So, I proffer the following thought to close out the millennium and usher in the new: We really don't know all that much about the Calusa . . .

Yes, there is a wealth of recent literature filled with carefully constructed hypotheses about this vanished group of people. Yes, there is a rich and abundant archaeological record throughout southwestern and southeastern Florida attributed (at least in a broad sense) to the Calusa. And yes, the multitude of posits, promulgations, premises and conclusions about Calusan lifestyle, liberty, and pursuit of bellicose happiness is both reasoned and reasonable. But at the same time many of these modern interpolations and  
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extrapolations have been forced to rely on often inconsistent and incomplete, if not to say self-

serving, interpretations, observations, and missives from Spanish soldiers, clergy, bureaucrats, and youthful Cartagena castaways - inexpert or unappreciative observers at best. None, of course, were anthropologists, sociologists, or logicians. But all usually had some sort of religious, political, or culturally superior axe to grind against Los Indios. Case in point: Escalante Fontaneda who, in spite of being a captive, was well-treated by the Calusa for 17 years. Yet on his release he still advocated their enslavement, and never wrote a lexicon of the language of his captors. Here was a golden opportunity lost.

Consider the tribal name "Calusa" for a second Instance. The implication from the historical literature is that there was but one "Calos" to whom more than 50 southern Floridan "caciques" (a delightfully imprecise term borrowed by the Spanish from Caribbean peoples) owed "fealty" of some sort, but who may, or may not been considered Calusans sensu stricto. Putting aside, for the moment, the questionable accuracy of deriving intertribal political relationships based on the chauvinistically European assessment of feudal hierarchies, it may be asked: Was "Calusa" more appropriately a term embracing an amalgamation of smaller tribal entities rather than one dominating moiety, much like the term "yankee" denotes all those living in the individual states above the

Mason-Dixon line? Careful reading of the available literature suggests that the earlier Spanish chroniclers may have jumped to just such a conclusion which became, by repetition, an historiographical truism. We are asked to believe, for example, that "Calos" and "Carlos" and Calusa were the names of a successive line of "chieftains" (however that nebulous term may be defined) in about the same manner that Popes take numerically the saintly names of their predecessors. "Le etat est le roi" or, In this case "Le Caluse." Yet, with the exception of the chief Senquene, said to be an uncle to Calos, we don't know any other names the various "Caluses" had. Or who their subjects were.

The successor Calusas didn't help matters because after the Spaniards arrived their headmen assumed European names. Moreover, given the multiple binomials (child, adult, warrior, administrator) that many Native Americans bestowed on their tribal members at different times in their lives, the relevant name often depended on the context of the situation. According to Escalante Fontaneda, "Calusa" meant "a fierce people"--certainly a self-serving appellation when Pedro Menendez de Aviles came ashore. But whether that name was what the other aboriginals called the "fierce people," especially behind their backs, is unknown. How threatening would the "fierce people" seem to their purported subjects or potential enemies if

they were known as, say, "the shellfish scavengers"? It might even be asked: Was the term Calusa, and the appellants, more like a local "street gang" tag, with their own "turf," rather than transpeninsular empire rulers?

Consider next, for example, the Calusa domaine. Based on the existing Spanish literature, and to a lesser extent that of the French and English (often imperfectly transcribed by other European compilers), the Calusa occupied or controlled politically (proceeding counterclockwise around the peninsula) an area near Sarasota Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Estero Bay, the Cape Romano area, the Big Cypress Swamp, the southeastern Florida coast, the middle and/or lower Keys, the environs of Lake Okeechobee, and even portions of the Indian River up to Cape Canaveral. In short, most of the Greater Lake Okeechobee watershed. By this same geographical token the possibility exists that they might have been in a continuing state of administrative hostility with the Uzita, Muspa, Tancha, Tequesta, Guarungumbe, Matecumbe, Maya'imi, Guacata, "Santa Lucas," Sarrope, Jeaga-Jobe, Ays, Oathchaqua, Tocobaga, and perhaps the Mocoso and Pojoy.

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The supposition then, promulgated by European chroniclers was that the Calusa exerted geopolitical influence over as many as 15 named tribes, many of which were

notoriously intransigent, and an unknown number of villages, in more than 25,000 square miles of the Floridan peninsula. Well, reality says perhaps not.

First of all, that's a big piece of wetland just to get around in, let alone control, by one group. Yet, and tellingly, nowhere in this same historical literature is there any mention of the Calusa actually going to war or otherwise "making the rounds" to ensure fealty from their purportedly subjugated neighbors. Yes, Calos claimed an enmity with the Tocobaga, but no one asked Tocobaga his feelings about Calos. Yes, Pedro Menendez de Aviles brokered a "peace" between the two tribal leaders for his own purposes, but the Adelantado heard little or nothing about Calos when he and his soldiers were in Ays country, and especially of another incident that will be considered next. Which is not to say that Calusan military or diplomatic forays did not take place; merely that, with the possible exception of the well-known "Cayo Hueso" or "Key of Bones" incident (again, from the Spanish chroniclers) there is precious little record of such. Thus, Calusan military might remains generally unproved.

But wait a minute. Didn't Juan Ponce de Leon run afoul of Calusan warriors when he entered one of their bays? Indeed, he did, but this was by any consideration a Calusan defensive response, not an offensive campaign to conquer

territory or punish recalcitrant tribespeople within-the Calusan domaine. The fact that the Calusa reacted so aggressively to Juan Ponce on his two forays into their bay has been cited by some historians as a Calusan reaction to slave-taking intrusions into Florida before the Land of Flowers was officially discovered and named in 1513.

Yet, in this same regard, two other chronicled events continue to surface naggingly, like roach legs in vichyssoise. One was that Calos, in order to purportedly collect his due in Spanish gold salvaged by the Ays, had to not only arm a retinue, but travel all the way across the peninsula to the Ays territory. Was this diplomatic circuit-riding? Maybe. But if the Calusa were so powerful why would they need to arm themselves to travel among their conquered subjects? The imposition of a "Pax Calusana" and all that implied should have been enough to quell rebellious thoughts. Nor do we read of rebellions ever taking place--with one possible exception, discussed next. More importantly and unanswered is why the Calusa went to the Ays to get their supposed feoffment rather than vice versa? Who was subject to whom?

The second event, even more curious, is an incident learned secondhand by European chroniclers from Timucuan-speaking Indians. The Cape Canaveral chieftain Oathchaqua,

so the story goes, planned to give his beautiful daughter in marriage to "Calos," purportedly to further ingratiate himself with his overlord. Just why Oathchaqua, who lived half a peninsula away from "Calosland," and on the border with the notably warlike Acuera and Jororo, found this obsequiousness necessary was never addressed. In any event Oathchaqua's plans were foiled when the mean and evil Sarrope who lived on, or around Lake Okeechobee and the northern Everglades, ambushed the bridal party, killed or captured the men, and gang-raped the women. History records no response from the all-powerful Calos to this cultural insult by a supposedly subject tribe. There may be more to this little incident which will be the subject for a future speculation.

This raises another nagging possibility about Calusan fiefdoms. Maybe they weren't. Perhaps, Instead, the imputed "fealties" and feoffments were merely traditional titular gift-givings among the various tribal hierarchies--a matter of etiquette and nothing more when one delegate or headman visited another. As intimated

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above, trying to placate a feudal chieftain 300 miles away when you have truculent tribesmen on all three sides of you seems somewhat a waste of time. But the European chroniclers saw it differently, and that may be the

crux of the problem.

We will continue this rhetorical inquisition after the millennium.

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## **THE CRAIGHEAD LABORATORY**

Most everyone who has been a member of SWFAS for a bit is aware that Art Lee is our long-time director of the Craighead Laboratory, a professional-class archaeological research facility our Society maintains at the Collier County Museum. Art, at the urging of several of the other laboratory people, has written an excellent history on how the laboratory came into being and some of the notable events connected with the facility. I find this effort by Art important on several levels: It shows that nothing of lasting worth is ever accomplished with ease - or at least without a few hitches. The history itself and the interplay of individuals is worth recording. Finally, I think the membership needs to know what an important facility it supports. Our legacy will be the information and reports the Craighead Laboratory creates and disseminates - that's how we will be remembered through our individual efforts - and as a group, years after one, the other, or all of us are gone.

The history will be

serialized in several installments. Here is the first:

## **HISTORY OF THE CRAIGHEAD LABORATORY: PART 1**

by Arthur R. Lee

### **A Salvage Operation**

In February, 1987, Collier County Museum director Ron Jamro got word that a 16-by-24-foot building that had stood by the pond behind the sheriff's office in the county governmental complex was to be abandoned as office space and used for oil and paint storage. He was horrified, for the building had been used as a wilderness laboratory and office by the late Frank C. Craighead, Ph. D.-venerated as an early and effective voice on behalf of saving the Everglades-and had been given to the county for safekeeping on his death. The intended new use would spell its end.

Jamro notified John Beriault who, he knew, as a young man had been permitted to accompany Dr. Craighead on environmental excursions, and the pair developed a plan to have the building saved for use as a headquarters and lab by the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society, of which Beriault was president.

Negotiations with the county followed, complicated by

the fact that the museum was temporarily owned by a support organization, Friends of the Collier County Museum, which had assumed responsibility for moving the Museum to its present location and greatly enlarging it - work done more expeditiously by private citizens than by a government. Broadly, the arrangement reached obliged SWFAS to assume much of the cost of moving the building in return for its use. An agreement to that effect was signed with the board of county commissioners March 1, 1987 and the building was moved to its new site March 23.

A major cost element was construction of the foundation. Its excavation - at the site currently occupied by the yellow building on the Museum grounds - represented the first physical work done by SWFAS at the lab. A charter SWFAS member, Guy Fischer, constructed the forms for the concrete footings, and on a day of sweat and expectations the concrete trenches were dug and filled. Fischer later built the landing and stairs to the back door, carefully designed to permit

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passage of drying rack trays. Refusing help, he commented: "If it's going to have my name on it, it's going to be right." He built it so strong that it later withstood the lab's being moved to a different location.

Paying attendant costs

became a major preoccupation for SWFAS: A special garage sale was held, individuals made donations, and the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy contributed \$1,000. As with many crises that were to follow, SWFAS squeaked through. But the rosy glow that lighted expectations was not without its shadows.

All had agreed that a front porch should be added to the building, it being apparent that the structure was too small - two sheets of plywood wide and three long - to hold gatherings of any size. And laying out the interior - on paper - was relatively easy because the location of its two doors and a closet that had housed a toilet dictated placement of the major lab counter, plumbing and drying rack, leaving three walls available for storage racks and bins, the essentials of any archaeological lab. SWFAS members interested in the lab had generally agreed on what was to go where by the time Art Lee was designated to meet with interior decorator Richard F. Geary III, a member of the Museum's support group, who made it clear at the outset of the session that he had some pretty definite ideas as to how the lab would be set up. Lee was puzzled, since he had no previous knowledge that the friends did, in fact own the building, despite the arrangement SWFAS had made with the county commission, and had come to the meeting with detailed drawn plans for the building's interior

arrangement (as, indeed, had Gary). Once the matter of proprietorship was understood, they settled down to discussing physical arrangement of the lab, reaching a mutual understanding on layout as well as on the type of floor and counter covering to be used, and the location of lights.

*(to be continued)*

## **Pine Island Indian Canal Phase II** by Bud House

The acquisition of the land parcel at 6450 Meadow Lane, Bokeelia, was announced in the September, 1999 SWFAS Newsletter. Since the property was acquired a split-rail fence has been constructed around the parcel.

The Board of Directors of the Calusa Land Trust and Nature Preserve of Pine Island, Inc. has recently purchased an "Option to Purchase" of another parcel, located at 6330 Meadow Lane, Bokeelia. This parcel, owned by Curt Doefler, is another in the path of the famous Indian Canal that traversed Pine Island from the Pineland Archaeological Site, across to and through Indian Field Island. The canal changed course on this parcel, from an easterly direction, to the southeast. For the next mile, or so, the path of the canal has been obliterated by agricultural and other developments.

As this is a 1.46 acre parcel the negotiated price was \$15,000. The first parcel was purchased by two fund raisers, and with donations by various groups and individuals. It is anticipated that a similar program for the raising of the required funds will succeed prior to the option date. This is a request for donations from all archaeological enthusiasts. Donations should be sent to the Calusa Land Trust and Nature Preserve of Pine Island Inc. with the donations marked for the Canal Project.

Directions to the Meadow Lane parcels are as follows: Proceed north about 3 miles on Stringfellow Rd. At the Pineland Rd. intersection, turn right on Harbor Dr. Proceed north to the second street on the right. Turn on Meadow Lane and proceed to the fenced in first purchased parcel. The new parcel is located as the last lot before the first cross street. Questions, and requests for a visit to these parcels, should be

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directed to Bud House at 941-283-3493.

**A WEEKEND IN RUINS  
Archaeology of the Americas  
Symposium**

reported by Betty Anholt

This past October 15 weekend, at the Orlando Museum

of Art, we attended a pleasant and informative symposium featuring speakers discussing their archaeological work from Belize to Florida to the Andes to Cuba.

The Friday evening opening presenter, Dr. David Pendergast of the Royal Ontario Museum, was the former Archaeological Commissioner of Belize. His topic was unannounced and my assumption was that it would be Belizean. But he started by saying, "I'm a Mayanist, so what am I doing in Cuba?" It turns out that in 1994 he was drafted by colleagues to Cuba's great northern coastal plain, at a Taino site, and he has worked there at an estero or lagoon for annual three-week seasons ever since.

The meter-deep lagoon is sandbagged and pumped each digging season, in a very low-tech process he adapted from watching news accounts of U.S. flooding in the mid-90s. Dr. Pendergast noted he would have felt silly in SCUBA gear in chest-high water. The site seems to extend three kilometers along the shore.

The number of artifacts they have found is staggering. Shell, lithics, ceramics, seeds, animal and fish bone, but most spectacularly, wood. He estimates the site quadruples the amount of wood previously found in archaeological contexts in Cuba.

One wooden item found in

numbers in Cuba is described in the Spanish documents, so its use was known. His unappealing name for it was "vomit spatula." Dr. Pendergast found one in Belize as well, carved from manatee bone, which he pictured, a long narrow spoon with a handle finished with a ball at its end. Meant to induce vomiting, a purging ritual thought to be particularly cleansing, the "spatula" was used as a ritual gagging tool.

Other wooden items included groups of posts just off shore in the Caribbean, virtually usable celts with handles, figurines of deities, bowls, and... the complete remains of houses, with thatch, rafters, cross beams, etc. First he found a conical house of 26-meter diameter in the lagoon, and in this past season another house, rectangular this time, whose corner post had fallen allowing the whole line of wall posts to fall like the proverbial dominoes. Dr. Pendergast notes most of the timbers and great wads of thatch are present. The bases of some of the posts are the diameter of telephone poles, and are as much as seven meters in length. He said lines of small posts, rather fence-like, might represent pens. The wood goes at least a half meter down into the muck. He believes the houses were built on pilings over the water, so their collapse was quickly covered by sediments. The lagoon muds are fungal and preservative in reputation, sometimes used as

beauty aids. The team even considered bottling it to help fund the dig.

Given the research recently done on Marco Island by Dr. Randolph Widmer and others, and the wet-site work by Dr. William Marquardt's team and SWFAS volunteer work, the potential for new ideas and comparisons from this Cuban dig are exciting. We have many possibilities to explore with our multitude of oyster bars in the sound and bays, potential house and fish weir sites.

As to dates, they come back at from 1225 to 1640 AD. Pendergast speculates that the isolated site was hidden away from the Spanish because it had been a densely forested area protected by a ridge of hills to the south, and a cluster of keys offshore which masked its presence from sailors. The Taino may have been undetected at the site for some time. He believes the great number of portable objects left or abandoned at the site is significant

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to that possibility. Perhaps the Spanish finally approached and the village was destroyed or abandoned.

Now, ironically, the team has to bring in the wood and timbers they need in their bare-bones dig, as the Cubans have almost no wood left. Sugar cane fields and deforestation, especially of mahogany, have practically turned the island into a treeless

zone.

The Saturday presentations were just as fascinating. Drs. Arlen and Diane Chase spoke on Caracol, where they have spent fourteen seasons studying its archaeology and hieroglyphs. Their emphasis was on how the writing or glyphs enhance the archaeology and vice versa. Glyphs emphasize the dynastic history and give us rulers' names, while the digs provide evidence of how the society lived. Diet, housing, terraced fields, reservoirs, religion, road systems, and economics were all touched on in an illuminating talk.

Dr. Jerald Milanich spoke about rites of passage, ceremonial change of status, and the symbolism inherent in the many birds and animals used in Indian art and religion. He spoke of the creatures who represented the upper, lower and our earthly worlds; of the anomalous animals which seem to pass from one world into others, like wading birds; and the "improper" creatures like the vulture or dog. He illustrated his talk with information from the Fort Center (Lake Okeechobee) and McKeithen sites (north Florida).

Next month I'll try to summarize Dr. Michael Moseley's talk about the effects of a drought from 1100-1500 AD in Peru, now saying only that he related it to global climate changes, the European warm period, and our recent bouts with El Nino, which

pale in comparison.

Dr. Elizabeth Graham, the final speaker, spoke about a site in Belize--Lamanai, which had been continually occupied from 1500 BC to 1900 AD, and some of her work and discoveries there.

### **Members Tour the New Florida Museum of Natural History** by Betsy Perdichizzi

Four members were conducted through the still under-construction museum at the University in Gainesville, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Helmut Nickel and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Perdichizzi were led through the completed cave with waterfall and other completed areas by Dr. William Marquardt and Ms. Darcie MacMahan of the University of Florida. They stepped over barriers to watch artists at work painting oversized voracious plants that create the illusion of being an insect in an alluvial forest.

They went behind closed doors to see fiddler crabs scatter, animated by new air power technology at the museum. The lively crabs were being constructed and tested and may be larger than life. The mystery of how realistic forest, streams, plants and cypress trees were made was revealed to four awestruck individuals.

They entered the lodge of powerful Calusa Chiefs and warriors. The museum needs help

both financially and physically to bring it to completion. It will be a monumental achievement, something we can all be proud of. We can help by contributing money to complete this great work, or by sponsoring part of it financially. We can help also by cutting out millions of plastic leaf imprints that will be returned to be painted and fastened to life-sized trees. Visit the Florida Museum of Natural History online at [www.flmnh.ufl.edu](http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu). Support their work.

**Marco Island Historical Society**  
**Sponsoring Organization**  
**For the Key Marco Cat**  
Betsy Perdichizzi, Smithsonian Contact-

It is Official. The Key Marco Cat is on loan by the Smithsonian Institution, located in Washington D. C. The historical society may be unique among all organizations to have been granted

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this honor and distinction from the prestigious institution.

The contract, signed by Betsy Perdichizzi as Smithsonian Contact for the Society and Greg Smith, President for the Citizens Community Bank on Elkcam Circle, was completed October 5, 1999. It was amended to reflect that we might be able to continue to manufacture and sell merchandise previously based on

widespread images and reproductions of the Key Marco Cat. It is understood that no new pictures, nor products stemming from a new image, can be made. The amendment was signed as of October 14, 1999.

The Key Marco Cat will be exhibited from November 15 to March 31. The bank, located at 650 East Elkcam Circle, viewing hours are: M-F at 10:00-12:00 am and 1:00-3:00 pm and Saturday 9:00 to 12:00 am. School buses are encouraged to come between 9:00 & 10:00 am, but are welcome anytime. Over 900 school children plan to see the exhibit. A \$5.00 contribution is requested, students over 12, \$2.50, and school children free. It is important to support this exhibit with our donations since ALL PROCEEDS GO TOWARD A MUSEUM FOR MARCO.

**Magnificent Exhibit**

A fine interpretive exhibit under the direction of Helmut and Hilde Nickel has been devised for exhibit. The Gilliland family loaned seven original watercolors by Wells Sawyer and five replicas of masks made from original molds. Color pictures and black and white photos by Sawyer, such as the deer, turtle, alligator, wolf etc., show the many unique artifacts that were found in the 1896 archaeological dig. These pictures were taken from slides of *The Buried Treasures of Key*

*Marco*, a book given to the society for educational purposes. Arden Arrington's impressive handmade and intricately carved wooden and shell replicas of weapons and tools are featured in wall cases. One case contains items from the Old Marco Inn dig on loan courtesy of Bob Carr and John Beriault of the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy.

A very fine diorama of a Calusa Indian village, made by the Nickel, adds life and vitality to the exhibit. The multi-media exhibit includes a 15 minute segment of the video *Domaine of the Calusa* which is being sold at the exhibit along with books, first day issue stamps, postcards, poster and T-shirts.

**On A lighter Note**  
Call for Cat Sitters

A call went out to all the clubs and organizations in the Marco Island community for docents (or volunteers) to help the historical society man the exhibit through the end of March. One of the Smithsonian requirements is that two docents must be in the room at all times during public viewing hours. Many men and women from various organizations on Marco Island generously responded to volunteer their time. They signed up to help with the exhibit. One woman later called the docent chairman to say that she had signed up but she wouldn't be able to do it. "When I



got home I realized that I can't do it because I'm allergic to cats!" she explained.

## **DUES ARE DUE**

Our treasurer reminds us that dues are due January 1 except for new members who joined after September 1, 1999. Mail them to our P.O. Box, bring to the picnic or to the January meeting.

## **PICNIC, December 12.**

Come to the annual Holiday picnic at the Collier County Museum from 10:AM to 2:30 P.M. Send \$5.00 per person to our P.O. Box or call Jack Thompson @941-576-2269

to make a reservation. Bring a covered dish, Hamburgers and cold drinks will be provided. You may also visit the Craighead Archaeological Lab.

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## **CRAIGHEAD LAB REPORT**

by Ella May Ablahat

Betsy McCarthy returned to Naples after the summer spent between Michigan and Illinois where she attended The Center for American Archaeology and took special classes in archaeological illustrations. Her Certificate of Completion hangs on the wall in the Craighead Lab.

SWFAS celebrated Lynn Lee's birthday at the last meeting of the

20th Century. An elaborate and delicious cake - enough for forty people - was created by Master Baker - Jean Belknap's daughter Toni. Lynn was gracious as always and really surprised as this was kept from her at the very last moment.

Old Florida Days was a real success. The Lab was busy with visitors. Jack Thompson and Art Lee gave informative talks to those who left the festivities to learn about the Calusa. The Lab was staffed for two days by Jean Belknap, Betsy McCarthy, Art Lee, Jack Thompson and your reporter. Lynn Lee and Dorothy Thompson were also present in the Lab.

**JOHN G. BERIAULT, acting ed.** Volume No. 15 Issue No. 12

# NEWSLETTER