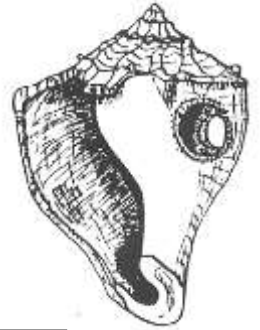


SWFAS

NEWSLETTER

THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



JOHN G. BERIAULT, ACTING EDITOR

VOLUME 16, NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY, 2000

THE FAS2000 CONFERENCE - WE'RE MAKING PROGRESS - BUT WE STILL NEED YOUR HELP!!!

A lot of you fairly perceptive people will recognize the above title as the same as what you saw in the January, 2000 issue of the newsletter. That's because I'm lazy enough to save myself even a few seconds of composing, but also

because it's true – and that will be the way things are from now till the finish of the FAS2000 Conference. We had another excellent Conference planning review session at the Jan. 12th Board Meeting. Now that the hotel conference center arrangements have been finalized, SWFAS is organizing to make sure the Conference runs smoothly. Twenty four of you generous volunteers have signed

up to help on the seven committees that will be handling the various functions at the Conference. Many people have expressed a desire to work at a specific task (for example, Hospitality, Decorations, Operations, Registration) Others have been kind enough to give “us” (the



Changing Times, Changing Customs: Labor-Saving Devices have always been popular, even in our own culture... What an advance the Singer Sewing Machine made!

Inside this Newsletter

- 1 FAS2000:** Are YOU ready (and willing) to help...?
- 2 Calusan Economics:** A Sarropean Gauntlet: Part One by Dr. Robert Gore
- 4 The Craighead Laboratory:** A History - by Art Lee - Installment Three...

Chair people) the option of assigning you to man the barricades where we see the need developing. You folks should be contacted within the next month by your respective chairmen and some sort of scheduling developed as to what to do and when everyone will be doing it. So far, it appears, we are on track. The FAS2000 Conference should be an interesting and rewarding experience for all concerned. Watch the front page of the following issues, because from here on , whatever happens concerning plans for the

Conference will be front-page news!

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR ACTING EDITOR...

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Thanks for your help and understanding...

THE DATEBOOK

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

February 16th - SWFAS General Meeting Bonita Spring Community Center, downtown Bonita Springs, 7:30 PM

May 5th – 7th – FAS 2000 Conference, Holiday Inn Sunspree Resort Hotel Ft. Myers

About SWFAS

The directorate: President John G. Beriault, first vice president Betsy Perdichizzi, second vice president Don Taggart, membership secretary Charlie Strader, treasurer Charlie Strader, recording secretary Jo Ann Grey, directors Steve Tutko, Sue Long, Dottie Thompson, Jo Ann Grey, Charles Dugan, Jack Thompson, 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.

Now that we are firmly into the new Millennium, I need to request your notice and cooperation in the following:

I have decided to further refine the following publishing policy to read: All submissions for the Newsletter (if you want them to appear in the very next issue), must be in my hands (either on paper or electronically by email) by the 20th of the prior month. This is to allow me to get the finished issue in Jack Thompson's capable hands for the printing and mailing in a timely fashion by the first part of that month.

For example, if you have something to run in the March, 2000 issue, **get it to me no later than February 20th.** If I get the piece by February 21st, I will cheerfully place it in the April issue. Many or most things I get are not date-specific, except for announcements of pending events or reports on prior-month happenings. I am operating as acting editor by maintaining as many as three future issues of the Newsletter in various stages of completion, and it's no problem to place your notice in the very next *available* issue, that is, if the *time* it appears is not a factor.



POTSHERDS AND

POTSHOTS... AN ONGOING SERIES BY ROBERT GORE

A SARROPEAN GAUNTLET. 1. SELLING ONLY AT A HIGH PRICE

Once upon a time there was a fierce aboriginal tribe that lived on a lake in Florida. This tribe was so warlike that its bellicosity was known throughout the Land of Flowers. These same tribespeople also controlled an important food item that occurred abundantly in the lands around their lake. This food, desired by all other tribes, was guarded so closely that none could obtain it without paying a high price to the people who controlled the country where it was found. The fierce aboriginal tribe was known as the Sarrope or Serrope. Careful reading of the available literature suggests that they lived on or near Lake Okeechobee. The food item they controlled was a root from which a flour was produced for making "a most excellent bread."

And the Sarrope had a monopoly on it.

Who were these Sarrope? Unfortunately, we have precious little information on them, and (as is so often the case) what we do have comes to us fourth-hand from French accounts who got it either second-hand from Timucuan sources, primarily through the chief named Saturiwa, or third-hand through an unnamed Spanish informant. In any case this reference was then carried into the 16th century European exploration-literature. Of the latter there are two main sources--the French, which included the correspondences of Rene de Laudonniere, Jean Ribault and Jacques Le Moyne; and the Spanish, which is based primarily on the Memoir of Hernando de Escalente Fontaneda. A third and extremely imprecise source are the several maps of the peninsula produced throughout the 16th century, complete with village names, wandering rivers, ephemeral mountains, and ill-defined lakes and islands. Of these, the most famous is the map made by artist and amateur cartographer Jacques Le Moyne which was artistically embellished and published posthumously in 1591 by Theodor de Bry in Frankfurt, Germany. The important factor in all of these sources is that they clearly indicate that the Sarrope Indians were alive and well between 1562-1563. But who said so first, the Spanish or the French, remains conjectural as we shall see.

It is primarily from the Le Moyne map in de Bry, and a second manuscript map produced by an Englishman named John White or With about 1580 but never published, that we have a toponym. LeMoyne's map shows a large lake in the south-central peninsula, containing four artfully arranged islands, with the Latin legend "Lacus et Insula de Sarrope." That is, "The Lake and Island(s) of Sarrope." The White map merely depicts a lake in the same general vicinity, giving it the name "Secrope." The toponym continued to appear on several copycat maps in the late 1600s before finally disappearing about 1720. According to the Latin account in de Bry, the Sarrope Indians occupied one island five miles wide in the middle of this lake of fresh water. An English translation, however, has the lake itself being five miles wide with no indication of island size or number. At least some of the French account also comes from the previously noted anonymous Spanish informant who sounds suspiciously like Escalente Fontaneda.

The accounts agree, however, that the Sarrope carried on a very lucrative green-grocer trade in palm-fruits, but especially with a type of root from which a flour was made that produced "most excellent bread"

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(praestantissimus ipanis]. The Sarropean island inhabitants gained great wealth from their neighbors because they sold this particular bread-root "only for a high price." We'll consider what this "bread-root" might be in a moment. How the Sarrope managed to establish and maintain this monopoly is also food for speculation. So, let's begin with the Spanish.

Escalente Fontaneda, whose Memoir was published about 1575, might seem to have a priority claim referencing Sarropean monopolies--but he never mentioned these Indians by name, nor their mercantile abilities. Describing a "lake of fresh water" which seems to be the Everglades, he noted that many towns having 30-40 inhabitants each occurred thereon and that "They have a bread of roots which is their common food the greater part of the time." But he then goes on to say that this lake rises in some seasons so high that these same roots cannot be harvested. Now, linking Escalente Fontaneda's accounts with Le Moyne's the following conjecture can be made. If the Sarrope lived on or around a great lake in the southern peninsula; and if they controlled the bread-root monopoly; and if they lived in an area where the seasonal flooding of the Everglades was not a limiting factor in the availability of their bread-root; then these Indians could easily barter their supplies at a high price during times of high-

water; thereby establishing a seasonal monopoly in the bread-root trade. Where might this area be? Two locations are suggested: 1) either the islands or shoals within Lake Okeechobee, or 2) the higher tree islands (or "keys") in the Everglades proper around and south of the lake. Or both.

What might this "bread-root" be? Within the southern peninsular flora there are dozens of plants with edible or inedible root-like rhizomes or stem-like tubers. But three possibilities seem more likely than others: 1) Zamia, a cycad (the Seminole's "coontie"); 2) Manihot, a shrub (the Taino's "yuca," "cassava" or "manioc," and the European's tapioca); 3) Ipomoea, the morning glory vine, including the well-known sweet potato, and particularly I. macrorhiza, a midden-loving species whose modified root can grow to some 50 pounds in weight.

There is just one small problem. The "roots" of all three species are either potentially harmful or deadly when raw. Both coontie and manioc roots, for example, contain high quantities of hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid) which, if not neutralized or removed, can prove fatal to anyone ingesting them. The rhizomes of morning glory vines, often strongly purgative, contain numerous compounds that make them a veritable sylvan pharmacopeia.

The general preparation for coontie and manioc is similar and requires maceration or grating of

the "root", subjecting the macerate to several washings to remove the toxic principle, skimming the less toxic residual scum from the washings, then sun-drying the precipitated starchy material into a flocculent flour. Innovative devices were developed to aid the process of detomification. In South America and the Antilles the pulverized or grated manioc was put into a tubular basket-like device of woven straws called a tipiti which was then stretched and twisted to squeeze the toxic water out. Morning glory roots may have been prepared similarly if they weren't simply baked like sweet potatoes. One is tempted to wonder if the Sarrope ever ran an ad campaign with the slogan "Leave the Squeezin' to Us."

Collecting these plants often took some doing. Zamia, for example, is not an easy plant to excavate, requiring laborious grubbing in the pinelands to pry its rootstem from the deeper-lying limestone rock. Uprooting a 50 pound Ipomoea root was also probably no easy task. Nevertheless, when regional pinelands or swamp-forests become flooded, those proprietary to the Sarropean not inundated could provide a seasonal alternative source. Whether the Sarrope bartered the whole "root" or just the flour, or both, remains

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undetermined. However, raw roots store better than processed flour, are less susceptible to vermin, and no labor cost need be added during the bartering. Perhaps the Sarrope operated the first "You Dig 'Em" fields!

Evidence for aboriginal use of these three plants is usually inferred or based on actual historical observation. But to the uneducated eye of the average Spaniard or Frenchman one root may have looked like any other. If the resulting flour was sun-bleached white the Europeans would be hard put to distinguish one type from another except perhaps by taste. Midden evidence, on the other hand, is almost non-existent. Coontie seeds, for example, are quite small and those that do not generate new plants may be eaten by birds and rodents, thus accounting for their absence in midden materials. Evidence for manioc in south Florida remains even more uncertain but not disproved. This may also be owing to the difficulty in recovering its residues from midden materials. Morning glory vines, however, are often found growing on middens, thereby being "guilty by association."

The whole preparation process briefly described above is additionally curious and anthropologically intriguing not only because of its complexity, but because it also raises questions regarding cultural diffusion and use of these poisonous plants. One

wonders how many culinary martyrs sacrificed their lives in learning how to make both coontie and manioc edible? How did this knowledge reach Florida? Did the Sarrope have another way to easily detoxify their bread-roots, one now lost in history?

The Sarrope, occupying a central portion of the southern peninsula, might easily have been a tribe at the canoe-canal-riverine crossroads. Did they parlay this location into geopolitical power? Whoever controlled the environs of Lake Okeechobee certainly controlled lakeside ingress and egress to the Kissimmee, Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie River Valleys, and thus access to the coasts and interiors of the upper and lower peninsula. The event by which the Sarrope are best known, the Oathkaquan ambush, may have been precipitated in part by all of this. Stay tuned.

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HISTORY OF THE CRAIGHEAD LABORATORY: PART 3

by Arthur R. Lee

The Monkey Cage

Tuesday, April 5, marked an interesting episode in the lab's relations with the county government. A middle level official, Kevin O'Donnell, had insisted that the public have free

access to the lab building during all hours the Museum would be open. SWFAS could not recruit enough volunteers to staff the facility for so many hours, and it could ill afford the necessary public liability insurance. After protracted negotiation, SWFAS agreed to build a hog-wire cage ceiling high that would enclose an area four feet to a side inside the front door in which visitors could stand without danger to instruments or artifacts on work tables; the cage, in turn, had a wire door leading to the interior of the lab, which would be padlocked when the lab was not staffed. April 5 the last screw of the "monkey cage" as it came to be called, was driven home. It was to remain in place until a different arrangement was made for SWFAS' use of the building. The next day Alice Ash, Jean Belknap, Virginia Beville, Mary and Walt Buschelman, Art Lee and Virginia Reed met to decide on regular lab hours - Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Tuesdays were added later, and Saturdays were abandoned for lack of interest and difficulty in meshing with Museum schedules (on one occasion tab workers arrived to find Seminole dancers using the lab as a dressing room.)

A dramatic episode in the establishment of a working relationship between a volunteer organization with

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scientific pretensions and a public, government institution was to occur May 26, 1988. SWFAS had learned that at a scheduled session of the board of directors of the Friends organization the matter of SWFAS' use of the lab building was to be discussed, and packed the meeting with 17 representatives. The Friends raised questions regarding payment of certain construction charges, which SWFAS agreed to take into, and the problem of staffing the facility raised by O'Donnell was settled by agreement to provide a written schedule. Since that episode relations between the county and SWFAS, though changed over time, have been rational, and the Museum and lab staffs have sought out ways of making the relationship work to mutual advantage. From the outset SWFAS staffers have been regarded as Museum volunteers, a relationship strengthened in May with the appointment of anthropologist Nancy E. Olson as education curator with incidental responsibility for liaison with SWFAS. Later, in 1995, she was given honorary membership in recognition of her many activities in support of SWFAS.

Bugs in the Artifacts

In the event, mid-April saw the first technical operation - analysis of shell from a large surface scatter that had been excavated in the Pelican Bay area, and curation of artifacts from a

Bonita Bay exploration; some evening sessions were started the following month. April 21 more than 200 Pine Ridge middle school students were shown tab operations, blazing a trail that was to be followed by thousands more (Jack Thompson early on demonstrated a knack for communicating with the younger visitors, frequently at the expense of Nancy Olson's time schedule). And on May 25 John Beriault, using a collection gathered by Bob Carr of the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, conducted the lab's first educational event - an evening seminar on Southwest Florida pottery. The following month the late Joe Long, a civil engineer, started an evening course in surveying. July 23 saw the first of what was to become a popular occasional series, Saturday or Sunday "wash-ins" in which the cleaning of artifacts was coupled with lunches and much fellowship.

The subject of those events was an accumulation of material from a number of digs stretching back several years. Bags of the shell, bone, and tools from those salvage operations had been stored in a bin at John Beriault's home. He had graduated screens mounted on folding saw horses which could be erected in his back yard, and periodically SWFAS members would gather there of an evening to wash and rough-sort the material. The screening never kept up with the collection, which grew. John realized that something would have to be done on the day he reached into the bin for a bag, and found more than the requisite number of

cock-roaches accumulating in the material.

Shortly thereafter Art and Lynn Lee drove a rented truck to a bakery at Orlando, which was changing to a different type of tray for handling loaves of bread. The surplus trays were of a size and durable plastic suitable for handling archaeological material, and, delivered to the yard of the Beriault firm, B&B Builders Specialties, served as repository for the collection until it was trucked to the new lab. Though their numbers have been reduced by attrition, many of the trays are still in service.

On October 22 Eleanore and the late Bud Young undertook the transportation of the last of the collected material from the B&B yard to the lab, where it was stored in the crawl space underneath the building.

That fall the lab formalized its analytical procedures, creating forms and obtaining instruments to make its descriptions of sand-tempered plain potsherds compatible with efforts of the Florida Museum of Natural History. That work later was greatly aided by the Collier Museum's making available a binocular micro-scope, which replaced a monocular instrument loaned by Charlie Strader.

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Another milestone was passed in December, when weighing and measuring were added to "wash-in7" procedures, reflecting a need to hasten completion of analyses to gain storage space, a problem that was to dog the lab

throughout its existence. The first shell to be discarded was thrown onto the "Indian mound" Dec. 11, after it had been weighed, counted, and inventoried, the information readied for inclusion in site reports. The first phase of the lab's work was passed in March of 1989, when a "Last Shell Party" was staged to wash the remaining material from past digs (more, of course, was added later as SWFAS continued its site salvage work).

SEVERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NOTE FROM MARCO

Helmut and Hilde Nickel have sent several announcements of meetings and items of interest to the membership these events will be occurring on Marco Island:

1. A remainder that the Marco Cat Exhibition in Marco is only open until March 31; and we all know how time flies. Surely everybody has heard about the exhibition! It is located at the Citizens Community Bank at 650 Elkcam Circle in Marco. To get there: after crossing the bridge turn left at the second traffic light; the bank is on the right side. Opening hours: Monday through Friday from

10AM to noon and 1PM to 3PM, Saturdays from 9AM to noon.

2. On February 22 at 6:30PM, Nancy Olson, Curator of Education at the Collier County Museum is giving a lecture "Spanish Treasure Fleets and Florida" at the Marco Library at 210 Heathwood Drive South in Marco. To get there: after crossing the bridge turn left at the third traffic light onto Bald Eagle Drive. Follow Bald Eagle to where Heathwood Drive forks off to the right. Go on Heathwood; it crosses San Marco Drive and becomes Heathwood Drive South. The library is on the right side.

On January 19 that Art Lee together with a daughter and a son of the late Marion Gilliland will give a lecture "An Artist on the Cushing Expedition & A Woman Archaeologist - Seventy Years Later: The Story of the Wells Sawyer Paintings & Mrs. Marion Gilliland". The lecture was scheduled for January 25 at 6:30PM at the Marco Library. (Directions above).

QUENTIN QUESNELL, S.S.D. "Know Where to Look, Recognize What You See: Cushing on Key Marco 1895 (Discovering The Cat and Much Much More)" Book signing

Smith College Emeritus Professor of Humanities Quentin Quesnell will correlate data from Frank Cushing's original report with features of Marco's contemporary landscape, bringing to life the extraordinary intuitions of this great archaeologist. The

lecture is scheduled for February 1, 6:30 PM at the Marco Library.

THE CALUSA CANAL ACQUISITION ---- UPDATE by Bud House

As related in the September Issue of the SWFAS NEWSLETTER, The Calusa Land Trust and Nature Preserve of Pine Island, Inc. completed the acquisition of their first land parcel containing evidence of the Pine Island Canal on August 20, 1999. On September 30, 1999 a one year "Option to Purchase" of another parcel was obtained from the owner, Curt Doefler, of Loxahatchee, Florida. The \$1000 option was based on a total price of \$15,000 for the 1.46 acre parcel located at 6330 Meadow Lane, Bokeelia, Florida. Following the option acquisition, another fund raising drive was initiated. After raising \$1753 at a November Rummage and a \$1000 donation from the Lee Trust for Historic Preservation and a \$1000 donation from Jim and Sue Long, additional donations have raised over a total amount of over \$4500. This parcel is the easternmost parcel, of the six parcels with evidence of the canal, and is where the canal to the southeast and running through was is now the Meadow Lane road bed where the canal is no longer evident.

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As can be seen, additional donations are required. Donations can be sent to The Calusa Land Trust and Nature Preserve, Inc. PO Box 216, Bokeelia, FL 33922. All donations will be acknowledged and appreciated. Questions and comments may

be directed to Bud House at 941-283-3493.

LIBRARY PROGRAMS MAKING HISTORY

By Betsy Perdichizzi

The "Marco Making History Lecture Series" at the Marco Library is making history itself on Tuesday nights. Historical society members attend the series, not just because the lectures fall on the meeting night, but because the programs are too good to miss! SWFAS members also have been observed to be enjoying the sessions.

Several hundred people heard the opening lectures of the series:

The first lecture by Dr. Robert Gore on January 4, related how Florida developed. Florida was underwater two to six million years ago. All of earth was called a Panandain Continent (meaning altogether, one earth). The continent separated, then North America drifted westward. A reef known as the "Rebecca Reef" formed a huge ring around the Florida plateau. Florida, all underwater, was made of silica sediment from plants and animals settling on limestone gradually

raising it. There followed long periods of glaciation (ice) and intertials (melting's). Marco Island, dating 5,000 years old, is standing on 10 - 12,000 feet deposit of silica limestone. Dr. Gore said the island rests on a major Pleistocene reef from Golden Gate to Charlotte Harbor.

The second lecturer of the series, Dr. Mike Russo, promulgated his theory that Horr's Island is one of the first and largest villages discovered in North America. It is 5,000 years old and is as old as the land itself. He supports his theory with facts resulting from the 1989 archaeological dig on Horr's Island. His dig found evidence of an egalitarian society of 300-400 people, living a year-round existence on Horr's Island even before the invention of pottery. At that time people were thought to be only hunters and gatherers, continually moving about in search of food. Archaeologists determined that these people lived on the site year round by analyses of the seasonal fish and shellfish that were found. The land and sea provided abundant food year round enabling people to live in one place, without the benefit of agriculture. Many post holes were found indicating they lived in huts of some kind. A skeleton found at the site proved to be younger than the site itself; it was perhaps only 4,000 years old.

The library series is sponsored by Editor Ralph Hall of the Marco Island Eagle and underwritten by the parent company, the New York Times as part of "Celebrate 2000." The

lectures and speakers were arranged by former Senior Library Assistant, Carol Mitchell, with input from the historical society as to the subjects and people we would like to hear most.

If you plan to attend, call or sign up at the library, and come early to get a good seat.

Marco Island Library Lectures

6:30 - 7:30

January

Tuesday 11, Mike Russo, "A Stone's Throw From Marco Island: America's First Village,"

Tuesday 18, Randolph Widmer, "A Life's Labor of Love: The Archaeology of Marco Island,"

Tuesday 25, Art Lee, Kendall Taylor, Cynthia Gilliland Catlin & Her Gilliland Jr. "An Artist on the Cushing Expedition & A Woman Archaeologist Seventy Years Later: The Story of the Wells Sawyer Paintings & Mrs. Marion Gilliland,"

February:

Tuesday 1, Quentin Quesnell, "Know Where to Look, Recognize What You See: Cushing on Key Marco 1895 (Discovering The Cat and Much Much More),

Tuesday 8, Jackie Butcher-Obendorf "Retrospective of a

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Photographer's Work: Clyde Butcher 1969 - 1999,"

Tuesday 15, David Southall, "The Third Seminole War and A Military Presence on Marco Island 1855 - 1865,"

Tuesday 22, Nancy Olson: "Spanish Treasure Fleets and Florida,"

Tuesday 29, Doug Waitley: "The Last Paradise: the Building of Marco Island in the Sixties and Seventies,"

March:

Tuesday 14, Betsy Perdichizzi: "Tommy Barfield: The Untold Stories,"

Tuesday 21, Panel: Thelma Heath, Robert Robinson, Kappy Kirk, Hazel Griffin, Robert Griffin, Moderator James Lorenzo Walker, "Marco: Remembering the 1930's,"

Tuesday 28, Panel: Henry B. Lowe, James W. Dyches, Cathy Bowers Shanahan, Thelma Heath, Robert Robinson, Moderator: James Lorenzo Walker, "Marco: Remembering the 1940's,"

April

Tuesday 4, Panel: June Jolley Dyches, A.C. Hancock, Judge Eugene Turner, Judy Herren Humphrey, Duval Evans, Ross Longmire, Dan Rindy, Carmen Senghaas Singletary and Moderator: Norman "Punch" Herren, Jr., "Everglades City & Chokoloskee Way Back When,"

Tuesday 11, Jack Lowe, "Lawlessness on Marco in the 1920's,"

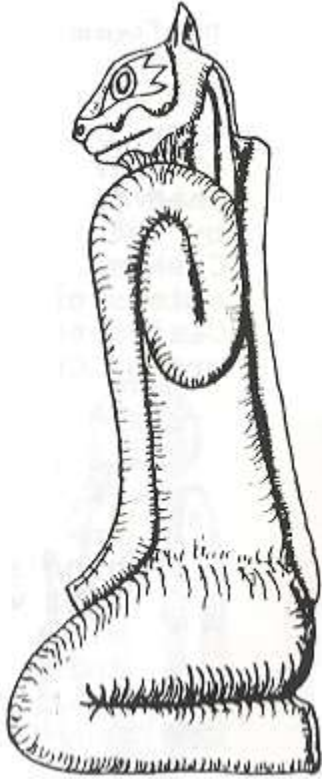
Tuesday 18, Robert Wells, "Family Historical Story Hour I: Lawless Legends! (Plus Ed

Watson Stories You've Never Heard Before),"

The Key Marco Cat & The Millennium

The Key Marco Cat is here on Marco Island! It was loaned to us specifically for the occasion of the millennium and will be here through March 31. How fitting that this priceless artifact, thought to be at least one thousand years old, should help usher in the next thousand years.

The Key Marco Cat Exhibit is on display at the Citizens Community Bank, 650 East Elkcam Circle, Marco Island. Weekdays hours: 10:00-12:00, 1:00-3:00 and Saturdays: 9:00-12:00.



Despite our best efforts at advertising with publicity releases and brochures this marvelous event

still seems to be a well kept secret. How can we let the Floridians in Miami, Tallahassee, Jacksonville and Pensacola know they can see a piece of their heritage for the next few months? This is the challenge. Can anyone help solve this problem?

The exhibit is sponsored jointly by Marco Island Eagle, an affiliate of the New York Times Newspaper, the Citizens Community Bank and the Marco Island Historical Society.

Admission/donation \$5.00,
\$2.00 students
school children-free
Collier County Museum
Exhibit

Forgotten Florida: Photographs from the Farm Security

Administration

Feb. 15 through Mar. 15, 2000
Forgotten Florida, a photographic exhibit showing the Great Depression as it affected Florida's diverse population, will open at the county museum February 15 and run through March 15. This special exhibition will feature photographs of Florida taken between 1935 and 1943 by such notable photographers as Walker Evans, Marion Post Wolcott, Gordon Parks, and Arthur Rothstein.

The Farm Security Administration, a New Deal Agency, was established in 1935 to develop and administer programs to aid destitute farmers and farm workers during the Great Depression.

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Photographers employed in the agency's Historical Section described economic and social conditions in 'America, especially in hard-hit rural areas. Director of the Photographic project, Roy Emerson Stryker, encouraged FSA photographers in Florida to document life in wealthy and middle-class enclaves and tourist camps along the coast,

thus providing a wide-ranging view of Florida as it was just over half a century ago.

Robert S. Carr to Speak at Feb. 16th SWFAS Meeting about The Miami Circle

Robert S. Carr, retired Dade County Archaeologist and current Executive Director of the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) will speak to our Society about the famous (or perhaps infamous!) Miami Circle. Those of us who worked on or visited the project in downtown Miami – or even people reading newspapers anywhere in this country in the last two years have noted the Miami Circle and some of the (frankly) bizarre events that unfolded with its uncovering. Here is your chance to hear and talk to the man who, from the very start through the controversial finish, directed the efforts. There will be many a twist to his tale, which has all the convolutions of the story of Howard Carter and King Tut!

The meeting will be at the Bonita Springs Community Center, Wednesday, February 16th, at 7:30 PM.

CRAIGHEAD LAB

REPORT , January 2000

by Ella May Ablahat

Jan Gooding has returned from the Northern Hemisphere and is working on pottery with Jean Belknap. We need all the help we can get. Chokoloskee is still staring us in the face. Most of the bon has been analyzed but the shells are still there. Also, the pottery.

The Lab crew spent Monday of this week (Jan. 17) cleaning up the yard area at the request of the County and it looks great. One would never know that all sorts of archaeological work goes on there. The screens and barrels for was are under the building lovingly place there by Jean Belknap, Jack Thompson, Betsy McCarthy and Jan Gooding.

Y2K has come and no on is the worse for it. Including our computer which is being used daily for input of data.