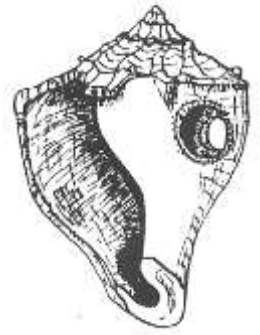


SWFAS

NEWSLETTER

THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



JOHN G. BERIAULT, ACTING EDITOR

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 11

NOVEMBER, 2001



THE ORIGINAL TAMIAMI TRAIL: If you were travelling south to Naples around 1910, this is the road you would have taken. Photograph shot 1972 in what is now Pelican Bay.

AMBER WYNN GIVES EXCELLENT PRESENTATION AT OCTOBER MEETING!

One of the most satisfying things is to see keen interest and excellent archaeological work both in the field and behind the lectern by a student of archaeology/anthropology. Amber Wynn is such a person who can deliver the work, an example of which was her fascinating account of a field school conducted in northeast Scotland. Amber played a role in the

investigation of a ninth-century Pictish Settlement and monastic community that combined elements of Christian and pagan practices. One of the many things I personally learned was the widespread trade, with items coming

from as far away as Italy, and this was during the "Dark Ages", centuries after Rome fell! Amber made several comparisons between our local

Calusa Indian Culture and the Picts. It goes to show that people the world over have used similar and parallel methods of operation through time. Amber Wynn is a fine example of an archaeologist/anthropologist in the making and a credit to our partner, Florida Gulf Coast University!

SWFAS PICNIC

Rebecca Harris, director of the Fort Myers Beach Cultural Museum and Environmental Learning Center (the Mound House) has very kindly agreed to host the SWFAS December Picnic at her facility. Plans are to meet here at 10:00 AM, December 9th. Details are still being worked out as to parking arrangements, transport to the facility and other details. Please watch for additional announcements in the December issue. A map and directions to the Mound House are posted in the back of this issue.

Inside this Newsletter

- 1 We have Moved! Florida Gulf Coast University is the new site of our General Meetings**
- 2 Zachary Taylor's Christmas Party – Part One!** Read Dr. Robert Gore...
- 7 SWFAS GARAGE SALE DATE SET** See article this issue...

THE DATE BOOK

**November 14th SWFAS
Board Meeting** – Hampton Inn,
Bonita Springs, 7:00 PM

**November 21st, 2001 General
Meeting – HELD AT FGCU
MAIN CAMPUS – TAKE EXITS
19 OR 20 EAST OF I-75**

**December 9th, 2001 SWFAS
December Picnic held at The
Mound House, Fort Myers
Beach 10:00 AM**

(see map this Issue)

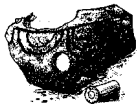
About SWFAS

The directorate: President Betsy Perdichizzi, first 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, Charlie Strader and Dr Michael McDonald.

The committees: Field: Beriault, 434-0624; Hospitality: position open; Membership: Charlie Strader; Publicity: Dottie Thompson, 597-2269; Sales: position open; 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.



POTSHERDS AND POTSHOTS... AN ONGOING SERIES BY ROBERT GORE

COLONEL ZACHARY
TAYLOR'S YULETIDE
PARTY, 1837. I.

The Second Seminole Indian War opened with two major engagements, the Dade Massacre, and the first Battle of the Withlacoochee River, both occurring in the last week of December, 1835. These were followed in 1836 by the Battles of Camp IZARD, Thlonotosassa Creek, and Welika Pond. The Seminole and Mikasuki Indians thus began hostilities by winning more often than they were losing. But of all the battles in the Second Seminole Indian War, the Battle of Lake Okeechobee, in December, 1837, would prove to be the longest, greatest, hardest fought, military engagement of the war, one in which the Indians inflicted the worst casualties on the U. S. Army at any time period during the seven year long conflict. In it, some 800 U. S. soldiers and another 250 volunteer militiamen and friendly Indian

PAGE TWO

scouts met, clashed in hand-to-hand combat, and finally routed almost 400 Seminole and Mikasuki Indians and Negro servants. But as we shall see, they paid a horrendous price in casualties for the victory. Christmas Week, for the United States Army, was now no longer a time of joy and Peace on earth, but instead had become during the past three years a descent into a hellish maelstrom of water, swamps, sawgrass and trees, where they confronted a resolute and intractable enemy, who knew the land far better and for much longer than did the newly arrived combatants--and was willing to meet them anywhere and prove it.

The background events leading to the Battle of Lake Okeechobee were straightforward. Major General Thomas S. Jesup, in the months prior to December, 1837, had been relatively unsuccessful in convincing many of the Seminole and Mikasuki Indians to end the war they had started almost a year earlier, let alone to immigrate to Oklahoma. Jesup's problems were threefold: 1) the leadership of the Indians was, for the most part, obstinate; 2) many tribespeople resisted repatriation because they feared retribution by Osceola and his band; and 3) the country under Jesup's jurisdiction, patrollable mainly by mounted Dragoons and foot soldiers, In his words:

“...extended over more than five degrees of latitude. To cover

Taylor's Yuletide Party would begin 23 days later at Fort Gardiner.

On the 18th of December, while bivouacked at Fort Gardiner, Colonel Taylor received a fateful dispatch from General Jesup. Negotiations with the

Indians had completely broken down, they intended to resist to the death any attempts at removal, and Taylor was to proceed against them with "the least possible delay." After some two months of the usual Army

"hurry up ad wait" these were just the words "Old Rough and Ready" wanted to hear. The following account is a distillation of subsequent historical reports from numerous sources, with emphasis on

those from military documents, particularly those of Zachary Taylor.

DAY 1: DECEMBER 20, 1837. Carrying rations enough for just 12 days in the field (6 days out, 6 days back), Taylor departed Fort

a country so vast, forty posts were required to be occupied. and I was obliged to operate from a base extending from Charlotte's Harbor [sic], by way of the Suwannee, to St. Augustine, upwards of 300 miles."

It was the attempt to establish at least some of the proposed 40 posts that led directly to the Battle of Lake Okeechobee.

Colonel Zachary Taylor, recently arrived in Florida, was given three directives: 1) Open a wagon road eastward from Tampa Bay into the center of the peninsula; 2) establish one military post (Fort Fraser) on the upper part of Pease (Peace) Creek; 3) establish a second post on the Kissimmee River. From the latter Taylor would then mount sorties into the surrounding country to attack the Indians whenever and wherever he could. In short, Zachary Taylor was to patrol a region extending on the north from the vicinity of Tampa Bay to the Kissimmee River, and southward from the Withlacoochee River to the Caloosahatchee River, and thence eastward again to the eastern shore of Lake Okeechobee. This was a country not only of unexplored wilderness, but inhabited by hostile Indians--who knew it like the backs of their hands.

On the morning of November 27, 1837 Colonel Taylor, leading a baggage train of 80 wagons and some 1,300 men, rode out of Fort Brooke on the mouth of the Hillsborough River toward the rising sun. His proposed route would take him nearly 60 miles eastward to a

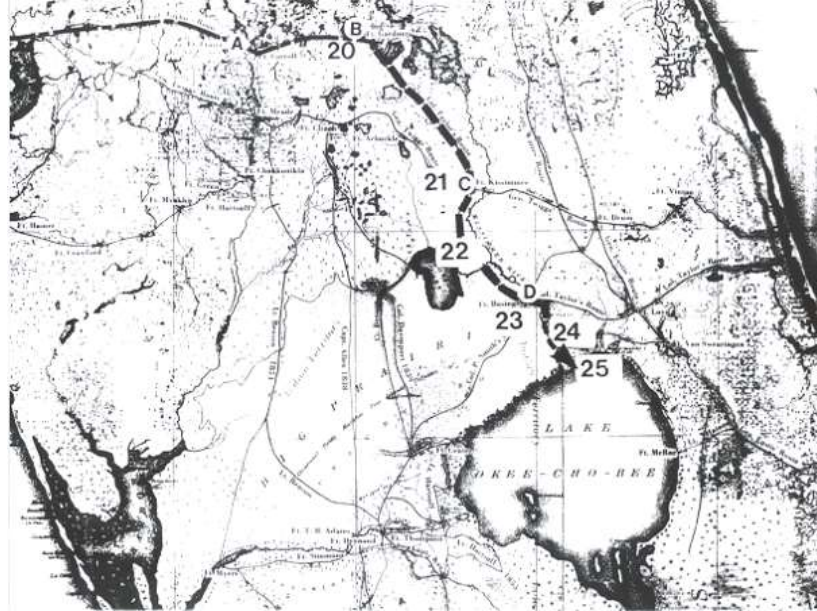


FIGURE 1: DIRECTIONS TO COLONEL ZACHARY TAYLOR'S CHRISTMAS PARTY. DECEMBER 20-25, 1837 A) FORT FRAZER; B) FORT GARDINER; C) FORT KISSIMMEE; D) FORT BASINGER. Days Of Party In December As Indicated. Modified from J. C. Ives and A. A. Humphreys, 1856 "Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay, etc."

location between Lake Pierce and Lake Rosalie. Here he established Fort Gardiner and set up a bivouac. Meanwhile, an advance force under Colonel Alexander Thompson erected Fort Fraser south of Lake Hancock. Zachary

Gardiner with 1,067 men, consisting of the 4th Artillery, 1st (Taylor's own), 4th and 6th Infantries, the Missouri Volunteers and Morgan's Spies (both volunteer militias), plus about 150 Delaware and Shawnee Indians. The latter had been attached to Taylor's command to act as compadre conveyors for any Seminoles captured or seeking asylum. However, the majority of the Shawnees refused to join the column, pleading sickness and lack of leggings and moccasins to allow travel through the sawgrass. The Shawnees had no doubt also seen how the civilian militias from Missouri operated in the watery wilderness of Central Florida and were not impressed. They knew an accident waiting to happen when they saw one. In retrospect, had the Seminoles and Mikasukis known the amounts and status of Taylor's daily rations (6 out, 6 back) not only the Battle of Lake Okeechobee but the entire Seminole War might have had a different outcome.

Heading southeastward toward Lake Istokpoga Taylor's column passed between Lake Weohyakapka, well to the west of Lake Kissimmee, intent on reaching the future site of Fort Kissimmee some 30 miles to the south of Fort Gardiner but on the Kissimmee River.

Taylor's battle plan was simple: 1) he knew hostile Indians were in the general area around Lakes Istokpoga and Okeechobee (at that time still "undiscovered" by

white mapmakers), and he intended to go in harm's way; 2) should any Mikasukis try and cross the Kissimmee River, Taylor hoped that his column would be advantageously positioned to intercept them; 3) Taylor's column was also an ostentatious attempt to "show the flag," thus encouraging hesitant Seminoles to surrender; 4) at the same time Taylor intended to establish a blockhouse and picketworks well down on the Kissimmee River to be another depot, and a connecting point, for future military operations taking place along the Caloosahatchee River to the west. The latter objective, and statements made in November by Major General Jesup, suggest that Lake Okeechobee was no longer considered a watery nebulosity in the peninsular center. The Everglades, however, were another matter.

Day 2: December 21, 1837. Fort Kissimmee was quickly established between the west side of the Kissimmee River and Lake Arbuckle. The column then broke camp and continued southward, skirting the River's left bank and heading toward the future site of Fort Basinger, some 20 miles south of Fort Kissimmee, as the egret flies. However, reaching this point required nearly 30 miles of exhaustive roundabout travel through swamps and prairies associated with the Kissimmee River-Lake Istokpoga drainage. Lake Istokpoga has been called a small-scale

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version of the Everglades. Zachary Taylor was thus learning what Florida ecology and hydrology was all about. But he wouldn't learn fast enough or well enough, as events would later demonstrate.

Three friendly Seminoles had been sent well ahead of the column that same morning as scouts. They were followed by a battalion of white-uniformed Missouri Volunteers. At 10:00 PM that evening the first word on the hostiles was received. Chief Halpatta Tustenuggee, called Alligator, and part of his family had left a Seminole encampment four days prior to the arrival of the scouts and militia. Left behind in the camp were several other Seminole families who had opted to surrender. But Alligator's departure was disturbing--he was a dangerous and charismatic chieftain. More chilling was the information gleaned from the camp dwellers: many Mikasukis were nearby and they had no intention of surrendering.

Day 3: December 22, 1837. Hearing the news Taylor lost no time in the pursuit. Leaving the Infantry battalions encamped for the night, but with orders to follow him immediately at dawn, Taylor and the mounted troops left camp shortly after midnight on the early morning of the 22nd. They crossed the creek that drained Lake Istokpoga into the Kissimmee River and soon captured 22 Seminoles, mostly

women, children, and one old man. Informed that Alligator also (supposedly) wished to distance himself from the bellicose Mikasukis, Taylor sent a runner with an offer: if Alligator was serious he should meet him at the Indian trail that crossed the Kissimmee River. Unknown to the Colonel, the Mikasukis were but 20 miles, or little more than a half-day's ride, away.

Taylor reached the indicated river crossing late that evening. Here, at what was to become on the morrow the site of Fort Basinger, Taylor halted, both to rest his men and give Alligator a chance to prove his sincerity. At midnight Alligator's intentions became crystal clear--he was not coming in, and the Mikasukis were more determined than ever to join battle. Zachary Taylor was now nearly 120 campaign miles deep into hostile Indian territory, and three days of rations down. The acceptable turn-back point was fast approaching, but as far as "Old Rough and Ready" was concerned, pursuit, not dwindling supplies, was the name of the game.

Day 4: December 23, 1837. Taylor spent much of the day erecting a hasty stockade as a depository for all of his artillery pieces, wagons and heavy baggage. Some 85 infantrymen, sick or disabled, an undetermined number of friendly Indians who claimed "they were unable to march further," and the Pioneers and Pontoneers (equivalent to today's Combat Engineers) who had been building

bridges and constructing rudimentary wagon roads, were left to garrison Fort Basinger. Departing the new post later this same day, Colonel Zachary Taylor and the majority of his Infantry and Dragoons, and the attached militiamen, crossed the Kissimmee River and moved eastward toward Chief Alligator's purported encampment--and their ultimate fate.

DAY 5: DECEMBER 24, 1837. Early on Christmas Eve morning Colonel Zachary Taylor and his column emerged from the Kissimmee marshes onto a large wet prairie some five miles into the eastern side of the Kissimmee River floodplain. Off in the distance was a substantial cabbage palm hammock. Scattered here and there across the prairie and along the edges of the hammock were the remnants of slaughtered cattle, implying to Taylor that several hundred Indians were in the immediate vicinity. On an adjacent hammock within a nearby swamp "impassable for mounted men" a small group of women and children, several young men, and a tribal elder were surprised. They quickly raised a white flag of capitulation and were

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just as quickly taken captive by Major Alexander G. Morgan's Spies.

These Seminoles professed to be friendly, and said that they were in the process of drying and jerking the beef from the slaughtered cattle as a food source for their upcoming emigration. Perhaps. But the Indians also provided a chilling intelligence: Ab-bi-ak-a Hadjo (Crazy Yellow Rat Snake), known to the whites as "Arpeika or Sam Jones," and his Mikasukis were but 10- 12 miles distant and spoiling for battle. Although quite advanced in age, and declining into senility, Ab-bi-ak-a's hatred for whites had become legendary--he could prove to be a ruthless foe. Zachary Taylor then assessed the situation. He and his troops were now perhaps a 10 hour ride from Lake Okeechobee--a Lake that none of them had ever seen, that a few would glimpse but once and briefly, but most would remember for the rest of their lives.

Abandoning further search for other Seminole women and children who had scattered into the surrounding swamp, Taylor moved forward, impressing into service as guides the young warriors captured earlier that morning. Still heading southeast the long column approached a dense cypress swamp at mid-afternoon. No reconnoiter was needed to show that there was no way around it. The captured

guides fed the growing apprehension of the soldiers by implying that if Taylor entered the copse the entire column could easily be attacked within its depths. But Taylor was in no mood to dally--if the Indians wanted a fight he was there to give them one. Setting up a skirmish line, a forward group of Infantry advanced into the swamp. After an agonizing wait the men returned. The swamp was uninhabited. Exasperated, and increasingly fatigued, Taylor directed that camp be made for the evening.

Later on that same evening two Seminole spies were flushed from the nearby scrub. One was captured by the pickets of Captain Joseph Parks, the half-breed officer who commanded the few Delaware and Shawnee Indians still remaining with Taylor. From the captured Seminole the Colonel now obtained precise confirmation as to who his enemy was--not one, but four of the most dangerous chieftains in Florida! The names pealed like a tocsin of death: Coacoochee, or Wildcat; Halpatta Tustanugge, or Alligator; Otolke-Thlocko, or "Big Wind," a shaman also known as "The Prophet," and last but certainly not least, Ab-bi-ak-a, the influential "Sam Jones." Several lesser Seminole chieftains were also gathered, plus all of Ab-bi-ak-a's followers, nearly 400 Indians (including women) in all. Taylor's further assessment would have been daunting to any military commander no matter where he was operating. The enemy held the

high ground in a dense hammock six miles away. They were all well-armed and hidden. And they were determined to make a stand to the death. If Zachary Taylor held any further doubts about the Indians' preparedness it must have been dispelled by the captured young warrior who was:

"... armed with an excellent rifle, fifty balls in his pouch, and an adequate proportion of powder."

There was nothing else to do but try and get a good night's sleep. Over campfires and coffee some of the troops talked quietly of the coming day. Others, too tired to care, attempted to sleep on packs and bedrolls already reeking with stale sweat, mildew and mold. A horse whinnied and then stamped nervously, disturbing several others who jostled and bumped each other, snorting and pawing the soggy ground. The noise was loud and carried through the swamp, but was neither out of place nor unwelcome--more of an advertisement than a giveaway. There was no further need for secrecy. Both sides knew where the other was camped--both sides knew there would be a battle. And that it would come sooner rather than later. Along the camp perimeter mounted pickets sat exhaustedly on equally tired horses and gazed

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out over the broad, nearly empty prairie. Tattoo (turn in to quarters) was sounded on the bugle, the clear notes caught up by the wind and carried out across the floodplain, and the camp settled in for the night. The only interruption to the peace and tranquility of the evening was a chilly rain squall that passed through ahead of a following cold front. One small point of relief was that the Indians never attacked at night.

The thoughts of the Indians must have been similar. Their scouts had been tracking the long column of blue-coated regulars and white-uniformed volunteers for several days. Now, pushed into this remote wet corner of southeastern Florida, the Seminoles and Mikasukis, caught in an steadily advancing pincer movement, knew that they had no other choice but to fight. Along the coast and down from the north came the inexorable, long, winding columns of Major General Thomas Jesup. To the west toward the Caloosahatchee lay more blue-coated troopers. To the east was the tangled morass and pine forest bottomlands of Halpattiokee, the Alligator Swamp. Behind them, stretching away in a vast, shallow, curving waterway to the far horizon was Pah-hai-okee, the River of Grass.

The night was chilly but not yet cold. Overhead in the distant darkness the pinpoint diamond-dust of the Milky Way,

the Path of Spirits, stretched away to the southwest across the black Florida sky. The star-belted constellation of Orion, the Mighty Hunter, was climbing over the fence of the southern horizon. High over-head, near the zenith, the bright grouping of stars the Shawnees called The Seven Dancing Maidens twinkled and laughed at the warrior star White Hawk blazing near the horizon. Ten miles to the south Lake Okeechobee, "Big Water," lay like a great, dark, dimpled mirror, reflecting all the sky-fires above. Along its northeastern shore, deep within a hammock, small cookfires glowed, throwing the leaping Spirit Shadows of departed warriors onto the cypress trees, as the tribal women heated sofkee and baked coontie bread. The cool wind, growing colder, souged through the trees, rustling the feathery branches of cypress and clattering the broad green and brown fronds of cabbage palms.

It was Christmas Eve, 1837. [TO BE CONTINUED]

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Re: Sunday, Dec 9th, SWFAS picnic, 10AM - 2PM

We again want to thank Rebecca Harris, Director of the Mound House, (and the City of FMB), for the invitation to use the facilities. The historic house and prehistoric aboriginal shell mound property is

an excellent location for a waterside picnic and we look forward to a fun day of socializing and learning.

There is a \$5.00 per person donation asked for attendance. For the donation, you are welcome to participate in the guided tours of the house and grounds and SWFAS will provide soda drinks, dessert and service (plates, utensils, napkins).

The picnic is a "potluck" affair. So we are asking for all to bring a big portion of finger-food, salad or entree. Last year's similar arrangement was a great success with many delicious dishes. With SWFAS providing the dessert (cake), we should have a great variety of good food.

Please bring your own chairs or other for seating. Also, if a sunny day - don't forget your sunscreen and although there is usually a breeze due to the waterfront location, be prepared for a few mosquitoes. Assuming good weather, we expect about 50 people to attend. Family and friends are more than welcome. There will be a sign-up sheet available at the next monthly meeting to help coordinate dishes and you are encouraged to pre-register your attendance to assist in our planning.

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As a side note, the Ft. Myers Holiday Boat parade is also scheduled for the evening/night of Dec 9th.

The guided tour schedules and future parking arrangements will be announced later.

SWFAS GARAGE SALE PLANNED FOR MID- JANUARY

At the last SWFAS Board meeting, plans were formalized to hold the SWFAS Garage sale on a Saturday in mid January at the Bonita Springs Community Center (site of our old meeting-place). The following information is supplied by Charlie Strader, our treasurer and the man who has consented to help arrange the accommodations for the sale. He writes:

John

Here is some slightly revised info from previous rummage sale that you can use for the next newsletter. I guess for now the important thing is to ask membership to save and bring items. You may want to remind all that this is our main and really only fund raising function and it save us having to wash cars or dogs to raise funds. In addition to household items, we also hope to raise funds with snacks, so people could consider providing food items in lieu of other, to help contribute. The could even consider asking friends,

neighbors, local business, etc, for donation goods.

Best,
Charlie

SWFAS Rummage Sale & Silent Auction

Saturday, Mid January (date to be confirmed)

Bonita Springs Community Center

ITEM DONORS: Please try to have your donated saleable goods at the Center (where we used to hold monthly meetings). All items should be marked ahead of time with your suggested sale price. If you cannot bring an item of value yourself because of some conflict, please contact other SWFAS members to find someone that can store and bring it for you. Remember that this is really our only fund-raising function and without donated items there will be no funds to raise!

Volunteer Request List: Volunteers are needed in several areas. For any areas that you are willing to volunteer for, please contact Sue Long at 262-8371 or Charlie Strader at 992-9660 ahead of time in order to coordinate times and activities.

1. General Volunteers: Needed in order to get things underway. We need people to:
 - A. Setup: Set up tables and display items.
 - B. Pricers: Mark prices on items. (We are expecting some donations to have items unmarked, so this is

a necessary and time demanding requirement for the sale.)

C. Security: General order / overseeing. Also general assistance, as help is always needed for various little tasks. * BRING: Pens (felt tips are best) to mark items with. (Stick-on dots will be provided along with SWFAS Volunteer names tags). Also, start saving and bring plastic bags (such as from the grocery store). It's helpful to wear clothes with pockets to keep your pen and stickers in.

2. Advertising Volunteers:
 - A. Signs: To make temporary road signs for the day of the sale. Freestanding Sale Signs will need to be posted (and later removed) at multiple roadways around Bonita.
 - B. Word of mouth: This is easy but important. Please mention to as many people (and even business's that could donate items or services) as possible that a nonprofit organization you are a member of is having a benefit sale and need BOTH items donated (which are tax deductible) and also buyers to come. Notices of the sale can be posted or announced at other organization's meetings, newsletters, businesses, neighborhoods, etc.

3. Refreshments & Hospitality: We are also

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hoping to raise funds with the sale of drinks and snacks. Please contact Jeanne Sanders at 446-4229 or Charlie Strader at 992-9660 ahead of time in order to coordinate.

A. We need donated snacks (cookies, cakes, pies, drinks, etc.) packaged in individual portions to sell.

B. We need volunteers to sell such (from the kitchen area of the meeting room) during the event.

5. Transport: We may need volunteers to transport donated items and furniture which have been donated and stored in south Bonita on the day sale. Trucks and vans are best but those with cars can also help. Call Charlie Strader at 992-6133 to volunteer to transport or to mark items and coordinate.

Notes: If you have expensive items such as antiques, art, etc., we can place them in the Silent Auction area which will allow for a greater opportunity of increased funding with better chances of the valuable items bringing higher prices.

RANDELL RESEARCH CENTER OPEN HOUSE

The Randell Research Center extends an invitation to SWFAS members to attend a special Open House at its new Pineland

Headquarters, and to meet Dr. John Worth, the RRC's new Coordinator of Research Programs and Services. The Open House will last from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon. Family and guests are welcome.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The November meeting of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society will be held on Wednesday, November 21st, 2001. The group will meet at Florida Gulf Coast University in Building, Academic 3, Room 110 at 7:30 P.M.

John Beriault, former SWFAS and FAS president will discuss and show slides concerning a project conducted at Big Munson Key, lower Florida Keys, in 1985.

This project was conducted under the auspices of the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (Robert S. Carr, director) and the Boy Scouts of America and studied an important site in a little known area of Florida. Avocational and professional archaeologists as well as those interested in history are welcome to attend. For further information call 941-597-2269.

DIRECTIONS TO THE FORT MYERS BEACH CULTURAL MUSEUM AND ENVIRONMENTAL LEARNING CENTER (THE MOUND HOUSE)

The Mound House is the oldest house on Estero Island and is located on a prehistoric Indian shell mound directly facing Estero Bay. We look forward to your visit!

From the South
I-75 Exit 18 West on Bonita Beach Road. Follow road for 12 miles to Estero Island (Town of Fort Myers Beach). Once on Estero Island, the road becomes Estero Blvd., continue north approximately 4.5 miles. At Beach Access 22 you will be at Connecticut Street, turn right and proceed to the end of the street. The entrance is the last driveway on the left.

From the North
I-75 Exit 21 west on Daniels Parkway. Follow Daniels/Cypress Lake until it ends at McGregor (the name changes to Cypress Lake at US 41). Turn left on McGregor and continue until road becomes San Carlos. Continue on San Carlos over the Matanzas Sky Bridge merging left onto Estero Blvd. Travel south along Estero Blvd. approximately 2.5 miles to Connecticut (Beach Access 22). Turn left on Connecticut Street

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and proceed to the end of the street. The entrance is the last driveway on the left.

HELP!

The Collier County Museum will be holding the Old Florida Festival on November 2, 3 and 4. On the 2nd we expect 4000 school children. The Craighead Lab will be open.

Please volunteer to help us. Call Art Lee at 775-5089. With enough of you we can all work short shifts.

