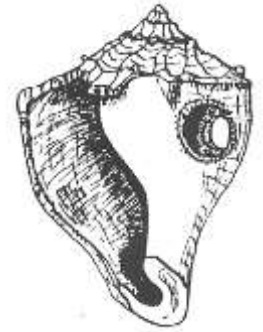


SWFAS

NEWSLETTER

THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



JOHN G. BERIAULT, ACTING EDITOR

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY, 2002



“Arrow-Root” or coontee. Rebecca Harris gave an excellent presentation on her doctoral dissertation work at the last SWFAS general meeting and cited this plant. This is a 1871 illustration from *Harper’s Magazine*. Not a bad illustration – considering...

SWFAS RUMMAGE SALE AND SILENT AUCTION EXCEEDS WILDEST EXPECTATIONS

Sitting here at my computer, I often reflect on what it is I like about the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society. Invariably I always come back to the same conclusion, it is an organization filled with really good people, all trying to advance the cause of information, education, and preservation of our local historical and archaeological heritage. These folks are all willing to give time, energy, and resources to accomplishing major tasks. The FAS 2000 Conference of a year or so ago is an example – and now the January 19th SWFAS Rummage Sale is history with an equally impressive achievement. Very preliminary

tabulations suggest the net results have added close to \$1500.00 to our financial reserves. It’s an impressive amount and more than a dollars and cents testimonial. Charlie Strader, Jeanine Sanders, Jack and Dotty Thompson, Bud and Shirley House, Rose Somogyi, Charlie Dugan, Betsy Perdichizzi,

Helmut and Hilde Nickel, and all the many, many other people that donated a Saturday out of their lives are to be commended, and they, the people of SWFAS, are what I like most about our organization!

Let’s plan several other events for the coming year where we can travel to an interesting location or otherwise interact as a group. It’s always fun to get together for work or play!

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 – Final Part! Read Dr. Robert Gore...**
- 7 ARCHAEOLOGY DAY IS MARCH 9th!**
See article this issue...

THE DATE BOOK

**February 13th SWFAS
Board Meeting** – Hampton Inn,
Bonita Springs, 7:00 PM

**February 20th SWFAS General
Meeting and Annual Election
of Officers** – 7:30 PM, Rm.
110, Academic Building 3,
Florida Gulf Coast University

**March 9th, Archaeology Day
to be held at the Collier
County Museum, Collier
County Government
Complex, East Naples**

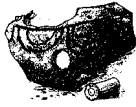
About SWFAS

The directorate: President Betsy Perdichizzi, first vice president Tom Franchino, second vice president Corbett Torrence, membership secretary Charlie Strader, treasurer Charlie Strader, recording secretary Jo Ann Grey, directors Steve Tutko, Sue Long, Dottie Thompson, Jo Ann Grey, Don Taggart, Jack Thompson, John Beriault, Charlie Strader, Theresa (Torrence) Schober, Dr Susan Stans, 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. IV.

The 6th infantry, directly behind the Volunteers and Spies, saw the front line of the militia fall and immediately came to port arms, ready to fire at Instant command. When the advancing ranks of the Army saw some of the Missourians break and run, they quickly stepped forward into the breach. It was a gallant, courageous, but instantly fatal move for many. With the irregular white-coats down or being routed the Indians now concentrated their attentions on the hated blue-coats, pouring a withering fire down on the five nearest companies of the 6th Infantry, and the 4th Regiment Immediately behind them. The Indians' aim, from

PAGE TWO

tree and tree-top, was both effective and deadly.

But now American military precision and professionalism came to the fore. Adapting to their foe's methods, holding their ground in the sawgrass, or advancing from tree to tree or log to log, seeking any cover once they gained the hammock, the men of the 6th Infantry began to inch forward. Firing over the heads, and at time through the ranks of the surviving Missourians still tenuously holding the advance skirmish line, the Army traded places with the militia and moved deeper into the hammock, taking fearsome casualties all the while. Colonel Alexander R. Thompson, commanding the 6th Infantry, directed their movements as best he could in the mayhem and confusion of battle. Suffering severely from a chronic, undiagnosed illness (perhaps dysentery which was all too common in those days) Thompson had nevertheless refused sick call and transfer from his beloved regiment as long as they remained in Florida. Standing at the front line he gave orders to the troops in his Immediate vicinity to charge with fixed bayonets. Just as he Issued the command he was struck once, then twice, by enemy fire. The first ball entered his left side, the second his right breast. Ignoring his own mortal wounds, Thompson continued to order his men forward, leading the advance himself, until he was struck by a

round from a tree-top sniper which shattered his chin and passed through his neck, finally wounding him terminally. His aids, realizing that he was dying, propped him against the trunk of a tree. Raising himself up from the ground Thompson gave his final command: "Keep steady, men! Charge the hammock! Remember the regiment to which you belong!" The words of that gallant exhortation were his last.

Other officers soon joined their commandant in death. Captain Joseph Van Swearingen, in the advance of his company, was shot in the lower neck. Stumbling backward away from the action, he received another wound in the head. Raising both hands to his head he fell forward on his face, dead before he hit the ground. Second Lieutenant John P. Center, company adjutant, took cover behind a cabbage palm. Reloading his flintlock pistol he peered around the trunk and took a sniper's round directly through the head from an Indian high in a cypress tree. First Lieutenant Francis J. Brooke, closing toward some Indians who were frantically reloading, suddenly pitched forward and fell heavily to the ground, shot at close range through the heart. Captain George Andrews, his wrist shattered and bleeding, was carried from the field. First Lieutenant W. H. Walker took at least three musket balls in succession, and suffered a total of five wounds to his neck, chest, arm, and knee while he directed his company forward. He,

too, was dragged from the field, and although severely injured he eventually recovered.

The high number of casualties to Army and militia officers indicated that the Indians were well aware that organization and command proceeded from the officers down to the non-coms and then to the enlisted men. So they deliberately directed their fire towards the leaders. Sergeant Major Henry Sleephack of Thompson's 6th Infantry, for example, was among the first to die, shot through the abdomen. The ultimate consequence was that every Army officer but one, the aforementioned Sergeant Major, four orderly sergeants, and most of the lower ranking non-commissioned officers were either killed or severely wounded. The situation soon became so precarious that the survivors of the 6th Infantry were ordered to retreat and regroup behind the still advancing 4th Infantry Regiment. On the battlefield in front of them lay more than 50 wounded and dead comrades-in-arms, scattered about like so many ragged bundles of blue and brown and white cloth.

The 4th Infantry with six companies under Lieutenant Colonel William S.

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Foster moved immediately through the smoke, haze, and confusion onto the front line, replacing the withdrawing 6th Infantry. They, too, began to take casualties, with men falling wounded right and left, and company commander Lieutenant John L. Hooper's arm being shattered. But the 4th Infantry was now more angry than afraid. Raising a great yell, concentrating their firepower, and reloading and discharging with a skilled precision instilled by training and aided by desperation, most of the 160 men of this regiment charged forward and soon gained the hammock center. There they were quickly-joined by Captain Thomas Noel and the two uncommitted and thus relatively intact companies of the 6th Infantry. Captain Gilliam of Gentry's Missouri Volunteers, and his contingent of 14 surviving irregulars, also linked up immediately. Swinging clockwise in an arc from the left side of the attack front the combined forces quickly broke the Indians' right flank. The Seminoles, in turn, shifted clockwise left to their left flank and began a counterattack on the Infantry's rear. This deadly carousel continued only briefly before the massed assault of the Infantry and Volunteers reversed these directions and forced the Indians back.

Now the shifting tide of battle changed. Still yelling and whooping, the disciplined Infantry and re-disciplined Volunteers

began to sweep through the hammock, charging the Indians so obstinately that they were prevented from reloading their muskets and rifles. The Army and militia troopers, now firing continually, soon forced the Indians across the main creek and steadily backward toward their only avenue of retreat, the open sandy beaches on Lake Okeechobee's northeastern shoreline. Within the center of the hammock-nee-cypress swamp skirmish lines were useless, and quickly gave way to individual shoot and cover assaults. The conflict then deteriorated into a series of scattered firefights with charge and counter-charge carried out by red man and white man alike.

Amid the gunfire, smoke, noise, and confusion enemy became friend and friend became enemy. Foster's- infantrymen, seeing running shadows through the smoke called to the Indians asking if they were friendly Delawares. The Seminoles, accepting any bar- gain for time, replied affirmatively while they took up new positions in front of the troopers. Quickly reorganizing and reloading they rose up almost in unison and sent a volley of lead toward Foster's men that instantly caused more injuries than all of the firing in the remainder of the battle. Realizing they had been duped Foster's men returned a vicious fire that sent the wily Seminoles scrambling for deeper cover.

Outside of the hammock, Captain Allen's mounted 4th Infantry had heard the firing and wheeled toward the battle. They stood ready and waiting on the right. Colonel Taylor, seizing the opportunity to set up a pincer movement, Instantly ordered Lieu- tenant Colonel Davenport's 1st Infantry (still being held in reserve to the rear, but champing at the bit) into the battle on the left of the hammock. The four military units now acted in concert. Foster's 4th (dismounted) Infantry, and remnants of the 6th Infantry, and the surviving Missouri Volunteers still on the battlefield moved through the hammock's center to try and flush out any remaining Seminoles. Allen's mounted 4th Infantry circled around on the hammock's right side, and Davenport's 1st Infantry rode forward and around completing the pincer movement on the hammock's left side. As Davenport and his troops came around the hammock's left edge they encountered a group of Seminoles. He immediately ordered a charge and thereby turned the retreating Indians' right flank back on itself again. Meanwhile, the other regiments closed in and, like a huge blue and white mortar and pestle, began to grind the running Indians to pieces. Once an open, full-scale battle now devolved into short, brief

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snap-shot encounters among the trees, shrubs and forest litter. Separated from their leaders the Seminoles' tight resistance quickly became disorganized and then rapidly degenerated into a complete rout. Gradually the gunfire died away from a ragged roar to intermit- tent popping as individual soldiers fell upon the fleeing Indians. After a few more scattered shots the firing ceased completely.

It was now about 3:00 PM Christmas Day, 1837.

The Battle of Lake Okeechobee was over and all that remained was the mopping up. The Indians, chased by the Army in all directions, scattered throughout the countryside in small, militarily ineffective groups of 10-15 warriors. Sporadic fighting continued until sundown, single and double shots of gunfire echoing across the open prairie and through the distant cabbage palm hammocks. The main body of the Seminole-Mikasuki coalition, now in full retreat, melted back into the surrounding sawgrass and swamp, abandoning their Lakeshore encampment that stretched more than a mile along the beach and nearby hammock and cypress swamp. Most headed eastward into the broad wastes of the Halpatti-okee Swamp and the temporary safety of the Atlantic coast. Behind, dead in the hammock, they left 11 of their own and one Negro. Two others,

and nine wounded, were carried off by the survivors. Thirty more were captured and herded in sullen, glowering groups back toward the main but now deserted encampment. Zachary Taylor's Yuletide Party was over.

In less than four hours of continued fighting, including hand- to-hand combat, and point-blank assault, the longest, greatest, and last major military battle of the Second Seminole Indian War was concluded. Now came the hardest part, locating the dead, caring for the wounded, and transporting both back out of the hammock. With a heroic effort a small footpath was constructed out of logs, and the dead and wounded were carried back to the baggage area where that night's encampment was set up. The five surgeons, three from the military and two from the volunteer regiments, began the painful and often hopeless task of treating lung, chest, neck, shoulder, and leg wounds using the primitive knowledge, supplies and procedures of mid-nineteenth century medicine. Field surgery was often innovative but barbarously crude. Richard Gentry's abdominal wounds, for example, were cleansed of lead debris, powder, and dirt by pushing a silk handkerchief on a musket ramrod entirely through the holes in his thorax from front to rear. Gentry lingered on until just before midnight, Christmas Day. In spite of the ever-present potential for gangrene, bone saws were often the instrument of expedience and choice. Anesthesia, analgesia, and

antisepsis were non- existent; the use of chloroform as an anesthetic would not occur until 1848, morphine was as yet unknown, opium and laudanum could only temporarily ease pain, and there was no way to sterilize the operating tables set up in the hammocks, let alone disperse the buzzing hordes of flies and other Insects, even if the surgeons had known about

bacterial septicemia and wanted to do so, The tribulations of the surviving wounded were only just beginning. Ahead lay almost two weeks of travel and excruciating agony on horseback-litter and iron-wheel wagon to the doubtful respite of the military hospital at Tampa Bay.

The next day, December 26, 1837, was spent in providing such additional preparatory care for travel as could be given to the wounded, constructing litters out of dry hides, tent canvas, and poles--and In burying the dead in two long pits In the center of the camp. The horses and cattle encountered earlier in the week were rounded up to be herded back to Fort Basinger. The battle- field encampment was departed on December 27th, and on December 28th -, Taylor's column reached

Fort Basinger. Three days later, on New Year's Eve day, Colonel Zachary

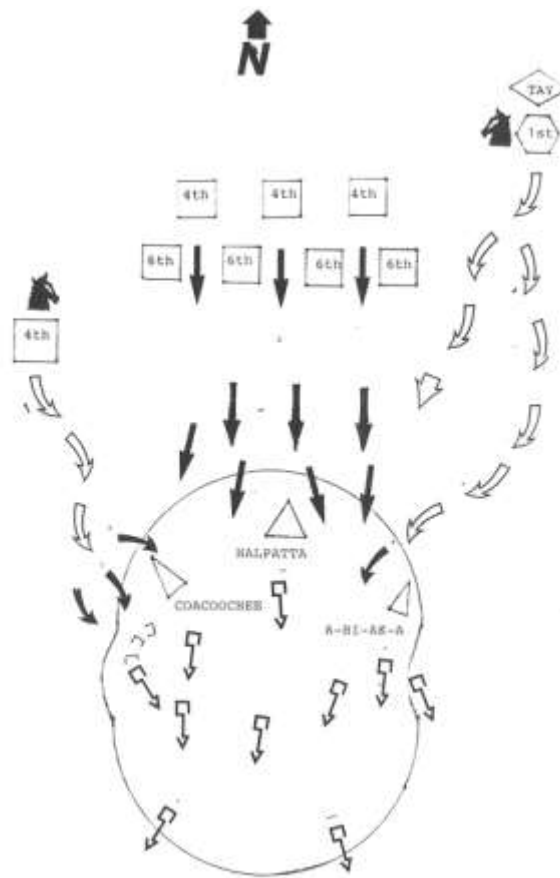


FIGURE 4:
APPROXIMATE ORDER OF BATTLE, LAKE OKEECHOBEE, 1300-1500 HOURS, DECEMBER 25, 1837.
TRIANGLES: INDIANS (ORIGINAL POSITIONS) BOXED
ARROWS: INDIANS (IN RETREAT)
SQUARES: U. S. ARMY
All Locations and Compass Directions Approximate

Taylor and the remnants of his command rode into Fort Gardiner. There, Taylor immediately began preparations to take to the field again:

"... as soon as my horses can be recruited, most of which have been sent to Tampa (with the wounded), and my supplies Care] in a sufficient state of forwardness to justify the measure."

As might be expected in a nation and a military starved for any kind of victory against the Indians, the Battle of Lake Okeechobee was considered:

"...one of the best fought actions known to our history . . . [and] a complete victory."

General Thomas Jesup's assessment above might be questioned. The invoice for this "complete victory" was horrifying: 26 officers and men killed, one missing and presumed captured or dead, and at least 111 officers and enlisted men wounded, many severely. The five companies of the 6th Infantry Regiment that took the worst fire after the partial defection of the Missouri Volunteers and Morgan's Spies, lost four officers (including their commander) and 16 men, and had two officers and 53 men wounded. One company of the 6th finished the battle with only four men left uninjured; and with but one exception, every officer and orderly-sergeant of the other

companies was either killed or wounded.

The 4th Infantry (dismounted), supporting the 6th, fared slightly better, having just three men killed, but still suffered one officer and 18 enlisted men wounded. The mounted 4th infantry had just one enlisted man wounded. The 1st infantry, held in reserve, entered the fray toward the end and counted four enlisted men wounded.

Because many of the 132 Volunteers and Spies that participated in combat broke off the engagement quite early in the battle their losses were also relatively light. The Volunteers lost their commanding officer and one enlisted man, and had three officers and 22 enlisted men wounded. Morgan's Spies lost two enlisted men, and had three officers and four enlisted men wounded. The 20 men detached as horse and baggage guards presumably never entered the battle and thus suffered no casualties.

And the Indians? The full toll of dead and wounded remains unknown, but at least 12 (and perhaps as many as 20) had died. Taylor's account listed 11 Indians and one Negro dead. Under the grim but simplistic rules of combat and territory given up, but certainly not in the deadly

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tallies of body counts, the warriors of Wildcat, Alligator, The Prophet and Sam Jones lost the battle, but inflicted a costly victory on the U. S. Army and Missouri militia. The Indians lost an estimated 5% of their committed forces; Zachary Taylor lost some 4.3% of his committed troops (dead) and another 18% wounded or disabled. Remember that, although Zachary Taylor started his campaign with some 1,200 men, only some 600 (and quite probably less) actually participated in the battle proper. The ratios of friend to foe thus declined precipitously from a high of 3:1 at Fort Gardiner, to 1.5:1 at Lake Okeechobee. But strategy also colors the meristics. The Indians, holding the naturally protected high ground, employing a masterful use of cover, and consisting essentially of a guerilla force of some 400 men, faced down and nearly beat the organized and well-trained frontal-assault phalanxes of Zachary Taylor. This was not any sort of innovation in the Art of War. The Minute Men, Francis Marion ("The Swamp Fox"), and the Boston Militia at Bunker Hill used almost the same methods to repulse the orderly, regimentally-aligned, march-in-lock-step British and Hessian soldiers 60 years earlier. In the final assessment, victory or defeat at the Battle of Lake Okeechobee comes down to one simple item: Zachary Taylor had more cannon fodder than Alligator.

**FOR THE RECORD:
VOLUNTEERS FOR THE
JANUARY 19th
RUMMAGE SALE WHO
CAME AND HELPED.
(Supplied by Jack
Thompson)**

Andrews, Gloria
Annundson, Marion
Baile, Clay
Belknap, Jean
Beriault, John
Crouch, Blaine
Dugan, Charles
Gooding, Jan
Grey, Jo Ann
House, Bud
House, Shirley
Kronquist, Beverly
Lee, Art
Lee, Lynn
Long, Sue
Long, Jim
McCarthy, Betsy
Nickel, Helmut
Nickle, Hilde
Perdichizzi, Betsy
Polewka, Lois
Sanders, Jeanne
Saxton, Steve (New Member)
Somogyi, Rose
Stevens, Andrea
Stober, Anna
Strader, Charlie
Taggert, Don
Thompson, Dottie
Thompson, Jack
Tutko, Steve

EVENTS

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society is a chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society, a not-for-profit corporation. The Society meets on the third Wednesday of each month at Florida Gulf Coast University in Building Academic 3, Room 110 at 7:30 P.M.

Phyllis Kolianos, graduate student at the University of South Florida and Director of the Tarpon Springs Historical Museum, will be the speaker at the February 20th meeting at the Florida Gulf Coast University, Building Academic 3, Room 110 at 7:30 P.M. Her talk is entitled, "New Insights from Frank Hamilton Cushing's Untitled Manuscript" and as a result, Phyllis has discovered previously unrecorded important information concerning Cushing's archaeological work. She has been engaged in archaeological research at Rookery Bay and Marco Island.

Annually, the various chapters throughout the state of Florida designate March as Archaeology Month which is funded by the Secretary of

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State A variety of activities are presented during the month to educate the public. March 9, 2002 will be Archaeology Day in Naples at the Collier County Museum from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. The Museum is located at the corner of Highway 41 and Airport Road in Naples. During that special day, many presentations will be available There will be videos of Indian lore; events will also include pottery making, fish net making and visits to a working archaeological laboratory as well as Atlatl spear throwing. Paleo Man and reenactors of Calusa people will be present. A series of lectures will be given throughout the day by five archaeologists from various parts of the State. The event is part of a state wide month-long celebration of archaeology.

On March 20, 2002 the Craighead Award will be presented during the regular monthly meeting. The award is given to recognize major accomplishments in any of three fields -- archaeological research, education in the prehistory of Southwest Florida and conservation of natural resources. This award is named for one of Southwest Florida's pioneers on environmental research in Southwest Florida. The awardee will speak after the ceremony on Southwest Florida Archaeology. The meeting will be held in Academic 3, room 110 at

Florida Gulf Coast University.

The April 17th meeting of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society will feature Robert Carr, Director of Archaeology and Historical Conservation Inc. and former Director of the Dade County Division of Historic Preservation. Carr is the archaeologist who discovered the Miami Circle site. The meeting will be held at Florida Gulf Coast University, Building Academic 3, Room 110 at 7:30 P.M.

His presentation will be a BBC documentary of the discovery and controversy of the Miami Circle. This site has received international attention and recently its preservation has been assured by purchase by the State of Florida and City of Miami. The film has not been seen in the United States but will be previewed by PBS at a yet undetermined date.

The Southwest Florida Archaeology Society will meet on May 20 for their monthly meeting. Corbett Torrence and Teresa Schober will be the speakers, discussing "Recent Excavations of Pineland Site". Torrence is on the staff at Florida Gulf Coast University. As well as Teresa Schoeber. Torrence has many years of experience in the archaeology of the northeastern United States, was Director of the exploration of Mound Key, the ancient Calusa capital, including

surveying, assistant field Director of explorations of Useppa Island and the mound complex at Pineland.

The May meeting will be held at Florida Gulf Coast University, Building Academic 3, Room 110 at 7:30 P.M.

Avocational and professional archaeologists as well as those interested in history are welcome to attend. For further information call 941-597-2269.

**Jan. 19th
Rummage Sale
Accounting
\$ (Supplied By Jack
Thompson)**

Cashiers Collected 1,678.34
Bake Sale 100.36
Total 1,779.61
Less Change (200.00)
Net Deposit 1,579.61
Mc Carthy Check 45.00
Stans Check 50.00
New Record Total 1,674.61

(Ad Bills And Hall Rent Still Not Paid)

**MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT...**

Hello,
I am forwarding Art's email to you. I had never been to the

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rummage sale before; this one was incredible. Everyone deserves such praise and credit. It took so many talents, and so many hours of preparation on everyone's part. It would not have gone off this well without our experienced Chairman, Charlie Strader, who did all the planning, computer work, put out the signs, so much transportation, and was Johnny on the spot about getting extra tables from the Rec. Center. Jeanne did her extraordinary thing with the kitchen sales. We had a good turnout of helpers most of whom were there at the close to help pack up and carry away things. I will add my "Well Done" to Arts email, and my thanks for all the hard work.

Betsy Perdichizzi

Betsy,

May I ask you to extend to the board of directors Lynn's and my congratulations on the highly professional way in which the garage sale was conducted? (I feel free to comment, since Lynn and I were essentially observers).

Never before, in my experience, has such an event been so well organized and carried out. From personal observation I know that a vast

amount of effort was put into organizing, transporting, packaging and storing before the event which, itself, was beautifully planned, organized, and prepared for. Especially noticeable were the preparation of signs and floor plans, the well-stocked kitchen/lunch room, organization of area supervisors and cashier operations. I must remark, too, the high quality of material donated for sale, and the generous turnout of members to volunteer their services.

Please acquaint the board with our sincere compliments on a task well done.

Art and Lynn Lee

SWFAS 2002 Nominations for Officers & Trustees

Nominating committee:
Chair: Charlie Strader, Sue Long, Don Taggart

OFFICERS:
President: Betsy Perdichizzi
1st VP: Tom Franchino
2nd VP: Corbett Torrence
Recording Secretary: Jo Ann Grey
Membership Sec: Charlie Strader
Treasurer: Charlie Strader

TRUSTEES:
2002 Last year of 3 year term:
- Steve Tutko
- Sue Long
- Dottie Thompson

- Jack Thompson

2002 Second year of 3 year term:

- John Beriault
- Mike McDonald

2002 First year of 3 year term:

- Don Taggart
- Theresa (Torrence) Schober
- Dr. Susan Stans

ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

March of course is annually designated as Archaeology Month. This year's theme is: Portals To The Past-Florida's Springs. To celebrate Archaeology Month 2002, SWFAS and the Collier County Museum will present Archaeology Day on Saturday March 9. Activities will be scheduled from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Collier County Museum. The Craighead Lab will be open for tours and to answer questions. A series of five lectures will be given in the Museum's hall. Speakers will include Ryan Wheeler, speaking on the canoes recovered from Newnan's Lake, Glen Doran, speaking on Windover, Robin Brown on the preservation of wet sites, and Robin Denison speaking on underwater archaeology in Florida. Films on Florida Archaeology will run continuously throughout

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the day. In addition, individuals will reenact prehistoric lifestyles and demonstrate prehistoric cordage making, pottery making, shell tool making, flintknapping, atlatl use as well as other skills. Please mark the date on your calendars, and inform non-members of the activities. Volunteers are also needed. Any member wishing to assist in any way, for any period of time, please telephone Tom Franchino at 263-8357, or email him at Tom@Franchinolaw.com.

CRAIGHEAD AWARD

The SWFAS awards committee would like to announce the 2002 recipient of the Dr. Frank C. Craighead, Sr. Award will be Corbett Mcp. Torrence. A reception, with light refreshments will be served in the lobby of academic building 3, followed by a program presented by Corbett Torrence entitled "????". please join us in honoring Corbett on the special evening of march 20, 2002.

Letter from Theresa Schober to Bud House

Hello, Bud,
Corbett would like to call his talk, "Recent Investigations in Southwest

Florida Archaeology" where he will discuss projects conducted over the last several months by FGCU's Cultural Resource Management Program, including 2 sites on the FGCU campus and the Estero Island site.

Can you please also have John rerun the announcement of a call for volunteers for the FGCU and Estero Island sites that appeared in the last SWFAS newsletter? Please have interested people call me or Corbett at **941-590-7239**. There are numerous opportunities including both field and laboratory work.

If you need any further information, please let us know. We are headed home.

Thank-you!

Theresa

Call for volunteers! If you would like to volunteer to help excavate or process artifacts in the laboratory for either of these two projects please contact Corbett Torrence or Theresa Schober at 941-590-7239 or email at tschober@fgcu.edu. All volunteers are required to have memberships with a regional archaeological society in Florida --such as the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society or Warm Mineral Springs Archaeological Society