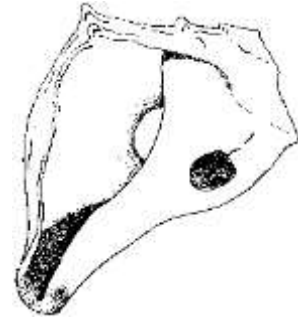


Southwest Florida Archaeological Society Newsletter



BETSY MCCARTHY, EDITOR

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CRAIGHEAD LAB NOTES

By Jack Thompson

Tuesday, July 15, 1983, was a day to celebrate. SWFAS members, led by John Beriault, dug on the banks of the Cocohatchee River near Wiggins Pass in Collier County. Five pits were carefully excavated. This site, 8CR223, no longer exists as it was destroyed when condos were built.

Over the years all the material collected were carefully washed and analyzed by the Craighead Laboratory staff. Over many months the final report was written, re-written, and corrected until Jack Harvey, Art Lee, Jack Thompson, Jean Belknap and Betsy McCarthy agreed to go to the printer.

The printed report will be available at meetings and at the lab. Price is to be determined by the SWFAS board.

Immediately, Jack Harvey gave us copies of all the material in the computer for the Strader site (8LL709). And so the writing process begins again. Out with the whip and the chair!

HORSE CREEK CAMP (8CR223)

By Art Lee

The campsite now is overlooked by high-rise condominiums and the riverbank once scraped by the keels of canoes is decorated by ornamental rows of foreign plants. People of a different civilization stroll the grass-covered open spaces, speaking strange tongues.

The people who carved and poled those canoes are long gone, but what they ate, how they ornamented their bodies, what sort of hammers and chisels they used still can be studied – at the Collier County Museum in Naples, for a quarter of a century the official repository of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS).

One of SWFAS' major functions is to work for the protection of archaeological sites endangered by development, in situ where possible but, when economic forces demand their destruction, in the form of pictures and columns of figures gleaned from their study before destruction.

SWFAS has just finished recording the results of its study of one such

site, Horse Creek Campsite near Wiggins Pass on the Cocohatchee river, and, with the publication of its analysis, has delivered to the Museum three boxes containing the carefully measured, drawn and counted artifacts, along with disk and printed copies of the report. Tucked away in attic space, they are ready for more detailed study by scientists of future years, along with similar material from other SWFAS digs, Mulberry Midden, Satin Leaf, and Heineken Hammock.

Museum Director Ron Jamro is one of the founding members of SWFAS; the institution is one of the few in the nation to have an archaeological laboratory on its grounds.

HELP FOR POISON OAK, POISON IVY, AND POISON SUMAC

In a recent e-mail, Terry Simpson passed on some information about aid for poison oak, ivy and sumac.

A cleanser called Tecnu,(available at Walmart) made by Teclabs Inc. is the secret. Resembling diesel oil in texture and viscosity it will dissolve in water. (It was developed for linemen, who have contact with poison oak/ivy/sumac, while in remote locations where a water supply is not available.) You rub it on the exposed area for 2 minutes, then wipe it off with cool water. (Cool because it doesn't open pores the way hot water does). If applied within a couple of hours of contact with the plant it seems to be very effective.

DOTTIE THOMPSON RETIRES!

For the past 23 years, Dottie Thompson has been in charge of publicity after being appointed by then President Jack Thompson.

In recent years she has been looking for a replacement with little success. Finally, Victoria Rans indicated a desire to work on publicity when she joined SWFAS. In July she took over enthusiastically and Dottie is delighted.

Please give Vickie any help she might need. Her phone number is 239-280-6658.

All of the members of SWFAS join in a rousing THANK YOU to Dottie for extraordinary service.

ABOUT SWFAS

The Directorate:

President – Tom Franchino

1st VP – Corbett Torrence

2nd VP – Theresa Schober

Recording Secretary – JoAnn Grey

Treasurer – Charlie Strader

Membership – Charlie Strader

SWFAS Committees:

Field – John Beriault

Lab – Jack Thompson

Program – Dr. John Worth

Hospitality – Jeanne Sanders

Education – Dr. John Worth

Finance – Charlie Strader

University Liason – Theresa Schober

Publicity – Victoria Rans

To Join: Address your checks to: The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society, PO Box 9965, Naples, FL 34101. Dues Are: Individual - \$20. Sustaining - \$50. Family - \$35. Student - \$15.

QUESTIONS, comments or contributions to the newsletter: Betsy McCarthy, 909-8 Augusta Blvd., Naples, FL 34113, Or e-mail popismom@hotmail.com or groucho@naples.net.

BLUFFERS GLOSSARY

FROM *BLUFF YOUR WAY IN ARCHAEOLOGY* BY
PAUL BAHN

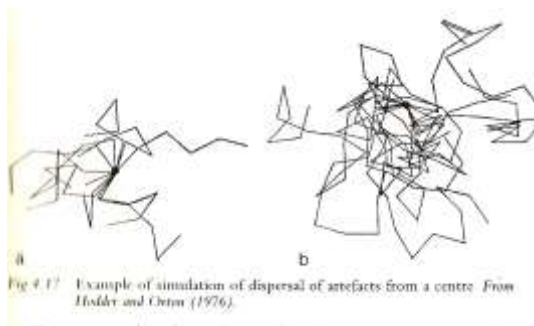
B.P. – Nothing to do with petrol, simply an abbreviation for “Before the Present”. As archaeologists tend to live in the past, their “Present” is actually 1950.

Culture – Archaeological term for regional groups of similar artifacts, often equated with different peoples. Also that which grows on mugs and plates in the excavation hut.

Hypocaust – A floor under which hot air circulates and heats the room above. The meeting place of any symposium of archaeologists constitutes the perfect example.

Ritual – All-purpose explanation used where nothing else comes to mind.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT



PINELAND TRIP



Dr. John Worth giving members of SWFAS an idea of how the new Calusa Heritage Trail will look when it is completed/

The inauguration of the new Callusa Heritage Trail at the Randell Research Center At Pineland will take place on Friday, September 10. The new trail features extensive improvements, including wheelchair access for much of the trail, as well as a series of museum-quality interpretive and wayfinding signs along its entire length.

AUGUST MEETING

On August 18, 2004, Dr. John – Worth will speak about the results of his most recent research in Havana and Spain relating to the origins of the Cuban fishing industry in Southwest Florida during the late 1600s, its fluorecence in the 1700s, and its eventual decline in the early 1800s. Worth will discuss not only the annual round of the Cuban fishermen, including salt mining in the Bahamas, but also the relations eventually established between immigrant Creek Indians from Georgia, who came to be known as “Spanish Indians”.