



CALUSA NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA PROJECT

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

NUMBER 8 • JANUARY 1996

Pineland, a Gift of the Past to the Future

by Claudine Payne and William H. Marquardt

In August, 1994, Colonel and Mrs. Donald Randell donated 56 acres of land in Pineland to the University of Florida Foundation. The property will be preserved as an archaeological and environmental research and education center. In the Randells' honor, the property has been named the **Randell Research Center at Pineland**. It will be managed by the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH).

For many years, Pat and Don Randell have worked to preserve the environment and heritage of their beloved south Florida. Years ago, they helped create the "Make Pine Island Beautiful" award. In the 1970s, they donated land to Lee County for a park dedicated to the Calusa Indians. And they personally protected natural environments and ancient Indian shell mounds by buying nearby Josslyn Island as well as land adjacent to their home at Pineland.

Since 1983, the Randells have been active and enthusiastic supporters of the FLMNH's search for knowledge about southwest Florida's ancient peoples. During that time, the Randells funded archaeological excavations at Josslyn Island and Pineland, and they hosted thousands of visitors (including 5,400 schoolchildren) at excavations taking place literally in their backyard.



The Pineland Site Complex, viewed from the west. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)

The property the Randells donated includes a portion of the famous Pineland archaeological site complex. Estimated to have covered about 200 acres at one time, the Pineland complex is a cluster of archaeological sites dating to different times. Thanks largely to the protection of the Randells, many parts of the complex remain remarkably well preserved.

First settled around A.D. 100, the Pineland complex has been home to ancient and modern Floridians ever since. For almost 2,000 years, its residents have left their mark on the landscape and, in turn, have adapted to its unique and changing environment.

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Pineland, A Gift of the Past to the Future, *continued from page 1*

Remnants of two millennia of daily life crowd the shores and palmetto flatwoods of the Pineland complex. Enormous shell mounds overlook the waters of Pine Island Sound. Middens blanket the pastures and citrus groves. A canal sweeps through the complex on its way across the island to Matlacha Pass. Sand burial mounds stand secluded and mysterious in the woods. Amazingly, evidence of human life even exists below today's water table, showing that sea level once stood lower than it does today.

In some ways, Pineland is a sort of laboratory where we can discover the past. Its long occupation discloses tales of

human life on the islands of southwest Florida. Waterlogged deposits yield up secrets not found in dry sites (the earliest chili pepper seed from the eastern U.S. and the *only* papaya seed known from precolumbian North America come from Pineland). Upon examination, even such global issues as sea-level rise and fall begin to reveal themselves. The promise of even greater knowledge and understanding lies buried in the shell and sand.

The Randell Research Center includes several important parts of the Pineland complex. The most ancient is the Old Mound area, first settled around A.D. 100. Northeast of Old

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Help Open the Randell Research Center at Pineland

Imagine this.

On the slopes of the Randell Mound at Pineland, an archaeologist stands at the top of a deep excavation unit. Below her, a mechanic and a dentist point out a dark stain just beginning to appear in the bottom of the unit.

Beside the excavation, a family of first-time visitors pores over the contents of a screen. A docent, an old hand at Pineland excavations, helps them identify shells, pottery, and animal bone from the excavation.

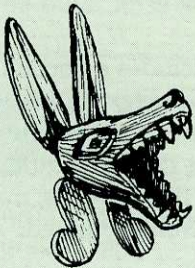
Under a large tent emblazoned with the words Florida Museum of Natural History, people of all ages gather at long tables. There they carry out the all-important task of cleaning, labeling, and recording everything that comes out of the excavation.

Out in the pasture, a group of rambunctious schoolchildren races along the path of an ancient canal, peppering their tour guide with shouted questions about the canal, the Calusa, and the shell mounds.

At the summit of Brown's Mound, a young couple stands silently, gazing out over Pine Island Sound and enjoying a moment of escape from the modern world.

Much of this imagined day at Pineland has happened before, during the Year of the Indian project. Now it can happen again.

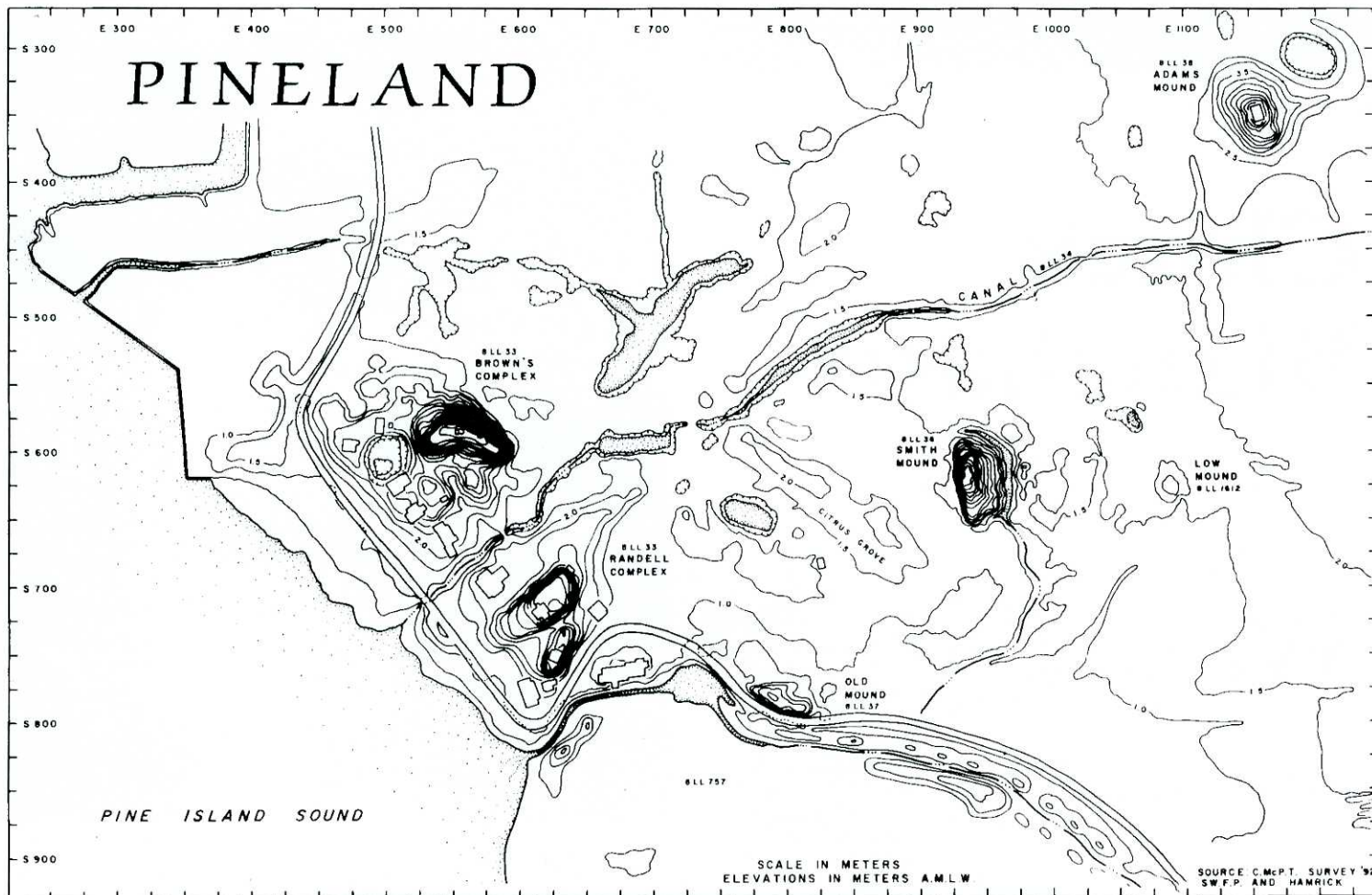
But before it does, we must raise \$800,000. This amount will be matched by the State Matching Gifts Trust Fund at the rate of \$50,000 for every \$100,000 we raise.



With \$1.2 million dollars as a permanent endowment fund, we can hire personnel to coordinate research, develop education programs, and manage the site complex. That's when the gates to the Randell Research Center at Pineland will open to the public on a daily basis.

We have a five-year plan to raise the money. In 1996 we need to raise \$160,000. And for that we need your help. Every dollar you give takes us a step closer to making the scene above an ongoing reality. Please give as much as you can.

**SUPPORT THE RANDELL RESEARCH CENTER AT PINELAND.
PLEASE SEND A GENEROUS DONATION NOW.**



Map of the Pineland Site Complex, by Corbett Torrence.

Mound, the Citrus Ridge, now covered by orange and grapefruit trees, holds clues to the rise and fall of sea level. Closer to the shore stand the 30-foot-high Brown's Mound and the slightly lower Randell Mound; parts of both now belong to the Randell Research Center. And lastly, between the two mounds lies a portion of the western end of the great canal.

Other parts of the site complex (such as the Smith Mound, Low Mound, the Adams Mound, and more of the canal) are still privately owned. Many owners diligently protect the cultural resources on their land, but some nearby properties are vulnerable to development. The

Randell Research Center hopes to acquire additional sections of the site complex in the future.

Soon, the Randell Research Center will open to the public. Archaeological research will resume. Visitors will be able to see the search for knowledge firsthand; some will even join in as volunteers. Schoolchildren will swarm over the complex to learn about mangroves, shellfish, sea-level change, shell mounds, the Calusa, and the ever-changing environment. Visitors will stroll around the grounds, perhaps to learn, perhaps to marvel at the ruins of people long past, or perhaps just to cleanse their souls. 🐞

Don Randell passed away in the early morning hours of July 10, 1995. A few days later, surrounded by family and friends, his son Crandon, daughter Deborah, and six-year-old grandson Zachary scattered Don's ashes on the top of Brown's Mound where it overlooks the ancient canal. For a few moments, past, present, and future blended under the summer sky. The farewell was fitting, for Don and Pat Randell have indeed made a gift of the past to the future.

Chuck Blanchard

by Claudine Payne

When Chuck Blanchard was 24 years old, a chance discovery started the young teacher on a journey that would take him a thousand miles south and many thousands of years into the past.

It was the spring of 1968, and he was working in his garden in Connecticut. As he troweled, a large black flint projectile point popped out of the soil of the radish patch.

"I looked at it," he told me, "I held it in my hand. And I tried to work back to what it meant, what its vector was." It was, he said, his first archaeological epiphany.

I talked to Blanchard recently at the time of the release of his new book *New Words, Old Songs*. Though I've known him for many years, it's hard to pin a label on Chuck. He is a writer, a composer, a pianist, a teacher (of "just about everything but math"), a woods and-water person, and a survey archaeologist. He has performed his music on stage in America and Europe and in PBS documentaries. He ran his own theater for a while. He has published short stories in Great Britain, done archaeological survey in the Sierra Nevada, and created educational programs in New England. And to me and to other Floridians he has become a guide on the journey into Florida's past.

Thirteen years after the appearance of the black flint point among his radishes, Chuck made his way to south Florida. Curious about the makers of the flint point, he had been recording archaeological sites along the estuaries in New England. He had also been exploring the bays and harbors of California, and now he was intrigued by how similar in shape Charlotte Harbor was to San Francisco Bay and Long Island Sound.

He knew that large groups of people had lived around both northern bays in precolumbian times. What, he wondered, would have been the situation in the much warmer waters of southwest Florida?



Chuck Blanchard (foreground) helps record the locations of shell artifacts on the surface of Mound Key, March, 1994. Behind Chuck is Bob Edic (near distance) and Greg LeBlanc (far distance). (Photo by C. Torrence.)

So in 1981, he set out to explore the southwest Florida coast by canoe. "It looked like a canoe paradise," he said. "My take on the place was that you could live down there. It looked like a land of plenty."

In his 18-foot canoe, carrying the bare essentials of life, he paddled through the waters of Charlotte Harbor, Pine Island Sound, and Lemon Bay. And, everywhere, he saw evidence of people, past and present.



What he saw on that brief trip, although he says he didn't understand most of it at the time, stayed with him long afterward. He came away with snapshot images of enormous shell mound complexes, of a sand burial mound being vandalized, of a piece of Spanish olive jar on a shell-littered beach.

He returned to Florida every year after that trip, to explore the estuaries and to map sites. In the mid 1980s, two important events occurred that would lead to the creation of *New Words, Old Songs*.

First, he met Bob Edic, another northeasterner fascinated by life in the Florida estuaries. This began an enduring professional partnership and friendship. Chuck's friendship with Bob led him to archaeologist Bill Marquardt.

Since the early 1980s, Marquardt had been researching the prehistory of the Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island Sound area. According to Bill, "People would say, 'You know, there's this guy in a canoe who's going around looking at sites. You should meet him.'" So when Bob introduced them by telephone, Bill invited Chuck to stop in Gainesville on his way home to Connecticut. That was the beginning of Chuck's connection with the Southwest Florida Project.

Shortly afterward, when Bill was planning the Year of the Indian (YOTI) project, it was obvious to him that Chuck was the ideal choice to be education director. He had just the right combination of talents and abilities for the job.

"The major thrust of YOTI" said Bill, "was to reach children. Chuck had on-the-ground, hands-on appreciation of the resources, and he was an experienced teacher and an accomplished writer."

So Chuck set up pioneering programs for teaching archaeology in Lee County schools and in the schools of surrounding counties. Soon he was a regular at the Pineland site, guiding schoolchildren



Chuck Blanchard explains how Indians chopped wood with a whelk-shell ax, Pineland site. (Photo by C. Torrence.)

from all over south Florida around the excavations.

But Bill had yet another task in mind for Chuck. "I wanted to put out a 'popular' book on southwest Florida archaeology," said Bill, "a book that any interested person could understand and enjoy."

In the beginning neither Bill nor Chuck quite knew what the book would turn out to be. Chuck thought it might be a small pamphlet. Bill wanted something interesting and informative.

As Chuck began writing, he realized the need for something more. "I wanted to explain all those anomalies that I had not understood," he said. "And I wanted to make these people *people* — to let readers look into the eyes of other human beings."

So he took a personal approach, and with his first canoe trip still vivid in his memory, he wrote the book, as he says in its preface, "as though I were talking to myself, which happened a lot in the canoe."

New Words, Old Songs became a voyage through time, with Chuck as the tour guide. "He makes me feel as though I were there with him," marvels Bill Marquardt. "Chuck gave the book a face and character and soul that I could never have imagined."

It's been a long journey from the radish patch in Connecticut. 🐷

Windows in Time

In a brief and very informal poll, *Calusa News* found that Chuck Blanchard's "time windows" were favorites of many readers of *New Words, Old Songs*. The time windows offer fictional vignettes of life in times past. Chuck describes them as word pictures. "They are like illustrations," he says, "pictures based on facts... portraits of a time."

Chuck opens three time windows in *New Words, Old Songs*.

🐉 Through the first, we see the Florida of nearly 11,000 years ago, as bison herds draw near the Paleo-Indian hunters waiting patiently for them.

🐉 The second window opens a mere 1,300 years ago, and we find the boisterous Mid-Autumn Oyster Harvest Festival in full swing.

🐉 The final and longest time window shows us Tega, a young Calusa man, as he joins caciques and calendar priests and maiden singers at the winter solstice ceremony of A.D. 1494.

Devotees of the time windows will be pleased to learn that Chuck plans to write three Tega-esque stories in the near future. C.P.

See page 18 for a sneak preview of *New Words, Old Songs*



UPDATE

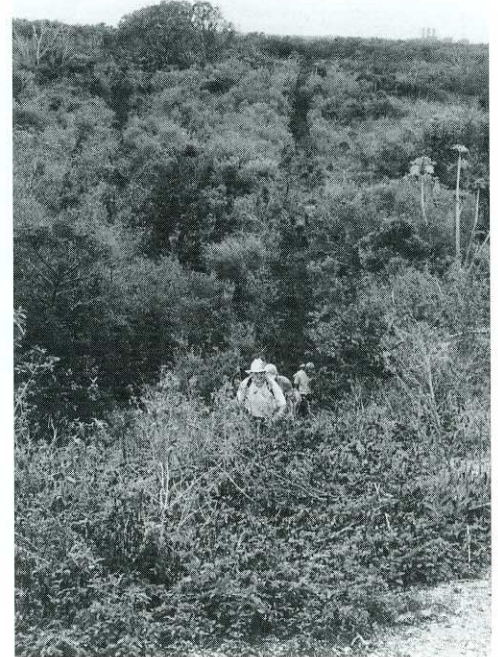
• **December, 1993:** *Calusa News* no. 7 went to press on December 1. Visitors to the labs in December included Barbara Sumwalt (Useppa Island), Gordie Truss (Williston), and Bill Kerrigan (Archaeological Conservancy, Atlanta). Bob Edic and Bill Marquardt met with editor Alice Allen, who began work on Bob's oral-history manuscript. Corbett Torrence and Sam Chapman began a project to map Mound Key, funded by a grant from the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation to the Koreshan Unity Alliance. Chuck turned over the second draft of his book *New Words, Old Songs* to Claudine Payne for editing. Karen Walker wrote up the results of her sea-level research on St. Vincent Island. New Hewlett Packard computer equipment for our Useppa Island field station arrived and was installed in the Useppa Island Historical Museum by Ria Palov. Ria also completed her first draft of a chapter for the Useppa monograph, and Susan White neared completion of her Useppa ceramics studies. Ann Cordell worked on Pineland ceramics, Jenna Wallace continued to sort Pineland archaeobotanical remains, and Carol Godwin continued her soils analysis. Mary Reynolds and Sue Ellen Hunter did artifact illustrations, while Merald Clark prepared drawings for the Useppa Island museum's upcoming open house and Tom Vogler worked on Pineland stratigraphic drawings. Rob Patton and Bill Marquardt began planning a research effort at Burgess

Island in collaboration with Gary Ellis. Bill continued working with Darcie MacMahon on script and Dorr Dennis on design of the planned permanent exhibit, tentatively titled "The Domain of the Calusa." Karen put together an application to Conservation and Recreational Lands (CARL) for purchase of the Pineland Site Complex.

• **January, February, March, 1994:** Analysis continued on ceramics (Ann Cordell, Susan White), Pineland sediments (Carol Godwin, Sylvia Scudder), shell artifacts (Rob Patton), archaeobotany (Jenna Wallace, Lee Newsom), osteology (Dale Hutchinson), lithic analysis (Bob Austin), seasonality studies (Irv Quitmyer), illustrations and drawings (Merald Clark, Sue Ellen Hunter, Tom Vogler), manuscript editing (Claudine Payne, Alice Allen), Useppa artifact curation (Ria Palov), Pineland writing/editing and National Register nominations (Karen Walker), and writing/exhibit planning (Bill Marquardt). Assisted by numerous volunteers, Corbett and Sam cleared lines of sight on Mound Key in preparation for mapping. John Maseman worked on conserving the Pineland waterlogged cordage. Visitors to the lab included Jan and Robin Brown, Michael Hansinger, Barbara Sumwalt, and the "Museum Adventures" honors class from UF. *Calusa News* no. 7 was mailed on March 3. Presentations were made by Bill in Naples, Pineland, and Matlacha, and Karen and Bill appeared at a CARL public hearing in Tallahassee. An article by Bill called "The Role of Archaeology in Raising Environmental Consciousness: An Example from Southwest Florida," was published in the book *Historical Ecology*, edited by Carole Crumley.

• **April, May, June, 1994:** Bill, Corbett, Karen, and Merald attended the grand opening of the Useppa Island Historical Museum on April 2. Sue Ellen completed shell-artifact illustrations for Rob's chapter, to be derived from his thesis (defended April 11), and then did drawings for Ria's Useppa chapter. Rob began field survey work on Burgess Island with a

volunteer crew in conjunction with Ellis Archaeology. Merald continued to work on illustrations and a cover painting for Chuck's book, *New Words, Old Songs*, while Tom did drawings for the Wightman and *Journal of Coastal Research (JCR)* projects. Bill visited Sanibel, Pineland, and Tallahassee to consult about various projects, and worked with Darcie MacMahon on a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for exhibit planning. They led an eleven-person field trip for education and natural science staff to Mound Key and



Sam Chapman leads a crew of volunteers back to the top of the mound at Mound Key after a day of brush-clearing operations in March, 1994. The cleared line of sight can be seen behind the crew. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)



Corbett Torrence (center, facing camera) answers questions from an FLMNH exhibit planning committee on a trip to Mound Key, April, 1994. The group of educators, artists, and scientists was in southwest Florida to get a close look at the environments they will help to portray in the planned permanent exhibit on the Calusa Indians and their environment. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)

Pineland in connection with the exhibit planning. Bill was invited to Los Angeles in April to participate in an international symposium on fisher-gatherer-hunter societies, and attended the Society for American Archaeology meetings in Anaheim, as did Karen. He visited Useppa Island in May to salvage the remains of a human burial disturbed by construction; Jenna Wallace analyzed the remains. Karen and Bill met with Alice Allen to consider a design for Bob Edic's book and edited Rob's shell-artifact chapter for the Pineland book. Sam and Corbett completed the field research phase of the Mound Key project and sent a draft map and report to the Koreshan Unity Alliance in Fort Myers. Claudine Payne completed a conceptual draft of the Mound Key brochure and it was submitted for comment. Sam began preliminary work on desk-top publishing of Bob Edic's book, working with Alice. Ria passed her Ph.D. qualifying exam and Carol passed her M.A. exam. Karen worked on the National Register project and her paper for *JCR*. Ann worked on Pineland decorated pottery, Susan continued on Galt pottery, and Sylvia worked on the soils analysis. A publication by Karen, Bill, and Frank Stapor focusing on the sea-level implications of the Wightman site appeared in *The Florida Anthropologist* (vol. 47, pp. 161-179). Bill completed the final draft of a summary paper on the Calusa, to appear in a book called *Societies in Eclipse*, edited by Wesley Cowan. Bob Austin completed lab analysis on the Pineland lithics. The Pineland property gift from

Donald and Patricia Randell was finalized on May 25, transferring over 50 acres of the site to the University of Florida Foundation. Sam accepted a job in Tallahassee, and his desk-top publishing duties were assumed by Shelley Milch. Rob gave a talk to the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) on the Burgess Island project. Visitors to the lab included Raymond Lutgert (Naples) and Jon Leader (Columbia, S.C.).

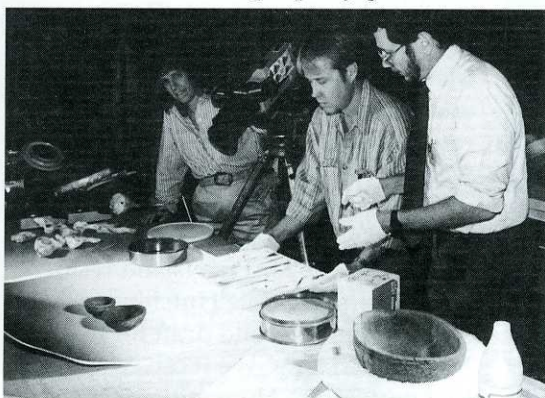
• **July, August, September, 1994:** Karen Walker and Museum development director Diane Mills traveled to Pineland to help coordinate a visit to the site by Secretary of State Jim Smith. Karen and Sue Ellen visited Mound Key, Josslyn Island, Cabbage Key, and Pineland with Mark Barnes (National Park Service); boat transportation was provided by Carl Johnson and Bud House. Karen worked on the Pineland excavation chapter and continued to edit chapters by others. Dale Hutchinson, Susan deFrance, and Sylvia Scudder completed the first drafts of their Pineland chapters, and Irv completed the first draft of his and Melissa Massaro's Useppa chapter. Ann Cordell worked on minority paste categories of the Pineland ceramics. Rob did lab work and analysis of the Burgess Island findings. John Maseman completed conservation of the Pineland cordage. Jenna and Rob participated in the summer museum program for children in July. Final drafts of the Mound Key maps, report, and brochure were prepared and submitted. The first draft of the video

script was completed by Stuart Brown and edited by Bill and Karen. An appreciation banquet was held in Fort Myers for the Randells, hosted by University of Florida president John Lombardi and his wife Cathryn. Bill, with Karen and Sam's assistance, prepared a commemorative booklet called "Pineland: A Key to the Past, A Guide to the Future." Jon Leader completed a detailed examination of the medallion from Pineland. Sue Ellen completed illustrations for Bob Austin's lithics chapter and began work on Sylvia's for her

Pineland soils chapter, while Merald completed the artwork for Chuck's book. Claudine Payne designed Chuck's book and began desk-top publishing work on it, while Shelley Milch continued on Bob's. Bill worked on further information for the CARL staff, with help from Gloria Sajgo and Annette Snapp of Lee County. He also began his research and writing for the Useppa monograph. Bill and Karen, along with FLMNH associate director Graig Shaak, journeyed to Keywadin Island to meet Tom Conroy and Barrett Ott and tour an archaeological site there. Visitors to our labs included Bill Payne (Cape Coral), Barbara and Bob Sumwalt (Useppa Island), and Gordie Truss (Williston).

• **October, November, December, 1994:** Carol Godwin completed the first draft of her Pineland auger-survey chapter, and Irv the first draft of the Pineland zooarchaeology chapter. Karen and Bill edited Pineland chapters and continued to work with Alice on Bob's book, *Fisherfolk of Charlotte Harbor, Florida*. Bob wrote an epilogue for his book and added a section about fish houses. Sue Ellen, Merald, and Ann represented the project at the annual FLMNH open house on October 2. Sue Ellen illustrated wooden artifacts for Lee Newsom's chapter. Ilene Safron, Stuart Brown, and Arden Arrington were in Gainesville for three days in October shooting video and lab work for our video program, *The Domain of the Calusa*. Narration by Peter Thomas was recorded in November, and other dramatic readings were finished in December. Merald completed paintings of "Fontaneda" and "European captives" needed for the video, Corbett generated a new series of maps, and Kat Epple composed original music for the soundtrack. Bill and Ilene worked through an edit of specific scenes for several days in Fort Myers. Chuck Blanchard worked with Lee, Charlotte, and Collier county teachers in November. Bill wrote a proposal to the F.A.O. Schwarz Family Foundation for \$5,000 to create teaching materials for the Pineland site. Ann Cordell continued her Pineland ceramics

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Producer Ilene Safron (left, next to video camera), Writer/Director Stuart Brown, and archaeologist Bill Marquardt work in the FLMNH's collections, October, 1994, to videotape artifacts from the Key Marco excavations. The finished product can be seen in our new video program, *The Domain of the Calusa*. (Photo by A. Arrington.)

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analysis, the Pineland catalogue was edited and updated by Jenna Wallace and her volunteer staff, the final draft of the *JCR* paper was completed by Karen and Bill, and Corbett completed the master Pineland excavation map. Claudine Payne defended her dissertation on November 8. At the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Lexington, Kentucky, six papers on the Pineland research were presented on November 10: Corbett Torrence — Topographic Reconstructions at the Pineland Site; Karen Walker and Bill Marquardt — Episodic Sea Levels at the A.D. 100-1600 Pineland Site Complex of Southwest Florida; Carol Godwin — Secrets of the Sand: The Mysteries of the Sand Features at the Pineland Site; Lee Newsom — Homegardens and Mangrove Swamps: Precolumbian Plant Use at the Pineland Site, Southwest Florida; Ann Cordell — Pottery Variability and Chronology at Southwest Florida's Pineland Site Complex; Rob Patton — Shell Artifacts and Time in Southwest Florida: A Case Study of the Pineland Site Complex. Corbett gave a talk in November to the Useppa Island Historical Society. Bill and Karen visited the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve near Naples with Brent Weisman and Steve Bertone to see archaeological sites there. We received word in December that our NEH proposal for exhibit planning had been funded for \$45,000. Bill's proposal to the F.A.O. Schwarz Family Foundation was also funded. Bill and Darcie completed a proposal to the Florida Humanities Council for \$28,813 to develop a traveling exhibit on the Florida Gulf coastal fishing tradition. The exhibit would travel to Apalachicola, Cedar Key, St. Petersburg, Punta Gorda, Pine Island Center, and Chokoloskee in 1996. Unfortunately, the CARL committee decided not to include Pineland on the CARL list for study in 1995. We resubmitted for 1996, and will go through the whole year-long process again. Bill, Karen, and Diane Mills met with UF architectural preservationist Herschel Shepard and two of his students. Herschel agreed to assist us in writing a master plan for development of the Randell Research

Center. Visitors to the FLMNH included Bud House (St. James City) and Barbara and Reed Toomey (Sanibel).

• **January, February, March 1995:**

Sue Ellen completed the wooden artifact illustrations for Lee Newsom and reformatted Carol's and Irv's figures for their chapters. Chuck Blanchard's book went to press in early January, and was printed by late March, in time for a speaking tour and several public appearances. Bill wrote text for and designed the video box cover, and Merald completed the art work for it. Bill also worked on the Useppa book, continued to consult on the video and soundtrack editing, and helped with editing Pineland chapters. Rob worked on bone artifacts from Pineland. Corbett completed the first draft of his Pineland chapter. Under Jenna's supervision, volunteers Lilith Judd, Brooke Williams, and Rebecca Johnson curated archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological materials, while Mark Muniz worked on a project to determine the ratios of crested oyster to common oyster in certain Pineland samples. In February during Florida Archaeology Week Jenna Wallace conducted test excavations at the Pineland site, assisted by Bill, Karen, and several volunteers. Test pits exploring the Caloosahatchee IIA and IIB periods at the Old Mound remnant and the Randell Mound, respectively, will provide data for Jenna's M.A. thesis. We had an "Open House" at Pineland on Saturday the 4th of



Jenna Wallace waits as Mitchell Hope takes a measurement at the Randell Mound test excavations at Pineland, February, 1995. To Jenna's right are Gloria Andrews and Cari Walz. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)

February, with several hundred visitors touring the site. Bill gave a talk at the Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium Saturday afternoon, and Karen exhibited artifacts from Pineland at the Nature Center's archaeology fair. About 80 people showed up for Bill's talk. On Sunday Bill spoke to 110 people at the Collier County Museum in Naples. On Monday Bill spoke at the Pine Island branch library. Karen worked with Mark Barnes (National Park Service) on the National Register nominations. In Naples Bill addressed 120 people at the Naples Rotary Club. Karen gave a report to the Lee County Historic Preservation Advisory Board on the National Register nominations project. Chuck Blanchard and Bob and Linda Edic were on hand through most of the week. Bob and Linda helped out with site tours, while Chuck worked with Lee County teachers. Corbett gave a Mound Key tour to 71 people. Diane Mills, Museum development director, was with us through Thursday morning, and helped with all activities. Karen represented our project on Sunday afternoon the 12th at the FLMNH for its Archaeology Week open house. She and Bill proofread galleys for their *JCR* article. Bill, Darcie MacMahon, Bob Leavy, Marilyn Roberts, and Lane Beck traveled to southwest Florida to confer with four Native American consultants about exhibit planning as part of the NEH-sponsored planning for the permanent exhibit at the FLMNH Education/Exhibition Center. They toured Mound Key and Pineland, got acquainted with the consultants, and talked about the exhibit planning process. The consultants are Joe Quetone, Madelaine Tongkeamha, Billy Cypress, and Mary Johns. Jenna, Karen, and Bill returned to Pineland in March for a week to complete the test excavations; a preview showing of the Calusa video program was held at Ray and Anna Stober's house for Pine Island residents and volunteers. Dale Hutchinson submitted the second draft for his Pineland chapter. We received word that our Florida Humanities Council grant had been funded in full. Bob made corrections to his book, with the assistance of Chuck Thomas, Bill

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GOOD QUESTIONS

This issue's good question is for Merald Clark, anthropologist and artist:

"Merald, how do you go about creating your artistic reconstructions of the Calusa?"

Merald replies:

Well, it is certainly not an easy task. The Calusa vanished as a people 250 years ago, and very little in the way of visual imagery has come down to us from those days. But I have several ways of creating a reasonable look for the Calusa.



First, there are a handful of images created by the Calusa themselves: some simple human figurines and masks, a painting on the inside of a shell, a statuette which may represent a kneeling man with a panther mask.

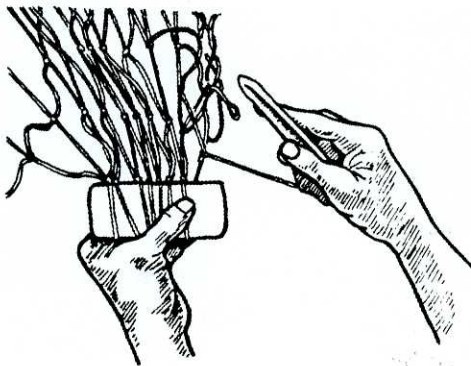


Second, we have Spanish descriptions. The Calusa wore their hair long. They went about naked, or nearly so, and re-painted their bodies every few days. They wore forehead ornaments. And so on.

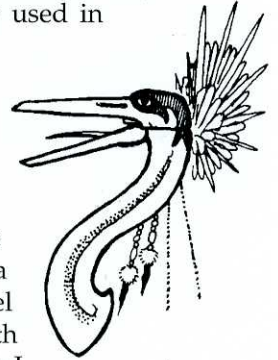


Third, skeletal analysis may tell us that one person spent a lot of time diving in deep waters, or that another had long experience paddling a canoe.

Fourth, if we find a certain artifact in an archaeological excavation, we may look to another culture for clues as to how that item may have been used by the Calusa. This method is called "ethnographic analogy."



Fifth, we like to replicate the artifacts, whenever we can, and test hypotheses, as I have done with this carving of a crane's head that was probably used in ritual dances or entertainment.



I find it a fascinating challenge to see if I can create a convincing view of Calusa life, but I always keep in mind that I'm trying to figure out the picture on a jigsaw puzzle from only a couple of pieces. If we were to travel back in a time machine, the real truth would undoubtedly surprise us. But I hope that my drawings provide at least a reminder of the living, breathing people responsible for the shell tools, the broken pottery, the artistic masterpieces of carved and painted wood, and the great shell mounds scattered throughout southwest Florida.



(Photo by W. Marquardt.)

Merald Clark is a professional illustrator and anthropologist. He recently received his M.A. in anthropology from the University of Florida. Many of Merald's artistic reconstructions may be seen in the book *New Words, Old Songs* and in the video *The Domain of the Calusa*, now available from IAPS Books.

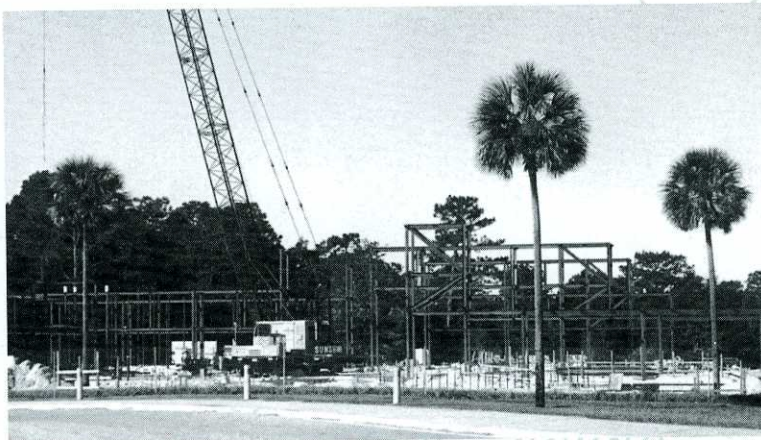


A view of the Pineland site complex, looking southwest into Pine Island Sound. (Photo by W. Marquardt)



Pat and Don Randell (foreground) pose with U.F. president John Lombardi and his wife Cathryn at the conclusion of an appreciation banquet in Fort Myers, August 12, 1994. (Photo by Harmon Photographers, Fort Myers.)

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 COMPLEX



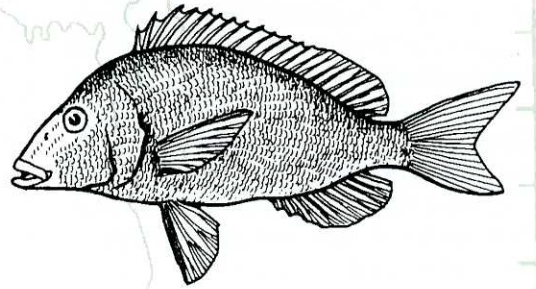
The Florida Museum of Natural History's new Education/Exhibition Center building begins to take shape in Gainesville, September, 1995. The Ed/Ex Center is being built between the Performing Arts Center and the Harn Museum of Art on the western edge of the U.F. campus. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)



Karen Walker was up to her knees in mud in March, 1995, at the Pineland site, as she dug a small hole to obtain material for radiocarbon dating of one of the lower midden layers. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)



Barbara Sumwalt, President of the Useppa Island Historical Society, stands next to "The Useppa Man" on April 2, 1994, the day of the grand opening of the Useppa Island Historical Museum. The bust was sculpted for the museum by forensic artist Betty Pat Galliff based on a skull found in the Useppa Island excavations of 1989. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)



Arden Arrington (left), Dick Workman, and Stuart Brown (right) struggle to move their dugout canoe down to the bank of Hickey Creek for its maiden voyage. The craft, made by burning and hollowing out a pine tree, was quite water-worthy, as can be seen in the opening and closing scenes of our video, *The Domain of the Calusa*. (Photo by fellow canoe-maker Robin Brown.)

IN BRIEF

Pineland Field Work, 1995

Jenna Wallace led a team of excavators in February and March in testing archaeological deposits at two places at the Pineland site complex. Jenna's excavations at the Randell and Old Mounds had two goals in mind. The first was to compare the remains from the Caloosahatchee IIA period (A.D. 500-800) at the Old Mound with deposits from the Caloosahatchee IIB period (A.D. 800-1200) at the Randell Mound. A second goal was to raise awareness of the importance of the Pineland site and begin to tell people about the future Randell Research Center at Pineland. Jenna will write a Master's thesis based on her research, analysis, and interpretation.

The fieldwork was completed successfully thanks to a dedicated volunteer crew of experienced Calusa Constituency members. It looks as though Jenna's excavations succeeded in obtaining information that will shed light on the activities at Pineland around A.D. 800-1200, a time that saw the abandonment of some substantial settlements in Charlotte Harbor (e.g., Useppa Island). Perhaps the most interesting artifact was discovered by Jim Anholt: an exquisitely carved bone ornament from Pineland's Randell Mound (see below.)

Useppa and Pineland Books

Two multi-authored and illustrated books reporting the Florida Museum of Natural History's scientific research at Useppa and Pineland are in the works. The production of *The Archaeology of Useppa Island* and *The Archaeology of Pineland: A Coastal Southwest Florida Village Complex* is a long process involving the skills and talents of many people.

Work actually begins before excavation; the books are conceived during the writing of the research design. The design guides the fieldwork. Cleaning, cataloguing, analysis, and curation of artifacts follow the fieldwork in that order. Then the various analysts write first drafts of chapters reporting their results. Analysts/authors and the editors work with

artists Merald Clark and Sue Ellen Hunter to produce appropriate illustrations. The first drafts are reviewed and edited by Bill Marquardt (Useppa) and Karen Walker and Bill Marquardt (Pineland). The authors then revise their chapters and submit second drafts. The chapters are edited again. Then Sue Ellen Hunter transforms them into a typeset two-column format, integrating all the associated illustrations and tables; this is called "desk-top publishing" (DTP). Sue Ellen uses Adobe Pagemaker (DTP software). The DTP version is proofread, polished, and finally sent back to the author for final approval. When this has been done for all chapters, the index is completed, and the book is ready to be sent to the printer.

Nine chapters are planned for the Useppa book. Of these, four are in the DTP stage and three are in the review stages. Sixteen chapters are planned for the Pineland book. Of these, three are in the DTP stage and seven are in the review stages.

National Landmark Nominations Move Ahead

Karen Walker has completed the first phase of this important project. In this phase, she authored a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for the Caloosahatchee Archaeological region (Lee and Charlotte Counties) and several individual site nominations. The MPDF contains general information about the Calusa people, their predecessors, and the Cuban and Euro-Americans who followed; the archaeological remains of these cultures (sites, etc.) also are characterized.

The MPDF is designed to

serve as a "cover" document. This means that anyone who wants to nominate a Lee or Charlotte County site to the National Register can do so with minimal research and paperwork work by consulting the MPDF and referring to it in the individual site nomination form.

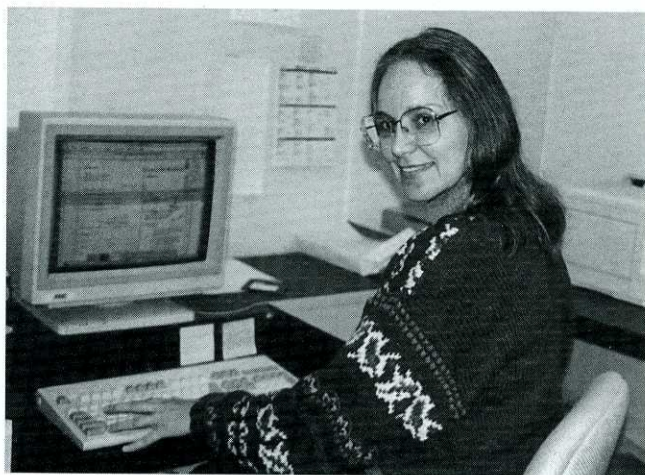
Karen's ultimate goal is to nominate the Caloosahatchee Region sites — as a group — for National Landmark status. The National Register nomination is currently in the state review stage; it will go to the federal level of review in the winter of 1996. The Landmark process begins after the National Register nominations are approved; we look toward completion in the spring of 1996.

Bob Edic's Book Goes to Press

As this issue of *Calusa News* was being prepared, Bob Edic's book, *Fisherfolk of Charlotte Harbor, Florida* was receiving its finishing touches before being sent to the printer. The 192-page book is the story of several generations of net-fishing families in the Charlotte Harbor area, as told by those who know it best: the fishermen and fisherwomen themselves. Their words and photographs evoke an image of life in the days before power boats, monofilament line, and modern sport fishing. Sam Proctor, University of Florida Distinguished Service Professor of History, calls Bob's book "a fascinating and historically accurate account of one of Florida's oldest industries — fishing." The book will sell for \$19.95 and will be available by February, 1996.



Carved bone ornament recovered in the 1995 excavations at Pineland. The fragment is about 1" long and represents a bird. It is about 1,000 years old. (Photo by FLMNH.)



Sue Ellen Hunter, artist, illustrator, and desk-top publishing operator, at work on the forthcoming Pineland monograph, October, 1995. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)

Video Completed

Our half-hour video program was completed in 1995 and is now ready for sale. *The Domain of the Calusa* tells the story of the mysterious Calusa Indians, whose impressive earthworks, engineered canals, elaborate ceremonies, and intricate art were built on a foundation not of farming but of fishing. Viewers discover the Calusa from Spanish historical accounts, learn about Smithsonian anthropologist Frank Cushing's expedition to the famous Key Marco site 100 years ago, and witness the exciting archaeology at Calusa sites today.

Produced by Ilene Safron's Main Sail Video Productions of Fort Myers and funded by grants from the Southwest Florida Community Foundation and the Florida Department of State, the program was written and directed by Stuart Brown, with consultation from Bill Marquardt and Karen Walker. *The Domain of the Calusa* is narrated by Peter Thomas, who has narrated many of the *Nova* and *Nature* programs seen nationally on PBS.

The video sells for \$19.95 and will make a wonderful gift for any person interested in the Indians and archaeology of Florida.

Florida Museum of Natural History is on the Internet

The FLMNH is on the Internet, and so is *Calusa News*. Those who reach our World Wide Web home page at <http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu> can learn about current FLMNH research, collections, staff, and publications. Those who scroll to the section on South Florida Collections will

be welcomed by the familiar "Year of the Indian" poster image created by Kathleen and Jim Mazzotta. They will be able to access and download information on south Florida collections and ongoing research, read the latest issue of *Calusa News*, learn of future field projects and volunteer opportunities, and find information about the latest publications. See you in cyberspace!

Mound Key Project Completed

Florida Museum archaeologists have created the first comprehensive and accurate map of the Mound Key site. Thanks to a grant from the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation to the Koreshan Unity Alliance and the volunteer assistance of over 100 people, Corbett Torrence and Sam Chapman were able to complete the map and even to do some preliminary surface collections and archaeological testing.

Mound Key has fascinated archaeologists and historians for decades. Many believe it is the very place where Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, the governor of Spanish Florida, met Calusa king Carlos in 1566. Framed in forests of beautiful black and red mangrove trees, the shell mounds and ridges of Mound Key rise more than 30 feet above the waters of Estero Bay. A great central canal leading between the two main mounds is still clearly visible.

In addition to the site map, a technical report was prepared by Torrence, Chapman, and project director Bill Marquardt. A full-color brochure was designed and written by Claudine Payne, with art by Merald Clark and photography by Bill Marquardt. A free copy of the brochure may be obtained at the Koreshan State Historic Site, U.S. 41 and Corkscrew Road, near Estero.

Most of the site is protected as the Mound Key State Archaeological Site, but some parts of the island are privately

owned. Interested persons may visit the island by boat, but must stay on the trails. Restrooms and drinking water are not available on the island, and pets must be kept on leashes. Those who wish to visit Mound Key but want to leave the (boat) driving to someone else are encouraged to call Estero Bay Boat Tours (941-992-2200) to go to Mound Key from Estero, or Calusa Coast Outfitters (941-332-0709) to go from Fort Myers Beach. Both are reputable companies whose owners are dedicated to historical and environmental preservation and education.

Three New Calusa Exhibits Open

Three brand new exhibits focused on the Calusa Indians are open or will be open very soon. The Children's Science Center, 2915 N.E. Pine Island Road, Cape Coral, opened its new exhibit on October 2, 1995. Dozens of artifacts help visitors explore Calusa art, weaponry, tool production, and rope and net manufacture. A replica of the famous Key Marco cat figurine discovered in 1896 is displayed in such a way that it can be viewed closely. Another feature is 3-D photos of artifacts from the collections of the Florida Museum in Gainesville. For more information, call 941-997-0012.

Another exciting Calusa exhibit opens in December, 1995 at the Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium, 3450 Ortiz Ave., Fort Myers. Designed by Mark Appleby, the exhibit is a series of panels introducing the Calusa Indians and illustrating their technology. Visitors will be able to learn about and try their hand at rope-, cord-, and basket-making; canoe making; and wild foods processing. To learn more about the exhibit, call 941-275-3435.

Finally, the Collier County Museum, located at the County Government Center at 3301 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, is planning a major exhibit in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of Frank Cushing's famous discoveries on Marco Island. The exhibit is scheduled to open in December, 1995, and run through the middle of 1996. Featured is the famous Key Marco cat figurine, on loan from the Smithsonian Institution. A number of other artifacts from Cushing's Key Marco dig will be loaned to the Collier County Museum by the Florida Museum of Natu-



Volunteers Tracey Cheatham (right) and Lynette Pittman search for artifacts in the sifter screen during test excavations on Mound Key, April, 1994. (Photo by C. Torrence.)

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IN BRIEF

Continued from page 13

ral History. For more on the Key Marco exhibit, call 941-774-8476.

Master Plan for Randell Center in the Works

A master plan for the Randell Research Center at Pineland will be developed by a team of planners, environmentalists, archaeologists, historical architects, and educators. Herschel Shepard, a professor in UF's School of Architecture, will head the project. Patty Rice, George Luer, Bill Marquardt, Karen Walker, Diane Mills, Rick Joyce, Dick Workman, and others are helping write various sections of the plan. Once we get a first draft of the plan, we will share our ideas with the Pine Island community to get input and suggestions.

Advisory Board Meets in Bokeelia

An advisory board of 17 people has been formed to advise Project Director Bill Marquardt about the development of the Randell Research Center at Pineland and to help him with fund raising. The board met for the first time on June 20, 1995, in Bokeelia. Chair of the Steering Committee is Ray Stober, with members Rick Joyce, Barbara Sumwalt, and Karen Walker. Named head of the fund-raising committee was Anna Stober. Her committee includes Bud House, Gloria Sajgo, and Karen Walker. Arden Arrington will serve as Publicity Committee chair, assisted by Randy White. The committees are already at work planning activities and publicity for the fall and winter seasons. Volunteers are needed to help in all aspects of promoting and planning for the Center. To volunteer, or to find out about upcoming activities, please call Ray or Anna Stober at 941-283-8567.



U.F. Professor of Architecture Herschel Shepard examines the turn-of-the-century Smith homestead as U.F. graduate student Patty Rice (right, with recorder) takes notes and property owner Lawrence Massey looks on. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)

Two New Exhibits Being Planned

Two new exhibits, one traveling, one permanent, are currently being planned at the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH). With a \$28,813 grant from the Florida Humanities Council, Bill Marquardt and Darcie MacMahon are planning a traveling exhibit focusing on the 6,000-year fishing tradition of Gulf coastal Florida. The 500 square foot exhibit aims to educate a Florida audience about Florida's coastal fishing heritage and provoke thinking about past and present challenges to people and their environment. The exhibit will incorporate a large scale model diorama, original artwork, photographs, artifacts, object reproductions, text panels, and video footage. The diorama will be a major focal point, and will provide a detailed view of Calusa fishing life, using sculpted scale figures and artifact reproductions set in a coastal estuary adjacent to a major Calusa site.

Also in the planning stage is a permanent exhibit hall on the Calusa and their environment for the new FLMNH Education/Exhibition Center. A \$45,000 planning grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities is paying for research, travel, detailed exhibit plans, script writing, consultants, and conservation assessments. This 6,000-square-foot exhibit will be the first on south Florida Indians and environments in the 78-year history of the FLMNH. Chief Curator Bill Marquardt is being assisted by museum professionals Kurt

Auffenberg, Russell Bethea, Stacey Breheny, George Burgess, Betty Camp, Dorr Dennis, Michael Falck, Dana Griffin, Bill Keegan, John Koran, Bob Leavy, Darcie MacMahon, Susan Milbrath, Max Nickerson, Roger Portell, and Karen Walker.

As presently conceived, the exhibit opens with a boardwalk that takes the visitor into a life-size diorama of a southwest Florida estuary, with mangroves, sea grasses, birds, and other plant and animal life. Leaving the boardwalk, the visitor enters a richly detailed study center that explains the dynamism and importance of south Florida's ecological systems. The visitor next experiences a "larger than life" walk that is an "underwater" look at the tiny plants and animals that make up the fabulous environment of an estuary. The next gallery displays Gulf coastal Florida's fishing heritage, with explanations of Calusa technology and a detailed scale model of a Calusa village. Visitors then enter a thatched structure that takes them back to the time of the heyday of the Calusa, some 500 years ago. A room devoted to South Florida's Native American Legacy will display some of the most remarkable of the artifacts in the FLMNH's collections. Finally, the demise of the Calusa people is explained and the story of today's Seminole and Miccosukee people is told.

Planning for this major exhibit hall will be completed by January, 1996. A major corporate or private sponsor is needed to make the exhibit a reality. Supplementary funding will be sought from state and federal sources.



Exhibit coordinator Darcie MacMahon (right, pointing) asks exhibit consultant Mary Johns about the details of chickee construction at the Brighton Reservation near Lake Okeechobee, August, 1995. Ms. Johns is one of four Native American consultants who are assisting Darcie and Bill Marquardt with exhibit planning. (Photo by W. Marquardt.)

UPDATE

Continued from page 8

Marquardt, Chuck Blanchard, and George Luer. Merald turned in the first draft of his chapter on the crane-head figure from Pineland.

• **April, May, June 1995:** The official premier showing of the Calusa video was held at the Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium on April 2, with over 200 guests showing up. The video was also shown on April 8 at the Florida Anthropological Society meeting in Sebring by Robin Brown. Jenna worked on processing the artifacts and beginning the analysis of materials excavated at Pineland in February and March. Ann completed ceramics analysis and began writing her Pineland chapter. Bill, Darcie, Bob Leavy, Max Nickerson, and Michael Falck toured museums in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Cahokia, and Denver to learn about successful exhibit techniques in connection with the Calusa exhibit planning. Bill spent much of his time on exhibit scriptwriting. Rob and Corbett completed the second drafts of their Pineland chapters. The Land Acquisition Advisory Council of CARL visited the Pineland site complex in May. Also in attendance were Roger Clark (land acquisition specialist for Lee County), Bob Repenning (Manager of the Southwest Florida Aquatic and State Buffer Preserves), Gary Lytton (Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve),

Dick Workman (ecologist), Rick Joyce (Environmental Sciences division, Lee County), Alan Gruber (Archaeological Conservancy), Brent Weisman (CARL archaeologist), Bud House (Calusa Land Trust and Southwest Florida Archaeological Society), Karen Walker, and Bill Marquardt. A groundbreaking ceremony was held in late April for the FLMNH's new Education/Exhibition Center, which will feature a permanent exhibit on the Calusa and their environment. Sue Ellen began desk-top publishing work on the Pineland chapters. Bill completed first drafts of three Useppa chapters. In addition to editing Pineland chapters, Karen continued work on the National Register project. Sites being nominated for the first time include Galt Island, Useppa Island, and the Mark Pardo Shellworks. Sites being updated include Josslyn Island, Mound Key, and Pineland. Susan White completed her thesis on Galt Island ceramics and defended it successfully on June 5. Rob Patton conducted a survey of archaeological sites on the property of the Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center. Visitors to the labs included Annette Snapp (Fort Myers), Ray and Anna Stober (Bokeelia), John Parkington (Univ. of South Africa), Alan Gruber and Mark Michel (Archaeological Conservancy).

• **July, August, September, 1995:** Karen reviewed Pineland chapters, Useppa chapters, the exhibit script, Bob

Edic's book manuscript, and the Calusa exhibit script, and completed the National Register project. Bill and Karen visited the Marco Island excavations being conducted by Randolph Widmer and Rebecca Storey. The Randell Research Center advisory board met in Bokeelia on June 20. Bill spent most of his time

working on the exhibit planning and working on Useppa editing and writing. Margaret Scarry's Useppa chapter was given to Sue Ellen for desk-top publishing; Irv's chapter was line-edited and returned to him; Carol's latest draft was edited and returned to her; Corbett submitted a near-complete draft of his thesis, and Bill edited it. Merald defended his thesis on July 11. The exhibit script was revised by Darcie and Bill and given back to the Natural Science committee members for their comments. Claudine Payne began designing the cover for Bob Edic's book. Jenna completed a zooarchaeological analysis of some Pineland samples from the 1995 excavations. On July 6, Karen, Bill, Dan Clark, Barbara Sumwalt, and Gordie Truss journeyed to Sebring to speak to the Land Acquisition Advisory Council in favor of CARL's purchase of Pineland. On July 14 the Pineland Site Complex was unanimously added to the list of properties to be studied for possible CARL purchase. Final vote will be in December, after hearings in late October. Bill and Darcie hosted Native American consultants in Gainesville on July 14-16. They reviewed and discussed the Calusa Domain exhibit script and representative objects. Karen, Jenna, Rob, and Elise assisted Darcie and Bill with selecting artifacts for the consultants' visit. Karen completed corrections to Rob's shell-artifact chapter and returned that manuscript to Sue Ellen for DTP formatting. Rob worked on CHEC survey analysis and volunteered some time to keep the computers in working order. Jenna represented the project at the FLMNH's summer children's program on July 26. Bill, Karen, and Diane Mills represented our project and the University at a memorial service on Pine Island on July 27 for Col. Don Randell. Our video program was duplicated and packaged for sale, while negotiations continued for its first public broadcast. A mock-up of Bob Edic's book was ready for review in August. It was read by Betty Anholt, George Luer, Bill Marquardt, and Karen Walker. Claudine and Chuck, in



The Land Acquisition Advisory Council, Conservation and Recreational Lands program, got a tour of the Pineland Site Complex in May, 1995. The LAAC will meet in December, 1995, to determine whether or not to place Pineland on the list of places to be purchased by the State. (Photo by K. Walker.)

Continued on page 19

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Janet Cahill	Ginny Gewin	Jack McAllister	Pam Riberdy	Mike Welchman
Benjamin Canady	Anne Gibson	Jennie McBean	Tony Rodriguez	Alanna Wetherington
Joshua Canady	Tina Giese	Dean McGill	Linda Rogers	John Wetherington
Matt Carey	Harry Gleitz	Brian McGinnis	Gene Rossman	Andrea White
Dick Carline	Paul Goldstein	Mark McGinnis	Leo Ruble	Brooke P. Williams
Betsy Carlson	Gramig Family	Kelli McGregor	Amanda Sachkar	Howard Wilson
Armand Castagna	Barbara Green	Ares Manos	Ilene Safron	Wendy Wilson
Cari Caudil	John Grey	Greg Manos	Patty Saldivar	Kathy Wishlow
Doug Chadwick	Nathaniel Grey	Chuck Marble	Dorothy Savadel	Ken Wishlow
Russ Chadwick	John Grimm	Bob Mark	Ray Seguin	Dick and Elaine Wismer
Teal Chadwick	Rotem Grosman	Kimberly Martin	Dee Serage	Jack Wolfe
Tracy Cheatham	Don Harayda	Don Martindale	Christopher Shatley	Marty Wolt
Celia Childs-Hampton	Bill Harding	Patty Martindale	Don Shontz	Walter Wszolek
Chris Clement	Joann Harding	Dana Meador	Mary Shontz	May Yastrov
	Val Hardtke	Karen Meier	Shirley Siedel	
	Fran Hart		Miles Sigal	



New Words, Old Songs: A Sneak Preview

Let us glance through a "time window" at a Paleo-Indian group on a day in southwest Florida, 10,827 B.P. We will place them near a sinkhole spring now known as Mud Hole.

It is early spring. Biting flies and rising daytime temperatures in southern peninsular Florida have begun to cause herds of bison to seek more comfortable range. With other grazing beasts, they are travelling north. They will pause briefly at Mud Hole for water....

The band of Paleo-Indian people has arrived near Mud Hole before them, anticipating the seasonal movements of the herds. Such knowledge of animal movements would have been crucial to the Paleo-Indians. To miss a major hunting opportunity could mean serious deprivation, perhaps even starvation for the people.

Two men and their young sons have taken up positions at a lookout camp on a scrub-covered sand ridge. There they pass the time improving the edges on their weapons, exchanging tales of previous hunts, scanning the southern horizon for the first signs of the herds' arrival. A strong breeze blows steadily out of the south-southwest....

— from *New Words, Old Songs* by Charles E. Blanchard



Why "New Words, Old Songs"?

The *New Words* are the invaluable contributions of modern archaeological research.

The *Old Songs* are the life ways of southwest Florida's ancient peoples.

— Chuck Blanchard

UPDATE

continued from page 15

consultation with Bill, began working on a lesson plan for the Pineland Site Complex. August 25 found Bill on Useppa Island, where he conducted an interview with Garfield Beckstead in connection with the Useppa monograph. Bill and Darcie went to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. and to the University Museum in Philadelphia to examine collections from Key Marco. Karen, working with Robin Denson and Gary Ellis, wrote a successful proposal to Lee County for an archaeological survey of properties near Hickey Creek. Visitors to the labs included Jim and Betty Anholt and George and Dina Nelson.

• **October-November, 1995:** Russell Bethea was hired to complete the design for the Calusa Domain exhibit. Kate Singley visited the Museum October 15-19 to do a conservation assessment for that exhibit. In coordination with Marion Gilliland,

Bill, Darcie, and Elise, with help from Jodi Stewart, worked on processing a special loan of Key Marco artifacts to the Collier County Museum. Bill went to Tallahassee for the CARL hearings on October 30 and he, Karen, and U.F. Foundation real estate director Bruce DeLaney spoke at the CARL hearings in Palatka on November 1. Shelley Milch worked on the final corrections to Bob Edic's book, while Bill worked on photographs and Claudine Payne completed the book cover design. Merald completed the pottery illustrations for Ann's Pineland chapter as well as 3 maps for Bob's book. Karen went to Tallahassee to present the nominations of Lee County sites to the National Register. Bill and Darcie completed the first draft of the script for the traveling exhibit on Gulf coast fishing. The following papers were presented in Knoxville on November 9 at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference: Jenna Wallace, "Caloosahatchee IIB: 1995 Excavations at the Pineland Site"; Rob Patton,

"Burgess Island, Florida: Report on the 1994 Survey and Explorations"; Karen Walker, "Climate Change in the Southeastern Middle and Late Woodland Periods: Evidence from Florida's Gulf Coast." A paper authored by Karen, Bill, and Frank Stapor entitled "Archaeological Evidence for a 1750-1450 BP Higher-Than-Present Sea Level Along Florida's Gulf Coast" was published in a special issue of the *Journal of Coastal Research*. Bill went to Washington, D.C. to present a paper on the Year of the Indian project at the American Anthropological Association annual meeting. Karen went to Rookery Bay (near Naples) to give a workshop presentation for conservation personnel and went to Useppa Island to address a "town meeting" on the National Register project. Jenna updated the mailing list, donor list, and volunteer list for 1994-1995, and Bill, Claudine, and Karen completed *Calusa News* no. 8. It went into production on December 1. 🐸

Marquardt Gives Inaugural Lectures

by Shelly Brown (Florida Gulf Coast University)

Florida Gulf Coast University won't open its doors in Fort Myers until 1997, but William H. Marquardt, Curator in Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History, has already delivered six public lectures for the state's newest university. In March, 1995, he traveled to Charlotte, Lee, and Collier counties, delivering two speeches at each location to inaugurate FGCU's University Lecture Series. Dr. Marquardt tailored his remarks to each county, with a central theme of "Southwest Florida's Calusa Indians in a Global Perspective."

While in Fort Myers, Dr. Marquardt made a stop at FGCU's temporary offices. The staff joined him for a breakfast meeting that included remarks by FGCU's President, Roy McTarnaghan, and Vice President for Academic Affairs Suzanne Richter.

"We are supportive of Dr. Marquardt's work to preserve the

human and environmental heritage of southwest Florida, and we look forward to learning more from him as our programs develop," Dr. Richter said at the staff meeting.

"This is a unique opportunity to address an entire university in one room," Dr. Marquardt said. "I'm glad to have the chance to work with you right from the beginning."

FGCU thanks Dr. Marquardt for his thoughtful remarks throughout the three-day visit; the Charlotte County Visual Arts Center, the Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium, and the Collier County Museum for hosting the public lectures; Lindsey Williams, Annette Snapp, Robin Brown, and Art Lee for introducing Dr. Marquardt; and Robert McQueen, John Egana, Jed Klein, and Susan Cooper for organizational assistance. 🐸

CALUSA NEWS

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From the Project Director ...

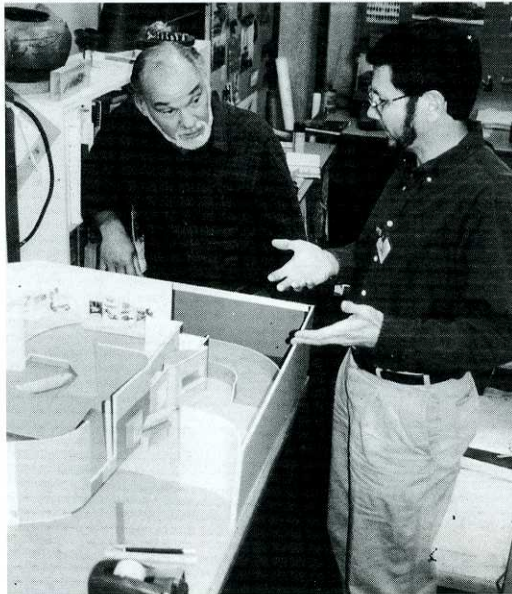
Readers of *Calusa News* may be surprised to learn that the remarkable Calusa, who controlled the entire southern half of the Florida peninsula at the time of European contact, are practically unknown to today's Floridians. Recent studies conducted at the FLMNH in Gainesville indicated that not a single visitor was aware of the Calusa, and most knew almost nothing about Florida's coastal environment.

If Florida's children are to become responsible voters and decision makers, they need to know more about the environment in which they live. Similarly, the many new residents of Florida must be taught to appreciate Florida's environments if they are to make wise decisions for environmental conservation and sustainable development.

We must make this information available in interesting ways, so that people can easily understand it. Chuck Blanchard's book, *New Words, Old Songs*, and our video program, *The Domain of the Calusa*, are steps in this direction. We want to concentrate our efforts at two different levels: regionally in southwest Florida — through the Randell Research Center at Pineland — and statewide through the FLMNH's exhibit program.

Pineland is an ideal location for environmental and historical education. It is accessible to automobiles and school buses, as was demonstrated during the "Year of the Indian" project, when thousands visited the excavations and hundreds of volunteers participated in the work. The site and its surroundings contain priceless scientific data that can be interpreted in environmental education programs. In this way, the public can learn about present-day aquatic and terrestrial habitats in the context of discovering a dynamic past identified with remarkable native south Florida Indians: the Calusa.

The other level at which we want to teach people about



Bill Marquardt (right) works with Chief Exhibit Designer Dorr Dennis in the planning of the 6,000-square-foot permanent exhibit on the Calusa Indians and their environment, February, 1994. (Photo by K. Walker.)

south Florida heritage and environments is through exhibits, both permanent and traveling. I and my staff have already assisted several southwest Florida museums with exhibits on the Calusa, including Museum of the Islands, Useppa Island Historical Museum, Fort Myers Historical Museum, Calusa Nature Center, Children's Science Center, and the Collier County Museum. Now we are in the process of planning our own traveling exhibit on Gulf coastal fishing, as well as a permanent exhibit on the Calusa Indians and their environment (see page 14).

A conservative estimate of the number of people expected to visit the FLMNH's new Education/Exhibition center, scheduled to open in 1997, is 350,000 per year. This is why we are so determined to place

a state-of-the-art permanent exhibit on south Florida Indians and their environment in the new complex. It will be visited not just by residents and schoolchildren of Florida, but by tourists from throughout the U.S. and many foreign countries. They all need to know more about south Florida's heritage and its environment.

We are counting on your continuing support to see these important projects completed. Your financial contributions and volunteer time make all the difference. Please take time to renew your commitment to this important work right now. And let me have your thoughts and suggestions by mail, e-mail, or phone. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bill Marquardt". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Bill Marquardt, Project Director
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