

March 2013 • Vol. 12, No. 1

The Archaeology of Pineland is published

WE LEARN, WE

New book provides up-to-date information on archaeology, history, and ecology of Pineland

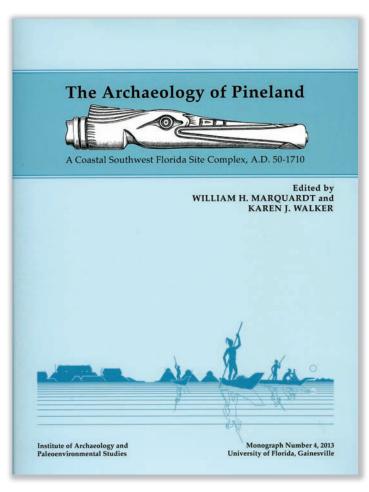
by Bill Marquardt

A major new book about Pineland is now available.
The Archaeology of Pineland: A Coastal Southwest
Florida Site Complex, A.D. 50-1710 was edited by William
Marquardt and Karen Walker. It contains 943 pages, 408
figures, 231 tables, bibliographic references, and an index.

In the 1500s, the Calusa Indians controlled all of southern Florida. Their archaeological sites dot Florida's southwest Gulf coast, yet little has been known about the people who lived on them until recently. Until the work at the Pineland Site Complex, there was no extensive study of any of their principal towns, nor of the abundant but dynamic environment that sustained them. *The Archaeology of Pineland* fills this gap by reporting and synthesizing the results of a multi-year, interdisciplinary, historical-ecological project.

Not only did the Pineland Site Complex encompass more than 100 acres, but it was the beginning point of the remarkable Pine Island Canal. Although focused mainly on 1700 years of Native American occupation, the book also provides new information about post-contact changes in culture and landscape, bringing the story of Pineland up to the present day.

A team of 18 authors introduces and situates Pineland geographically, historically, and environmentally, then reports new information and interpretations based on systematic auger surveys, archaeological soils analyses, paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, site seasonality, and human osteology. A chapter is devoted to the Spanish period at Pineland, as well. Also included are detailed studies of artifacts found at Pineland—ceramic, stone, shell, bone, tooth, wood, and fiber—that will be valued by all those interested in Florida archaeology. The final chapter synthesizes the cultural and environmental changes that led to the sixteenth-century Calusa kingdom and documents 300 years of developments since the Calusa abandoned their impressive town.



The Archaeology of Pineland contains never-before-published information about the archaeology, history, and environment of Southwest Florida, and will be an essential reference work for future studies. It also stands as a detailed and tangible case study of the approach known as historical ecology. The book will be available at our book shop at the Calusa Heritage Trail or from the University Press of Florida (www.upf.com).

SIXTY PERCENT DISCOUNT OFFERED FOR LIMITED TIME ONLY

A 60% discount is offered to individuals who purchase *The Archaeology of Pineland* by July 31, 2013.

See details elsewhere in this newsletter.

A Tour of the Islands of Pine Island Sound: A Geological, Archaeological, and Historical Perspective

Part 4 in a series: Useppa Island in the Historic Era

by Denége Patterson

Ten years ago archaeologists excavating on Useppa's Calusa Ridge uncovered fragments of ceramics known as Whieldonware and Jasperware, suggesting an occupation in the late 1700s to early 1800s. These artifacts were probably left by residents of the Cuban fishing rancho of José Caldez. During the same excavation, a Scoville & Co. Extra "D" eagle uniform button lost by an American soldier was found, probably dating to either the Third Seminole War period (early 1850s) or the Civil War era, when a garrison was located on Useppa's highest elevation. Useppa's extraordinary historic era, which extends from the 1700s through today, involves several different government entities and an intriguing cast of characters.

During the early 1700s while Useppa was part of Spanish Florida, armed Creek and Yamasee Indians acting on behalf of the English invaded the area, intent on

capturing Calusa and other south Florida Indian people as slaves. During this episode, thousands were enslaved and those who resisted were killed. A few hundred natives escaped to the Florida Keys. By 1711, the slave raids had devastated the indigenous population, but in that year approximately 270 Indians escaped to Havana on Spanish ships. Although 80 percent of them perished in the first year, two daughters of a Calusa woman were baptized in the cathedral at Guanabacoa, near Havana.

Spanish Cubans had been familiar with southwest Florida waters since the late 1600s, and by the late 1700s Cuban fishing villages had been established on Useppa and several other islands. In 1821, Spain ceded Florida to the United States of America and for the next nine years the United States tolerated Cuban fishing operations. But in 1830 the United States Congress passed the Indian Removal Act and instituted a policy to deport non-citizens.

In 1833, U.S. Customs Inspector Henry Crews moved into the first American-built cottage on the north end of Useppa. One-quarter mile southeast of his cottage stood the twenty palmetto huts of the commercial fishing operation of Cuban citizen José Caldez. His lucrative, seasonal mullet fishery had been established in 1784. He operated a commercial fishing business for over fifty years, employing Cubans and "Spanish Indians" (Creeks and possibly others). Many Indians had sailed



Useppa Island seen from the air, looking south. (Photo courtesy Useppa Island Club.)

to Havana and back on Caldez's schooner, the *Joseffa*, to intermarry, be baptized, or confirm their children in the church of Nuestra Señora de Regla, near Havana. "Regla" is the patron saint of fishermen and the name of an island in southern Pine Island Sound.

When the Second Seminole War erupted in 1835, American soldiers stationed on Useppa were responsible for burning Cuban fishing villages in Pine Island Sound. In 1835 at the age of 93, José Caldez left Useppa for Cuba with his family and crew on the *Joseffa*. Indians who were not Cuban citizens could not enter Cuba with their spouses, nor could they stay behind and become American citizens. Families were broken up. Seminole resistance was fierce. Henry Crews was killed in 1836 ostensibly during an Indian raid led by Seminole Chief Wyokee. A new U.S. Customs Agent, Alexander Patterson, reported from Useppa in 1836, "...there is no living person in Charlotte Harbor."

Fort Casey was established on Useppa for the Third Seminole War in 1850. Located on Calusa Ridge, it was garrisoned by 108 American soldiers. Intended as a supply depot for Fort Myers, it lasted only eleven months. Archaeological work there uncovered the remains of



nineteenth century nails, part of a clay pipe stem, bones from large animals, and a broken green glass vessel, among other items. Military dispatches show that a small guard unit stayed on Useppa through at least 1857, which might account for the abundance of artifacts that can still be found on Useppa.

During the Civil War in the 1860s, Union ships blockaded the passes of Pine Island Sound to prevent cattle shipments to the Confederacy. Although Florida had seceded, southern Union sympathizers found refuge on Useppa Island. Some of them were active as Florida Rangers in raids against Confederate positions and cattle operations.

By the 1880s, reports of world-class tarpon fishing in Pine Island Sound began to appear in popular sporting magazines. John M. Roach, a Chicago streetcar tycoon, purchased Useppa Island in 1896 and built a hotel on the northern end of the Island called the Useppa Inn. In 1906 the grand accommodations cost \$3.50 per day for a room with bath, a box lunch, breakfast and dinner in the dining room overlooking the Sound, and free towing of a fishing skiff to the passes. Gentlemen fished in three-piece suits, ladies in long skirts, jackets, and crisp blouses with lace or ruffles. Roach later built a separate residence for himself.

In 1911 Barron G. Collier, a tarpon fisherman and businessman, bought Useppa Island for one hundred thousand dollars, and turned it into one of the most exclusive sporting clubs in the world. Roach's former house became Collier's residence. He built a nine-hole golf course, enlarged and refurbished the Useppa Inn, built several guest cottages, and fashioned a popular seasonal resort for the wealthy. Members of the newly formed Izaak Walton Club, named for the 1653 author of The Compleat Angler, tacked to the walls of the Useppa Inn the scales of gigantic tarpon. Upon each scale (the size of a man's hand) was written the length and weight of the fish and the name of the angler. Some of the famous guests were

Teddy Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Gloria Swanson, Shirley Temple, Zane Grey, Mary Roberts Rinehart, and members of the Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, and Rothschild families.

Collier dredged sand from Pine Island Sound for a beach on the east side, enlarged a marina on the west side, and on the southwest he named Whoopee Island after the popular song, "Making Whoopee." It was set aside as a place to gather for socializing, dancing, and even amateur prize fighting. Today Whoopee Island is part of the Pine Island Sound National Wildlife Refuge. Collier died in 1939.

In 1960 intermediaries for the United States Central Intelligence Agency rented from the Collier Corporation all of Useppa Island for the secret screening of Cuban exiles for a planned Cuban invasion of the Bay of Pigs. Sixty veterans of the invasion returned to the Island in 1997 for the opening of the new permanent exhibit on this event at the Useppa Museum, now called the Barbara L. Sumwalt Museum.

Various developers purchased Useppa Island after Collier: William Snow in 1962, Jimmy Turner in 1968, Mariner Properties in 1973; and Garfield Beckstead in 1976. Electricity came to the island in 1981. The island now has 140 private lots, mostly seasonal residences. About eight of some twenty historic guest cottages dating to the 1920s line the "pink path" along Collier Ridge. They are made of heart pine and cypress and retain their original walls and ceilings. Although the original hotel was dismantled in the 1940s, the Roach/Collier residence still stands, known today as the Collier Inn. Its serves as Useppa Island members' clubhouse and restaurant, and rooms can be rented upstairs.

Those interested in more information on the archaeology and history of the island may consult The Archaeology of Useppa Island, a book edited by William Marquardt. To order, use the form in this newsletter or look for it in the book shop at the Randell Research Center.

New and Renewing Friends of the RRC November 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013

(Please let us know of any errors or omissions. Thank you for your support.)

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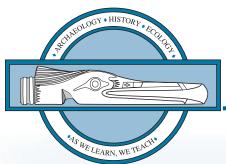
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Friends of the Randell Research Center

Pineland, Florida • March 2013 Phone 239/283-2062

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Dear Friend,

You are cordially invited to join, or renew your membership in, the RRC's support society, Friends of the Randell Research Center. All Friends of the RRC receive a quarterly newsletter and free admission to the Calusa Heritage Trail at Pineland. Supporters at higher levels are entitled to discounts on our books and merchandise, advance notice of programs, and special recognition. Your continuing support is vital to our mission. It means more research, more education, and continued site improvements at the Randell Research Center. Thank you.



Sie Marquart

William H. Marquardt Director

Randell Research Center



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The Archaeology of Pineland

A Coastal Southwest Florida Site Complex, A.D. 50–1710

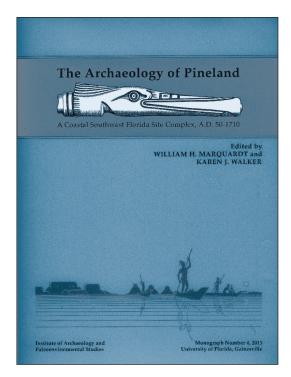
Edited by William H. Marquardt and Karen J. Walker

In the 1500s, the Calusa Indians controlled and demanded tribute from all of southern Florida. Their archaeological sites dot the southwest coast, yet little has been known about the people who lived on them until recently. Until the work at the Pineland Site Complex, there was no extensive study of any of their principal towns, nor of the bountiful but dynamic environment that sustained them.

The Archaeology of Pineland fills this gap by reporting the results of a multi-year, interdisciplinary, historical-ecological project. Not only did the site complex encompass more than 100 acres, but it was the beginning point of the remarkable Pine Island Canal. Although focused mainly on the 1,700 years of Native American occupation, the book also provides new information about post-contact changes in culture and landscape by Euro-Americans.

Abundantly illustrated, the book includes more than 400 figures. A team of 18 authors first introduces and situates Pineland geographically, historically, and environmentally, then reports new information and interpretations based on systematic auger surveys, archaeological soils analyses, paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, site seasonality, and human osteology. Also included are detailed studies of artifacts found at Pineland—ceramic, lithic, shell, bone, tooth, wood, and fiber—that will be valued by all those interested in Florida archaeology. A chapter on the Spanish period at Pineland is followed by a final chapter synthesizing the cultural and environmental changes that led to the sixteenth-century Calusa kingdom. It then continues the story into the twenty-first century, documenting 300 years of developments since the Calusa abandoned their impressive town.

The book contains never-before-published information about the archaeology, history, and environment of Southwest Florida, and will be an essential reference work for future studies. It also stands as a detailed and tangible case study of the approach known as historical ecology.



944 pp. | 8 ½ x 11 | 408 figures, 231 tables ISBN 978-1-881448-13-6 Cloth \$125.00 \$50.00

William H. Marquardt, curator of archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History and director of the University of Florida Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, is co-editor of *Archaeology of the Middle Green River Region, Kentucky* and coauthor of *The Calusa and Their Legacy*. **Karen J. Walker** is a faculty scientist and collection manager at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Special discount available through July 31, 2013

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UPCOMING EVENTS:

Calusa Heritage Day, March 9, 2013 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. at the Calusa Heritage Trail, 13810 Waterfront Drive, Pineland

This year's theme: "First Contact"

Admission is \$5 for adults, free to children and members of the RRC. Parking will be in the Trail's South Pasture; handicapped parking is available. Free water is available throughout the day; consider bringing a refillable water bottle.

Featured Speakers

This year's keynote speaker is Dr. Jerald Milanich, Curator Emeritus at the Florida Museum of Natural History. He will present two talks focusing on the interactions of the Calusa Indians with Spaniard Juan Ponce de León. Dr. Milanich is author of numerous books on Florida's Indian societies including Florida's Indians From Ancient Times to the Present: Florida Indians and the Invasion from Europe; and Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida. His keynote address. "The Calusa Indians amid Latitudes of Controversy: Charting Juan Ponce de León's 1513 Voyage to Florida," will take place in the Classroom at 3 p.m. and he will also give a talk at 11 a.m. in the Speaker's Tent. Bill Marquardt, Director of the RRC, will speak at noon in the tent on "Calusa at Contact: Archaeological Understandings." Check the RRC website for information on additional speakers who will be featured throughout the day.

Activities for All Ages

Many events will reflect the theme "First Contact," including "Calusa Tastings" and "Calusa Inspired Crafts for Children." Site tours will be offered hourly and native plant tours will take place at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. The Ethnobotany Tent will feature native plants with information on their use by indigenous people. Dick Workman and Robin Brown will assist if you would like to try your hand at twining palm fibers or creating

baskets. Native plants will be available for sale by All Natives Nursery. The Florida Public Archaeology Network will help you improve your atlatl throwing skills and provide information about archaeological conservation and research in the area. Artists and replicators who will be present include Felix Macaguani Rodriquez, Ancient Hands, Olde Tyme Crafts, Peter Sottong, and Werner Grabner. Among the area historic and environmental organizations participating are Cape Coral Historical Society, Mound House, Friends of Cayo Costa State Park, and Calusa Land Trust. Food will be available from Mel Meo's Mullet Wagon and Little Lilly's Island Deli.

New this year, the Seminole Tribal Historic Preservation Office will provide on-going demonstrations of remote sensing equipment, including ground penetrating radar, and discuss their work on Seminole sites. A postmark commemorating Calusa Heritage Day 2013 will be available, and Pineland Postmaster Gina Poppell will be on hand to sell postage, cancel your cards or letters, and post your mail items. The postmark features the RRC logo, which is based on a small bone carving excavated at Pineland that dates to approximately 1100 A.D. Exhibits from the Florida Museum of Natural History will feature beads from Pineland's contact period contributed by the family of David Taylor and Seminole/ Miccosukee crafts from the Florida Museum of Natural History's Florida Ethnographic Collection. Archaeologists will explain shell artifacts and discuss native uses of plants and animals.

Come by Boat

You can come by water to the event with Captiva Cruises. Departing from Captiva Island's McCarthy Marina at 9 a.m., you will cruise across Pine Island Sound to the docks at Tarpon Lodge. The cruise includes a narrated tour of the harbor and its fish shacks and then you may enjoy lunch at the Tarpon Lodge on Pineland before attending the festival across the street from the lodge. The boat will return passengers to Captiva after a three-hour stay on

Pine Island. Fare for the boat ride is \$45; lunch is not included, but admission to Calusa Heritage Day is included. Reservations are required by calling Captiva Cruises at (239) 472-5300.

Learn by Boat

The Harbor History and Archaeology Tour, with Captiva Cruises and Randell Research Center, will take place from noon to 1:30 p.m. on Calusa Heritage Day. You'll board the 45-foot Santiva, one of Captiva Cruises' touring vessels, at the dock at Tarpon Lodge, across the street from the event site, and enjoy a narrated cruise through Pine Island Sound. Tickets can be purchased at the event on March 9 but this popular event may sell out so advance purchase through Captiva Cruises (239) 472-3500 is recommended. It's \$25 for adults and \$15 for students.

Questions and Updates

Please check the RRC website at http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/rrc/ or call 239-283-2062 for updates or if you have any questions. See you at the Festival!

Cindy Bear to teach Florida Master Naturalist Program's coastal course again in April



(Photo by Phyllis Faust.)

Can you tell the difference between the skulls of a possum and a raccoon? Can you identify animal tracks? Do you know how to distinguish one mollusk shell from another? Do you know the names and



habits of South Florida's wading birds?
Do you know why sulfur is good for people, and what lives in a mud flat? Do you know what mangroves, oysters, and tunicates do for you? If any of these topics sounds appealing, you may be a candidate for the Florida Master Naturalist Program's coastal systems course, which Cindy Bear taught in October and November. This mini-course provides instruction on the general ecology, habitats, vegetation types, wildlife, and conservation issues of

coastal Florida, specifically coastal upland, estuarine, and nearshore marine environments. Cindy also teaches naturalist interpretive skills, environmental ethics, and the role of people in shaping our past and determining our future. Classroom learning with hands-on activities is enhanced by field trips to the Pine Island Sound estuary, a salt marsh, a local commercial fishing operation, and the seashore at Ft. Myers Beach.

The cost for the course is \$225, which includes all field trips, 40 contact

hours of instruction, a comprehensive student reference workbook, and—upon completion—registration in the FMNP database as a Coastal Naturalist. A certificate of achievement, embroidered FMNP patch, and FMNP coastal lapel pin are also be provided at completion. The only requirements of students are enthusiasm, attendance, and completion of group final projects. Cindy plans to offer this course again in April, 2013. Interested? Call her at 239-283-6168.

SNAPSHOTS: RECENT ACTIVITIES AT THE RRC





Working in the Ruby Gill House garage lab, Barbara Toomey assigns catalog numbers to artifacts from the dig on Useppa Island. (Photo by Karen Walker.)

RRC volunteers study shell artifacts, helping to prepare an activity for the public to enjoy on Calusa Heritage Day. (Photo by Karen Walker.)

The RRC was busy in January. Bill Marquardt gave a talk to volunteers and docents on January 10. Assisted by several volunteers, Karen Walker spent two weeks working in the lab cataloging and processing finds from the Useppa work (see December 2012 Newsletter). Four students and their professor from Williams College visited and participated in lab work and artifact replication activities, assisted by Karen Walker, Robin Brown, and Dick Workman. As this newsletter goes to press, visitation is picking up at the site and preparations are being made for several programs and events. There is always room for more volunteers, so call (239) 283-2062 to find out how you can join in!



Four visiting Williams College students and their professor, Dr. Ileana Pérez Velázquez (right), pause from their workshop on Pineland's decorated pottery. (Photo by Karen Walker.)





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Each year the Randell Research Center recognizes all those who have donated \$100 or more during the previous calendar year by listing them in the Annual Honor Roll. We extend our heartfelt appreciation for the support that these and all of our gifts represent.

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Pineland, FL 33945-0608

Telephone: (239) 283-2062

Fax: (239) 283-2080

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