

# CALUSA NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA PROJECT  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES  
FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY      NUMBER 9 OCTOBER 1997

## The Struggle to Save Pineland

by Claudine Payne

Saving Pineland has become a big part of the lives of a lot of people in Lee County these days. The many friends of Pineland raise money, write letters to legislators, attend public hearings, donate their services and goods, and protest impending development, among other things. The shared goal of all these efforts is to preserve and protect as much as possible of the Pineland Site Complex, a cluster of archaeological sites that is all that remains of 2,000 years of life at Pineland.

The first stage in the struggle to preserve Pineland began in the 1970s and 1980s, initiated by Don and Pat Randell who used the simple expedient of buying up property. Over the years, the Randells acquired and lovingly protected 80 acres of the 240-acre site complex. During this time they also became leading advocates for the preservation of Pine Island's unique cultural and environmental heritage.

All the while the Randells were preserving the unspoiled nature of Pineland, southwest Florida was experiencing nonstop population growth. Between 1970 and 1990, Lee County's population tripled, mostly due to migration. The accompanying development threatened to swallow up the fragile remains of southwest Florida's past.

By the beginning of the 1980s, archaeologists had joined the preservation struggle. Concerned that impending development would result

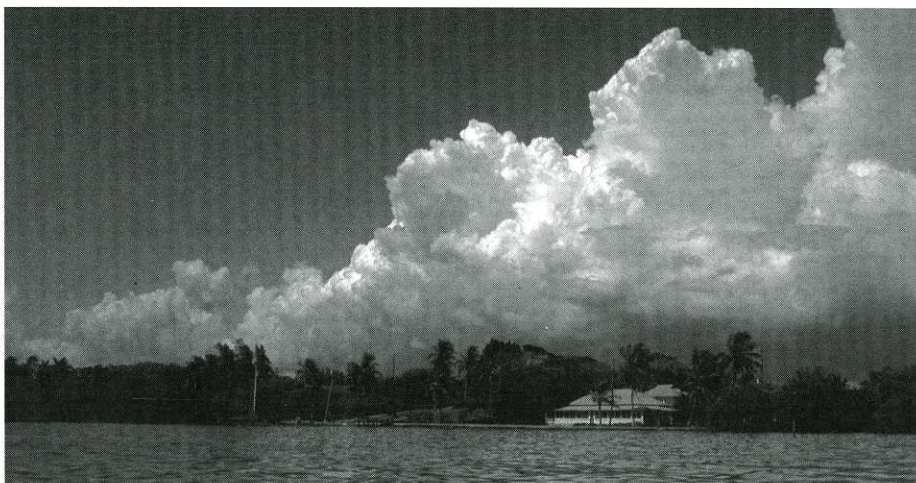


Photo by C. Torrence

*The Pineland Site Complex, viewed from Pine Island Sound.*

in irretrievable loss of information, George Luer began documenting the history of the Pineland Site Complex with help from Don Randell. A few years later, Bill Marquardt and Karen Walker, who had been working in the

Pine Island Sound area, also turned their attention to Pineland.

It soon became clear to Bill that area residents (most born and bred elsewhere) knew very little about southwest Florida's past. Bill knew that

*Continued on page 2*

### 5 Things You Can Do To Help Save Pineland

1. **Send a contribution to the Randell Research Center.**
2. **Spread the word.**  
Tell your friends about Pineland. Pass this newsletter on to a co-worker when you're done. Give your kids' teachers our website addresses.
3. **Write to your state legislators.**  
Encourage them to continue funding the CARL program, and urge them to support CARL purchase of the Pineland properties.
4. **Support continued high ranking in the CARL list for Pineland properties.**  
Even if the highest-priority Pineland properties now on the list are purchased, many other parts of the site complex remain in private hands. You can help ensure continued high rankings of Pineland properties on the CARL list by attending public hearings this fall and lending your support.
5. **Volunteer your time.**  
The Randell Research Center Advisory Board can use your help in preservation and fund-raising activities. Contact Anna Stober at (941) 283-8567.



preservation efforts are fruitless if people are uninformed about their heritage, but he also saw that interest in learning about Pineland was high, especially among school-children and their teachers. So he and a small cadre of Lee County preservation supporters set out to raise public awareness.

The result was the Year of the Indian (YOTI) project. YOTI archaeological investigations at Pineland (partially sponsored by the Randells) drew visitors and volunteers from all over south Florida. By 1992, the project had introduced thousands of southwest Florida natives and newcomers to their heritage. The ranks of Pineland supporters grew correspondingly.

In the early 1990s, Pineland was still relatively unspoiled, but development was encroaching alarmingly. Then two things happened that propelled us all into the most recent stage of preservation.

First, the Randells decided to take their support of Pineland a giant step further. In August 1994, they donated 56 acres of the Pineland Site Complex to the University of Florida Founda-

tion for use as a research and educational center. In their honor, the property was named the Randell Research Center at Pineland. The Florida Museum pledged to raise \$800,000 to endow the Center (to be matched by \$400,000 in State Matching Gifts Trust Fund money). This endowment will pay for the continuing management and maintenance of the property.

So today Pineland supporters spend a good deal of their time thinking up ways to raise money, organizing events, soliciting donations of goods and services from local businesses, writing letters, making phone calls, and hosting fund raisers. It is a labor-intensive task, and much of it has been shouldered by the devoted and hard-working members of the Randell Research Center Advisory Board—all on a volunteer basis. To date we have raised over \$125,000.

Even with the Randell donation, though, portions of the Pineland complex remained endangered. Many lots were scrupulously protected by their current owners, but it seemed inevitable that some would eventually be lost to development. One solution

was purchase by the state under the Florida CARL (Conservation and Recreational Lands) program. So late in 1993, Karen Walker began preparing a CARL application and in doing so set in motion the second major preservation task of the 1990s.

The plan is for CARL (in cooperation with Lee County's Conservation 2020 program) to buy all archaeologically and environmentally significant properties at Pineland. Once purchased, the properties would be managed by the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Progress on the CARL purchase has had its ups and downs. In 1996, CARL ranked Pineland high, #11 on its priority acquisitions list, but state funding ran out before #11 was reached. In the meantime, imminent development threatened one very important parcel, and another was in danger of being sold. Intensive efforts by Pineland supporters resulted in these two properties being rescued at the last minute (see story on page 3).

Toward the end of 1996, CARL added two parcels to the list of "essential" properties. The Jessy-Chris property includes archaeologically significant wetlands that may contain waterlogged deposits with preserved organic remains. The other property is "The Cloisters," which includes, in addition to archaeological deposits, a historic 1920s hotel and a more recent dormitory building. The Cloisters' location (right across the street from the Pineland mounds) and its buildings make it an ideal candidate for a research and education headquarters.

Things look hopeful for purchase of the Pineland properties this year. CARL has moved our priority up to # 10 for 1997. But it's too soon to sit back and relax. If the properties are not bought this year, we must start over to convince the CARL committee of the continued importance of acquiring Pineland. And of course the need to raise endowment money will be with us for some time yet.

We hope you will join us in the coming year as we continue working to save Pineland.

### Top 10 Reasons to Help Save Pineland

1. Internationally significant cluster of archaeological sites, including ancient shell mounds, middens, burial mounds, and an artificial canal.
2. Holds the remains of 2,000 years of life at Pineland.
3. 1 of only a handful of major Calusa Indian towns.
4. Contains rare waterlogged archaeological deposits with organic remains that normally don't survive in dry archaeological sites.
5. 1 of only a few known archaeological wet sites in the Florida coastal zone; the only one that has survived essentially intact.
6. Contains rare, nearly pristine mangrove, pine forest, and subtropical hardwood habitats.
7. Home to several endangered or potentially endangered species, such as the Eastern indigo snake, the round-tailed muskrat, golden leather fern, and spiny hackberries.
8. Opportunity for hands-on learning experience about south Florida heritage and environment for school children.
9. Accessible by car and therefore ideally located for public interpretation.
10. Endangered by commercial and residential land development activities.

**HELP PRESERVE PINELAND FOR THE FUTURE. PLEASE SEND A GENEROUS DONATION TO THE RANDELL RESEARCH CENTER.**



*Help Open the Gates to the  
Randell Research Center at Pineland  
...and Discover the Past!*



**Randell  
Research  
Center**



Mail to:  
Randell Research Center at Pineland  
PO Box 117800  
Gainesville, FL 32611-7800

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

***I want to help open the  
gates!***

*Enclosed is my contribution of:*

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25                  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$500*      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50                  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1000*     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100*                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$5000* Calusa Circle |                                      |

*\*Donors of \$100 or more receive a  
Randell Research Center T-shirt.  
Please indicate size desired:*

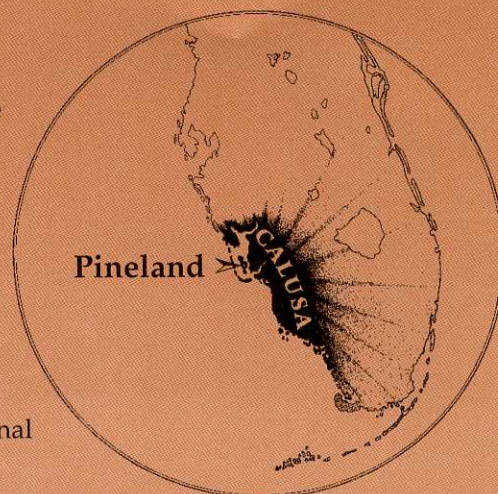
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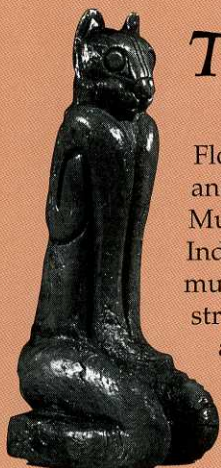


# Pineland: A Key to the Past

Pineland is home to a 240-acre, internationally significant archaeological site occupied by the Calusa Indians for over 1,500 years. Their enormous shell mounds overlook the waters of Pine Island Sound. Middens — the remains of many centuries of Indian village life — blanket the pastures and citrus groves. Remnants of an ancient canal that reached across Pine Island sweep through the complex. Sand burial mounds stand secluded and mysterious in the woods. Historic structures representing Florida's early pioneer history still stand at Pineland. Native plants characteristic of coastal hammocks, pinelands, wetlands, and shell mounds are in abundance. Animals include gopher tortoises, osprey, pileated woodpeckers, bald eagles, white ibis, alligators, otters, and many others. The Pineland Site Complex is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



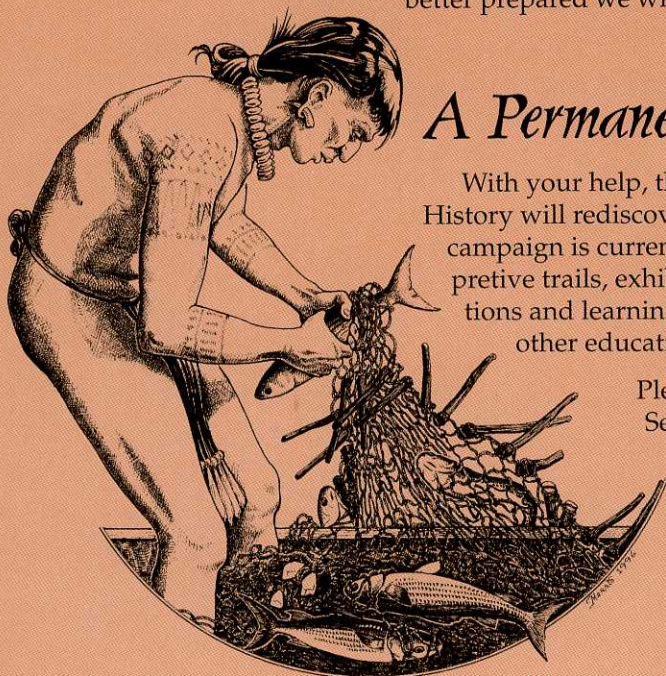
The site complex is of critical importance to Calusa archaeology for several reasons. Its waterlogged deposits preserve artifacts not found in dry sites. The remains of many centuries of Calusa daily life reveal the fascinating, complex world that existed before the arrival of Europeans. Pineland provides a key to understanding larger, global issues, as well. Pineland's accumulated deposits record sea-level fluctuations and perhaps even climate changes. Such fluctuations are of interest to scientists all over the world who study the earth's recent environmental history.



## The Randell Research Center

In 1994, Patricia and Donald Randell donated more than 50 acres of the Pineland Site Complex to the Florida Museum of Natural History to establish a center for research and education in Florida's heritage and environment. This generous gift follows more than a decade of research and teaching by Florida Museum archaeologist Dr. William Marquardt and his team. Pineland hosted the successful "Year of the Indian" project in 1989-1992. Thousands of volunteers participated in the work. The project resulted in six museum exhibits in Lee and Collier counties, summer programs for children, hands-on classroom demonstrations and site visits for 5,400 elementary school students, training for 600 teachers, two books, and an award-winning video program.

Aside from the fascination of learning about past people, and the satisfaction of knowing more about our state's history, telling the story of the Calusa also helps us raise awareness of the richness and complexity of Florida's environments. As modern Floridians face issues of balancing development and environmental conservation, learning about the role these fragile ecosystems play in our lives is more important than ever before. The more we learn about Florida's past people and environments, the better prepared we will be to help make Florida's future.



## A Permanent Research and Education Center

With your help, the Randell Research Center and the Florida Museum of Natural History will rediscover the story of the remarkable Calusa Indians. A fund-raising campaign is currently underway to establish an endowment for a visitor center, interpretive trails, exhibits, and public programs, including renewed archaeological excavations and learning partnerships with public schools, museums, nature centers, and other educational organizations, including Florida Gulf Coast University.

Please join us in helping to make the Randell Research Center a reality. Send a generous donation today. All donations are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Florida's Gulf coastal net-fishing tradition  
is older than the pyramids of Egypt?





# Pineland Properties Rescued in Eleventh-Hour Efforts

by Claudine Payne

It was an archaeologist's nightmare. In the spring of 1996, Bill Marquardt and Karen Walker were in the midst of efforts to persuade the Florida CARL (Conservation and Recreational Lands) program to purchase the Pineland Site Complex. Things were looking promising. The

earlier. One of two major shell mounds at Pineland, the Randell Mound overlooks Pine Island Sound and, along with Brown's Mound, flanks the outlet to the Calusa-built Pine Island Canal. Randell Mound might have been the site of the Pineland chief's house, speculates Marquardt, or perhaps of a Calusa



Photo by W. Marquardt

*View from flank of Browns Mound at Pineland, looking down into the "plaza."*

property had been secured and construction halted.

Everyone barely had time to breathe a sigh of relief before the second emergency arose. A long-time supporter held an option-to-buy another highly important Pineland property, one with "plaza"-like features on it. The supporter wanted to sell the property to the state and was offering to do this at *under* appraised value, but he needed to sell right away so he could exercise an option to buy an adjoining land parcel. Individual buyers were waiting in the wings, a deadline loomed, and CARL funds were not immediately available. An important part of Pineland appeared to be slipping through our fingers. Then the Archaeological Conservancy stepped in and secured an option to buy the property. The Conservancy is now holding the parcel until CARL funds become available later this year.

Fortunately for Pineland, these eleventh-hour rescue efforts had happy endings, but that may not always be the case. As long as portions of the site complex remain in private hands, unexpected dangers can arise, threatening the integrity of the irreplaceable archaeological and environmental features. The need for such heroic rescue efforts reminds us all of the importance of a successful CARL purchase. Once acquired by the state, the Pineland Site Complex will be protected and preserved for the citizens of Lee County and Florida to learn from and to enjoy. Only then will we really be able to breathe that sigh of relief.

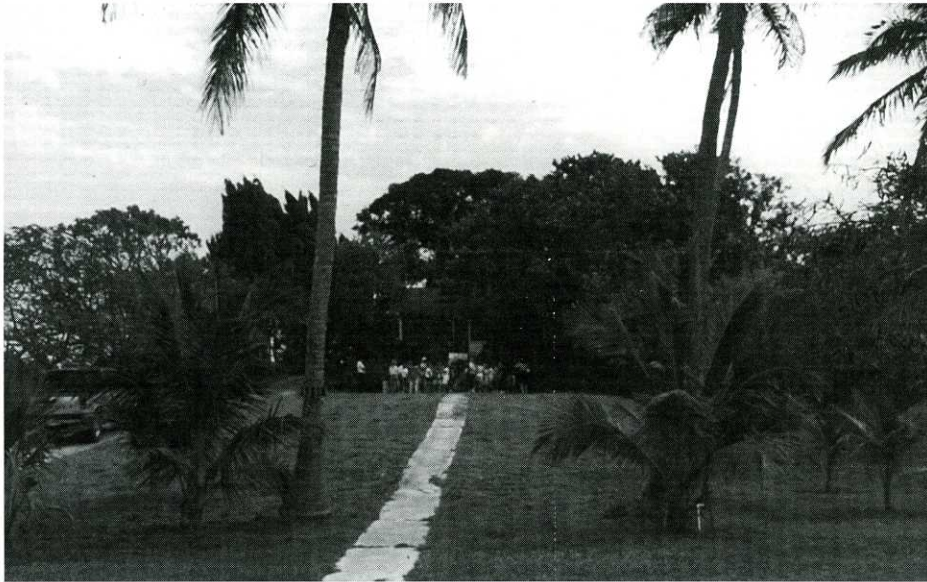


Photo by W. Marquardt

*In 1992, the top of the Randell Mound served as an orientation spot for visiting school children.*

CARL staff had just given Pineland a Priority #11 ranking. It seemed likely that the complex would soon be purchased, thus preserving this archaeologically and environmentally significant part of southwest Florida. Then, in quick succession, two threats arose to vital parts of the complex.

The first call came in to Bill's office on April 18. A Michigan physician who owned part of the 30-foot-high Randell Mound had begun building a house on the mound summit two days

temple. According to Karen Walker, any evidence for the 16th-century Calusa would probably occur in the top few inches of the mound. And now, in mid-April of 1996, the top 16 inches had been graded away, and 29 3-x-3-x-3-foot holes had been dug into the top of the mound. Construction was imminent and with it further destruction.

Pineland supporters leaped into action in a last ditch attempt to rescue the property. The next four weeks saw a flurry of phone calls, letters, faxes, and e-mails all around the state as an all-out effort to purchase the mound got underway. Before it was over, the Florida Museum, the State Archaeologist, the Archaeological Conservancy, the Lee County Commissioners, the CARL staff, and scores of Lee County residents all played critical roles in the rescue. Supporters had some nerve-racking moments when it seemed that everything was about to fall through, but by the middle of May the



Photo by K. Walker

*The historic cabin was demolished by the new owner of the Randell Mound in preparation for building a new home.*





## IN BRIEF

by Claudine Payne

### Domain of the Calusa Named Best Documentary

We are pleased and excited to announce that our video, *The Domain of the Calusa*, won the Louis Wolfson II Media History Center Documentary Award for 1996. The Miami-based Wolfson Center is a state-recognized archive of film and video productions recording images of Florida; it is one of the largest archives of its kind in the country. The Wolfson Center Film and Video Awards honor excellence in films and videos made in or about Florida.

A panel of national and local jurors including film/video makers and historians evaluated entries for content, creativity, and execution. Entries came from around the world, and this year a record number of entrants (more than 80) competed in the four award categories, making recognition of our documentary especially rewarding.

The video was also recognized on the national level by the American Association of Museums. *The Domain of the Calusa* placed second in the History category in the 1997 Muse Awards Competition, and was shown during the AAM conference in Atlanta April 27-30.

*The Domain of the Calusa*, directed by Stuart Brown, now of Chaos Productions, was produced by Ilene Safron of Main Sail Video Productions in

conjunction with the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Archaeologists Bill Marquardt and Karen Walker

served as script consultants and also

appear in the video along with historian Michael Gannon and anthropologist Marion Gilliland. Peter Thomas, the voice of many *Nova* and *Nature* programs, narrated the documentary. *The Domain of the Calusa* was seen on PBS stations around the country last fall. It can be purchased for \$19.95 + 6% sales tax (Florida residents) and \$2.00 shipping/handling. Send your check to IAPS Books, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-7800.

### Fishing Heritage Exhibit Tours the Gulf Coast

More than 6,000 years ago, ancient Calusa Indians cast their nets into the shallow waters of the Gulf coast, hauling in catches of pinfish, grunt, mullet, sheepshead, and catfish. A scant 60 years ago, the fishermen and fisherwomen of south Florida still fished in ways remarkably similar to those of the earliest fisherfolk. You



Darcie MacMahon and Bill Marquardt talk with Dennis Brown and Nellie Coleman at the opening of the "Fishing Heritage" exhibit at Museum of the Islands.

can catch a glimpse of this vanishing way of life in a Florida Museum of Natural History traveling exhibit now touring Florida.

*The Fishing Heritage of Gulf Coastal Florida* takes you into the world of the Calusa Indians and their successors. Twelve standing panels describe

estuary formation, canoes, canals, the products of estuarine fishing, nets and net-making, how fishing has changed (and not changed) through

time, the recent net ban, and the impact of the modern world on the estuaries. Calusa artifacts, modern replicas of ancient fishing equipment, artist's reconstructions, and historic photographs bring the estuarine world to life. An added attraction is a diorama recreating a moment in time at a Calusa village.

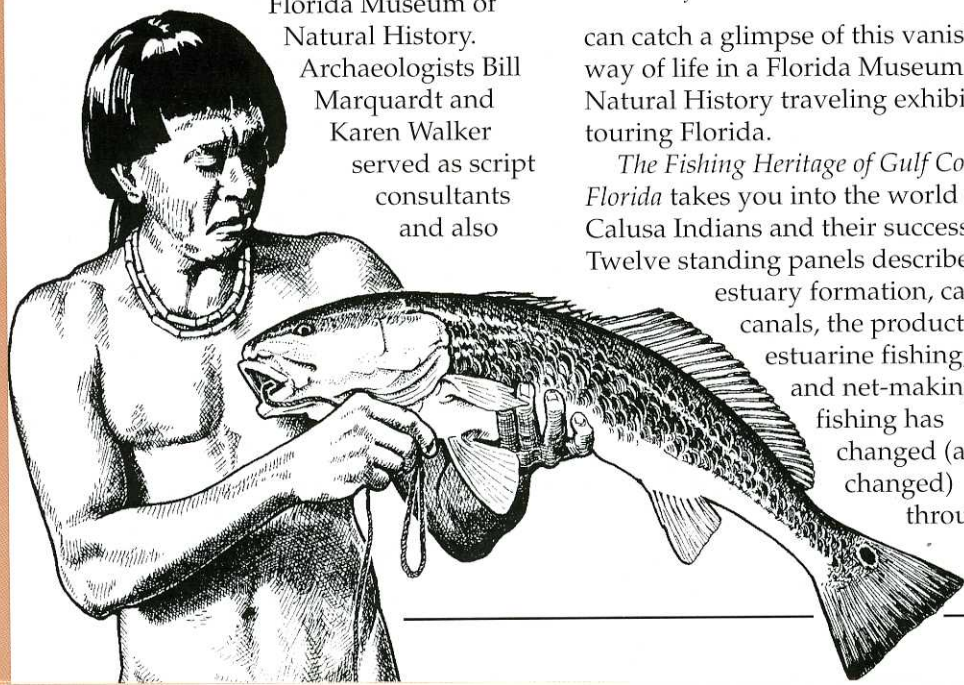
Readers of *Calusa News* will recognize many of the people who contributed to the exhibit. Bill Marquardt and Darcie MacMahon planned the exhibit and wrote the text. Merald Clark drew the wonderfully detailed reconstructions of life on the estuary. Robin Brown and David Meo reproduced Calusa fishing equipment. Bob Edic collected oral histories and historic photographs. Florida Museum chief exhibit designer Dorr Dennis designed the exhibit, and artists Bob Leavy and Stacey Breheny created the diorama. The exhibit was funded by a grant from the Florida Humanities Council.

For the current location of the exhibit, call the traveling exhibits office of the Florida Museum of Natural History at 352-846-2967, extension 213.

### People of the Estuary Exhibit Taking Shape

Right now it's just an outline in masking tape on a concrete floor. But it won't be long before construction begins on the Florida Museum's *People of the Estuary* exhibit. Bill Marquardt, the exhibit's chief curator, and Darcie MacMahon, the exhibit coordinator, have spent much of the last year raising money to build the 6,000-square-foot permanent exhibit. They are now about halfway toward their goal of \$1.4 million and are looking for a major sponsor such as a corporation for the remainder of the funding.

Planning has been completed for the exhibit, which will be housed in the Hall of South Florida People and Environments at the new FLMNH Education/Exhibition Center on Hull Road. Today the Hall is dim and barn-like, the taped outline of walls and exhibit areas obscured in places by wooden packing crates and museum





paraphernalia. By 2000, however, the Hall will be transformed into a mangrove forest and sea-grass estuary, a larger-than-life underwater environment, and a Calusa shell midden and thatched structure. Interspersed among these walk-through experiences will be exhibits on south Florida habitats, fishing heritage, and the Native American legacy.

Construction will begin this fall on the first phase of the exhibit. The second phase will get underway as soon as the remainder of the funding is committed. In the meantime, chief designer Dorr Dennis is working out construction specifications, and artist Russell Bethea is preparing detailed drawings.

We'll keep you posted as work progresses.

## Teaching Kids about the Calusa

Education has always been an essential part of our mission, and members of our team have recently created two resources that we hope south Florida teachers will find useful.

*Archaeology and Environment at Pineland: Information and Activities for 4th and 5th Grade Teachers* was written by Claudine Payne and Chuck Blanchard for the Randell Research Center. Based on the archaeological research directed by Bill Marquardt and Karen Walker at Pineland, the booklet includes background information on the Pineland Site Complex, maps, and suggestions for classroom activities. It was funded through a grant from the F.A.O. Schwarz Family Foundation. If you would like to order a copy at a nominal cost, see the order form following page 10.

Claudine Payne also wrote (with assistance from Chuck Blanchard and Nina Borremans) *The Calusa Indians*, a lesson plan for 4th, 5th, or 8th grade teachers. The lesson plan includes background information on the Calusa, student text (for 8th graders), maps, illustrations of Calusa life, and, for the 4th and 5th graders, two child-size Calusa masks to be colored and worn.

*The Calusa Indians* is part of a series of lesson plans produced by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. The lesson plans were created by archaeologists, historians, and educators to help teachers teach

about Florida's heritage. The first series also includes the following lesson plans:

*Why is the Past Important?*

*Discovering Florida After the Ice Age*

*Discovering Florida's Indian Mounds*

*Fort Mose: A Free Black Community*

*Farm Life in the 1800s*

*World War II Comes to Florida*

*Florida Place Names*

*What Buildings Tell Us*

*Hurricanes and Florida's Heritage*

*Should We Preserve?*

Series 1 is available from the Florida Heritage Education Program, Division of Historical Resources, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250. Call (850) 487-2333 or 1-800-847-7278 for information on cost and ordering.

## Special Events Raise Money for Pineland

Raising money to save Pineland occupied the thoughts and time of many supporters over the past year. Several special events for the benefit of the Randell Research Center offered a way to combine entertainment with fund raising.

Boat and kayak tours organized by Karen Walker started off the 1996 fund-raising year. Unfortunately, the March weather in Pine Island Sound and Estero Bay was not as supportive as the local businesses and individuals who donated their services and goods. Rain forced cancellation of some tours, but those that weren't rained out were filled to capacity. Corbett Torrence's kayak tour to Mound Key and Bill Marquardt's day-long excursion to Calusa archaeological sites were especially popular. The tours raised \$1409 for the RRC.

Also in March, Ray and Anna Stober arranged a benefit showing of

"My Fair Lady" at the Broadway Palms Dinner Theater in Fort Myers. A portion of the proceeds from a special block of tickets went to the RRC, raising \$1343. Theater-goers were also treated to a reception organized and hosted by Debbie Randell prior to the performance.



Little Porter Goss drew the winning raffle tickets for the hand-made wooden canoe and other prizes.

In August, the New Arts Festival in Fort Myers presented *Calusa Culture Night*, an evening of dance and music. Performed by the world-famous David Parsons Dance Company and directed by Stuart Brown, *Calusa Culture Night* attracted the largest crowd of the Festival season. After the performance, Jan Brown (Stuart's mom) raffled off books, prints, the Calusa video, and ceramic bowls, all donated for the cause. The proceeds of the raffle were shared by the New Arts Festival and the RRC, netting us \$135.

Most recently, Anne Boomer of Boca Grande purchased and then raffled off a beautiful hand-made wooden canoe, several quilts, and some autographed first-edition books, resulting in \$5,400 for the Randell Center fund.

Our thanks go out to Karen, Ray, Anna, Debbie, Jan, and Anne for organizing these events and to the many people who donated their time, services, or goods for the benefit of the Randell Research Center.

## Join Us Online

*Looking for more information on south Florida archaeology? Check out our web sites.*

To find out the latest on the Florida Museum's southwest Florida archaeological research program:

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/anthro/sflarch/swflarch.htm#Top>

To visit the **Randell Research Center** page:

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/anthro/sflarch/pineland.htm>

To read past issues of *Calusa News*:

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/anthro/sflarch/swflarch.htm#Calnews>





# SNAPSHOTS

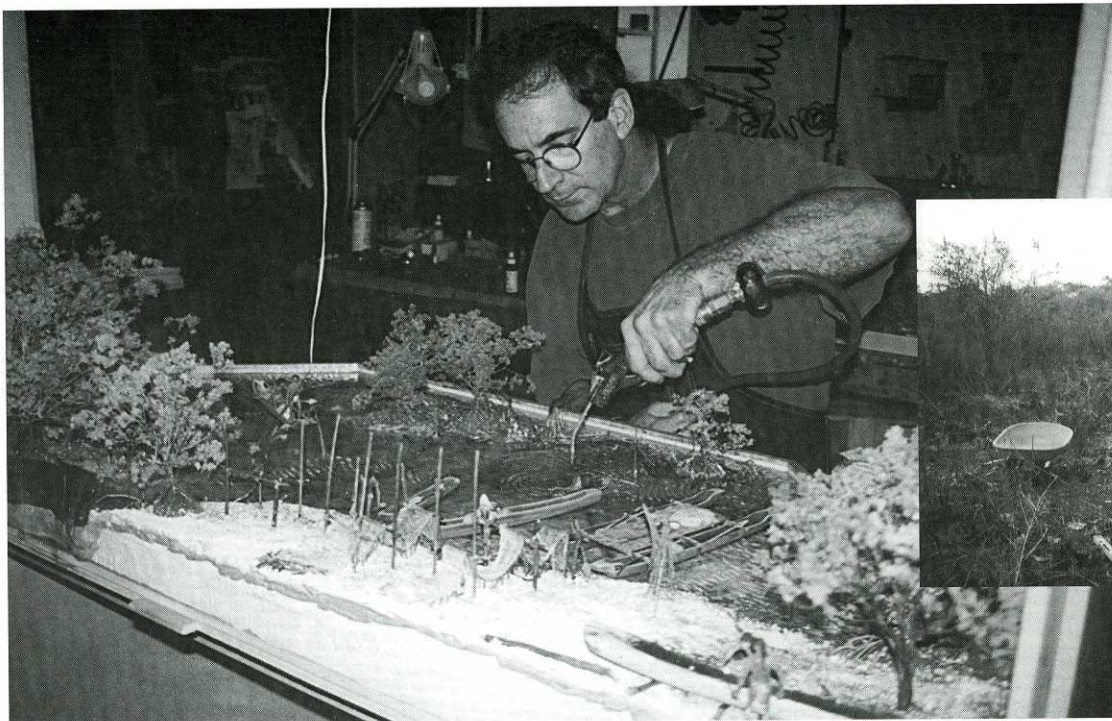


Photo by W. Marquardt

Photo by A. Arrington



Boy scouts work on placing interpretive signs at the Mound Key State Archaeological Site.

Bob Leavy blows air on epoxy resin to make ripples in the "water" of the scale model diorama of a Calusa fishing village for the "Fishing Heritage" exhibit.

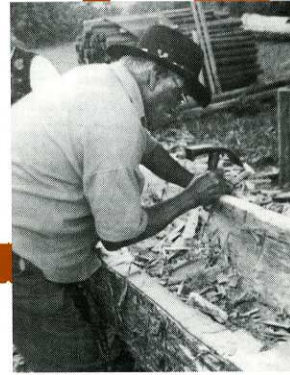


Darcie MacMahon shows an ancient Seminole ceramic vessel to visiting elders from the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Photo by K. Reed

Dance and the

Henry John Billie works on a cypress canoe on the Big Cypress reservation. Mr. Billie is the only Seminole still making canoes in the traditional way. Seated on canoe is Mary Frances Johns.





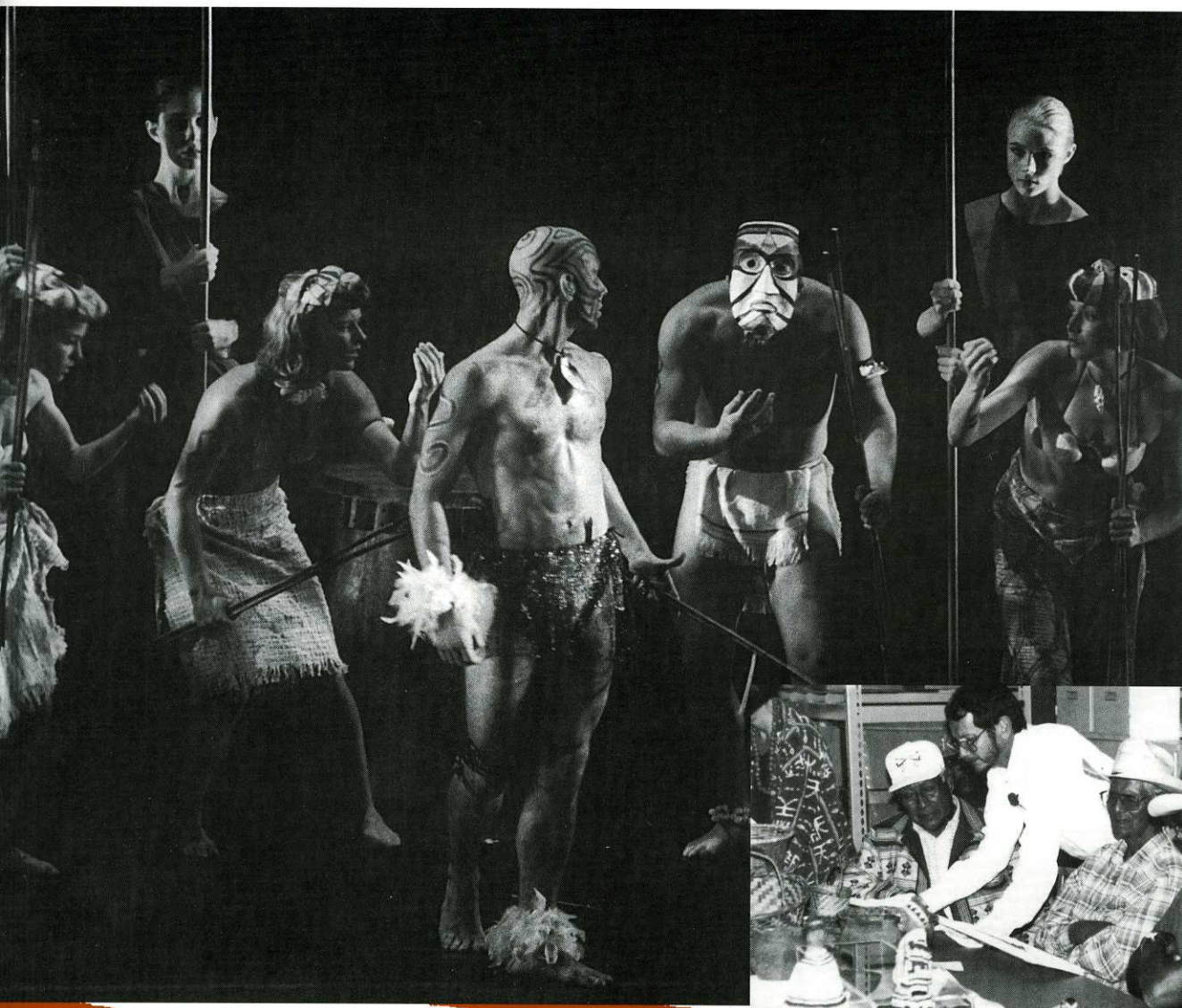


Photo by R. Brown

...the David Parsons Dance Company interpret an encounter between the Calusa Indians during their performance at the New Arts Festival in Fort Myers.



Photo by K. Reed

Bill Marquardt discusses silver work with elders of the Seminole Tribe.



Photos by W. Marquardt

Commemorating the 100th anniversary of Frank Cushing's visit to southwest Florida, Bill Marquardt led an excursion by boat to several Calusa sites. At the helm of the pontoon boat "Friend of the Fish-Hawk" is Arden Arrington of Calusa Coast Outfitters.



Photo by W. Marquardt





■ **December, 1995-March, 1996** Bill Marquardt and Karen Walker attended the gala opening of the Collier County Museum's Key Marco exhibit. Bill and Darcie MacMahon submitted a grant proposal to National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for funds to build the permanent exhibit in Gainesville. Merald Clark designed a bumper sticker and t-shirt for the Randell Research Center (RRC) and worked on the art work for the traveling exhibit, "The Fishing Heritage of Gulf Coastal Florida." Bob Leavy and Dorr Dennis began work on it, as well.

Karen organized fund-raising tours and worked on an archaeological survey project for the Hickey Creek Park, in cooperation with Gulf Archaeology Research Institute. Claudine Payne, Nina Borremans, and Chuck Blanchard completed the lesson plans for the Florida Heritage Education project.

Pineland was ranked #11 for acquisition by CARL (the Conservation and Recreational Lands program). Bill gave a talk to the Boca Grande Historical Society. He and Darcie visited the Seminole reservations with their exhibit consultants. Karen and Bill, along with Annette Snapp, toured the Long Site, a shell mound on Estero Island that may become a center for heritage education.

Jenna Wallace and Rob Patton reorganized our project data base. Jenna completed analysis of the artifacts excavated at Pineland in 1995. Work continued on the RRC "Action Plan," coordinated by Herschel Shepard. Volunteers Dana Woodbury and Jonathan Walz helped Karen process the Hickey Creek artifacts. *Calusa News* no. 8 was mailed to 4,800 people, and Sue Ellen Hunter prepared an internet edition. Bob Edic's book, *Fisherfolk of Charlotte Harbor, Florida*, arrived from the printer.

During "Archaeology Week" in March, Karen, assisted by Bill and several Useppa volunteers, dug for twentieth-century artifacts on Useppa Island; Bill spoke at the Marco Island Historical Society's banquet commemorating the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the Key Marco cat figurine; Bill gave a talk at the meeting of the Museum of the Islands. Bill spoke to volunteers for the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Sanibel Island; Bill, Jenna, and Karen attended the Calusa Conference at the Collier County Museum in Naples (Bill gave the opening lecture, entitled, "Who Were

The Calusa?"); Jenna represented us at the Archaeology Fair at Koreshan State Park; Bill showed our video to Rotary South, Fort Myers; Bill, Karen, and Carol Pooser, along with Herschel Shepard, John Martin, and George Luer, met with Lee County planning and zoning personnel in Fort Myers to discuss the RRC action plan; the "Cushing" boat tour was completed, with visits to Pineland, Demorey Key, and Mound Key; Corbett Torrence's kayak trip to Mound Key was successful; Chuck Blanchard gave a talk to the Calusa Land Trust in Matlacha; Bill and Karen hosted Useppa and Boca Grande people who came for a tour of the Pineland site; a "My Fair Lady" dinner-theater fund-raiser, organized by Anna and Ray Stober, was a great success; Karen talked to the Fort Myers Beach Town Council about site preservation and went with Larry Fooks, Gloria Sajgo, Annette Snapp, and Arden Arrington to Mound Key to consult on site stabilization; Bill talked in Bonita Springs to the UF National Alumni Association.

■ **April-June, 1996** Rob Patton completed a report on his survey of Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center (CHEC) properties near Punta Gorda. Bill became heavily involved in trying to secure the Randell Mound property (see story elsewhere in this issue). T. Wayne Miller pledged \$10,000 toward the Randell Center fund from the Price Foundation. Bill and Carol, along with Herschel and George, made a presentation to the zoning board in Fort Myers regarding development plans for the RRC.

Bill and Darcie wrote a special-category grant proposal to the Florida Department of State for assistance with the permanent Calusa exhibit. Bill and Doris Threlkeld were interviewed by Secretary Lipscomb on a radio program called "Florida Lifestyle Radio: Elder Update" about opportunities to volunteer on archaeological projects. Bill spoke to the Tourist Development Council in Fort Myers. An article by Bill entitled "Unearthing Support for Archaeology" appeared in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* on June 7th. Dorr Dennis, Bob Leavy, and Merald Clark continued work on the traveling exhibit.

Merald designed a Randell Center banner, and worked with Carol and Laurie Walz on a RRC brochure. Rob successfully passed his Ph.D. comprehensive exams and was advanced to Ph.D. candidacy. Bill was at Pineland

June 19 to show the site to CARL land acquisition personnel. He also met with Randy Wayne White, who wrote an article on archaeological site looting for the October 1996 issue of *Outside* magazine. The summer *Florida Museum Associates Quarterly* featured the Southwest Florida Project and the proposed Calusa exhibit.

■ **July, August, September, 1996** Bill's article, "Four Discoveries: Environmental Archaeology in Southwest Florida," was published in a book called *Environmental Archaeology*. The brochure, "Randell Research Center at Pineland," was printed. Karen's National Register multiple resource property nomination for Pineland, Galt, Useppa, and other sites was approved at the federal level. Volunteer David Garcia worked on the shell artifact type collection. Our video, *The Domain of the Calusa*, was uplinked to all PBS stations on August 11, and was shown widely in the fall. The traveling exhibit neared completion, with background diorama painting by Stacey Breheny, cabinetry by Nathan Bruce, art by Merald Clark, design by Dorr Dennis, and diorama by Bob Leavy, with help from Ron Chesser and Jay Weber.

NEH granted \$250,000 towards the permanent south Florida exhibit "People of the Estuary." Darcie and Bill put together a small exhibit of artifacts for *Calusa Culture Night* at New Arts Festival planned for August 7 in Fort Myers. Bill, Karen, Darcie, and UF Dance Department faculty member Joan Frosch-Schröder drove to Fort Myers to see the dance performance and attend the reception. The dance was directed by Stuart Brown, choreographed by David Parsons, and performed by the Parsons company. Original music was performed by four musicians, and Peter Thomas provided the narration.

By September, Sue Ellen Hunter had completed about half of the Useppa monograph desk-top publishing and 1/3 of the Pineland monograph. On September 10, the traveling exhibit opened on schedule in Apalachicola. Darcie MacMahon and Bill Marquardt went to Tallahassee to attend the hearings on special-category grants by the State historic preservation board. Their grant proposal was ranked #8 out of 124 grants submitted, and was recommended for funding at \$333,598. This means we have enough money to begin building our exhibit: the NEH funds (\$250,000) + the State funds (\$333,598) =



\$583,598, or almost half of the \$1,400,000 we need.

■ **October, November, December, 1996** Bill provided a program for Florida parks personnel. Bill and Karen traveled to Fort Myers to discuss cooperation among the Mound Key, Estero Island, and Randell Research Center programs. Darcie and Bill went to south Florida to talk with Seminole and Miccosukee people. They visited Seminole tribal headquarters, as well as the Ah Tha Thi Ki Museum, currently being built, and the Miccosukee Museum, built in 1983. Karen completed her Hickey Creek report and turned her attention back to the Pineland monograph. She presented a paper in an invited symposium on global climate at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Birmingham.

Corbett completed a map of the Pineland CARL acquisition properties for the RRC Action Plan. He and volunteer Jamie Allentuck worked on a preliminary artifact sort of the Mound Key materials collected in 1994. Jenna Wallace moved to Brooklyn, New York, but continued to work on her thesis. Merald took a job in the FLMNH's Interpretation department. Robin Rogers began work for Bill and Darcie on the exhibit project.

Karen traveled to St. Petersburg to speak at a DEP workshop on cultural resource management. Her talk was on the management implications of climate and sea-level changes for coastal archaeological sites. Garfield and Sanae Beckstead of Useppa Island visited Gainesville, getting a tour of the museum's curation and lab facilities as well as the new education/exhibition building. Several stalwart supporters, including Ginny Amsler and Barbara Sumwalt from Useppa Island, Ray and Anna Stober and Bud and Shirley House from Pine Island, attended the CARL Land Acquisition Advisory Board (LAAC) public hearing in Port Charlotte. A similar meeting in Gainesville was attended by Bill, Corbett, Karen, Darcie, Carol, and U.F. Foundation real estate director Bruce DeLaney. At both hearings, we reminded the Council of the importance of the Pineland properties in general, made a case for adding the Cloisters and Jessy-Chris parcels, documented development pressures, and told them about Conservation 2020, a land-acquisition initiative passed by Lee county voters. Karen talked about international research potential of Pineland, Darcie talked about our exhibit, which will be based substantially on Pineland research, Corbett told

about the educational benefits (both to volunteers and to students like himself), and Bruce and Carol explained the Foundation's role and the possibilities of further fund-raising once CARL buys the UFF portion. On December 5, the LAAC ranked the Pineland project #10, up a notch from last year, and added the Cloisters and Jessy-Chris parcels to the list. On November 19, our traveling exhibit opened at the St. Petersburg Museum of History. Corbett turned in his M.A. thesis and graduated in December. He began work on his Ph.D. degree.

Bill and Karen went to Useppa Island to attend a 20th anniversary appreciation dinner. Bill was among those honored for making exceptional contributions to the development of modern Useppa. Bill stayed on to do archival research in the Useppa Island Museum. He also met with Dina and George Nelson and Naomi and Jim Brewer at the Museum of the Islands (MOTI), where they discussed plans for the installation of the traveling exhibit in March. Darcie and Bill were interviewed by Bill Dudley for a radio broadcast about the traveling exhibits, "Fishing Heritage" and "Fort Mose."

On December 24, our traveling exhibit opened at the Florida Adventure Museum in Punta Gorda. The same day, Bill delivered over 200 "Founder's Circle" certificates to Cyndi Moncrief. Over the holidays Cyndi personalized each certificate with the names of donors to the Randell Research Center, in calligraphy. The certificates were sent out in January to all donors who contributed to RRC in 1994, 1995, or 1996. The latter was the first year of the five-year official fund-raising campaign. Bill Goza presented two checks to Bill Marquardt: a \$5000 grant from the Florence Dewey White Foundation will pay for the printing of the Useppa monograph; a \$1200 grant from the Wentworth Foundation will pay for faunal analysis of an archaeological sample collected in 1995 at the Pineland Site.

■ **January, February, March, 1997** Bill hosted Margo Schwadron and Guy Prentice in a shell-artifact session in preparation for Schwadron's survey in Manatee County. Bill, Karen, and Carol traveled to Fort Myers to meet with Bill Hammond and Marsha Segal-George and to attend an RRC advisory board meeting. On February 21, Powell Hall, the FLMNH's new education/exhibition center in Gainesville, was dedicated. That evening, Bill spoke to the U.F. Foundation board at a dinner in Powell Hall.

On March 4, thirty-nine elders of the Seminole Tribe of Florida paid a visit to

the Museum. After lunch in the Dickinson Hall courtyard, Darcie and Bill showed the visitors artifacts and collections from south Florida, stimulating much discussion. On March 6 and 7 Darcie and Bill were on Pine Island to help install the traveling exhibit. On March 7, Arden Arrington and Corbett Torrence were at Mound Key to drill holes for interpretive signs; Corbett monitored the small excavations and recorded any artifacts disturbed by the auger. On March 8, Corbett and Arden hosted an Archaeological Tour to Mound Key (to benefit RRC). On March 9, Bill gave the keynote address at Koreschan State Historical Park Archaeology Fair: "The Calusa Legacy — Environmental Archaeology and the Challenge for Florida's Future," then returned to Pine Island to host, along with Darcie, Karen, Carol, and the MOTI board, a special preview opening of the traveling exhibit at Museum of the Islands. On March 10, another benefit tour to Mound Key was conducted by Corbett and Arden, and Bill gave a talk to the Estero Island Historical Society. On March 12, Bill, along with visitors Alan May and Ann Tippitt (Schiele Museum, Gastonia, N.C.), went to Useppa Island to install a new computer for the Southwest Florida Project's field station there. On March 14, Karen and Bill went to Punta Gorda to present a paper, "The Role of Environmental Archaeology in Studies of Global Climatic Change" at the Florida Academy of Sciences meeting. March 15 was Southwest Florida Archaeological Society day on Pine Island: a bus load of people saw the traveling exhibit, toured Galt Island with Bill Marquardt and Jack Gaddy, then enjoyed an after-lunch walking tour of the Pineland site. Claudine Payne completed the Pineland lesson plan and prepared it for publication. She began work on *Calusa News* no. 9.

■ **April, 1997:** Bill flew to Nashville to present a paper at the Society for American Archaeology meetings in an invited forum on public archaeology. His topic was the "Year of the Indian" project. Bill, Carol, and Elise LeCompte went to Valrico to see an extraordinary collection of Native American artifacts collected by the late Charles L. Knight. The traveling exhibit opened at the Collier County Museum in Naples. As of the end of April, the Useppa monograph lacked only two chapters and the Pineland monograph was well over half complete. Claudine finished writing most of *Calusa News* no. 9 in April, Bill added "Update" and selected photographs, and the issue went into production July 15.



# Fisherfolk of Charlotte Harbor, Florida

by Robert F. Edie

Dear Readers,

It was 1984 when I first met Bob Edie. I was researching the archaeology of the Calusa Indians, ancient inhabitants of Charlotte Harbor. Bob had been collecting oral histories with today's senior fisherfolk. As Bob and I talked, I realized that these men and women had in their youth fished the waters of Charlotte Harbor much as the ancient Calusa Indians had — without today's monofilament nets, motorboats, and ice, and in an undeveloped and unpolluted environment quite different from that of today.

I began to pepper Bob with questions. What was it like to net-fish before monofilament and motorboats? How had storms and red tides affected early twentieth-century net fishers? What fish were netted, and which ones were caught with hand lines? In what ways had the harbor changed over the past 50 years?

"I'll ask them," he said.

The result is this book, but it is far more than the answers to an archaeologist's questions. It is also a personal, often poignant account of one of Florida's oldest industries. To all readers who love the coast of Florida, I recommend this evocative portrait of a world now rapidly vanishing.

Sincerely,

*Bob Edie*



Photo by K. Walker

Bob Edie interviews Esperanza Woodring in 1990 at her home on Sanibel Island. Mrs. Woodring came from a long line of fisherfolk. Her grandparents were Tariva and Laini Padilla who ran a fishery on Cayo Costa at the end of the 19th century. Many of the Padilla descendants made their living fishing the waters of Charlotte Harbor.

## Voices from the Past:

### Elmer Johnson on profits:

In them days you didn't make much money. I fished [for mullet] many a night for a penny a pound.

### Nellie Coleman on hard times:

Pinfish were eaten when times were tough. They were always available.

### Raymond Lowe, Sr. on nets:

The only thing we had was flax net and cotton net.... but if we would have had glass nets, the way they tell me it catches fish, there wouldn't have been any fish left. We would've caught them all!

### Esperanza Woodring on changes to the environment:

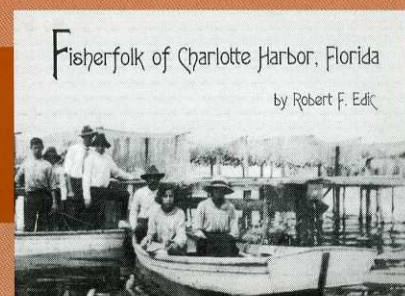
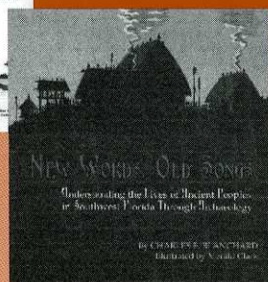
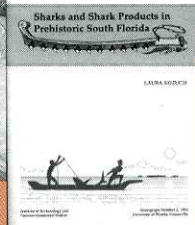
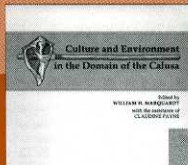
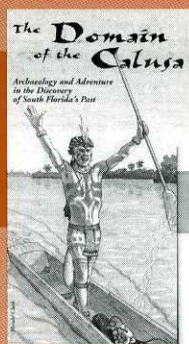
And the clams, we eat them most any time of the year. We used to. I am afraid to eat a clam now... There are so many bugs. The tourists are about to wreck the clam beds.

### Tom Parkinson on a vanishing way of life:

The independent commercial fisherman is a dying breed. Too many laws are made by people who don't know the area or the local people.



# Publications from IAPS Books



**C. Payne and C. Blanchard:**  
*Archaeology & Environment  
at the Pineland Site Complex:  
Information and Activities for  
4th & 5th Grade Teachers*

softcover

copies X

\$ 2.00 =  
(postpaid)

**R. Edic:**

*Fisherfolk of Charlotte Harbor, Florida*

softcover

copies X

\$19.95 =

**S. Brown:**

*The Domain of the Calusa: Archaeology  
and Adventure in the Discovery of  
South Florida's Past*

VHS video

copies X

\$19.95 =

**C. Blanchard:**

*New Words, Old Songs:  
Understanding the Lives of  
Ancient Peoples in Southwest  
Florida Through Archaeology*

hardcover  
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copies X  
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**L. Kozuch:**

*Sharks & Shark Products  
in Prehistoric South Florida*

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**W. Marquardt (ed.):**

*Culture & Environment in the  
Domain of the Calusa*

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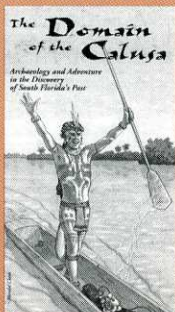
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Gainesville, FL 32611-7800.



# What the reviewers are saying :

## *The Domain of the Calusa* (VHS video)



"The video uses drawings, paintings, photographs, and beautiful color videography to explain the history of the Calusa Indians of South Florida." — *Florida Heritage magazine*

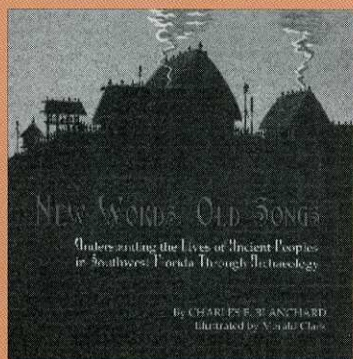
"The photography is marvelous." "A superb educational resource." — *Southeastern Archaeology*

Best Florida Documentary, 1996. — *Louis Wolfson II Media History Center, Miami.*

Second place, History category, National Muse Awards, 1997. — *American Association of Museums*

## *New Words, Old Songs: Understanding the Lives of Ancient Peoples in Southwest Florida Through Archaeology*

(by Charles Blanchard, with illustrations by Merald Clark)



"An important contribution to the growing body of literature written about native cultures and archaeology for the public." — *Southeastern Archaeology*

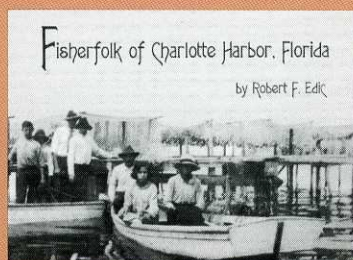
"Factually correct, its archaeological content is current ... there is nothing like it on the book market" — *The Florida Anthropologist*

"Exciting, readable, entertaining, yet still educational." "Vivid, accurate, and intriguing illustrations." — *Chicora Foundation*

"Blanchard does a superb job ... an exceedingly enjoyable book." — *South Florida History magazine*

## *Fisherfolk of Charlotte Harbor, Florida*

(by Robert F. Edic)

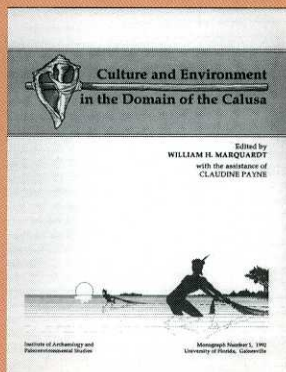


"A comprehensive account of a way of life, the people who lived it, and the abundant fisheries which sustained it ... — *Florida Historical Quarterly*

"A laudable assemblage of photographs and recollections of traditional fisherfolk ... the people, themselves, speak through this book ... an excellent reference for anyone interested in southwest Florida." — *Time Traveler*

## *Culture and Environment in the Domain of the Calusa*

(edited by William H. Marquardt)



"Attractive, generously illustrated, thoroughly documented ... of interest to readers concerned with human coastal maritime adaptation, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and the development of Calusa culture." — *American Antiquity*

"An excellent example of the use of all available information to develop an extensive understanding of the past." — *Choice*

"This book is distinguished by its superb visual presentation ... the prose style is crisp and straightforward throughout." — *Florida Historical Quarterly*

"This publication is an outstanding contribution to Florida archaeology and will, undoubtedly, become a standard reference for future studies." — *The Florida Anthropologist*



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William H. Marquardt,  
Project Director

### Writers:

Claudine Payne  
William Marquardt

### Production:

News and Public  
Affairs,  
University of Florida

Send questions or comments  
to: Southwest Florida  
Project, Florida Mu-  
seum of Natural  
History,  
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## Good Questions

Dear Dr William Marquardt,  
Hello, I'm Alexa Lambros.  
In school we're doing  
History of South West Florida.  
We're going to enter it in  
a contest. I was wondering  
if maybe you could tell  
me how the Calusa helped  
make South West Florida  
or made a big event. Like  
I wrote about the mound  
they made. Please write  
back before Dec. 12, 1999.  
Thank you for reading.

From,  
Alexa  
Lambros  
P.S. Please  
send the  
Calusa  
news

Dear Alexa,

The Calusa Indians have helped make southwest Florida what it is today in several ways. They and the Indian people who lived on the coast before them were able to figure out how to make a good living by fishing. They were so good at fishing that they didn't even have to farm. They

empire, or the Greek civilization, or even the pyramids in Egypt! The Calusa people fished by using nets that they made from the fibers of cabbage palms. People who came after them, such as the Spaniards and Seminoles, learned to fish the same way, though later the nets were made of other fibers, such as flax. In the early twentieth century, people were still fishing much as the Calusa Indians had. This didn't change a lot

hunted deer and other animals, and they gathered wild plant foods, such as fruits, berries, and roots, but their main food was fish and shellfish (like clams and oysters).

By studying the things we have dug up, we now know that people were living on the southwest Florida coast as long as 6,000 years ago.

That's older than the Roman

until motorboats and modern nets were invented.

We know that the Calusa were powerful because Spanish writings of the 1500s and 1600s say that the capital of all of South Florida was on an island near what is today Fort Myers, and that all the people of South Florida had to bring food and gifts to the Calusa king, who lived right in what is today Lee County. As you already know, they built mounds to put their houses on. They also dug canals to connect their towns. Some of the Calusa were fine artists, and the Calusa had a rich religion, language, and traditions. Sadly, since they didn't write anything down, we can't be sure about a lot of the details. That's why archaeology is so important, and why it's good to protect the places where Calusa Indians and other early people lived. By digging carefully and studying what we find, we can learn a lot about the Indians and about what it was like to live in southwest Florida many centuries ago.

I hope you enjoy reading the materials I am sending to you. Please show them to your teacher. Thank you for writing to me. I am glad to know that you are studying history and that you are interested in southwest Florida's Calusa Indians.

Sincerely,  
*Bill Marquardt*

William H. Marquardt,  
Project Director



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