



WMS/LSS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Vol. 32, No. 1, January/February 2021

A 501(c)3 Corporation and Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society

The Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society meets the second Tuesday of the month (except June, July and August) at 7:00 pm. The January 12 and February 9 meetings will be held via Zoom meeting (see article on page 3 for details). There will be no pre-meeting dinner this month.

Happy New Year 2021! Thank you for your continued support!

EXCAVATING ROSEWOOD: AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF VIOLENCE AND HOPE TOPIC OF JANUARY 12, 2021 ZOOM MEETING

Speaker provided

Dr. González-Tennant will be the speaker at our January 12 Zoom meeting at 7:00 PM, where he will discuss the tragedy at Rosewood. Rosewood was a prosperous African American community hard-won from the swampy hammocks of north Florida. Although the town was destroyed in 1923, the community continued, scattered across the state of Florida and beyond. Now, nearly 100 years after this tragic event the story of Rosewood remains shrouded from public view. Those who have heard of Rosewood are rarely aware of the community's deeper history, or its relation to other places across the state.

Dr. González-Tennant will discuss the role of archaeology and geospatial sciences in unearthing Rosewood's complex history. (See Rosewood, page 2)



Edward González-Tennant,
Ph.D., University of Central Florida

TAPHONOMY OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF THE CENTRAL GULF COAST TOPIC OF FEBRUARY 9, 2021

Speaker provided

The Withlacoochee and Crystal River estuaries are home to a dense assemblage of Woodland Period shell middens. However, centuries of natural and anthropogenic stressors have degraded the integrity of this cultural landscape. The conditions of the prehistoric sites are inherently linked to the ecological and geomorphological condition of the landscape. Ecological regime change, soil loss, and karstification are actively transforming the Gulf Coast and destroying the shell middens in the process. This presentation discusses the Rapid Midden Assessment program used to examine the taphnomic features of coastal shell middens. This method combines site-level and landscape-level analysis to evaluate site "health" and ecological stability. The resulting projects provide land managers with the information necessary for prioritizing the protection of cultural and natural resources.



Sean Norman, Acting Executive Director
Gulf Archaeology Research Institute

By understanding the degradational processes impacting our coastline today, we can better plan to preserve the archaeological record in the future.

Sean Norman received a B.A. in History from Columbus State University before receiving a M.A. in Applied Anthropology and a graduate certificate in Geographic Information Systems from the University of South Florida. He specializes in the geoarchaeology of prehistoric coastal landscapes examining sites such as the Crystal River mounds and the Tomoka Mound Complex. He currently serves as the Acting Executive Director of the Gulf Archaeology Research Institute (GARI) in Crystal River, Florida. In addition to coastal prehistory, he collaborates with his associates at GARI on the archaeology of the Seminole Wars. For more information on the Gulf Archaeology Research Institute, visit: gulfarchaeology.org

ROSEWOOD (cont. from page 1)

In addition to describing how digital technologies aid traditional archaeological methods, he'll discuss the importance of outreach and its ability to support a public conversation on racial reconciliation.



Excavations at Rosewood

Edward González-Tennant, is a lecturer in anthropology at UCF. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Florida. His research explores the use of geospatial and remote sensing technologies to understand how geophysical processes impact heritage sites. He also explores the use of digital and visual technologies to communicate archaeological research with the public. He is the author of *The Rosewood Massacre: An Archaeology and History of Intersectional Violence* available from the University Press of Florida (2018). For additional information visit his web site and blog and tutorial at: www.gonzaleztennant.net, www.anthroyeti.net

CALUSA LIFE TOPIC OF NOVEMBER 2020 MEETING BY

DR. MICHAEL SAVARESE

By Judi and John Crescenzo

On November 10, 2020, Dr. Michael Savarese gave a Zoom presentation titled, "Employing Geological Concepts and Methods to Reveal Cultural and Ecological Details of Calusa Life, Mound Key, Southwest Florida" (see Nov/Dec WMS/LSSAS Newsletter). Dr. Savarese is a Professor of Coastal Resilience and Climate Adaptation at Florida Gulf Coast

University, Department of Marine and Earth Sciences. His presentation focused on a study of Mound Key in order to determine if the Calusa had a surplus economy through fishing and gathering.

The Calusa lived on Mound Key from AD 600 to the 1700s. It was a population center with no agriculture or aquaculture, yet it had a complex social and political system. Seine nets and canoes were found, proving the Calusa were fisher folk, and there is evidence of long houses on top of the mounds. Mound Key and Horseshoe Key Reefs are both in Estero Bay. Horseshoe Key Reefs are rich with oysters and are only a short paddle from Mound Key. LiDAR was used to create an elevation map, which shows radial canals, water courts, and mounds.

The exterior of oyster shells is usually grungy, but the inside is pearly white. The existence of shells in pristine condition indicates that the oysters were eaten. When the inside is in poor condition, the shells were probably collected. Taphonomic grading, usually employed to classify the condition of fossils, determined the preservation of shells on Mound Key. Two pits were excavated and sample shells were chosen from all levels. In grading, 1 is considered good condition and 4 is bad. Shell grades were compared in a graph that includes each strata of the mound. A grade of 2 or less confirms the hypothesis of consumption while oysters that die naturally have a grade of 3 or 4.

Coring and radio-carbon dating were used at various locations on Horseshoe Reef to provide a history and determine if the Calusa had a surplus economy. The cores revealed data from today, back to 6000 years ago. The bottom of the reefs (dated about 1500-2000) were made by corkscrew snails, not oysters, before Estero Bay was enclosed. Human occupation occurred when salinity was low and reef building was dominated by oysters.

Coring was employed to determine whether water courts were used for food storage. Water court cores are made of up 4-11% fish elements, indicating its function for fish storage, probably of large schools of mullet. During the period of water courts and the later Calusa, archaeological features were rich in fin fish elements. The existence of water court storage means a surplus economy was reached.

A graph shows overharvesting from across the region back to 2000 BC. In the late Archaic, the mean shellfish length was 60mm, but in the Calusa era the size of oyster shells was smaller. The size grew again in the modern era to the size of those in the Late Archaic. This indicates that overfishing during the Calusa era forced oysters to become smaller in size. However, the oysters later became large again, showing that overharvesting by the Calusa caused no lasting damage.

Proper climate and sea level are required for successful human population. Today we see the environment reverting back to where it was during the time of the Calusa. How much has sea level gone up since Industrialization in 1870? The last few decades indicate that sea level is rising faster than before the Calusa. This rapid change reveals that oyster and barrier islands are suffering geomorphic and estuarine culture loss. Population influences society in profound ways, and the current sea level rate is not sustainable in the future.

DECEMBER PRESENTATION ON THE LUCAYANS OF THE BAHAMAS BY MARY JANE BERMAN

By Judi and John Crescenzo

On December 8, 2020, Dr. Mary Jane Berman gave a Zoom presentation titled, "The Lucayans and Their World: So Near to Florida and Yet so Far." Berman earned her PhD at Binghamton University in NY and retired from the Miami University (Ohio) Department of Anthropology. Her research covered 35 years in the Bahamas and focused on Lucayan culture. Through the Gerace Research Institute (founded by our president Kathy Gerace and her husband Dr. Donald T. Gerace), she led studies on San Salvador, Eleuthera, New Providence, and Grand Bahama.

The Lucayan Indians were indigenous to the Bahama Archipelago, a series of low-lying limestone islands located east of West Palm Beach and near Cuba. They were the people first encountered by the Spanish in 1493. There is limited fresh water on the islands, and over time, hurricanes, rising sea level, and development have destroyed many archaeological sites.

Earliest colonization of the area began with people from Puerto Rico, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic settling on the Turks and Caicos around AD 600. Early Lucayans settled the central and northern Bahamas around AD 701/800. Four sites were excavated on San Salvador. Since early settlers were from Cuba, artifacts are similar to those from Cuba. Modeling based on navigation, currents, winds and canoe travel show that the most cost-effective routes were from Cuba.

Evidence of early Lucayan culture includes shell-tempered, red slipped pottery with symmetrical designs. Bipolar microliths of white fossiliferous chert were used to make tools and figurines. Coral was also used in tool making. The people lived in small villages that changed their location often and included extended families. Lucayans were resilient, surviving hurricanes, storm surges, and drought.

By the late Lucayan period from AD1100-1192, sites enlarged to accommodate more families. Society had a leadership with an inherited political structure, and people were more settled. There was an increase in trade and exchange. Pottery became thicker and was decorated with basketry impressions. Artifacts included imported stone and wooden figurines and platters. An abundance of wooden Duhos (ceremonial stools) have been found. After 1100, small shell beads were plentiful for adornment. Pendants of diorite came from the Turks and Caicos, and hairpieces were imported from Abaco. Petaloid stone axes and jadeite were brought from Cuba, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic, indicating travel.

Lucayans had a subsistence economy based on horticulture, wild plant harvesting, fishing, and collection. Microscopic starch grain analyses show that they had leren (arrowroot), chili peppers, squash, manioc (cassava or yucca), cocoyam (taro root), and corn. Sea grapes and palms provided wild food. Zooarchaeology has uncovered bones and fish scales, such as parrot fish, grouper, and trigger fish. Green, hawksbill, and loggerhead turtles were also eaten. Shellfish included large conch sand codakia (molluscs). After 1100, Bahamian hutia (rodents), iguanas, and birds were also eaten.

Most information from San Salvador is from the 15th-16th century and is associated with Spanish and Portuguese expeditions. San Salvador had glass beads, which Native Americans used for barter with the Spanish. Spanish belt buckles, coins, ship nails, and ceramic sherds have been found. The chemical composition of these items shows that they came from Spain.

What happened to the Lucayans? Enslavement and disease reduced their numbers. Some went to Hispaniola to work in homes, or to Venezuela to be maids, cooks, and pearl divers. Church records show that some women married Spanish men or were raped by them, and babies were born among the Spanish and Africans. Although Lucayan culture was exterminated, the blood of Lucayans may still exist in the Dominican Republic. By 1530, the Bahamas were probably depopulated of indigenous people, who may have moved into the interior forest. By the time the British arrived, there were no remaining Lucayans.

Many thanks to Dr. Berman for joining our meeting!

JANUARY 12, and FEBRUARY 9, 2021 MEETINGS GO ZOOM!

WMS/LSSAS President, Kathy Gerace

Hope everyone is doing well. Here is the information how to join our January 12 and February 9 meetings via Zoom.

You must have Zoom downloaded on your computer, notebook, I-pad, or phone. There are two ways to attend. Open your internet server and copy and paste the [Https: link below](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86574619817) to the address bar. OR, open Zoom on your device, click "join meeting": type in ID, click join, type passcode, click "join." Here is the information our Society members and guests will need to join.

INFO FOR January 12, Zoom Meeting 7pm – 9:00 PM: copy and paste link below to server address bar OR open Zoom and enter ID 8657619817 Passcode 559662
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86574619817?pwd=enJjSG1FUW40OUFuL0hPWjBOTUpTQT09>

INFO FOR February 9, Zoom Meeting 7pm – 9:00 PM: copy and paste link below to server address bar OR open Zoom and enter ID 8115917223, Passcode 830582
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81159175223?pwd=RmJLdE9na2V6aHFneDF1bCtNb1JTQT09>

As president, I will be the host of the meeting, accept invitations, open the meeting with brief announcements, introduce the speaker, and turn the screen over to our speaker where they will direct their PowerPoint presentation.

After a brief welcoming, when the meeting is called to order, *please turn off your microphone and video*, as to not distract the presenter with household background noise and visuals. There is also an icon that says "chat" where you can add questions for the speaker that she can address after the presentation.

While our attendance had been down for these Zoom meetings, it has been picking up the last couple months now that folks are more familiar with accessing the meetings via computer. We do have a few minutes to socialize before the

meeting, for those who want to, and the presentations have fantastic. We encourage all who have not yet tried Zoom to give it a try for our January meeting!

FIELD TRIP TO EXCAVATIONS AT HISTORIC SPANISH POINT IN NOVEMBER AN EXCITING EXPEDITION

By Kathy Gerace

After having to postpone our field trip to the excavation units for a week due to storm damage from Eta, on November 20th seven of our members (Kathy Gerace, Michelle Calhoun, Sandy Heacock, Terri Behrens, Nancy Harper and Lisa Shavers, and Steve Koski) had a wonderful and educational experience touring the archaeological excavations and lab work being undertaken at Historic Spanish Point. Our tour was led by Amy Dwyer, HSP's Archaeologist, and Ryan Hill, one of lead archaeologist, Dr. Bill Locascio's students from FGCU. Bill could not make it that day.



HSP Curator Amy Dwyer explains some of the features at the western point at Historic Spanish Point.

Checking in at the gazebo, we were led on a walking trip to the northwestern edge of HSP, where we then entered the mangrove and buttonwood forest past the Point Cottage where the midden protrudes further into the bay. On the edge, we saw historic ruins of a building and cistern, some of which predates the Palmer occupation which had not been uncovered in several decades. Further out along the ridge, we came to the open excavations where the archaeological work is being done. The various layers were visible in the walls of the pits, and the floor of one pit showed a unique brown stain, which Steve interpreted the feature as possible fish bone residue from one or more meals. He also concurred with Bill and Amy's hypotheses that the layers at the point were the result of both natural and human processes of storm over-wash and shell midden, so careful study of the various levels and their shell and bone residue needs to be done.

A few of us also crawled through the mangroves and bush further to the north, exploring for possible extensions to the site. It was exciting and made us all realize just how much there is to be learned about these early inhabitants and the coastal changes that have happened over the years.

We then left the site itself and visited the laboratory in White Cottage, where we viewed some of the artifacts that have been found and the kinds of work being carried out by Amy, Ryan, and other students of Dr. Locascio.

While the FGCU class is over, Amy and Bill still plan on

continuing some work, and we hope to get back for an update in 2021.

It was a beautiful day and wonderful way to enjoy HSP and learn more about the early inhabitants along Sarasota Bay. Spanish Point, now a Campus of Marie Selby Gardens, is open to the public for visitation. Thanks to Amy and Ryan for providing the opportunity!



HSP Curator Amy Dwyer and FGCU student Ryan Hill explain the features at one of the excavation units.

SARASOTA COUNTY IS 100 YEARS OLD THIS YEAR, LET THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BEGIN!

Information from the Centennial Journal Issues 1-3, 2020

In 1921, the citizens of the Sarasota district won their battle for independence from Manatee County to become Florida's 62nd county, as did Charlotte County. This year the entire Sarasota County community including Sarasota, Venice, North Port, Longboat Key, Osprey, Nokomis, Englewood, Newtown, Miakka, and Laurel will celebrate its 100th birthday!

Representatives of local historical and civic organizations have formed the Sarasota County Centennial 2021 Steering Committee to plan events and raise awareness regarding this important 100-year anniversary.

The mission of the Sarasota, County 2021 Centennial Steering Committee, sponsored by the History and Preservation Coalition of Sarasota County comprised of 20 local historic organizations (which the WMS/LSSAS is a member), along with their multiple partners, is to bring an awareness of Sarasota County's rich history.

The following excerpt is from the *Centennial Journal*, Issue 1, July/August 2020.

Our philosophy is that our hundredth birthday is worth a celebration that acknowledges the achievements of those who successfully freed us from being an unhappy part of Manatee County. It is also a time to reflect on the remarkable growth of this community we call home.

Of course, our history is hardly without dark chapters, and there are problems we have not adequately addressed. In 1921, women had just claimed the right to vote, but African-Americans had few rights of any sort. Although living under Jim Crow laws and terrorized by groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, Sarasota African-Americans still provided much of the manual labor

essential to the county's economy. And despite the circumstances, they still managed to establish vibrant communities. We need to think about that legacy as well as successes in tourism, agriculture, education, literature, architecture, and the performing arts. Our group will have done its job if our citizens come through this celebration with a deeper understanding of how things today came to be the way they are—both good and bad.

To learn more about updated events in our area, Zoom presentations, fields trips (under Covid safety considerations), how to become partner, sponsor, and/or ambassador, read the three volumes of the *Centennial Journal*, please visit: <https://www.sarasotacountycentennial.com/>. For more on Sarasota County History and Preservation Coalition, visit www.historicpreservationsarasota.org. Please note that the kick-off event that was to be held January 9, at Phillippi Estate Park has been canceled to the large number of potential attendees and many of the programs will be virtual.

FAS 2021 ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SANFORD FLORIDA AND VIRTUALLY IN MAY

The 2021 Annual Conference of the Florida Anthropological Society will be held in Sanford, Seminole County, Florida, May 21-23. The event will be hosted by the Central Florida Anthropological Society. The Friday opening reception will be at the Museum of Seminole County History, conference presentations at Seminole State College's Heathrow Campus, and field trips to see the Thornhill Lake Site with Dr. Jon Endonino and an air-boat tour of burial mounds on Lake Harney.

The CFAS is also working on a virtual venue for those who may not be comfortable attending a live meeting. We can only hope there will be a drastic reduction in cases and all CDC requirements and hotel and conference precautions will be followed. The official call for papers and opening conference registration will be announced in January 2021. Keep updated at www.fasweb.org and please stay tuned for more information!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURS OF PHILLIPPI ESTATES PARK

Two archaeological tours of Sarasota County-owned Phillippi Estate Park will be conducted by Sarasota County archaeologist Steve Koski on Wednesday, February 17, 2021 and Wednesday, March 17, 2021 at 11:00 AM. Tours of the interior of the Keith Mansion, that generally precedes the archaeology tour will not be conducted because of the pandemic.

Three archaeological sites are present on the 60-acre parcel, the Prodie Midden, located under a stand of live oak on the shore of Phillippi Creek, the Lithic Scatter Site, located in the field where the farmers market is held, and the Historic Refuse Site, located along the water's edge near the dock.

During the tour, a discussion will be held on the periods of occupation, life along the creek, and the archaeological work conducted on the property. Artifacts and replicas of artifacts will be on display at the start of the tour on the Farmhouse porch, with an atlatl demonstration in the field.

The tours are conveniently held on the day (Wednesdays) the Phillippi Estate Park Farmer Market takes place. So, attendees can pick up vegetables, native plants, craft items, and

enjoy lunch from one of the multiple vendors. Please note: ***Masks and social distancing is a requirement for the Phillippi Estate Farmer's Market and tour. Due to the current uncertainties, if these events, or if the Phillippi Farmers Market is cancelled, we will send an announcement to those who received this newsletter.***

Those who would like to attend this free presentation and tour will meet at the porch of the Farm House at 11:00 AM. This is also a Sarasota Centennial event for 2021, so we hope there is a fair turnout!

SARASOTA COUNTY LIBRARIES AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES TO HOLD HISTORICAL EVENTS FOR THE CENTENNIAL

Several events are being planned by Libraries and Historical Resources for the Centennial. County Archaeologist Steve Koski has been asked to provide two, perhaps three presentations, at least one of which will include a field trip to one or more archaeological sites. Many other events will be held as well and announced.

February 8, 2021: A presentation sponsored by the Elsie Quirk Library on "The Paulsen Point Prehistoric Site Complex at Indian Mound Park on Lemon Bay." This presentation will be a prerecorded or live Zoom presentation and held during Lemon Bay Fest (February 6-13). A site visit is also being planned, the date to be announced via email and their web site at: bit.ly/LBF2021.

April 28, 2021: A presentation sponsored by the North Port Public Library will be presented on "Our Local Treasures: The History and Prehistory of Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Spring. This will also likely be a prerecorded or live Zoom presentation.

A presentation sponsored by the Jacaranda Library will be held on "The Underwater Coastal Archaeological Sites in Sarasota County." The date, time, and details will be announced when confirmed.

WMS/LSSAS BOARD MEMBER BETTY NUGENT RECEIVES LOCAL HISTORICAL AWARD!

From Centennial Journal, Issue 1, July/August

Betty Dailey Nugent, a member of the Centennial Steering Committee, is the 2020 recipient of the Lillian Burns Individual Achievement Award by the History and Preservation Coalition of Sarasota County. Lillian Burns was the daughter of Owen Burns, one of Sarasota's most important early businessmen and leaders. She became one of Sarasota's most important local historians and preservationists. The award is given for "profound contributions to the history and preservation movement in Sarasota County." Past winners have been Betty Intagliata and Julia Cousins Laning, both of Venice.

Like her predecessors, Betty Nugent has lived and breathed history over many years. Indeed, she lives in a historical museum that, at her invitation, has now become the Englewood Historical Museum on Perry Street. She is president of the museum's board and one of its principal volunteers. For many years, she lived in an historic district on the East Side of Milwaukee and worked as a nurse at Columbia Hospital. In her

40, Betty broadened her interests by going into real estate and becoming the first woman president of the Salesman Club of Wisconsin. In 1990, she moved to Florida and soon plunged into various historical organizations. In 1995, she purchased the 1928 historic Lampp House, home of one of early Englewood's prominent families, where she began a collection of vintage dresses that she featured at fashion shows.

By 2010, Betty had served as a board member or officer of so many historical organizations that they all cannot be mentioned here. These include the Sarasota County Historical Commission's Historical Marker Committee, Sarasota County History & Preservation Coalition where she was vice chair, the Friends of the Sarasota County History Center, the Sarasota County Centennial 2021 Steering Committee, the Englewood Museum, Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society, and the Venice Area Historical Society.



Betty Dailey Nugent, 2020 recipient of the Lillian Burns Individual Achievement Award

Betty has always had an interest in organization and made each of these groups stronger and more efficient thanks to her organizational sense and leadership skills. She is particularly good at recruiting members and finding competent leaders, as well as organizing and publicizing historical association events.

For her years' long dedication to the cause of history and preservation in Sarasota County, for her leadership of numerous historical groups, for her unique contributions to saving and displaying the material past of Englewood, and for her countless hours of volunteer work at historical sites throughout the county, the Heritage Awards Committee confers the 2020 Lillian Burns Individual Achievement award on Betty Jean Dailey Nugent. Congratulations Betty, well deserved!

ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN MARCH

The Annual meeting of the WMS/LSSAS will be held at the beginning of our March 9, 2021 general meeting. The slate of nominees for the board will be read and voted into office and the president will give a brief on "State of the Society." Those of you who have shown an interest in the Society over the years or months may be contacted by one of the members of the nomination committee, or if you believe you can make a contribution, please consider joining the board. Long time treasurer, Kate Cattran, has indicated she is stepping down this year after serving for fifteen years (wow), and secretary Sandra Heacock, who stepped up in 2018 as interim secretary after the passing of long-time secretary Hilda Boron, is stepping down.

So, we have some important positions to fill!

Please contact nomination chair, Betty Daily Nugent at bettydailey@gmail.com for consideration if you think you may be interested. Thank you!

A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

We have gone through a difficult year in our 30th anniversary, and while some of us may know those who have lost loved ones, we hope all our members and friends are doing well and have stayed safe. Like all other organizations, we have had to adapt to CDC guidelines and social distancing to maintain our safety, as many of us are in a higher risk category. We had our last live meeting in March, missed April and May, don't meet June – August, and started our remote Zoom speaker presentations in September. We have had four great presentations to date, with others coming up, until we can meet again in person. I, and our entire Board, wish you a Happy, Healthy, and Safe 2021 and we look forward to a new year, a vaccine, meeting in person again, and getting life somewhat back to normal. Fond regards, Kathy Gerace.

THANKS TO OUR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS!

We thank you all for your membership support. With no in-person meetings the last several months, our funds have begun to be depleted but our expenses remain. We still provide an honorarium of \$100 to our speakers and have newsletter, insurance, and other costs. So, please consider renewing your membership or becoming a new member. One of our past speakers and friend, who lives in the western United States, recently made a generously \$1,000 donation! What a tremendous help, thank you Chuck, we can't thank you enough! We will get through this and will meet in person again, hopefully later in 2021!

2020 WMS/LSSAS OFFICERS

PRESIDENT..... Kathy Gerace, dtgerace@gmail.com
VICE PRESIDENT..... Steve Koski, skoski1044@aol.com
SECRETARY..... Sandra Heacock, sandy-bud@juno.com
TREASURER..... Kate Cattran, Roleencattran@aol.com

2020 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rita Bass • Linda Elligott • Bill Goetz • Linda Massey • Betty Nugent
Joan San Lwin • Thalia St Lewis • Carol Myers (Honorary)
George Haag (Honorary)

Newsletter Editor: Thalia St. Lewis, tstlewis@yahoo.com,
assistant editor Steve Koski, skoski1044@aol.com
Media Correspondent: Linda Massey, lmassage628@msn.com,
Membership: Linda Massey, lmassage628@msn.com, Librarian:
Kathy Gerace, dtgerace@gmail.com

Warm Mineral Spring/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society

P.O. Box 7797, North Port, FL 34290
Wmslssas.org