



WMS/LSS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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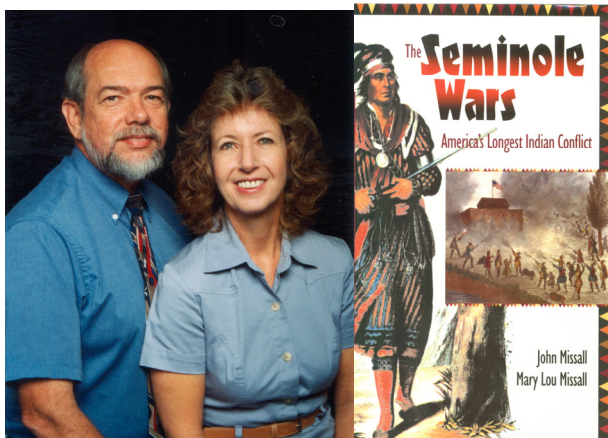
A 501(c)3 Corporation and Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society

The Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society meets at the North Port Public Library in the Nello Juliano Room at 6:30 P.M. Beginning in October we will meet on the Second Wednesday of the month (except for November 18 meeting). The meetings are free and open to the public.

SEMINOLE WARS TOPIC OF NOVEMBER 18 MEETING

Authors John and Mary Lou Missall will be the speakers at the November 18 meeting, co-hosted by the WMS/LSSAS and Friends of the North Port Library. The topic of the meeting will be based on their book, *The Seminole Wars, America's Longest Conflict*.

"Florida's three Seminole Wars were the longest, costliest, and deadliest of America's Indian Wars" (<http://www.missall.net/>). *Cont page 2*



Authors John and Mary Lou Missall (photo provided)

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT PINELAND TOPIC OF DECEMBER 9 MEETING

Following excerpt and photo reprinted with permission (I hope) from the September 2009 *Friends of the Randell Research Center*, by Michael Wylde

Randell Research Center Site Manager Michael Wilde will be the speaker at the December 9 meeting. His topic will be Recent Excavations at Mound 5 of the Brown's Mound.



Michael Wylde at Mound 5 at Pineland

Brown's Mound 1, the largest mound on the Pineland site, is thought to have been surrounded by five other mounds, forming a six-mound "complex." Mound 5 is indicated on a map drawn by archaeologist Frank Hamilton Cushing in 1895, before 20th-century land modifications began. The map was discovered in an archive in California in 2002. A home was built on the mound in the 1920s, a common practice at the time. The house is still standing and is the property of popular author Randy Wayne White, who granted permission to dig.

After some initial complications, we proceeded with our investigation by opening a 2-x-2-meter excavation on the northeast side of the mound. Upper layers held a good deal of historic material in the form of glass spice bottles, majolica pottery, fine china, bottle glass, pearl buttons, animal bones, car parts, nails, and other metal objects. The early 20th-century inhabitants of Pineland didn't have trash pick-up any more than the Calusa did, so they disposed of their refuse in middens as well. After excavating to 40 cm from the surface (Level 83), what looked to be intact Calusa midden material began to be exposed. Dense shell deposits left from food and tool production, charcoal and fish bones in abundance, and a variety of indigenous pottery types have been found.

Initial examination of the pottery shows a diverse assemblage of types from Lake Okeechobee, Tampa Bay, and the St. Johns River basin, as well as locally produced wares. Locally produced pottery such as Sand-tempered Plain and Pineland Plain were not of the highest quality or durability due to the poor quality clays available. By the 1st century AD, the Calusa began to seek out and acquire better-quality pots from other parts of Florida. The wide variety of trade ware in Levels 83-86 may suggest that these midden layers date to an exciting period of expanding Calusa influence in the Florida peninsula. We know that by the sixteenth century the Calusa had established wide-ranging contacts through their system of trade and tribute. Part of the story of Mound 5 may include evidence of how and when the Calusa came to rule much of South Florida.

At the end of last season, we had dug down 90 cm from the surface of Mound 5. We hope to be able to excavate our 2-x-2-meter square down to the base of the mound, which may be as far as two meters below the mound surface. We plan to continue our exploration of Mound 5 in November, when cooler temperatures and our dedicated volunteers begin to return to Pineland. For information on volunteer opportunities in field and lab work, please feel contact Michael at 239-283-2157, or e-mail rrcmichael@comcast.net.

Seminole Wars cont. from page 1.

The first Seminole War was initiated in 1817 with conflicts between southern Georgians and Florida Seminole, and resulted in the invasion of Florida by Andrew Jackson in 1818. It ended with Spain agreeing to cede Florida to the United States in 1819, whereby becoming a US territory. The Second Seminole War began in 1835 and ended in 1842. It was initiated by a raid on a detachment of 108 soldiers commanded by Major Francis L. Dade on a march from Fort Brook in Tampa to Fort King in Ocala and the murder of Indian Agent Wiley Thompson outside the agency at Ft. King by Seminole leader Osceola.

Tension had been building for years between the Seminole and Whites, leading to the hostilities of the Second Seminole War; the forced signing of the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, forcing the Seminoles to abandon all territory in north Florida and moving them to a 4,000,000-acre reservation in the center of the state; the Indian Removal Act of 1830, passed by Congress under pressure from Andrew Jackson; the forced Treaty of Paynes Landing in 1832, requiring all Seminoles to leave Florida within three years; and a series of failed negotiations, mistrust, and conflicts. The war finally concluded in 1842 through peace negotiations with the federal government, at a cost of \$30 million, \$5 million more than the annual federal budget. After the removal of 4,420 Florida Seminole to Indian Territory in Oklahoma, only 600 Seminole remained in Florida in 1842. Yet there was still more to come.

Peace did not last long. Conflicts arose between settlers, spurred by the influx of arriving Whites as a result of the Armed Occupation Act of 1842. The proclamation allowed a head of household or single man over 18 to file for 160 acres of land within a 200,000-acre area, provided he build a house and clear five acres; after five years, the land was his. Mistrust and fear followed, as did raids by a few outcast Seminoles on White settlements, leading to the Third Seminole War of 1855, which lasted until 1858.

John Missall has been a life-long student of history, has taught astronomy courses, and has authored several other books in various states of completion. He works in the marine-navigation/communications industry. Mary Lou Missall has a B.A. from Indiana University and an M.A. from California State University. She works in the engineering and land-planning field. The couple lives in Ft. Myers, FL.

Sound interesting? Come to the meeting and learn more. One of the Missall's books will be raffled and copies will be available. For more background on the Seminole Wars, go to the Missalls' website at <http://www.missall.net/>.

FLORIDA MORTUARY PONDS DISCUSSED AT OCTOBER 14 MEETING

Dr. Rachel Wentz, Director of the East Central Region of the Florida Public Archaeology Network at Brevard Community College in Titusville, gave a captivating presentation entitled "Beneath the Surface: Exploring Florida's Ancient Pond Cemeteries." Mortuary ponds, as they are also called, are wet sites such as ponds and marshes that have been identified in central to south Florida where Native Americans interred their dead.



Dr. Rachael Wentz accepts our world famous tee-shirt from board member Judith Ribarick (photo by SHK)

It is a burial practice known only in Florida and occurred during the Early-to-Middle Archaic period, about 8,000 to 5,000 years ago. What makes them so fascinating is the preservation of organic material associated with the burials due to the anaerobic nature of the peat. Little Salt Spring (8SO18) was the first mortuary-pond site identified in Florida. Others include the Republic Groves site (8HR4) in Hardee County, Bay West site (8CR200) in Collier County, and Windover site (8BR246) in Brevard County.

Dr. Wentz graduated from Florida State University with a Ph.D. in anthropology and specializes in the bioarchaeological analysis of human remains, with foci on ancient disease and population health. Her master's thesis was an analysis of fracture frequencies among the Windover skeletal population, a 7,000-year-old site in Titusville, FL. Her doctoral dissertation was a bioarchaeological assessment of the same population using the Western Hemisphere Health Index. Dr. Wentz has also analyzed remains from Little Salt Spring and Calico Hill, both prehistoric sites in Florida.

In December 2007, Dr. Wentz and Dr. Gifford published an article in *Southeastern Archaeology* entitled "Florida's Deep Past: The Bioarchaeology of Little Salt Spring (8SO18) and Its Place Among Mortuary Ponds of the Archaic." In it they state: "Mortuary ponds like Little Salt

Spring are bound temporally and geographically to Florida's Archaic. Nowhere else do we find the early inhabitants of North America disposing of their dead beneath the surface of natural bodies of water. It is this exclusivity that adds to the intrigue of Florida's Archaic pond burials" (p. 334). "The significance of water to the people of this period and region is unknown. Whether ritual or utilitarian, the continuous use of the ponds for burial purposes attests to their importance" (p. 335).

We greatly appreciate Dr. Wentz's visit and thank her for speaking at the October meeting.

SAFETY HARBOR MUSEUM TOPIC OF SEPTEMBER 17 MEETING

Ron Fekete, Director of Exhibits, and Museum Trustee Jim Dwyer spoke at the September meeting in the Safety Harbor Regional Museum. Ron gave us background on the museum and discussed the local prehistory and history of the area. He detailed aspects of the life of one of the first non-native settlers to the area, Count Odel Philippe, who acquired 160 acres in 1842 and established the first citrus groves in Florida on Old Tampa Bay.



Jim Dwyer and Ron Fekete receive our world famous tee-shirt from Steve Koski (photo by Linda Massey)

Jim followed Ron with a discussion on the artifacts from the Powell Collection, donated to the Museum a short time ago and containing numerous artifacts of the Mississippi Period. Jim brought many of the items from the Powell Collection for display, including stone and ceramic artifacts. Beautiful material! Unfortunately, the collection was poorly documented prior to its donation to the museum, so its potential to address research issues is limited.

A very interesting and well-received presentation, and we thank Ron and Jim for taking time to come and speak to us on a fantastic cultural resource in Pinellas County!

A field trip to the museum and nearby Philippe Park on

Old Tampa Bay followed on October 3. See next article. For more info on Safety Harbor Museum and Philippe Park, visit: <http://www.safetyharbormuseum.org/> and http://www.pinellascounty.org/park/11_Philippe.htm.

FIELD TRIP TO SAFETY HARBOR MUSEUM

By John and Judi Crescenzo

Thirteen members of the WMS/LSS Archaeological Society met on October 3rd at Safety Harbor Regional Museum on Tampa Bay to share a picture-perfect day. Ron Fekete, Director of Exhibits, treated everyone to coffee and fresh fruit upon arrival.

Exhibits in the museum are arranged chronologically and cover Florida's 12,000 years of history. The prehistory exhibit includes fossils such as mastodon, mammoth and giant sloth, along with various primitive tools. An extensive collection of pottery sherds and clay vessels, along with replicas of the Key Marco cat and masks, represent the subsequent eras in Florida, and Spanish glass-trade beads mark the arrival of Europeans. Various antique items from Odel Philippe's early settlement in the region, the first Safety Harbor post office, and the Santo Mineral Springs bottling company are housed in the Heritage Gallery. The theme exhibit currently features baseball memorabilia, including a bat signed by Babe Ruth.



Members at Safety Harbor Museum

Near the end of the museum visit, everyone was treated to a hands-on examination of the Powell Collection of artifacts from the Mississippian Period and a glimpse of a grave outside of the museum. Before leaving, guests examined and purchased items in the gift shop, including books about Floridian history.

The museum visit was followed by a trip with Museum Trustee Jim Dwyer to the nearby Tocobaga Temple Mound at Philippe Park on Old Tampa Bay. A guided tour of the mound by a park ranger was pre-arranged by the Safety

Harbor Museum. After our picnic lunch under moss-draped live-oak trees, the ranger gave an overview of the park and mound, describing the Tocobagas who lived there from AD 1000 until the Spanish arrived. The mound was originally for ceremonial purposes, not burials, and it was one-third higher when in use. It is believed that hurricanes removed the top section of the mound, yet it is the largest ceremonial mound in the Tampa Bay area. The remains of wooden stakes have been uncovered on the mound, suggesting that it most likely once had a cover over the top. Everyone climbed to the top of the mound for a spectacular view of the park and bay. Before departing for the day, the park ranger took time to point out various plants and how they were used in the past.

We thank Ron, Jim, the Safety Harbor Museum, and the Philippe Park ranger for treating us to such a pleasant and informative day!

CRYSTAL RIVER TOPIC OF MAY 21 MEETING

Dr. Rich Estabrook, Director of the Central Region Florida Public Archaeology Network at Crystal River Preserve State Park, gave an informative Power Point presentation May 21 on "Hopewell Interaction: the Crystal River Site and Gateways to Interregional Contact and Trade." The Hopewell Interaction Sphere was a phenomenon that engulfed the entire Eastern and Central Woodlands areas. Best expressed by exotic and carefully crafted works of stone, metal, shell, and minerals often



Rich Estabrook received our world famous tee-shirt from vice President Phil Trembley (photo by SHK)

found in Woodland (500 BC to AD 200) burial contexts, it has been the subject of much speculation. Some have characterized it as interregional trade, some as a shared religious cult, others as a series of mortuary practices involving elaborate burial mounds and rituals. It may well be all three and more.

Richs' talk focused on Hopewellian artifacts recovered from the famous Crystal River site in coastal Citrus County and discussed how large coastal sites may have acted as "gateways" for the movement of these goods and ideas from the heartland of North America throughout sites deep in Florida's interior.

Interested in a trip to beautiful Crystal River State Park? Go to <http://www.floridastateparks.org/crystalriverpreserve/>.

NATURE WALK AND PEPPER PULL AT LSS NOVEMBER 28

A nature walk and Brazilian-pepper shoot pull is scheduled for interested members at Little Salt Spring Saturday, November 28, at 9:30 AM. We will visit the spring and spring-run trail, walk the north trail, and finish with a walk along the driveway called the gateway to the past. During the walk, we can explore the natural surroundings and learn a little about the spring and surrounding landscape and associated ecosystems while we pull Brazilian pepper shoots along the way. Those with the most win (something, I don't know what yet). Don't know what a pepper shoot looks like? Oh, don't worry, you will.

Mandatory for the excursion are long pants and shirt, closed hiking shoes, and socks, gloves, hat, sunscreen, and plenty of water. A safety discussion and inspection will be conducted by the volunteer staff sergeant prior to departure. This should not be a strenuous event, but good ambulatory skills are required. There are primitive trails, but those who are willing can meander off trail as well. Please sign up at the November 18 meeting or call Steve Koski at 426-0835. There will be a limit of 12 persons.

CGCAS VISITS LITTLE SALT SPRING

The Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society took a field trip to Little Salt Spring October 24. Site Manager Steve Koski was on site to give a tour of the spring and lab and lead a walk to the newly cleared portion of the creek. The site visit followed a presentation to the group on the recent excavations on the 27 m ledge at LSS by Koski on October 15 at the Weeden Island Cultural Center in St. Petersburg. Steve discussed the research efforts on the National Geographic-funded project conducted in July 2008 and 2009 on the ledge and showed two videos, one on the July 2009 excavations on the north ledge, where another giant tortoise is exposed and the second wood artifact was found, and another by documentary producer David Porfiri of Mind Flow Media on the July 2008 27 m ledge research. The lecture presentation was well received and, by the look

on their faces, the group enjoyed their first visit to Little Salt Spring.



CGCAS members visit LSS October 24

UM STUDENTS VISIT LSS IN OCTOBER

LSS Director of Research Dr. John Gifford, UM Dive Safety Officer Rick Gomez, and Graduate Assistant Noel VanEe were on site the weekend of October 16 for three days of diving with 12 students from Rick's Marine Science class. Student conducted dive-training drills like underwater navigation, double-tank diving, and underwater archaeological techniques. Dr. Gifford demonstrated excavation techniques in Operation 14, a 2x2 m unit on the north slope of the basin, and Steve Koski conducted a mapping exercise in a 2x2 m unit on the east site of the spring near the 40-foot drop off.



UM students at LSS October 2009

The visibility of the water was less than 4 meters on their first dive Friday, but by Sunday, with the cold front, visibility went to 8.5 m; the difference between night and day. This demonstrates that there is a correlation between

temperature and perhaps barometric pressure and turbidity (suspended particulates); the cooler the temperature, the better the visibility. Interestingly, however, sometime in late December/early January, the water gets a light-green, milky appearance that remains until spring and, with the summer rain, the water won't clear again until the following November. Water-quality studies are being conducted by UM, SWFWMD, and Penn State

FISHES OF LITTLE SALT SPRING: WHAT CAN THEY REVEAL ABOUT THE GHOSTS OF FISHES PAST?

Jonathan Freedman, Pennsylvania Cooperative Fisheries & Wildlife Research Unit, School of Forest Resources, Penn State University

Anyone who's been to Little Salt Spring will have observed the diversity of fishes present in the spring. While some of these species are exotic and have been introduced to Florida, many are native and were likely present before the first humans arrived at the Spring. Some of these fishes may even have been used as food by the earliest inhabitants. As part of a collaborative research project between the University of Miami and Penn State University, I am examining the fish community of Little Salt Spring to determine what species are living there now and how they interact with one another.

The small fishes you can see at the surface are likely to be Eastern Mosquitofish (*Gambusia holbrooki*), Bluefin Killifish (*Lucania goodei*), and Sailfin Mollies (*Poecilia latipinna*). Mosquitofish are tiny and are mostly silvery, but there are some rare piebald black-and-white Mosquitofish, the result of a genetic mutation. Bluefin Killifish are about the same size as the Mosquitofish, but have bright blue on their dorsal (top) and anal (bottom) fins. Sailfin Mollies are slightly bigger, and get their name from the fact that the males display a large dorsal fin while wooing their potential mates.

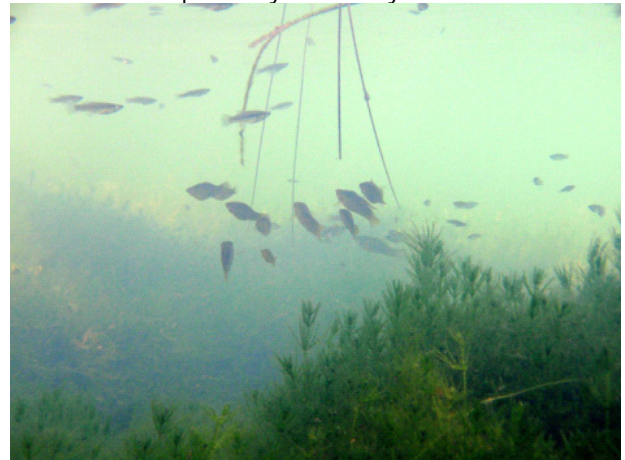
These species feed at the surface of the Spring, picking off small insects and other invertebrates.

Sheepshead Minnows (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) are not really minnows at all and look like chubby Sailfin Mollies except that they lack the large dorsal fin and mostly stay near the bottom, where they feed on invertebrates in the algae. During breeding season, you may see the male Sheepshead Minnows chasing each other around, distinguished by a flash of iridescent blue on their upper backs.

Spotted Sunfish (*Lepomis punctatus*) are the other common native fish species. They feed mostly on invertebrates such as snails, though larger individuals will also eat smaller fishes. As early as 1959 there were also

two Tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*) in the Spring. One of the Tarpon died in 1977 after a January cold spell, while the other was last seen in June, 2005, when it was about 3.5 feet long. While Tarpon are native to Florida, they are mostly a marine species and so it is unusual to find them in springs; they probably swam up the slough during a high-water event.

Introduced species are a scourge of Florida, as Steve Koski can tell you regarding his efforts to eradicate various exotic plants from the hammock and fields surrounding the site. Aquatic invasive species are also unfortunately very common. Many of these are the result of people releasing (or flushing) unwanted tropical pet fishes, or of escapees from breeding facilities; these invasive species survive and thrive in the canals, rivers, springs, and swamps. Most of these invasive species probably entered the Spring by swimming up the slough during high-water events, but may have been transported by birds or by humans.



Fishes of Little Salt Spring (photo by JF)

Jewelfish (*Hemichromis bimaculatus* or *Hemichromis letourneauxi*) are one of the most abundant fishes in Little Salt Spring. Native to West Africa, they have become established throughout Florida. One look at the beautiful red coloration with blue speckling can tell you why they're popular pets, but they can be aggressive in competing for habitat and food with native sunfishes, and in eating smaller fishes, insects, and snails. If you snorkel or swim during the spring and summer, you may even see them guarding their babies (or fry)—they are very dedicated parents. African Tilapia (possibly hybrids of Mozambique Tilapia, *Oreochromis mossambicus*, and Nile Tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus*) were introduced to Florida in aquaculture facilities where they're raised for food. Vegetarian and mostly feeding on the submerged algae, they are shy, often hiding in the weeds where they have nests, but they are also firmly established in the Spring.

Steve has seen some invasive catfish in the Spring, but we are not sure whether they are established yet. A Walking Catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) was seen in and around Operation 9 a couple of years ago, and a dead juvenile was found on the dock at about the same time. These catfish feed on invertebrates and can survive out of water to migrate between different streams and ponds, hence their name. A dead Armoured Catfish (probably *Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus*) was also found dead on the dock. These catfishes also eat algae (they're the algae eaters you can buy for your fish tank) but can grow pretty big and can outcompete a lot of the native species if they get established. Since Armoured Catfish tend to reproduce very quickly, my guess is that, even though they are nocturnal, if they are established in the Spring we would already regularly see them, but it may just be a matter of time.

We have also witnessed some interesting fish behavior in the Spring, likely as an adaptation to the seasonally low dissolved oxygen concentrations that the inhabitants have to deal with. Mosquitofish and Sailfin Mollies often orient themselves completely vertically, which can increase oxygen exchange in their gills. Dissolved oxygen is often lower in deeper water, and we have seen fishes (mostly Sheepshead Minnows) staying in shallower water but then swimming into deeper areas of the bowl to feed for about one minute before making a beeline back toward shallower water and oxygen, almost like they have been holding their breath. It will be interesting to see whether the native species seem to be better adapted to these seasonal conditions than the introduced species. Rick Gomez has video of fishes at the very bottom of the Spring, more than 200 feet deep. We are not sure what they might be doing down there, but it would definitely be interesting to find out.

Fishes are an important component of any aquatic food web, including that of Little Salt Spring. They feed on aquatic invertebrates and algae, and in turn provide food for the turtles, birds, and, of course, the alligators which also live in the Spring. Ecosystems exist in a delicate balance, and introducing exotic species can have unforeseen and potentially devastating consequences to that balance. While it's not feasible to eradicate exotic species from the Spring, it is important for us to understand how the species are interacting with one another so that we can understand how the system is functioning.

As I noted at the beginning, fishes have been a part of Little Salt Spring since soon after it was formed. Geologists from Penn State are taking sediment core samples, which also contain fossilized fish scales and bones; since we can identify fish species using only their scales, by examining

these fish fossils we can reconstruct past fish communities in the Spring. By determining which species were present in past eras, we can extrapolate the environmental conditions during those times, thus providing us with another piece of the puzzle of the history of Little Salt Spring.

NATURAL OBSERVATIONS AT LSS

It must be nesting season for the Florida Cooter (*Chrysemys floridana*), although according to *The Audubon Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians*, they nest from May to June (earlier in Florida). On October 17, one of the students noticed an area where an animal had dug a hole in the shell path to the spring. A couple feet away there were broken eggshells, so I assumed an animal had dug up a turtle nest. Likely a raccoon. The next day I found her, or another, on the path again laying eggs. That evening I set a trap over the nest and went to check it about 11:00 PM that night. Lo and behold, a raccoon was inside. Wanting to take a photo the next day, I left it and told it I would be back in few hours. At dawn, I returned to find the trap empty—a raccoon jailhouse break. It must have had an accomplice, because pressure from the inside tightens the door. A metal spring has to be depressed from the outside and the door pushed simultaneously from the inside.

I should have had my camera the night before, I just wanted to take a photo and would have just opened the door anyway as I just wanted to see what was digging up the nests—raccoon, possum, or armadillo. I suspect all three do. It looked as though a couple eggs were



Florida Cooter lays her eggs at LSS (photo by SHK)

recovered, but the trap covered most, so I put a bird cage over it to protect it and await new arrivals. I have since found three more dug-up nests in the area and found two more cooters walking about. The raccoons role is part of

the natural balance of things I suspect.

Last week I was walking along the driveway to get the paper and saw a deer in the field about 100 yards away. I ducked behind the vine-covered fence. Then came another, and another, and other. Two fawns and two does,



Deer like LSS too (photo by SHK)

unless one was a male without antlers. Again, no camera. How many times do I tell myself I must always carry my camera. I crawled back to get my camera and, miraculously, they were still there! I got a few long-distance photos. Then, one of them saw me and started staring at me. I kept low. Then it started walking over to me, the others following close behind. They kept coming, staring straight ahead, until the leader was only about 15 feet away. When it saw I wasn't a deer, it gave out a loud snort, turned, and bounded away, all to follow. Made my day. I

wondered why they came over. Should have had my rack on, maybe we could have hung out.

WMS/LSSAS WEB SERVER CHANGED

Thanks to member Bill Gibson for setting up our web site now at www.wmslssas.org We plan on adding numerous photographs, articles and other society related material as we now have unlimited space!

Again, there is so much more to say, but space and time is limited, see you Wednesday!

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