



WMS/LSS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Vol. 35, No. 1 January / February 2024

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 at 7:00 PM (except June, July, and August) at the North Port Community United Church of Christ, 3450 S. Biscayne Blvd., the building on the right (left side door). Join us for dinner at 5:00 PM at the Tarpon Point Grill & Marina on the Myakka River prior to the meeting. The Zoom link to both meetings: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89602229117?pwd=SUVRZWU4MjB6ZlJMa0NVN1BDQm1GQT09> (copy and paste). Meeting ID: 896 0222 9117, Passcode: 118234; mobile connect with ID and passcode, 1 (305) 224-1968.

Note: The speakers will be at both January and February meetings in-person!

**FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY: RECONSTRUCTING THE
PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES OF
NORTH PORT. TOPIC OF JANUARY 9, 2024 MEETING BY
DR. MARANDA KLES**

This society is named for two famous archaeological sites in North Port- Warm Mineral Springs (8So19) and Little Salt Spring (8So18). However, did you know that there is a third spring site with similar archaeological findings? This is the Nona Site (8So85D). This site was first recorded in the 1960s in a spring in southeast North Port. The archaeological site extended up the slough way, much like Little Salt Spring, and several dirt midden sites were found nearby which were likely associated with the spring burials. While some of the spring site has been protected, much of the slough and nearby dirt middens have been heavily damaged by development. Over the last few years, Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) has been conducting surveys in the area, working to reconstruct the original location of the sites and how they have been affected by development, as well as trying to better understand the people who used these sites thousands of years ago. (cont. North Port Landscapes p. 2)



January speaker, Dr. Maranda Kles

**HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT: CHACHAPOYA MORTUARY
ARCHAEOLOGY ON CLIFFS IN HIGHLAND PERU. TOPIC OF
FEBRUARY 13, 2024 MEETING BY DR. J. MARLA TOYNE**

Traditional archaeological practice involves mapping and excavating ancient settlements and cemeteries, but bioarchaeological research of the cliff tombs in the Chachapoyas region of northeastern Peru is stymied by natural and technological challenges. Exploring these cemeteries requires the innovation of “vertical archaeology” using rappelling and rope technology, and also the incorporation of 3-D photogrammetry and aerial drone photography.

This presentation discusses how and why the ancient Chachapoya people created and placed their ancestors in these spectacular landscapes between A.D. 900 and 1535, including exciting discoveries from recent field seasons at the vertical necropolis of Diablo Wasi. Yet, while these sites suffer from the ravages of both looting and natural destruction, it becomes vital to use archaeological knowledge in meaningful and accessible ways for both local and scientific communities to advance conservation. (cont. Highlands Peru, p. 2)



February speaker, Dr. J. Marla Toyne

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

FROM THE WMS/LSSAS PRESIDENT, KATHY GERACE

I want to welcome you to the WMS/LSSAS 2024 season! We are excited to once again be able to hold in-person meetings and are planning a year of excellent speakers and exciting field trips. We hope you will join us in as many of these as possible, and we look forward to seeing you in person as well. We live in an area with its own unique past, and we want to share it with you. Please see the cover page for the meeting location and Zoom link.

NORTHPORT LANDSCAPES (cont. from p. 1)

This talk will cover some of the history of how the sites were first discovered, what happened to them over the years, what surveys have found, and some preliminary insights into these past peoples.

Dr. Kles is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over 10 years of experience in prehistoric archaeology and physical anthropology, specializing in Southeastern archaeology and bioarchaeology. She earned her Ph.D. from the University of Florida, and her thesis examined the biological and cultural associations of skeletal samples from throughout Florida. Dr. Kles has continued to expand on this research and has developed research interests in forensic anthropology and Southeastern archaeology. She is the Vice-President of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI).

She previously worked as an archaeologist and physical anthropologist for the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) of the National Park Service, various Cultural Resource Management firms and universities in Florida and Louisiana. She is a former Death Investigator and currently conducts skeletal analyses for Medical Examiner and Coroner offices, as well as for museums and other agencies. In addition, Dr. Kles' expertise includes an understanding of Southeastern culture history and its importance to implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

HIGHLANDS PERU (cont. from p. 1)

Dr. Toyne, a biological anthropologist who specializes in bioarchaeology, human skeletal biology, paleopathology, and stable isotope science, will be the speaker at the February 13 meeting. Her primary area of investigation is Andean South America, where she engages in contextually-based research focusing on the analysis of ancient skeletal and mummified remains, in order to explore broader anthropological interests including: the biocultural identification of violence and warfare, ritual activities, ethnic identity, mortuary complexity in ancient civilizations, and Andean prehistoric and Contact period social interactions.

DECEMBER 12TH, 2023, PRESENTATION BY DR. THOMAS J. PLUCKHAHN - "STICKS OF FIRE" AND THE VARIOUS MEANINGS OF "TAMPA"

by Judi and John Crescenzo

At our December 12, 2023 meeting, Dr. Thomas J. Pluckhahn presented "Sticks of Fire." Pluckhahn is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Tampa and has written several books on the Southeastern United States. He has also

conducted research on Weeden Island and elsewhere on the Gulf Coast. "Sticks of Fire" is a fairly recent interpretation, and only one of many translations for the meaning of the name "Tampa," yet it has become a popular legend. Through his research, Pluckhahn has concluded that this is a misconception, and that the proposed translation, "Sticks of Fire," has no actual basis in fact.

In the 1550s, Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda listed Tampa Bay as the Bay of Tocobaga when he recorded twenty-five Calusa towns. Few Calusa words are known, and "Tampa" is not one of them. The original Tampa was probably located at the Pineland Complex, on Pine Island near Randall Research on Bokeelia, offshore of Fort Myers, but during the 1700-1800s, the Spanish and English gradually became accustomed to using the words "Tampa Bay" when referring to the Bay of Tocobaga.

Tampa is not mentioned in historical records of the 16th century. The people called Tanpa did not live in the Tampa Bay area, so the name Tampa Bay is suspect. Archaeology shows that the Natives of Safety Harbor, near Tampa, were probably the Tocobaga. The Tocobaga-Calusa War in the late 1560s was between neighboring groups who, at that time, hated each other, though earlier they may have been related.



December Speaker Dr. Thomas Pluckhahn received our world-famous tee-shirt from president Kathy Gerace

"Sticks of Fire" appeared in the 1800s in five or six different translated works, including the work of Swiss ethnologist Albert Gatschet, who wrote about Creek Indians. In the early 1900s, Tampa was said to be a Seminole word for "split wood for quick fires." The assumption is that the name was given because the area was abundant in fire or driftwood. This claim was repeated in the 1910s and 1920s. It was also claimed that Tampa meant "close to or near it" in the Creek language. After 1945, books repeated this meaning of Tampa as fact.

However, there were no known groups of Creek Indians where the term was recorded, though the Creek People were among the progenitors of the Seminole. Another possible meaning was presented by anthropologist John Swanton, who thought the word Tampa could be related to the Choctaw word for "pail or bowl."

In the 1970s, the description “split wood for quick fires” was shortened to “sticks of fire,” which may have stuck because the University of Tampa constructed a sculpture consisting of seven metal spires that look like flames. The artist’s work connected Tampa to fire and lightning, probably because Tampa is the lightning capital of the world. An effort was made in the late 1980s to get rid of the sculpture, but instead it became a landmark with events planned and named for it. In the 1980s, an AIDS benefit dinner was held at the base of the sculpture. In the early 2000s, a blog called “Sticks of Fire” gave the words more traction. In 2014, the Tampa Bay Lightning Fan Club further “cemented it in the imagination as the actual meaning.”

Dr. Pluckhahn also discussed Fort Brooke and how Tampa grew. In 1824, Fort Brooke was constructed in Tampa to help control the Seminoles and eventually remove them from Florida. When the United States decided to put the Native Peoples into reservations in Oklahoma, they temporarily moved them to Fort Brooke. Communicable diseases, for which Native Peoples had no natural immunity, as they had no previous exposure to them, ravaged Fort Brooke. A new book by Dutch scholar Jeff Fynn-Paul titled *Not Stolen* contends that America was bought, not stolen. The author contends that the diseases that followed the settling of the new lands were no one’s fault, because there was no way to understand or control germs.

There were about twelve Seminole and Muskogee groups in the Tampa Bay area after the Removal. In the 1830s, northern settlers of European origin began to move to Tampa. It was thought that if the Natives liked Tampa, so would these new settlers. It is believed that the Seminoles were not all migrants from northern groups, pushed south by the new influx of settlers, but were from different groups around Florida, including escaped Black slaves, that incorporated to form a united group to defend their freedom. The late 1800s brought yellow fever to Tampa, but the city began to grow, starting in the early 1900s, into the major city we see today.

NOVEMBER 14, 2023, PRESENTATION BY DR. JOHN WORTH - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE 1559-1561 TRISTAN DE LUNA SETTLEMENT IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

by Judi and John Crescenzo

On November 14, 2023, Dr. John E. Worth, Professor of Anthropology at the University of West Florida, presented (via Zoom), “Archaeological Investigations at the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement in Pensacola, Florida.” Early settlements by Ponce de Leon in 1521 Florida and Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón in 1526 Georgia have never been found, and the Southeast remained uncolonized until 1557 when the French may have settled in southeast Florida. The Luna expedition in 1559, financed by King Phillip II of Spain, was an effort to colonize the Atlantic coast and deter France. Luna took twelve ships from Vera Cruz, Mexico to Ochuse (present-day Pensacola), which became “the earliest multi-year European settlement in the United States.”

Luna first landed east of Pensacola with 500 soldiers. Supplies were unloaded but food was kept on the ships while the settlement was being built. However, on September 12,

1559 a hurricane struck and only three vessels remained, so much of the food was lost. A total of 1,500 men were stranded in Pensacola Bay with little to eat, where they remained for two years. Luna sent men inland to ask for help from the Natives, but they wanted the Spanish to leave and began to attack.

The Santa Maria de Ochuse settlement (1559-1561) included 500-550 Spanish infantry and cavalry, 200 Aztec warriors and crafts people, six Dominican missionaries, plus family members, servants, and slaves. The colony had a central plaza, royal warehouse, church, and private residences. By February 1562, colonization of Florida was abandoned until the French settled near Santa Elena (in modern South Carolina), and the Spanish wanted to stop them. Luna’s goal was to set up a port and move inland where he could see the mouth of the bay from a settlement on high ground near deep water. Emanuel Point (near modern Pensacola) satisfied these requirements. Recent archaeological field work includes 70 shovel tests, revealing a large site, with the shipwrecks Emanuel I, II, and III identified in one localized area offshore.

The Luna settlement appears to have been a town, not just an army encampment. The settlers had only five weeks before a hurricane struck, yet 140 house lots have been uncovered by archaeologists— 100 for households and 40 for public buildings and plaza. After the hurricane, poles with nails remained in the ground in a rectangular shape. If it had been just an army encampment, there would have been campsites for the company, officers, and corporals. Campfires and tents leave no below ground footprints of postholes, or cooking areas. Fieldwork in the area is ongoing. In 2023, shovel tests were completed on 54 acres. Upper and lower terraces susceptible to storm surge were found. This area was once a boat landing with a freshwater spring.

Sixteenth-century nails were uncovered and indicate a landing/shipyard zone offshore near the shipwrecks. Spanish and Aztec ceramics were found over the 32-acre site. Artifacts discovered were mostly cooking, serving, and liquid storage containers (Olive Jars). Spanish and Aztec ceramics, spikes, and nails, along with clusters of post holes were uncovered to the north and south. The Luna Midden cross-section consists of yard fill, buried humus, the Luna Midden, a transitional layer, and then subsoil. Artifacts from humans occur in the midden area, but do not appear in the subsoil, which has evidence of post holes and pits. Point-plotting has shown the location of artifacts in relation to post holes. A 16th-century trash pit revealed broken barrel bands, Spanish/Aztec and Native American pottery, and debris from the Luna expedition.

The site was compared with the Santa Elena Site in South Carolina, which has post holes 10 feet apart. Nails in posts at Ochuse were radiocarbon dated to the mid-16th century. The spacing of posts in Unit 90 suggests a structure. Debris, including bones and bits of food, are currently being analyzed to learn what the Luna colonists ate. Lot 21 posts show the dates of original settlement, and artifacts include a brass enema pump nozzle and a flagellation whip. Among trade goods for the Natives were beads and a miniature warhorse, which would have been worn on a chain as a necklace.

We are very fortunate and are most appreciative that Dr. Worth was able to join us to discuss the ongoing research on the failed Tristán de Luna settlement. For additional information go to: https://pages.uwf.edu/jworth/jw_Spanfla_Luna.html and <http://lunasettlement.blogspot.com/>

WMS/LSSAS FIELD TRIP TO PAULSON POINT, LAMPP MOUND, & THE ENGLEWOOD MUSEUM, DECEMBER 2ND, 2023

On Saturday, December 2nd, the WMS/LSSAS hosted three field trips to Englewood; Paulson Point (8So23), at Indian Mound Park on Lemon Bay, the Lampp Mound (8So14), and the Englewood Museum, located at the historic 1928 Lampp House listed on the Sarasota County Register of Historic Places; owned by board member Betty Nugent. The group met at the Paulson Point picnic pavilion and the event was well-attended.

Steve Koski discussed the settlement on Lemon Bay during the time of the site's occupation, and provided excellent visual aids in the form of handouts and other literature.



WMS/LSSAS members and guests at the Lampp Mound

He then led the group on a walking tour of the mound, discussing previous archaeological work, as well as the different types of vegetation found at the site. Following this, after a short drive, Shelly Babington graciously allowed the group to tour her 1942 home which rests on the Lampp Mound, and which has been in her family for generations.



Members and guests at the Englewood Museum, located at 604 W. Perry St. Englewood.

She explained some of the archaeological work that was done on the site over the years and discussed the steps she has taken to ensure the ongoing preservation of the home and mound. We ended our afternoon at the Englewood Museum. Betty Nugent hosted a wonderful lunch for us, with dishes

prepared by members of the Englewood Museum, Don Bayley, Shelly, and others, of clam chowder, a delicious old-time beef and pasta dish, and fresh shrimp, with a variety of wonderful snacks and desserts.

FEBRUARY 10, 2024 FIELD TRIP AND PICNIC LUNCH AT MYAKKAHATCHEE CREEK ENVIRONMENTAL PARK

On February 10, the WMS/LSSAS will host a field trip and picnic lunch at Myakkahatchee Creek Environmental Park, located at 6968 Reiserstown Rd., North Port 34291. We will meet at the picnic tables by the parking lot at 10 am. There will be a discussion on the prehistory of the Myakkahatchee Creek, with an atlatl (spearthrower) demonstration presentation (mammoth hunt) to follow.



Native hunter throwing a dart with an atlatl (dart-thrower).
Illustration by Donald Monkman in Pettipas (1996).

We will have T-shirts with our society logo available for purchase in both white and gray (\$20). A tie-dye station will be available for those who wish to make their own limited-edition WMS/LSSAS shirt! We hope that you will join us for this exciting opportunity to learn more about our local historical sites and to develop an understanding of how the peoples who inhabited these sites lived. It should prove to be a fun time!

MANASOTA BEACH CLUB LECTURE SERIES TO BEGIN IN JANUARY

The Manasota Beach Club will begin its 35th Monday Lecture Series on January 8 and runs through April 22. There is no more beautiful place to have a gourmet lunch and listen to informative speakers than at the Gulf-fronting historic resort on Manasota Key, recently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and located at 7660 Manasota Key Road.

The series, with an environmental and historic setting, continues to bring quality programming to a broad, public audience. 2024 speakers and topics include: **January 8, Meg Lowman**, Ph.D., Explorer, Scientist, Argonaut, Mom, Conservationist, "Mission Green: A Big Plan to Save Big Trees;" **January 15, Jacobina Oele Trump**, Muralist and Artist, "The Artist in Residence at the Manasota Beach Club: Reflections;" **January 22, Steven H. Koski**, Sarasota County Archaeologist, Division of Historical Resources, "The People and Occupation Sites of Lemon Bay, 1000BCE to 1500CE;" **January 29, Annie Schiller**, Landscape Designer, Plant Nursery Owner, "The Importance of Gulf Coast Native Plants: A Demonstration and Beach Club Walking Tour;" **February 5, Victoria Zelinski**, Marine Mammal Biologist, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission, "Marine Mammal Rescue and Research in Southwest Florida;" **February 12, Sydney (Buff) Crampton**, MBC Owner, and **Steve Avdakov**, Heritage Architecture & Charles Jordan, Construction Engineer, "MBC on the National Historic Register:

What it Means" (walkabout tour to follow); **February 19, Ernesto Lasso de la Vega**, Ph.D., Florida Sea Grant Advisory Board and Sarasota Bay Watch, "Restoring Coastal Ecosystems;" **February 26, Jack Davis**, Ph.D., UF History Professor and Pulitzer Prize author, "U.S. and Gulf of Mexico: History, Wisdom and Hope;" **April 1, John McCarthy**, Vice President of Regional History Marie Selby Botanical Garden, "Spanish Point: Reflecting on 500 Years of Human Settlement;" **April 8-15, in process, TBA:** gopher tortoise survey; three decades of observing Gulf Coast weather; saving Florida coral reefs; **April 22, Sydney (Buff) Crampton, MBC Owner**, "Stories: Growing up on Manasota Key (before bridges); sailing from Florida to Rhode Island; early relatives in 1870 Florida."

"Manasota Beach Club is a 20-acre resort on Manasota Key, initially opened in the 1960s. Sydney Buffum Crampton has managed the resort for many decades and has played an important role in area public service by serving on numerous boards, being dedicated to area environmental and historic preservation, and sponsoring hundreds of events." (YourSun.com, December 22, 2023).

All presentations are outside, with social distancing, following Covid best practices. Manasota Beach Club is at 7660 Manasota Key Road, Englewood. The presentations are from noon to 1:30 p.m. Cost is \$35 plus taxes/gratuity for talk and lunch buffet. Reservations are required.

For additional information and reservations, contact Manasota Beach Club at 941-474-2614 or visit www.manasotabeachclub.com.

WMS/LSSAS MEMBER, MICHELLE CALHOUN, TO GIVE A PRESENTATION TO SWFAS (1/17/24)

On January 17, at 7 pm, Michelle Calhoun will give a presentation to the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS; www.swflarchaeology.org) on the importance of lightning whelk to Native People over the millennia and its shell's distribution across eastern North America. This will be a slightly-modified version of the presentation she gave to WMS/LSSAS in January 2023.



Lightning whelk on a Florida beach

Her talk will be held at the IMAG History and Science Center at 2000 Cranford Ave, Fort Myers 33916.

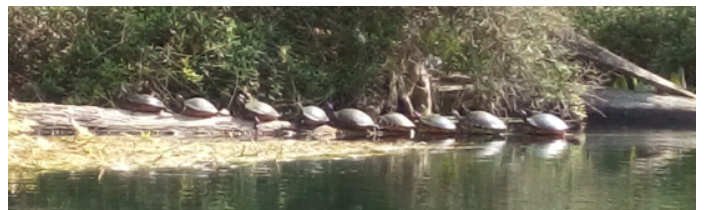
Since the January meeting, Michelle has presented her research at the 75th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society in May 2023. In June, her first article was published in *The Florida Anthropologist* [Shield-Shaped Gorgets of the Eastern United States: A Response to Griffin, 76(2), June]. This article discussed a single whelk shell artifact

form and its wide pan-regional distribution, as well as referencing similarly-shaped artifacts of stone. She is currently working on two more articles, one of which will appear in a future issue of *The Florida Anthropologist*. If you missed her talk to our society in January, be sure to drop by and catch this one.

SILVER RIVER KNAP-IN AND PREHISTORIC ARTS FESTIVAL FEBRUARY 17 & 18, 2024

The annual Silver River Knap-in and Prehistoric Arts Festival will be held at the Silver River Museum and Environmental Center, February 17-18, 2024, from 9 AM – 4 PM. This is the largest event of its kind in the Southeast. Flint knapping is the art of recreating ancient stone tools like spear points and arrowheads.

Artisans from across the country attend this unique event to demonstrate making stone tools, pottery, traditional bows and arrows, hide-tanning, shell-carving, canoe-making, fire-starting, and more. Hands-on activities include archery, as well as tomahawk and spear-throwing. This has been an exciting event in the past and several members have gone, gotten a motel room, and kayaked the Silver River the next day.



Turtle meeting interrupted by a kayaker, Silver River Knap-in 2020

Depending on traffic, it is at least a 3.5- hour drive, so it's a long day if you decide to make a single-day trip.

Access to the Silver Springs Museum and Environmental Center is included in the event's \$8 admission fee. The Silver River Museum and Knap-in is located at 1445 Northeast 58th Ave, Ocala.

For more information go to: <https://silverrivermuseum.com>

WMS/LSSAS ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE MARCH 12 GENERAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the WMS/LSSAS will be held at the beginning of our March 12 meeting. President Kathy Gerace will give a brief summary of the "state of the organization" and the slate of directors and officers will be voted into office

WMS/LSSAS 2024 MEMBERSHIP SUPPORT

Thank you for your membership and support! Membership runs from January through December. and we couldn't operate without you participation.

Membership helps fund the production and distribution of the WMS/LSSAS newsletter, renting our meeting location, speaker honorariums, hotel reservations, gas stipend, and dinner (if they can join us in-person), as well as support for like-minded local organizations, such as the Randell Research Center on Pine Island, and the state-wide Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage.

Help us continue to provide quality speakers that you can see both in-person (when they can travel), and via Zoom. Let's keep the momentum going! Please renew or join for 2024. A

membership form will be included with the January/February WMS/LSSAS NL, and we hope to get on-line membership renewal capabilities available on our website soon.

2023 WMS/LSSAS SUMMARY AND SPEAKER HIGHLIGHTS

Thanks to all for your support in 2023! Many members have been involved for years, if not decades, since the founding of the organization in 1990, almost 35 years ago. Some, like Linda Massey and Steve Koski, who were at the first meeting held at Glenallen Elementary School (with more than 250 in attendance), have been involved ever since. We sure have met a lot of great folks over these three-plus decades and have many fond memories of past speakers and events. We hope to make more with you in the future.

We certainly have gone through a lot over the last few years, with the onset of COVID in March of 2020, the learning curve of providing Zoom meetings when we weren't meeting in person for almost two years (now doing both Zoom and in-person meetings), Hurricane Ian in September of 2022, which had a devastating effect on SW Florida, and Hurricane Idalia in 2023, during which we fared better in southwest Florida, but which caused heavy damage to the Big Bend area.

Our very successful 2023 speaker series:

January 10: WMS/LSSAS board member Michelle Calhoun presented, "The Anthropogenic Movement of Lightning Whelk During The Archaic: A Well-Traveled Mollusk."

February 14: James Abraham, former journalist and current book editor and publisher, presented stories from his book, *Century: A People's History of Charlotte County*.

March 14: University of North Florida archaeologist, Dr. Keith Ashley presented, "The Mill Cove Complex: Daily Life, Feasting, and Far Away Connections."

April 11: University of West Florida Professor of Anthropology Dr. John Bratton presented, "Archaeological Documentation of Pensacola's Submerged History (And Other Worthy Pursuits)."

May 9: Dr. Robert Sinibaldi, author of *Ice Age Florida: In Story and Art* (illustrated by Hermann Trappman) presented, "Pleistocene Survivors," detailing megafauna (like white-tailed deer and others) which did not go extinct during the late Pleistocene.

July and August: Summer hiatus

September 12: Manager of Sarasota County History Center, and author of *Forest Capital: A History of Taylor County, Florida*, Dr. Joshua Goodman presented, "The History of Florida Mullet."

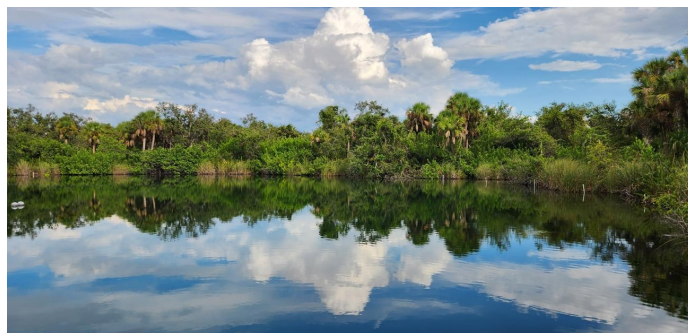
October 10: Curator and Director of the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Andover Massachusetts, Dr. Ryan Wheeler presented, "What the Heck Is the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology and What Does It Have to Do with Florida?" discussing the collections made during the 1800s in Florida by C. B. Moore and others, and their current disposition.

November 14: University of West Florida Professor of Anthropology Dr. John Worth presented, "Archaeological Investigations at the 1559-1561 Tristán De Luna Settlement in Pensacola, Florida."

December: 12: University of South Florida professor, Dr. Thomas Pluckhahn presented, "Sticks of Fire," discussing the origins of the word Tampa..

LSS CHICKEE THATCH FUNDRAISING UPDATE!

In the March/April 2023 newsletter, we introduced a fundraising campaign for thatching the Seminole-style Chickee at Little Salt Spring. To date, we have raised close to \$1500, almost half of the required funds to re-thatch by Seminole Tiki Huts. Interested in helping? The WMS/LSSAS is a 501(c)3 not-for-profit corporation. If you would like to assist with this endeavor, please send a tax-deductible donation to the WMS/LSSAS to P.O. Box 7797 North Port 34290, and reference "LSS Tiki Hut Thatching." To those who have already donated, thank you so much for your kind support! We are most grateful and look forward to seeing this effort come to fruition!



Little Salt Spring, September 9, 2023 (S. Koski)

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Visit: Wmslss.org for Society info and past newsletters

