

Chapter 1 : Thomas Willing Biography † Spouse, Trivia, Quotes and Salary † CELEBRI

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Playing teenage types, first as a baby vamp and later as a flapper Long ringlets of red hair Peace sign in every photo she takes Always uses dissonance during a scene of tension. Has a son, Finn Paul with ex-wife Joanneke. Was educated at the University of Iowa. His space flight missions included sending the Ulysses spacecraft to investigate the polar regions of the Sun , the maiden flight of the Space Shuttle Endeavour which included space walks to repair the stranded International Telecommunications Satellite , an day mission to capture and restore the Hubble Space Telescope , and a Shuttle mission to rendezvous with the Russian Space Station Mir A veteran of four space flights on the Space Shuttle , , , and , Akers accumulated over hours of space flight, including over 29 hours of space walking experience. He retired from teaching in and went on to consult for NASA as a member on independent review boards. Akers was selected for the astronaut program in Positions he held included: Lieutenant Colonel Akers logged over 2, hours flying time in 25 different types of aircraft. After completing one year of training as a flight test engineer, in he was reassigned to Eglin, where he worked on a variety of weapons development programs, flying F-4, F, and T aircraft until he was selected for the astronaut program. He received his bachelor and master of science degrees in applied mathematics from the University of Missouri-Rolla in and , graduating Summa Cum Laude; and was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Engineering from the University of Missouri-Rolla in He started learning on visits to Pozzuoli as a young teenager to visit his Aunt and Uncle. In college he studied in Florence for a year and after college moved to Milan, Italy to work for two years. Distant relative of Elvis Presley. Acting teacher William Alderson, former Associate at the Neighborhood Playhouse, after seeing him in a college play, remarked that he reminded him of a young Montgomery Clift. Distant cousin of actor Lucas Till. The two have never met. Role model and hero is cousin and gold legend Byron Nelson, who inspired his naming of his production company, Green Pasture. Oldest of four children, oldest brother of Bryn Allen. Father of science fiction writer Roger MacBride Allen. Has 13 individual wins. Has one daughter, Maria with his wife. Won 5 medals from World Championships over the years - 3 gold, one silver and one bronze. Speaks English and German. Is a professional cross-country skier. Won 4 gold Olympic medals. Says that his passion for skiing comes from liking to be outdoors. Is one of the most successful skiers of all time. Won at least one gold medal at every Olympic Games and World Championships that he participated. Has 29 individual podiums. Began cross-country ski racing at the age of three. Has one overall title in the season. After his retirement, works as a technical advisor for Alpina Sports, working in the Nordic boot department. Born in Flateby, Enebakk. His equipment consists of: Retired from racing in Also known as a performing solo artist. He has performed in front of as many as 85, enthusiastic fans. Also known as a music producer. With his projects he got 1 hits in Germany, Latin America and Russia. Also known as a composer. Composed music for several movies, such as "Stockholm Marathon" and "Phantomschmerz". Has a son, Alexander Mick Weidung, born at His parents were Helga and Peter Weidung. He has one brother Achim and one sister Tania. In his Modern Talking days, he used to wear a big necklace with the name "Nora". This was caused by his possessive then-wife so the fans would know that he was not single. February He is again working on a solo career. The first album after the 2nd Modern Talking breakup is out in the end of February He directed Apple in the video for her cover of "Across the Universe", which was part of the soundtrack for the movie, Pleasantville He shaves his head before SOME productions. He did not shave his head before the production of Magnolia , as evidenced in the documentary on the DVD. His favorite all-time film is Network When he got it back with a "C" grade he decided to leave. October 15, , daughter Lucille Anderson b. November 6, , and son Jack Anderson b. Attended Emerson College in Boston, Mass. Directed 7 actors in Oscar-nominated performances: He used the song "Christmastime" performed by Mann in Sydney , and many of her songs in the Magnolia soundtrack. Is a big fan of Major League Baseball. This equates to an Oscar Nomination for Acting for every movie he has made. Anderson has described him as the only teacher he ever loved, and stated in an interview with Marc Maron that his dropping out of Emerson College after a year was largely due to Wallace having left. In four

very brief scenes, Hall plays a Las Vegas consigliere who keeps trying to convince his godfather not to whack people. His name was Sidney. He is the only Director to win a best director prize at each of the big European film festivals. Brother of classical pianist Helge Antoni. He is visiting professor in communication at the Assumption University of Thailand in Bangkok. His mother is Irene Antoni. July Runs his own company Antoni Communications. Paul comes from a long line of performers. His mother is German and his father Turkish. Paint daily, mostly in watercolor or acrylics. Have a thriving vegetable garden. When Babson starred in the film Snowbeast TV , he played a character named Buster who is attacked by a bigfoot creature on the ski slopes. Babson actually was a ski patrolman at the time and did his own stunt when he fell down the slope. Record producer for legendary band Queen. Record producer for Starcastle. In Mississippi at the CBC in Gulfport , Thomas briefed the hurricane hunters for their weather the to millibar charts. Tom Baker was a radio operator during a treasure hunting expedition in the Caribbean. Tom Baker taught himself Spanish and Russian at age Tom Baker can send International Morse Code with the left and right hands. Thomas Baker has served in three military branches: Thus began his avid interest in weather. Tom Baker holds a current Extra Class amateur radio license. Baker is a licensed locksmith; capable of quickly opening padlocks, door locks and cabinets. Comedian Father is vaudeville song-and-dance man Lew Ballatore. Gave birth daughter Susan Juliette on June 29, at at St. Gave birth to son Jensen James in August He was a female model and beauty pageant finalist before transitioning to a man. He graduated from High School 2 years early and started college at the age of He is the first fully documented man and husband in the world to give birth. He was a competitive bodybuilder. March New York Is one of three children, the only male. He loves to ride motorcycles. And has teamed up with Gentlemans Ride to support and raise money for charities several times. He can play the piano. And did so in "The Spirit of Christmas. He was also a graduate of Forest Park High School. His eldest son Adrian Welles Beecham succeeded him in the baronetcy.

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For Additional Information Contact: This Final Environmental Impact Statement EIS evaluates a sludge management plan proposed by the Metropolitan District Commission MDC and examines other alternative systems; in an attempt to ensure the most environmentally sound and cost effective sludge management plan for the handling and disposal of primary sludge for the MDC system. The various alternatives analyzed and their environmental impacts are discussed in the EIS, and the selected alternative s identified. No Administrative Action will be taken on this project until 30 days after notice of this publication appears in the Federal Register. Rockaway, New Jersey Approved By: General Approach As indicated in Section I, there are three major areas of investigation in this impact statement: The methods of disposal governed the areas of potential environ- mental impact. Therefore, it became necessary to define the geographical limits of these potentially impacted areas. Recalling from Section I that sludge can be disposed of on land by either of two basic methods direct or indirect , land disposal had the widest possible area of impact, since theoreti- cally any plot of undeveloped land has the potential for accept- ing sludge. Therefore, digested and prepared sludge could be disposed of any place that is technically, environmentally and economically feasible. In the case of sludges generated in Boston, the entire New England area could be considered for the direct and indirect application of sludge. If sludge were to be applied by the indirect method i. Therefore, environmental impacts had to be judged or estimated on the basis of the known qualities of the sludge, and not upon the specific receptor sites. Should it be feasible to dispose of sludge by direct land application to dedicated areas, it becomes necessary and possible to identify, monitor, and control these specific sites. Under such circumstance, transportation of these residues in bulk form could also occur throughout New England. However, such a solution carries the implicit need to cross state lines. This, in turn, creates many institutional problems which greatly outweigh the environmental concerns associated with this type of approach. Specifically, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the form of MDC would not be able to control the final disposal process, since it would be subject to the control of the recipient state. Therefore, in evaluating the technical aspects of direct land application, only the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was considered as a viable disposal area. In developing the environmental inventory to describe the existing environmental settings, choices must be made as to the depth that each major inventory item will be described. Even though the major geographical limits of the project area have been restricted to the Commonwealth, it would obviously be impossible to describe in minute detail the environmental setting of each community within the State. On the other hand, those areas which had the largest impact from any one alternative were described in detail. When evaluating the potential impacts resulting from sludge incinerators, it was necessary to describe on a microscale basis the ambient air quality and meteorological conditions for the Boston Metropolitan Area. Finally, in order that the No-Action alternative could be correctly assessed, the inventory carried a detailed description of the existing conditions in Boston Harbor water quality, mar- ine ecology, bottom sediments, etc. Subsequent to alternative screening and detailed development, the effect of Federal legislation during the period has been incorporated, eliminating those alternatives not acceptable, as shown in greater detail below. Specific Approach While the preceding discussion was based on the general ap- proach to be used in evaluating the various alternatives, this section will indicate how each of the environmental areas are to be assessed depending upon the various disposal alternatives. Air Quality Because of the relative importance of the incineration alter- native developed by Havens and Emerson for the MDS, air pollutant emissions, their concentrations in the atmosphere, and their poten- tial impacts on public health are a major area of interest in this Impact Statement. Modeling techniques developed by EPA Region I were used to assess air pollutant loadings and air quality impacts from the proposed sludge incinerator. Paul Cheremisinoff was the subcontractor for this project responsible for the air quality analyses. In addition, the examination of impacts on air quality from incineration required our determination of the heat balances as well as an evaluation of

these values, prepared by Havens and Emerson, to determine if auxiliary fossil fuel is required. Aquatic and Marine Water Quality In this area, principal potential water quality impacts arose from ocean disposal or land disposal. While some impacts might arise from atmospheric scrubbing of air pollutants generated by incineration, this is not expected to be a significant area for investigation. Terrestrial, Aquatic and Marine Ecology Heavy metal and nutrient effects upon the biosphere were addressed for both land and ocean disposal. Specifically, sludge impacts on sediment quality and the potential concentration of metals by trophic level were assessed, as well as the effects of bioconcentration in the terrestrial environment. In preparing the Final EIS, the determination of land area required for application of sludge was expanded to include proposed Federal legislation. Soils and Crops Impacts on soil and crops would arise from land application of sludge, principally from heavy metals, sodium and nitrogen. The impact of sodium and metal inputs will be long-term, while the nutrient input will be short-term. These considerations were incorporated in the model. Land Use Impacts of the various alternatives on land use were evaluated, the depth of study depending upon the specific area. For example, the effects of facility construction and operation were evaluated for Quincy, Winthrop and the Harbor Islands. For the land disposal alternative, the impacts on the use of adjacent lands, as well as cropland or other agricultural land uses were evaluated. Energy Sources and Supply Energy requirements for the alternatives, energy recovery and secondary impacts are a major area of impact. In quantifying these impacts, energy inputs from all sources analyzed were developed for each major alternative. In preparing the Final EIS, the use of energy recovery from incineration, as proposed by the Applicant, was analyzed in detail. Transportation and Noise Effects on transportation facilities and the resultant noise impacts result from any scheme involving transportation of either sludge or ash, and these impacts were evaluated. Public Health, Public Health impacts stem from several areas of primary impact, such as air quality, rivers, crop uptake of metals, groundwater, surface water, and marine water contamination, etc. Social and Economic Impacts Impacts in these areas will result from costs of construction and operation of alternative facilities. The two areas of economic impact are: Aesthetics The two alternatives expected to have the greatest impact on the aesthetic portion of the environment were land disposal and incineration. This particular quality of the environment is very hard to quantify, but the locale of greatest impact will be the Boston Metropolitan Area. Since aesthetics are a people-related quality of the environment, and because any given adverse aesthetic impact is directly proportional to the number of affected people, the area of highest population density will experience the most significant aesthetic impacts. In preparing the Final EIS, aesthetic impacts of ash disposal were a major factor in selection. Period of Impact In order to quantify many of the impacts under consideration air quality, sludge loadings and analyses, land uses, etc. As indicated in Section I, this environmental statement assesses the impacts associated with disposal of only primary sewage sludge. Also, the proposed MDC sludge management plan has indicated that the maximum loading for primary-only sludge would occur at about Havens and Emerson, From an environmental assessment point of view, it is best to pick a "worst case" situation in order that the maximum stress that will be exerted on the environment from any particular alternative will be the basis of comparison between the various alternatives. In other words, choosing the most distant design year practicable for a facility will ensure that the long-term impacts are more proportionately considered. Therefore, for the purposes of this environmental statement, will be chosen as the year for assessing the maximum, long-term impacts generated by each alternative. Development of Process and Disposal Alternatives The steps used in developing alternative process sequences and disposal techniques were: After selection of the most feasible process sequences including disposal, the following questions were addressed in order to develop in detail the alternatives: Before detailed assessment of resource inputs and impacts of feasible alternatives, the eleven alternatives developed in the EIS process were screened for compliance with existing and proposed Federal legislation. As a result of this legislation, those alternatives involving ocean disposal of sludge or ash Alternatives 3, 4 and 7 and those with land application of sludge 5 and 6 were found to be infeasible. The quality and quantity of solid and liquid effluent streams will be investigated based on data from several sources. The quantity of these streams under conditions previously developed by Havens and Emerson from Federal Water Quality Administration population projections will be reviewed, as follows. The assumptions used by Havens and Emerson will be examined, the quantities of

"minor waste streams" such as grit and screenings will be evaluated, and quantities of liquid and solid waste streams projected. Quality of waste streams were developed from previous work by Havens and Emerson and the Metropolitan District Commission. In addition, there was a split sample analysis of sludge in order to confirm the accuracy of the historical data generated by the MDC laboratories. From these data, quality of the various waste streams were projected. This analysis showed both sludge and ash to be hazardous materials D. The potential impact of industrial pretreatment for heavy metals removal was also evaluated based on a literature review and experience in other metropolitan areas. With process alternatives and quantity and quality of waste streams in hand, the next step was development of the inputs of labor and materials for construction, of labor, materials and energy for operation, and of costs of construction and operation. MWRC,] oo Class SA - These are waters of the highest quality and are suitable for any high water use including bathing and other water contact activities. These waters are suitable for approved shellfish areas and the taking of shellfish without deputation, have the highest aesthetic value and are an excellent fish and wildlife habitat. Sludge deposits, solid refuse, floating solids, oil, grease, and scum 3. Color and turbidity 4. Total Coliform bacteria per ml 5. Taste and odor 6. Allowable temperature increase 8. Chemical constituents None other than of natural origin or those amounts which may result from the discharge from waste treatment facilities providing appropriate treatment. None in such concentrations that will impair any uses specifically assigned to this class. Not to exceed a median value of 70 and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall ordinarily exceed during any monthly sampling period. None except where the increase will not exceed the recommended limits on the most sensitive water use. None in concentrations or combinations which would be harmful to human, animal or aquatic life or which would make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for fish or shellfish or their propagation, ojnpair the palatability of same, or impair the waters for any other uses. Class SB - These waters are suitable for bathing and recreational purposes including water contact sports and industrial cooling, have good aesthetic value, are an excellent fish habitat and are suitable for certain shell fisheries with deputation Restricted Shellfish Areas. Sludge deposits, solid refuse, floating solids, oil, grease and scum 3. Total Coliform bacteria per ml. Chemical constituents Not less than 5. None other than of natural origin or those amounts which may result from the discharge from waste treatment facilities providing adequate treatment. None in such concentrations that would impair any uses specifically assigned to this class. None in such concentrations that would impair any uses specifically assigned to this class and none that would cause taste and odor in edible fish or shellfish, 6,8 - 8. None in concentrations or combinations which would be harmful to human, animal or aquatic life or which would make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for fish or shellfish or their propagation, impair the palatability of same, or impair the water for any other use. Class SC - These waters are suitable for aesthetic enjoyments, for recreational boating, as a habitat for wildlife and common food and game fishes indigenous to the region, and are suitable for certian industrial uses. None other than of natural origin or those amounts which may result from the discharge from waste treatment facilities providing appropriate treatment. Total coliform bacteria None in such concentrations that would impair any uses specifically assigned to this class. Taste and odor None in such concentrations that would impair any uses specifically assigned to this class and none that would cause taste and odor in edible fish or shellfish. Note 2 - no bacteria limit has been placed on Class "SC" waters because of the urban runoff and combined sewer problems which have not yet been solved. Coliform bacteria per ml 5. None other than of natural origin. Not to exceed an average value of 50 during any monthly sampling period.

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Northeastern university Boston campus master plan / 5 Dem/bra long wharf master plan 'schematic' 4 / 5 Long wharf dem/bra master plan: proposed dredging scheme 4 / 5.

Petersburg The Story of Ft. Tampas Cit y H: Xnnmercial photogtaphers who furnished mos t of the splendid photographs used in the book: S t ovaH, frank M. Swann David A FaU The son of an influentia l Spanish official in Cartagena, the boy had been born in the New World and now he was bound for Spain, to be educated i n Madrid, the home of his grandparents. Never bef ore had he made an ocean voyage and thoughts of com ing adventures filled him with exci te ment. His journey of long ago and his experi ences are noteworth y simply be cause the T ampa of today owes him thanks. To Fontaneda, Tampa is indebted for its name. The ship in which Fontaneda sailed carried a rich cargo. Her hold was filled with silver from the mines of Potosi and gold and jewels from l ooted temples of the Incas, all consigned to the treas ury of t h e King of Spain F ontaneda was not the only passen ger on board. There also were more than f ifty men, women and children, all looking forward t o re unions w i th old fri ends in their nati ve lan d. Four days out fro m port the carav e l was becalmed Not a breat h of air moved. The sun blazed down pitilessly. Then, late in the after noon, the sky became overcast with an ominous haz. A little later the wind came, a terri f i c blast out of the southwest. With the wind came rain a veritable deluge. A hur ri cane was in the making. Throughout the night th e wind b l ew with savag e relentless fury, its dreadf ul moaning increasing with each passing hour. The rigging of the caravel was blown away and th e rudder s mashed bey ond repair. Like a hunted thing, the ship ran before the wind, uncontroll ed and uncontrollable. C l o ser and closer she was blown toward the southwest coast of Florida. Just be fore dawn the next morning the roa r of surf was heard. An i nsta n t later the ship hit bottom with a sickening cra sh. Her keel broke and water poured into the hold from every side. Another wav e, and the ship was flu n g upon the shore. Following waves pounded her apart. Passengers and members of the crew were hurl ed into the foaming, surging maelstrom. To most of death came quickl y Only a few survived They floundered ashore, threw themselves upon the rain soaked sand and lay there gasping for brea th. One of the su rvivors o f the wreck w as young Fontaneda. He was a friend l y youngster and t h e chief of the tribe took. He l earned to fish, and hunt, and to live as the Indians did, wearing no clothing except a breechclout. The chief often took him on trips over the Florida penins ula and, as a result, he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the cus toms of the various tribes and the lands they occupied H e learned the language of the tribe with which he lived and also those o f the natives of three nearby provinces. Fomaneda remained in Florida seventeen years. T hen in some manne r which never has been explaine d, he gain ed his freedom, about , and returned to Spain. A few years l ate r he served as interprete r for Menendez when the latter first visited the Florida West Coast. Fontaneda gliVe no hint as to the meaning of the word. H e simply said that Tanpa was a large town" and let it go at that. In rccem years someone declared that Tampa is a Seminol e word meaning "sp li t wood for quick fires," descript ive of driftwood used [or building fires. John R Swanton, o utstandin g authority on the Indians of the southeastern United States says ther e is a possibi lity that the Caloosa tongue was relat ed to Choctaw and that there is a Choctaw word "immpa" which means "a pail" or "a bowl. But that is more guesswork. The only thing that can be surely said is that the word "Tanpa" was first used by Fontaneda and that other writers and map makers who read his Memoir picked up the word, changed its spelling to Tampa, and perpetuated it, thereby giving Tampa Bay and the City of Tampa the name by which they are known throughout the world. Incidentally, the word Tampa is the only town name recorded by Fomaneda wh ich has survived. Other names on his list. Tuchia, Soco, No, Sinapa, Sinaesta. Perhaps it is just as well that these names ha ve long since passed out of use. Fontanecla undoubtedly spent som e time in the Tampa Bay region. Perhaps he once tramped over the ground on which Tampa is now located. In all events we owe him thanks for much of our knowledge regarding the first known "residents of this region. From other sources more information is gleaned; from the writings of Dominican and Franciscan monks, from the Frenchmen Ribault and Laudonniere, from the sketches of Le Moyne, and from the research work of modern anthropologists, ethn olog ist s and paleontologists. Newspa pers ha i led it as a discovery of the first magnitude, report ing that the

skeleton was at least 20, years old perhaps much older. The skeleton was indeed old. But as for its being 20, years old-well, the scientists had their doubts. They insisted there was nothing to support the contention that human beings lived in Florida fourteen millenia before the construction of the first pyramid in Egypt. The fact that the skeleton was mineralized carried little weight with most anthropologists. They declared that bones mineralize quickly PAGE 12 12 TAMPA in Florida because of the amount of minerals in the soil and that it is more difficult to find a skeleton several hundred years old which shows no signs of mineralization than to find one where mineralization has proceeded to a marked degree. No one knows and probably no one ever will know when the first human beings came to the Florida peninsula. The most common guess is that they arrived about a thousand years ago, about the time Leif Ericson left Iceland and with his Norsemen and sailed across the bleak Atlantic to discover the land he called Vinland. The course followed in the journeys of the first Floridians is purely a matter of conjecture. Some scholars say they came in to the peninsula from the North; others assert they came from Central America or Mexico by way of the Gulf Coast, and still others insist they came from Central or South America by way of the Antilles. Regardless of the way of coming, they came-and mute evidence of their existence long before the arrival of the first white man was furnished by the shell and earth mounds which once dotted the peninsula. Many such mounds were located on the shores of Tampa Bay. This mound, as well as many others, was leveled to get shell for side walks and street s and no trace of it remains. One of the finest mounds still existing in the Tampa Bay area is the magnificent one in Phillip Park on the west shore of Old Tampa Bay. Most common of the mounds left by the first inhabitants of the Florida peninsula are the refuse heaps or kitchen. Smaller mounds can still be seen on almost any key along the coast. Most of them have been badly torn up, however by pot hunters" seeking Indian relics or by persons seeking pirate s gold Ashes of camp fires dead for centuries are found in almost every mound, along with broken pieces of pottery in which the Indians cooked their meals. Excavations indicate that when the Indians sat down around the fire to eat, they tossed the shells aside And when the growing, surrounding refuse heap became inconveniently high and threatened to slide down upon them, they went up the mound and built another fire. Through the passing years this process was repeated again and again, and the mound grew and grew. PAGE 13 IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO 13 In the lower levels of very old kitchen middens human bones often have been found, indicating that bodies were buried very near the camps But when the Indians began to sense that more attention should be given to their dead, they built mounds for use solely as burial places, using whatever material was close at hand-shell, sand or loam. Of all the mounds left by the Indians, the burial mounds are of the most interest to present-day ethnologists In addition to skeletons, many objects of great value have been found in them-pieces of molded pottery, sometimes colored and decorated artistically; delicately designed ornaments which once adorned the necks of Indian maidens; finely carved and polished hairpins made from bone; shining shell pendants which hung from the belts of Indian warriors; tools and weapons made from shell, and stone and sometimes copper, and many other artifacts which furnish proof of the culture of the vanished race. A splendid collection of such objects can be seen at the Bradenton Museum The artifacts were gathered over a long period of years by M. Many of the objects are extremely rare and almost priceless. Kitchen middens and burial mounds were not the only mounds made by the Indians. The most elaborate of all were those built for holding religious ceremonies. These mounds were usually constructed of sand or earth and towered above the surrounding land or water. Ramps led up to the summits A giant mound of this type located on Marco Island boasted of terraces and plazas. Canals which ended in courts were dug out to bays and bayous. To prevent dirt from washing in to these canals the Indians bordered them with walls made of palmetto logs and shells. A fine mound on Terra Ceia Island, in Manatee County probably was used for holding ceremonies and also as an observation post. From the top of the mound an excellent view can be had of. It is more than likely that on this mound was lighted one of the signal fires seen by De Soto when he came to loot and conquer. He reported that the smoke from the fires could be seen for miles, and that the Indians were signalling messages telling of. To make sure that the Terra Ceia Mound would be preserved for future generations, Mr. Karl Bickel, of Sarasota purchased it a few years ago and indeed it to the State of Florida. This was the first mound of any kind which has been presented to the state. A truly superb mound which also will be preserved is the ceremonial mound at

Phillippi Point, a mile north of Safety Harbor on Old Tampa Bay. At this mound in Phillippi Park an Indian village was located in the sixteenth century when the Spanish conquistadors were making their forays into Florida. The Indians who lived there were Timucuan members of the Timucua family of tribes which dominated the northern half of the Florida peninsula. The Timucuan of Old Tampa Bay had enemies close at hand. On the east side of Tampa Bay, and to the south lived the Caloosa Indians, masters of the southern half of the peninsula. Hillsborough River probably served as part of the boundary between the two Indian provinces. Inasmuch as Tampa Bay was then recognized the same as now, a scene of the most favored sections of Florida it is quite likely that the Timucuan and the Caloosans often fought to possess it, and that some of the battles were fought where the City of Tampa is today. The exact meaning of the word "Tirnucua" has never been determined. But it is believed to be a corrupted form of their word for "chief." The Indians in the tribe probably called themselves *kaloos*. He said the word meant brave and skillful, as indeed the Carlos Indians are. The name has been perpetuated in the place named San Carlos Bay, where the water of the Caloosa flows. The word Caloosa survives in Caloosahatchee which means, of course the river of the Caloosa hatchee" signifying river. Physically, the Timucuan and Caloosans were practically identical the members of both groups being muscular and well proportioned and of a light shade of brown termed by the French *olivatre*. They were heavy-boned; their heads were wellshaped and most of them had remarkably good teeth. The Caloosa Indians were a brave proud people and never submitted to white man's domination.

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Grismer Published by the St. Petersburg Printing Company, Inc. From these files, which begin in and cover every year since then, in valuable data was obtained. Without those files this Story of Fort Myers could not have been written; Mrs. L. Kinzie, Eric W. J. Fred Menge, David W. Foxworthy and many others who supplied data and background material regarding the early days of Fort Myers; John M. Boring, Walter P. Curtwright, Edward C. Peter Tonnelier, David G. Shepard and others who supplied data regarding more recent development of Fort Myers; Elmo M. Zipperer, Shelby Shanklin, Fred J. Wesemeyer, and Michael Hawk who furnished data regarding the truck farming and gladiolus industries; Mrs. Owens, who supplied many vital statistics; Charles Chandler and Mrs. Sara Nell Williams, who assisted in obtaining data regarding the city government, and D. T. Farabee, who helped in getting data from the county records; Mrs. Stanley Hanson, Nathan G. Stout, Toni Morgan and Mrs. Pears for furnishing numerous photographs; Dr. Petersburg, for many excellent suggestions; R. Dunlap, of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. Bickel, of Sarasota who helped in many ways. The author also wishes to acknowledge that he drew heavily upon the writings of Capt. Francis Asbury Hendry which appeared in early issues of the Fort Press, and upon the works of authors mentioned in the Bibliography. Its dreadful moaning increased with each passing hour. The last blue patch had vanished from the sky the day before. Now the whole world had turned an ominous, leaden gray—the churning sea, the sky above and the blinding rain. No horizon could be seen. The sky and sea and rain merged together into an enveloping shroud which seemed to forebode the coming of death. Far out in the Gulf, a Spanish caravel sailing from Cartagena to Spain was caught in the hurricane. The hold of the ship was filled with silver from the mines of Potosi and gold and jewels from looted temples of the Incas. There were passengers on board. Men, women and children from the New World who had sailed a week before with joyful expectations of meeting again old friends in Spain. When the storm struck, the captain of the caravel tried to keep his ship close to the other vessels of the fleet. But the companion ships disappeared during the night and when dawn came the caravel was alone on the raging sea. The rigging had been blown away and the rudder smashed beyond repair. The ship ran like a hunted thing before the wind, uncontrolled and uncontrollable. Then, above the moaning of the hurricane, the captain heard the roar of surf. An instant later the ship hit bottom with a sickening crash. Its keel broke and water poured into the hold from every side. Another wave, and the ship was flung upon the shore. Following waves pounded it apart. To most of them, death came quickly. Only a few survived. They floundered ashore, threw themselves onto the rain-soaked sand, and lay there, gasping for breath. The wind died down during the following night and at dawn there was not a cloud in the sky. The sun came up in blazing splendor. And with the sun came almost naked Indians from out of the mangrove swamps close by the beach. They herded together the half-drowned, helpless survivors and took them away. Then they returned to prowl around the broken ship. Gold ingots and silver bars, half buried in the sand, were contemptuously laid aside to be taken last because they were considered of little value. But the barrels and boxes of food, and casks of wines, were carefully carried away. So were articles of clothing and all kinds of metal utensils, flagons, cutlery, ornaments, silver plate and crucifixes. Particularly, knives and swords and daggers. All morning long the wreckage was combed. Then the savages went away, leaving behind the stripped bodies of the drowned victims of the storm. No sooner had the last of the Indians gone than flocks of buzzards volplaned down to pick the corpses clean. All this happened more than four hundred years ago, during the fall of , on the coast of southern Florida. Many other Spanish ships had been similarly wrecked before and many more were to be wrecked later. This particular wreck was noteworthy, however, because one of the survivors was a bright young lad named Fontaneda. To be exact, Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda. Only thirteen years old, Fontaneda was the son of an influential Spanish official in Cartagena, in what is now Colombia. With a brother he was on his way to Spain to be educated when the storm occurred. Fontaneda was held captive for seventeen years. He was a friendly youngster and the chief of the tribe took a liking to him.

He was permitted to go almost anywhere he wanted to go and do anything he wanted to do. He learned the language of the Indians who had captured him and also the languages of the natives living in three adjoining provinces, which he visited. As a result, he acquired a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the customs of the various tribes and of the land they occupied. When he gained his freedom, about 1565, Fontaneda returned to Spain and a few years later served as interpreter for Menendez when the latter first visited the Florida West Coast. Back in Spain again in 1574, Fontaneda wrote down his recollections in a Memoir which is still considered the best existing description of Florida as it was in the sixteenth century. Fontaneda undoubtedly spent much of his time in southwest Florida. Perhaps he once tramped over the ground on which Fort Myers is now located. The tribe which dominated all other tribes in south Florida during the sixteenth century, and for many years thereafter. And the name stuck. Fontaneda called the tribe which Carlos ruled the Carlos Indians. The real name for them was "Calos"-the same word with the "r" left out. Calos is said to be an abbreviation of the Choctaw words kala lu -sa, meaning strong and black. Fontaneda said the meaning of "Carlos" was brave and skillful, as indeed the Carlos Indians are. The name survives in Caloosahatchee which means of course, the river of the Caloosahas, "hatchee" signifying river. Nearly six feet tall, he was heavy-boned and broadshouldered and he walked with the easy grace of a panther. His sinewy arms appeared to be perfectly capable of paddling a canoe all day without tiring. His dark eyes, almost jet black, were keen and piercing. They were the eyes of an alert and intelligent man, one not easily deceived. Carlos, the first outstanding "native son" in the history of Florida, was born to rule. And he did, imperiously. He exacted tribute from all the neighboring tribes just as his father, Senquene, had done before him. The territory he dominated extended as far north on the West Coast as Tampa Bay in the province of the powerful chief Tocobago; around Lake Okeechobee, called the Lake of Mayaiml "because it is very large," and on the East Coast through the lands of the Tequesta and the Ais, extending from the Florida keys north to Cape Canaveral. The various tribes spoke slightly different languages but they undoubtedly all belonged to the speech group known as the Muskogean. It is generally believed that they came originally from South or Central America. They may have fled from Mexico to escape from the vicious, conquering Aztecs. Perhaps they came to south Florida by following the coast line of the Gulf of Mexico. No one knows for sure what paths were followed by these nomads of the bygone past and neither does any one know when they came. The most common guess is that they arrived about a thousand years ago, about the time Leif Ericson left Iceland with his Norsemen and went across the bleak Atlantic to discover the land he called Vinland. The Norsemen were fair-skinned men while the Caloosahas and their brethren were dark, but they all had the same urge to seek new lands. And they found them-on the same continent. Arriving in Florida, the newcomers scattered. Many settled along the coasts; others went into the Glades country, particularly along the edge of Lake Okeechobee; some went into the Big Cypress, and still others continued on to the Florida keys. Finding little need for clothes, they went almost naked. The women wore short skirts made of the strands of moss they found hanging on the trees, not because of modesty but for comfort. Above the waist they wore nothing-being savages, they saw no need for concealing the human body. Wherever they went, they found plenty to eat, at all seasons of the year. The fresh water lakes and streams were alive with enormous trout and bass, catfish and bream, all easily driven into traps. Besides fish there were toothsome young alligators, savory rattlesnakes and moccasins, and juicy eels "as long as a man and as thick as a thigh. The newcomers also soon learned that the low koonti bush had starchy roots which, when dried and ground into flour, could be used to make excellent bread. Moreover, they found a tuber, the mud potato, which tasted sweet and was sustaining.

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