

Anderson/Narvaez Mound at Jungle Prada Mound Park

by Bob Miller



SACRED LANDS PRESERVATION AND EDUCATION, INC..

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Sacred Lands Preservation and Education, Inc. is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving land that has historical and archeological significance. More specifically they are committed to protect the Narvaez / Anderson site which is the home of an ancient Tocobago village. They honor the Tocobago Indians who lived here and are now gone and unable to speak for themselves. Harold and Frances Anderson bought this property in the 1940's and hosted many activities here over the years. Countless visitors have enjoyed the land. This site is now owned and maintained by Harold and Frances' son Eric and his Wife Doris.

It is their intention to provide continuity and share this place of beauty with others. They host a Native American sweat lodge occasionally where those interested can experience prayer and healing the Native American way. They also hold a peace meditation circle bi-weekly around the sacred fire.

They are preparing programs about the history of this land, environmental issues, nature and spirituality. They have a special interest in the arts and music and plan to host workshops on instrument and drum making, as well as communicating through music. They have many ideas to share with you. Donations appreciated .

For contact and event information, you can go to the Sacred Land web site at www.sacredlands.info





These stones were previously used as curb stones on the streets of St Petersburg as were the brick pavers. As streets were repaired or upgraded the stones and pavers became available, Harold Anderson got them and laid them himself throughout the site.





Peacocks have the run of the site.



Archeologists excavated this pit in an effort to understand how this site was used by the Tocobago Indians. This particular location was used by the indians as a trash dump. The site contains shells, animal bones, and broken pottery.



Grave markers identify the location where the ashes of Harold and Frances Anderson were scattered.



Sweat Lodge. The Lakota Indians knew that raising the body temperature would aid in curing sickness. Today we know that this kills germs. They used this technique even before the arrival of the Europeans. The Sweat Lodge (left) is used today in the Lakota way for the same purpose. Below is the pit where rocks are heated and placed in the sweat lodge.

Formally a greenhouse, this building now housed display cases with Indian artifacts.
Doris Anderson pictured below left.





This site was also the home of John LaVeque for whom John's Pass was named. John LaVeque was a cabin boy on a Spanish Galleon in 1838. His ship was attacked by pirates. John was invited to join the pirate crew as a galley slave. Within a decade he went from galley slave to First Mate to Captain of his own Pirate ship.

