



# MARCH - 2025

PRESERVE ♦ EDUCATE ♦ RESEARCH ♦ INSPIRE

Dear Member:

Federal Government changes required our March speaker to cancel. Fortunately, Dr. Jean Lammie has agreed to tell us about the work done with the artifacts uncovered in the 2020 excavation at Manatee Mineral Springs in east Bradenton.

On page three is a flyer announcing *the Futor Memorial Research Grant* information. This scholarship funds Field Schools for future archaeologists.

We are looking for members who would like to serve on the Board of Directors. Talk to Sherry or me after the meeting or drop us a line to find out what is required to serve on the Board.

Darwin "Smitty" Smith, President  
hmsbeagle22@gmail.com

## Historical Trivia

Name the Hawaiian Archaeologist who rediscovered the Inca city "Machu Picchu".



March 19th - at 5:45 PM at the Selby Library in downtown Sarasota



## "Beyond the Excavation: Interpreting Angola."

**Dr. Jean Lammie**  
Senior Archaeologist  
Archaeological Consultants Inc. (ACI)

Where enslavement exists, so too does the desire for freedom. Prior to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, many enslaved individuals ran from their enslavement seeking freedom. Some ran north along the now well-known routes of the Underground Railroad to Canada. Others ran south and sought freedom in Spanish Florida. Some of these people joined the Spanish forces at St Augustine, some chose to settle near Seminole allies, and others continued south. One such group of several hundred people made their freedom refuge on the south bank of the Manatee River at the mineral spring near present-day Bradenton. The community of Angola lasted approximately 30 years

(about 1790 to 1821) before it was destroyed by allies of Andrew Jackson. By the time the Armed Occupation Act homesteaders began to settle in Bradenton after 1842 the freedom seekers of Angola were long forgotten, and the evidence of the community was hidden beneath the sands.

After more than 10 years of community-oriented research, *Reflections of Manatee* secured funding for a large, multi-organization spring excavation of the mineral spring park, home of the *Angola Freedom Seekers*, in 2020.

This presentation explores the excavation, analysis, and interpretation of the materials recovered.

**Dr. Jean Louise Lammie, Ph.D,**



**RPA** is the Executive Director of *Reflections of Manatee* and a Senior Archaeologist with *Archaeological Consultants Inc.* She has extensive experience developing interpretive content, displays, and tours for a variety of audiences. Jean's academic research focuses on Seminoles, soldiers, and maroons in Territorial Florida with an emphasis on the period of the Second Seminole War. She is particularly interested in the ways that social groups use expressions of identity to confirm or contest colonial power structures.

## Archaeology Improves: Public Engagement as Good Science

By Dr. Uzi Baram, UBHeritage LLC, Time Sifters Member

Questioning evidence and arguments, the audience at *Time Sifters Archaeology Society* is always engaged with the speakers brought to the Selby Public Library. I enjoy both presenting and being in the audience. It feels important to listen and engage the information and arguments made by speakers because these public forums offer the opportunity for the interested public to have immediate access to professional archaeologists and for the professionals to hear themselves outside of the profession.

Of the social and historical sciences, archaeology has been self-reflective for generations. Ignited by the mid-20th century critique of archaeology as adventure and pretty items, archaeologists have written, lectured, and activated transformations in the field. Not every archaeologist has joined these changes but the ones who come to Time Sifters are willing to have their work questioned by the members and others, and those questions often improve analysis and interpretation of the past.

Archaeologists make discoveries through excavations but also through rethinking interpretations. Here are three examples that illustrate how new evidence, new practices, and new interpretations sharpen our heritage and understandings of the past.



Photos: Uzi Baram, Wikipedia, Jordan Archaeological Museum, ncpedia.org & Ancient origins

**The Peopling of Americas:** when I was an undergraduate, back in the early 1980s, I learned that the Americas started with the *Clovis culture*, an archaeological phenomenon named for an archaeological site in Clovis, New Mexico, that had a particular type of fluted projectile point found in the ribs of ancient bison. **Clovis projectile points**, dating back to 13,500 years ago, are found across North America and correlate to the Bering Strait land bridge. The history was elegant: people came from Siberia across the land bridge through an ice corridor to hunt bison, giant sloths, and mammoths and populated the

Americas. Then scholars confronted the archaeological evidence from **Monte Verde in Chile** and the histories from Native Americans and slowly realized that while the Clovis history is a chapter in the ancient history of the Americas, Clovis does not represent the first peoples. Years ago, I stopped teaching the Clovis origins and instead started with a much older, and complicated ancient history for the ancestors of Native Americans.

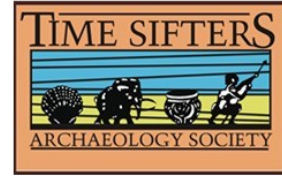
**The Recent Past of the Middle East:** as a graduate student I trained in the archaeology of the recent past, usually understood from the 16th century onward; with an opportunity to excavate in Israel, I researched and published on

**Continued on page 4 ...**



# Time Sifters Presents

## *Cornelia Futor Memorial Student Research Grant*



*Time Sifters Archaeology Society* is pleased to announce ...

*The Cornelia Futor Memorial Student Grant is made possible thanks to the support of CRM industry leaders ACI and Janus Research, as well as many individual donors.* The grant of up to \$2000 open to students currently enrolled at a Florida university or college who have begun their junior year of undergraduate studies at the time of application, MA students, and Ph.D. students who are pursuing a major in anthropology with a focus on archaeology.

The 2025 grant cycle is specifically funding participation in field schools that include training in excavation techniques or targeted research in archives that may yield new information about the history of the European presence in Florida. There will be more than one award made.

### *Key Dates*

- Request application from [ssvekis@gmail.com](mailto:ssvekis@gmail.com) by: **March 15, 2025.**
- Application submittal deadline: **March 30, 2025.**
- Award will be announced: **April 15, 2025.**

### *Grant Guidelines*

- All questions and applications must be sent to [ssvekis@gmail.com](mailto:ssvekis@gmail.com). Include **"Time Sifters Student Research Grant"** in the subject line.
- Grant request requires submission of an Application, which includes a statement of request, a brief bio, two photos, and a line-item budget. In addition, a **letter of support from an academic advisor** must be submitted along with the application. **We recommend you speak to your professor as soon as possible.**
- Upon conclusion of the funded project, a written report (500 words), at least two photos, and an expense report including receipts must be submitted within 60 days.

**Time Sifters Archaeology Society** - A Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society - P. O. Box 5283, Sarasota, FL 34277

[www.timesifters.org/](http://www.timesifters.org/)

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## Archaeology Improves ...

the Ottoman Empire, which ruled the region from 1517 to 1922. As part of the argument, in several publications, I critiqued Israeli and Middle Eastern archaeology in general for ignoring those top layers. Others joined the critique and now, particularly in Israel, the Ottoman and even the British Mandate period (1922-1947) are included in excavations, interpretations, and presentations of the past of the land, with important insights into the patterns of change that illuminates the present.

**Origins of Settled Life:** about 10,000 years ago, our ancestors started to live in settled communities, a process that led to villages and towns, and then cities and empires. Philosophers have poured over the question of this great divide between the first 150,000 years of human existence and the last 10,000 years. The reason seemed clear, it was for subsistence that people settled into permanent communities with agriculture and animal domestication, into what archaeologists labeled the Neolithic. But the evidence had a strange contradiction, excavations at **Göbekli Tepe**, Çatalhöyük, Jericho, **Ayn Ghazal**, and more showed sculptures, some massive, at the start of settlements. Slowly archaeologists accepted that it was ritual that led to the settlements and agriculture; for those who know the epistemological discourse, it



never accepted scientific progress and continued with previous understandings. But, for these examples and many more such as the use of ancestral Seminole to describe the ancient peoples of this region and the terminology of

belongings rather than artifacts for the finds of excavations, archaeology changed for the better. Public presentations help scholars reflect and rethink.

Archaeology is a science because the findings are questioned and new evidence encourages reflection on human history, for the sake of our present and future.

was ideology not materialism that moved people to stay at a place.

These are just three examples of changes in archaeology facilitated by professionals who recognized the social implications of the silences of the past. There were fierce arguments and debates as some



*Time Sifters supported Manatee County's "History in the Park" on February 8. Thanks to Sherry, Ken, Marion, Karen, Jack, Uzi, Joan, and Smitty for all their help during the day. Lots of positive conversation from interested people.*

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*Historical Trivia: Hiram Bingham III*