



JUNE - 2025

PRESERVE ♦ EDUCATE ♦ RESEARCH ♦ INSPIRE

Dear Member:

The 2024/2025 Season has come to a close. The seasons' lectures covered a wide range of topics including Hittites in Turkey, heritage around us in Sarasota, Egyptian discoveries, Zombies, Angola in Bradenton, Roman Villas and ending in Sardinia. What a journey. We are working on next season's calendar and so far have 3D imaging of five historic Tampa sites and excavations in Ostia, Italy.

Enjoy your summer and see you on September 17.

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

Historical Trivia

Name World Heritage Site
#307.



Answer on page 4.



2024/2025 Season

Thank you to all of the speakers and their excellent lectures.

Thank you to **Ken Woodworth** for keeping the books straight and setting up the chairs.

Thank you to **Evelyn Mangie** for the wonderful stories each month.

Thank you to **Marion Almy** and **Sherry Svekis** for making the Research Grant a success.

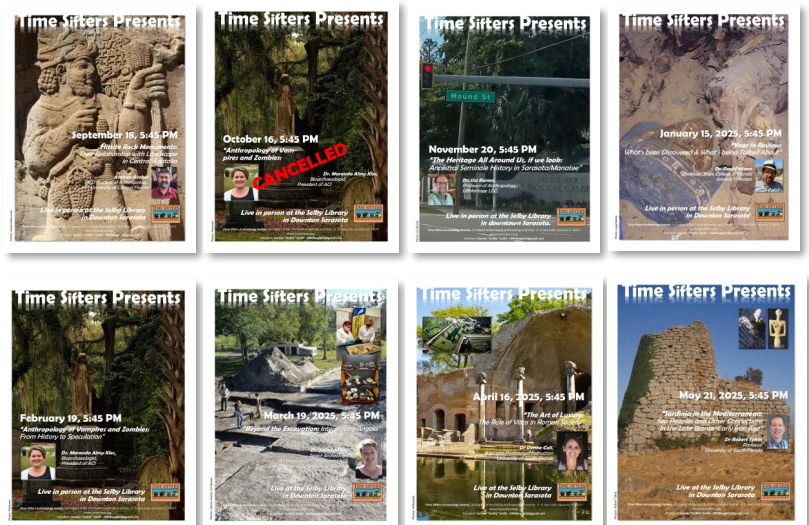
Thank you to **Mary Maisel** for remembering all the things we said we were going to do.

Thank you to **Karen Jensen**, the idea person. Keep them coming!

Thank you to **Jack Brown** for the coffee and cookies.

And another thank you to **Sherry Svekis** for all her help, ideas, and support, I couldn't do it without her.

Smitty

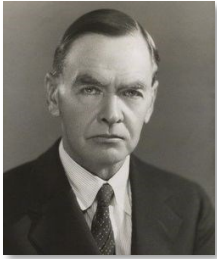


Archaeologists You Should Know

Sir Charles Leonard Woolley

Excavator of the Ancient Sumerian City of Ur

by: Smitty, Time Sifters Member. Sources: Wikipedia, Encyclopedia Britannica, New World Encyclopedia, & Britisharchaeologists.com.



Sir Charles Leonard Woolley was a British archaeologist best known for his excavations of the ancient Sumerian city of

Ur (in modern Iraq) which greatly advanced knowledge of ancient Mesopotamian civilizations. He is recognized as one of the first "modern" archaeologists who excavated in a methodical way, keeping careful records, and using them to reconstruct ancient life and history.

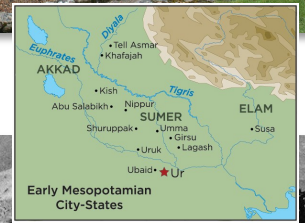
He was born in Upper Clapton, in the Borough of Hackney, London, England on April 17, 1880. Woolley was the son of a clergyman and had two brothers Geoffrey and George. He was educated at St John's School, Leatherhead and New College, Oxford.

He was interested in excavations from a young age. In 1905, at the age of 25, Woolley became assistant keeper of **the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford**. Then, on the recommendation of Sir Arthur Evans, he became the first supervisor of the excavations at the Roman town of **Corbridge in Northumberland, England**.

Woolley worked from 1907 to 1911 with an archaeological expedition near **Wadi Halfa, Sudan** a site that was rich in Egyptian antiquities. From 1912 through 1914 he conducted the principal excavation of the Hittite city of Carchemish in northern Syria with T.E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia"). They were apparently working for British Naval Intelligence and



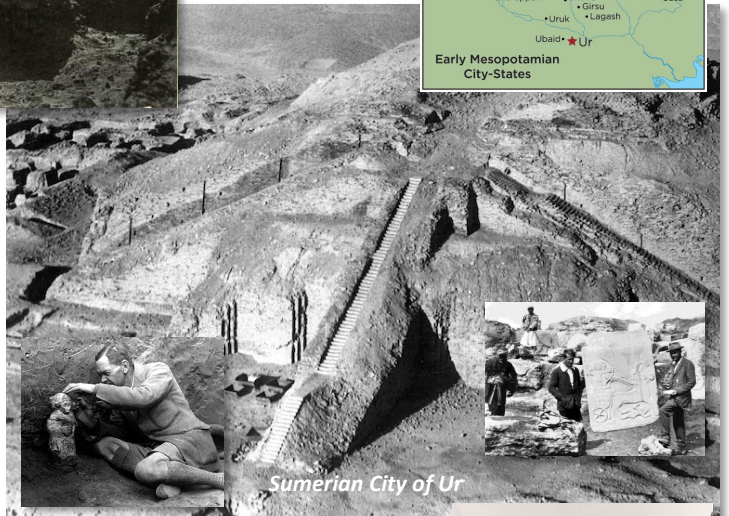
Photos: Wikipedia, English Heritage.



monitoring the construction of Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway. After WWI, he went to Egypt to work at Tell el-Amarna, the capital of the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaton.

His excavations of the ancient **Sumerian City of Ur** began in 1922.

It was a joint expedition for the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania. The City of Ur included the burial site of many Sumerian royals. The tombs contained large paintings of ancient Sumerian culture at its zenith, along with gold and silver jewelry, cups and other furnishings. During the 12 years of work he made many important discoveries, including **the Copper**



Bull and the **Bull-Headed Lyre**. They were found during the excavation of the royal cemetery of over 1,800 graves. Also found were the beautiful pair of **Ram in a Thicket** figurines.

The most extravagant tomb was that of Queen Pu-Abi. Amazingly,

Continued on page 3 ...

Continued from page 2 ...



The Copper Bull



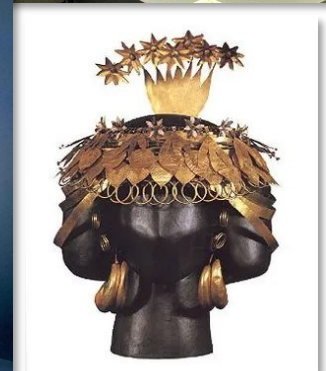
Bull-Headed Lyre.



Silver Lions Head finial



Ram in a thicket figurine



Golden Headdress made of Golden Leaves



Photos: flickr; Wikipedia; Ashmolean Museum; pinterest.

her tomb was found intact, and untouched by looters. Inside the tomb, among the items found were a **golden headdress made of golden leaves, rings, and plates, a superb lyre**, complete with a golden and lapis-lazuli encrusted bearded bulls head, a profusion of gold tableware, and many other items. The Queen's body was found buried along with the bodies of five soldiers and 23 maids. Her attendants were poisoned so they could serve her in the afterlife. Woolley reconstructed her funeral ceremony from the findings in her tomb. **Her headdress, cylindrical**

seal, and her body are on display at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

His discoveries found at Ur had lasting effects on archaeology and the understanding of the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia. Because of his work, we better understand "*the cradle of civilization.*" Scholars were able to reconstruct the history of the city of Ur starting from its formation in prehistoric times (circa 4,000 BCE) until its final days in the fourth century BCE. The artifacts Woolley uncovered were among the most beautiful and

best preserved of all discoveries from that historical period. Woolley's findings revealed much about their everyday life, art, architecture, literature, government, and religion.

He hired archaeologist Katharine Elizabeth Keeling in 1924 as the expedition artist and draughtswoman to assist in the excavation at Ur. They were married in 1927, and she continued to play an important role at his archaeological sites.

His archaeological career was interrupted by Britain's entry into World War II, and he became part of the *Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives* Section of the Allied armies. After the war, he returned to Alalakh, Turkey, where he continued to work from 1946 until 1949.

Sir Charles Leonard Woolley died on 20 February 1960 at age 79 and is buried in London.



William C. Lazarus Award

Sherry Svekis

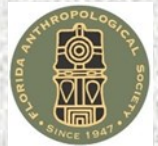


Through her leadership and collaborations, Sherry Svekis has inspired community members to value the heritage of Florida, and she truly exemplifies the spirit and accomplishments of William Lazarus through her contributions to archaeology, preservation, and education.



Lifetime Achievement Award

**Marion Marable Almy,
MA, RPA**



Marion has made significant contributions to archaeology, historic preservation, and cultural resource management, not only in Florida but throughout the United States.

Marion started conducting archaeological surveys in 1975, 50 years later she truly has given a lifetime to Florida archaeology! Her achievements and contributions have stretched far beyond the state lines and her legacy will continue to shape our understanding of Florida's archaeological history for many years to come.

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