



FEBRUARY - 2023

PRESERVATION ♦ EDUCATION ♦ RESEARCH ♦ INSPIRE

Dear Member:

The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) is holding their **75th Annual Meeting and Conference** this year in St Augustine on May 12 -14. We encourage you to attend. There will be a whole day of very interesting lectures, archaeological exhibits and guided tours of the local sites. See page 3 for details.

We can't believe the response of donations to *the Cornelia Futor Memorial Student Research Grant fundraising*. \$8,000 has been donated so far with our goal of \$10,000 in sight. Thank you to those who have generously donated.

The trip to Turkey is coming along nicely. We have talked with Dr. Scott Brantling about visiting the Kerkenes site and he is excited about hosting us. Stay tuned for more information for our *trip to Turkey in September or October 2023*.

Darwin "Smitty" Smith, President

hmsbeagle22@gmail.com

February 15 - at 6:00 PM at the Selby Library in downtown Sarasota

Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project:

*Seven years of Archaeology and Mitigation at
Cape Canaveral Space Force Station*

Tom Penders, MS, RPA, Consulting Archaeologist
Thomas Penders and Associates, LLC.

**Cultural Resources Manager for the US Air Force/US Space Force
at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station.**



The Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project (CCAMP) is a multi-year partnership between the United States Space Force and the University of Central Florida, Department of Anthropology to conduct intensive archaeological research and documentation of sites threatened by sea level rise from climate change.

Mr. Penders is the founder and president of Thomas Penders and Associates, LLC. He was raised in Titusville, FL and earned both Bachelors and Masters of Science degrees in anthropology with a

specialization in archaeology from Florida State University. He has been a practicing professional archaeologist since 1984. In 2006, he became the cultural resources manager for the US Air Force/US Space Force at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station. He has also worked in the environmental and safety field at Kennedy Space Center for 10 years.

He is the founder of Archaeologists for Autism, which brings the experience of archaeology to children and young adults on the autism spectrum.



Notes from a Time Sifter

Saving the Pueblo

By Evelyn Mangie, Time Sifters Board Member

Pueblo is a Spanish word meaning "town". The Spanish explorers gave that name to the unique Native American towns in south-western North America. These towns were built by approximately 21 American Indian tribes (Zuni, Hopi, Laguna, Acoma), the descendants of the ancient Ancestral Pueblo, the Hohokam, and the Mogollon peoples who probably originated about 7,000 years ago from the Clovis culture (ca. 11,500-13,000 BCE). These descendants were diverse in language and culture but loosely joined by religious tradition and the need to peacefully exist in a difficult environment.

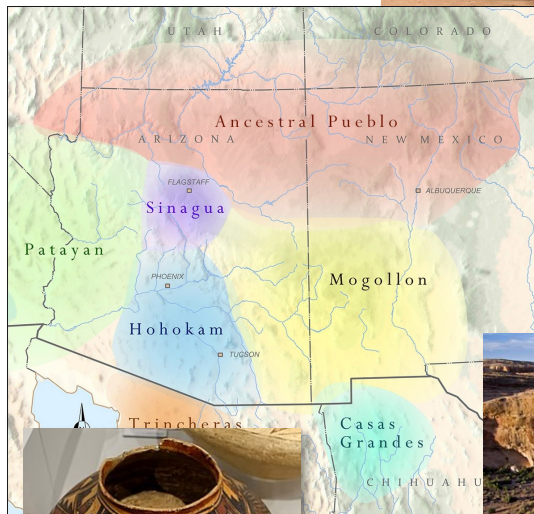
They are the oldest cultures in what is now the U.S. Originally, they were hunters but about 100 CE, they expanded into farming and settled in what is now **the Four Corners area where the states Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona meet.**

These Indians made beautiful baskets and **clay pottery** and built complex water irrigation systems that allowed them to prosper as farmers, growing maize, beans, squash, and other American domestics. By 800 BCE, their storage pits evolved into above ground rooms, and then into compact permanent communities with above ground apartments made of adobe, stone, and wood. The separate, unconnected rooms, each about 10x20 feet with flat roofs, were built one on top of another up to five stories tall.

Smaller communities sometimes joined together, forming large towns like **Mesa Verde** that had **600-1200 rooms** that housed up to **700 people**, and **Pueblo Bonito**

with 600-800 rooms and a population of 400-1000.

Their religious activities were held



in subterranean circular ceremonial chambers

called kivas, that were used for rituals and political meetings. Each town was autonomous and governed by the religious.

The Spanish conquistadores arrived in Mexico in 1519. They found the wealth of the Aztecs and heard the tales of Cibola and the Seven Cities of Gold, so in 1540, Francisco Coronado took 300 soldiers and six Franciscan friars north and found the Pueblos. They called the Indian people "Navajo" adapting the Indian word navahu'u ("farm fields in the valley"); the Indians called themselves Diné ("people"). Coronado went back to Mexico but left two friars to convert the Indians to Christianity. The friars brutalized the Indians so badly that the Indians killed them. When the king of Spain heard of the deaths, he outlawed



Photos: Adventure Travel Kids, Wikipedia, Archaeology Southwest, archaeologicalconservancy.



Mesa Verde



Pueblo Bonito

traditional practices censoring Pueblo culture. The Spanish burned the kivas and punished the Indians by hanging, whipping, cutting off their hands or feet.

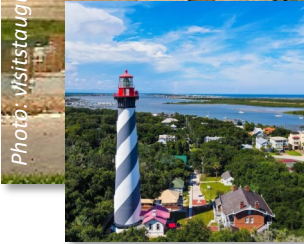
The Puebloans fought back. There were several unsuccessful attempts beginning in 1645. The Spanish had singled out medicine men for punishment until one of them, Po'pay (Popé) in 1675, organized a secret plan to expel the Spanish and restore Pueblo culture. It involved nearly all of the Pueblo towns even though they spoke six different languages and covered almost 400 miles. The plan was kept secret for four years while runners delivered messages to each leader. They had no written language, so a system of

Continued on page 4 ...



The 75th Annual Meeting & Conference St. Augustine, Florida, May 12 - 14, 2023

Photo: visitstaugustine.com



WELCOME RECEPTION

Attendees are invited to a welcome reception at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum on Friday, May 12 from 6:00-8:00pm. The reception will include a short presentation about research at the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program by program director Chuck Meide. Drinks and hors d'oeuvres provided for all conference registrants.

CONFERENCE HOTELS

Rates at the following hotels are for the nights of May 12 - 13, 2023 only if the **reservations are made by April 12, 2023**. Additional days are at the regular rack rate. Reference *St. Augustine Archaeology Association (SAAA)* when requesting reservations. All hotels charge a room tax of 11.5% per night.

Fairfield Inn & Suites

(Located Near I-95 on Rte 16)
305 Outlet Mall Road
St. Augustine FL 32084
(904) 810-6882 Rates starting at \$ 159 (includes breakfast)

Courtyard by Marriott

(Located Near I-95 on Rte 16)
2075 State Road 16
St. Augustine FL 32084
(904) 826-4068 Rates starting at \$169

The Ponce St. Augustine

(Located on US-1)
1111 N. Ponce de Leon Blvd Resort Fee
St. Augustine FL 32084
(888) 309-7092 Rates starting at \$229 + resort fee (includes breakfast)

La Fiesta Ocean Inn & Suites

(Located on A1A in St. Augustine Beach)
810 A1A Beach Blvd
St. Augustine Beach FL 32080
(904) 471-22201 King \$ 209.99 2 Queen \$219.99 (breakfast delivered to room)

The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) was founded in 1947 and its main objective is to provide a formal means by which individuals interested in anthropological and archaeological studies in the State of Florida, may come together. The 13 Chapters and their members strive to bring attention to the ongoing need for preservation of archaeological and historical sites.

Through special events, chapter meetings, speaker presentations, public education programs, and the Society's professional publications, FAS educates the public about the people, places, and cultures of the past in Florida.

Time Sifters Archaeology Society (Time Sifters) was founded in 1986 as one of the 13 Chapters of the FAS. Time Sifters is the chapter that represents Sarasota and Manatee counties. Our goals are to Preserve, Educate, Research and Inspire the Public about Archaeology and Anthropology.

This year our sister chapter, **the St. Augustine Archaeological Association** is excited to invite you to St. Augustine for **the 75th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, May 12-14, 2023**.

The conference will be hosted at **Flagler College**, with Friday meetings and Saturday proceedings held in Kenan Hall. Participants can enjoy Saturday night's award banquet under the gilded ceilings and Tiffany glass windows of the dining room of **the old Ponce de Leon Hotel**. Sunday morning will show off the First Coast's amazing archaeology, including Spanish colonial settlements, cemeteries, and coastal plantations.

Continued from page 2 ...

Pueblos ...

knotted ropes was used to count the days by untying the knots. On Aug. 10, 1680, the Pueblos rose up all together. They confiscated all horses, sacked Spanish homes, and burned Christian churches. On August 21 the Spaniards fled the towns and the Puebloans disclaimed Christian baptisms, annulled Christian marriages, and restored Pueblo traditions and culture.

This revolution lasted only 12 years, but the Spanish couldn't return until they agreed to allow Puebloans to practice their own traditions, religion, and sovereignty, ensuring the survival of the Pueblo culture. The Spanish were also required to **pardon Po'pay** and his Pueblo revolutionaries.

The United States took over Spanish territories in 1848 and the Navajo were put into an internment camp at Bosque Redondo where

they were expected to adopt American culture, but the camp was inadequate and a dismal failure. In an effort to bring peace, the U.S. made the Treaty of 1868 that established the Navajo Indian Reservation and the Navajo people were permitted to return to their traditional territory and to engage in their own culture.

The Navajo Nation is the largest of the 574 American Indian tribes in the U.S. The Federal government gives American Indian tribes sovereign government standing and does not interfere with tribal government. The Navajo have built Diné university that offers bachelor's degrees in tribal management and



Photos: Wikipedia, The Architect of the Capitol



elementary education, and they have provided the Navajo people with alternative opportunities to traditional occupations in business and industry. They have their own government and constitution; the seat of government is in Window Rock, Arizona. The government has several divisions, departments, offices, and programs as established by tribal law. The president and vice-president are elected every four years, and they send representatives to Congress. In 2005, New Mexico dedicated **a statue of Po'pay** to the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington D.C. He is the hero who saved Pueblo culture.



Through the generosity of our donors, **Time Sifters** will be able to aid several students in attending field schools in the summer of 2023.

The Cornelia Futor Memorial Student Research Grant is an annual award that provides funding for eligible students (B.A., M.A., or Ph.D.) currently enrolled at a Florida University or College who are pursuing a

major in Anthropology with a focus on Archaeology. This year's grant will help fund attendance to field schools and develop the necessary skills for excavation.

Cornelia Futor Memorial Student Research Grant Fundraising



Total Donations so far:
\$8,000.00

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- Lifetime: \$350
- Individual: \$25
- Family: \$35
- Student: \$10
- Supporting \$50

Pay online at:
WWW.TimeSifters.org
Or mail checks to:
Time Sifters, Inc.
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