



NOVEMBER-2024

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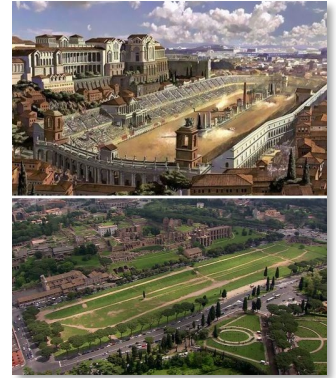
Dear Member:

WOW, two Hurricanes in 10 days!!! I hope this finds you safe. We have many friends who have lost everything and are struggling. I would encourage you to help your neighbors and friends in their time of need.

Accordingly, we had to cancel the October lecture but we hope to present it next season.

The Fall 2024 - 2025 Season finishes this month with *“The Heritage All Around Us”* by Dr. Uzi Baram. January starts the new year with *“The Year in Review”*. Please join us for coffee, cookies and powerful lectures.

Darwin “Smitty” Smith, President
hmsbeagle22@gmail.com



Circus Maximus, Rome then and now.

November 20 - at 5:45 PM at the Selby Library in downtown Sarasota



“The Heritage All Around Us, if we look: Ancestral Seminole History in Sarasota/Manatee”

**Dr. Uzi Baram,
UBHeritage LLC**

What do you know about the ancient history of Sarasota and Manatee counties? There is a robust Indigenous heritage, with material evidence going back more than 14,000 years, that can inspire wonder, help situate our lives in the deep flow of history, and suggest solutions to our coastal challenges. Yet that past is muffled, misrepresented, and at risk from development schemes and rising sea levels. The amnesia is not accidental but a product of those who erased mounds and institutions that mock the millennia of history.

This slide-illustrated presentation will illuminate Ancestral Seminole history for the region and offer the methods for seeing heritage all around us. Discussion will be encouraged toward solutions for preservation and presentation of this robust heritage.



Photos: lostworlds, suncruisermedia, floridamemory, floridamuseum.ufl.

Dr. Uzi Baram is a member of Time Sifters Archaeology Society. He is best known for his research on the early 19th-century maroon community of Angola on the Manatee. Dr. Baram has focused on community-based archaeology and the politics of the past for projects in the USA and eastern Mediterranean. His career includes a University of Massachusetts dissertation on Material Culture, Commodities, and Consumption in Palestine,

1500-1900 and a 2000 co-edited volume *The Historical Archaeology of the Ottoman Empire: Breaking New Ground* and analysis of travel accounts to the Holy Land. Excavation experience includes Tel Dan, Shiqmim, Ramat HaNadiv, and Tel Zeitah and research on Jerusalem, Akko, and Gaza. In 2020, he presented on Politics, People, and Pots: Historical Archaeology in Israel, and Beyond for a conference at Tel Aviv University.

Notes from a Time Sifter

Hurricanes that Affected History

By Evelyn Mangie, Time Sifters Board Member

Hurricanes are tropical storms that have winds of more than 74 miles per hour. They originate in the equatorial regions of the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific Ocean. They usually cause great property damage as well as loss of life, but they can also affect the way history unravels.

For example, in the 16th century, the Spanish and the French were fighting to control the area that is now Florida. The French built **Fort Caroline** (Jacksonville) less than 40 miles north of the Spanish colony, **St. Augustine**. In 1565, the French sent their fleet from Ft Caroline to attack the Spanish at St. Augustine but a **hurricane blew the French fleet south** where they wrecked off of what is now Cape Canaveral.

That left Fort Caroline unprotected, so the Spanish went back and attacked the unprotected Fort Caroline and slaughtered the French settlers as well as the survivors of the French fleet. That ended French attempts to colonize Florida.

Had the French been able to defeat the Spanish and take Florida, they could have joined it with their territories in Canada and claimed the entire east coast. That would have kept the English off of the north Atlantic coast. Instead, their defeat left the coast open to



Photos: leeduigon.com, Encyclopedia Britannica, Getty Images, Wikipedia, Seafarer Exploration, Alani Maritime Museum.

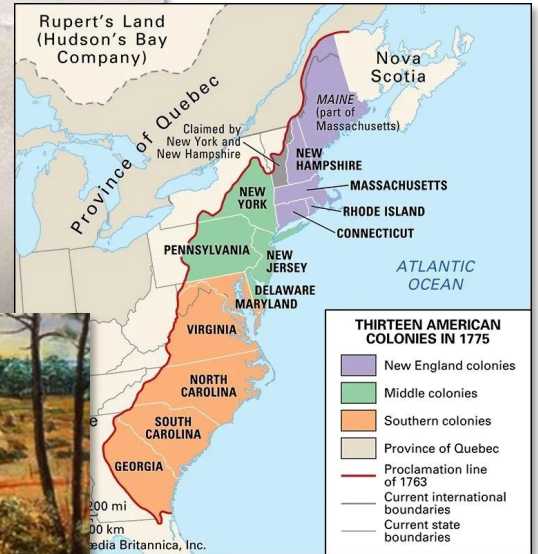


the English to establish settlements in North America.

Another hurricane almost ended British attempts to colonize Virginia. The first settlers came to Jamestown in 1609.

The land was poor and fresh water was scarce, so the settlers sent ships back to England for urgent supplies. On the way back to Jamestown, the supply ships were blown off course by a hurricane that forced them to stop in Bermuda where they spent a year building

two new ships to get supplies to the colony. By the time the ships reached Jamestown, **nearly 90% of**



the colonists had died of starvation and the rest were ready to abandon the colony altogether. A survivor wrote an account of the storm that inspired **William Shakespeare**, in 1611, to write his play, *The Tempest*, about a violent storm that caused a shipwreck, his last but most enjoyable play.

Ships were the major loss from hurricanes in the 18th century,

but the wrecks launched a new enterprise, **piracy on the sea**. It began in 1715 when a hurricane sank 12 ships carrying gold, silver, and jewels as they sailed along the coast of Florida. Thousands of treasure hunters flocked there to search the 30-mile stretch of coast along what is now Vero Beach. Most searchers didn't find any treasure, but they were all seduced by the idea of getting rich

Continued on page 4 ...

In the News

Continental Army barracks in Colonial Williamsburg Virginia

By Smitty, Time Sifters Board Member. Sources: AP News; Daily Press.



In Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, archaeologists have uncovered the remains of a military barracks from the Revolutionary War, including chimney bricks and musket balls indented with soldiers' teeth.

Archaeological evidence of continental barracks is rare. This site is particularly valuable because it was used only as a barracks and a significant portion of the land has been largely undisturbed. Documents from the time reference a barracks designed to accommodate up to 2,000 soldiers and 100 horses, built between 1776 and 1777 for the Continental army.

The site was discovered during an archaeological dig required ahead of the construction of a proposed sports complex. Its planned footprint has since been shifted to preserve the roughly 3-to-4-acre barracks site.

An initial excavation uncovered some of the structural features of the barracks, including bricks and several intact chimney bases, which indicates that the barrack



Photos:

1. A military buckle.
2. A 1773 Virginia half penny.
3. Lead shot with tooth indentations.

All photos: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

was comprised of multiple buildings. Other artifacts include musket balls; lead shot with toothmarks, which are believed to have been chewed by bored soldiers because the lead was sweet; buckles from soldiers' uniforms; high-end ceramics and other personal items, along with remnants of horse bridles and horseshoes.

Archaeologists plan to return to the site in 2026.

Colonial Williamsburg®



Continued from page 2 ...

Hurricanes ...

quick, and many mariners began stealing from ships before they wrecked, while still at sea. This became "the Age of Piracy" when pirates like Black Beard and Black Sam robbed more than half of the merchant ships in the Caribbean and the Atlantic. There were more than 5000 active pirates robbing ships during this period.


A hurricane in 1772 provided an important opportunity for **Alexander Hamilton**. As a teenager, he lived in St. Croix, an island in the Caribbean, when a fierce hurricane pounded the island. Alexander wrote a news article describing the storm, "The roaring of the sea and wind, fiery meteors flying about it in the air, the prodigious glare

of almost perpetual lightning, the crash of the falling houses, and the ear-piercing shrieks of the distressed, were sufficient to strike astonishment into Angels." His writing talent impressed some businessmen in St. Croix, who contributed enough money to send the young Alexander to the American colonies to continue his education. There, Alexander studied at King's College (Columbia University) where he refined his anti-British views, wrote pamphlets supporting the colonial cause, joined the American Revolution, and became one of our Founding Fathers. He was Secretary of the Treasury during George Washington's presidency and established the U.S. financial system.

One of the most important hurricanes to the U.S. was in

1780. It damaged 40 French transport ships that were anchored in the Caribbean. The French had agreed to help the Americans fight the British, so to protect the rest of their ships in the 1781 hurricane season, they moved their fleet from the Caribbean to the Virginia coast. That put them in a position to block the British from escaping during the Siege of Yorktown (September 28-October 19, 1781). Lord Cornwallis was forced to surrender, a decisive defeat that ended the American Revolution.

At least two major hurricanes hit the United States every year. These are only a few stories about history-changing hurricanes. For an interesting read on the topic, see Eric Jay Dolin's *A Furious Sky: The Five-Hundred Year History of America's Hurricanes*.



WORLD HISTORY ENCYCLOPEDIA


A TRAVELER IN THE ANCIENT WORLD could realistically expect to spend 5 to 4 months to visit all the 7 Wonders, under optimal conditions and continuous travel.










THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

"I have set eyes on the wall of lofty Babylon, on which is a road for chariots, and the statue of Zeus by the Alpheus, & the hanging gardens, and the Colossus of the Sun, and the huge labor of the high pyramids, & the vast tomb of Mausolus; But when I saw the house of Artemis that mounted to the clouds, those other marvels lost their brilliancy..."
Antipater of Sidon, c. 140 BCE (the earliest surviving list of the 7 Ancient Wonders)

The Seven Wonders existed together only from c. 280 BCE to 226 BCE
 (between the completion of Pharos of Alexandria & the destruction of the Colossus of Rhodes)



						
<p>1 GREAT PYRAMID, GIZA</p> <p>a tomb for the Pharaoh Khufu, Old Kingdom of Egypt. 4th Dynasty, the oldest & only surviving of the original 7. built c. 2580-2560 BCE</p> <p>estimated 2.3 million stone blocks (some as much as 80 tons), the tallest man-made structure in the world for over 3,000 years.</p> <p>remains largely intact.</p> <p>notable early description: Herodotus, 5th century BCE</p>	<p>2 HANGING GARDENS, BABYLON</p> <p>attributed to King Nebuchadnezzar II c. 600 BCE (for his wife Amytis, who missed the green hills of her homeland.)</p> <p>mountain-like structure with series of tiered gardens with wide variety of trees, shrubs, & vines</p> <p>existence & true nature are debated - no definitive archaeological evidence.</p> <p>notable descriptions: Strabo, Philo of Byzantium, hearsay, not direct observation.</p>	<p>3 STATUE OF ZEUS, OLYMPIA</p> <p>giant seated figure of Zeus, by the sculptor Phidias c. 435 BCE in the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.</p> <p>about 12 m (39 ft) tall. wooden framework covered with ivory & gold panels (chryselephantine), robe & sandals made of gold</p> <p>stood for over 800 years until destroyed in the 5th century CE, possibly by fire.</p> <p>notable descriptions: Pausanias, Suetonius</p>	<p>4 ARTEMISION, EPHEBUS</p> <p>grand temple built c. 550 BCE dedicated to the goddess Artemis</p> <p>white marble & sculptures, 127 columns, each 18 m (59 ft) tall, double row of columns on each side, advanced drainage systems</p> <p>destroyed & rebuilt multiple times, with the final destruction in 401 CE by St. John Chrysostom's mob</p> <p>notable descriptions: Antipater of Sidon, Pausanias, Pliny the Elder</p>	<p>5 MAUSOLEUM, HALICARNASSUS</p> <p>grand tomb built c. 350 BCE for Mausolus, a Persian satrap & his wife Artemisia.</p> <p>c. 45 m (148 ft) high. Greek, Egyptian, & Lycian architecture mix, adorned with sculptural reliefs, topped with a chariot statue</p> <p>gradually destroyed by earthquakes 12th - 15th centuries.</p> <p>notable descriptions: Pliny the Elder, Vitruvius</p>	<p>6 COLOSSUS, RHODES</p> <p>giant statue of the sun god Helios, by Chares of Lindos, 292-280 BCE celebrating victory over the Antigonids</p> <p>33 m (108 ft) tall, bronze plates on iron framework, advanced bronze sand casting, filled with stones for stability</p> <p>stood for about 54 years, toppled by an earthquake 226 BCE</p> <p>notable descriptions: Pliny the Elder, Strabo</p>	<p>7 PHAROS, ALEXANDRIA</p> <p>monumental lighthouse by Sostratus of Cnidus 280 BCE in the Ptolemy II Philadelphus' reign</p> <p>100 - 130 m (330 - 430 ft) high, furnace at the top to produce light, polished bronze mirrors to project the light far out to sea.</p> <p>severely damaged by earthquakes in 14th century, becomes an abandoned ruin.</p> <p>notable descriptions: Pliny the Elder, Strabo</p>

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