



WMS/LSS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Vol. 27, No. 2, March/April 2016

A 501(c)3 Corporation and Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society

The Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society meets the second Tuesday of the month (except June through August) at 7:00 PM, North Port Community United Church of Christ, located at 3450 S. Biscayne Blvd. Meetings are free and open to the public.

EARLY MAIZE AGRICULTURE IN FLORIDA TOPIC OF MARCH 8 MEETING

Archaeologist Rachael Kangas will be the speaker at our March 8 meeting for a special Florida Archaeology Month presentation, with a program titled "Lend Me Your Ears: Questions of Maize Farming at Fort Center."

When and where agriculture, especially the production of maize (domesticated corn), began to be practiced in Florida has been debated for decades. Fort Center, located west of Lake Okeechobee in Glades County and east of Charlotte County, was thought to provide the first evidence of maize farming in the southeastern United States; however, more recent research has questioned this interpretation.

Early research at the site with spectacular earth works, believed to be agricultural fields for maize production and habitation areas, was conducted by archaeologist William Sears during six field seasons from 1961–1977. [See Ft. Center, p. 2.]



Archaeologist Rachael Kangas in the field.

THE PRE-COLUMBIAN MAIZE DEITY: ART-HISTORIC EVIDENCE FOR A YUCATAN–FLORIDA–CARIBBEAN CONNECTION

Former Smithsonian researcher Sandra Starr will be our guest speaker at the April 12 meeting, presenting on the Pre-Columbian maize deity K'uk'ulkan.

Similarities in iconography found within Pre-Columbian American Indian art has led to scattered speculation about the origins, migration paths, and trade routes of their indigenous creators. The possible expanse of pre-contact trade networks is still being explored, but the discovery of objects and ideas at locations far beyond their known lands of origin is well documented. One of the most alluring iconic appearances within this art is that of a flying man, a man often carrying a gift-like object in his hands. A man who can become a bird, and then simply a symbol whose image travels within textiles, and on ceramics, metals, stone and shells from the Southern Andes to



April 12 speaker Sandra Starr.

Mississippian Georgia and Arkansas, from the coast of ancient Western Mexico to the Caribbean, a man whose presence represented creation, fertility and power. After studying over one thousand photographs and objects over 14 years, Ms. Starr suggests that certain coded artistic devices became hemi-spherically shared and formed an inherited memory.

Sandra Starr has returned to her home state of Florida after ten years as the Senior Researcher at the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC, where she was responsible for providing scholarly research content for exhibitions, collections, programs, and publications. She currently does business as Starr Research, continuing to perform collections and art-historic research for museum exhibitions and programs, and private collectors. Her personal gathering of art-historic references as proof a singular deity of maize in the Pre-Columbian Western Hemisphere has spanned 14 years.

Join us April 12th and learn about some fascinating theories regarding early the distribution of art, iconography, and ideas in the Americas.

FT. CENTER (cont'd from p. 1)

Sears' research demonstrated that Fort Center was occupied beginning in the Woodland Period - about 1000 BCE (before Common era, think BC or 3000 years before present) - and extended into the Mississippian and Historic periods - 1700 CE (Common era, think AD).

He classified distinct periods of occupation, each with distinctive recognizable changes in the material artifact assemblage. Sears' conclusions about maize agriculture at Fort Center have been tested in the past decade, and new arguments about the site's role in the area are reinvigorating discussions about this incredible site

Rachael Kangas earned her M.A. from the University of Central Florida (UCF) in 2015 and her Maya Studies Certificate from UCF in 2014. She is the Public Archaeology Coordinator for the Southwest Region of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and conducts public archaeology and outreach in the region. She has participated in multiple field seasons in the Americas and has the opportunity to conduct lab work and teach in her role as a Lab Director at UCF's Archaeology Lab. Her specialties include Florida archaeology, public archaeology, Maya archaeology, ceramic technology, and archaeological drawing.

Join us March 8 to find out the facts behind the research, and the site's long history as a home to many groups of Floridians over the centuries

JANUARY MEETING ON COLUMBIAN POTTERY DRAWS LARGE AND INTERESTED CROWD

By Judi and John Crescenzo

Anthropologist Dr. Laurence Kruckman presented "Women in Clay: Potters of La Chamba" at our January 12, 2016, meeting. Kruckman's talk was accompanied by photographs and recollections of his personal experiences in La Chamba, Colombia, which is located in a valley on the La Chamba River system, surrounded by three mountain ranges in the Andes.

In the early 1500s, the Spanish explored Peru, exploiting the Inca and sending them north to the interior. Because the Spanish were unable to penetrate the surrounding severe mountain ranges, with altitudes reaching 22,000 feet, the valley remained isolated until the 1950s. The area became an agricultural haven 8,000 years ago due to tropical rivers depositing sediment and creating rich soil.

When discovered in the 1950s, villages had about ten families, with 40-50 people per family. They were subsistence farmers, working for survival. Although they domesticated corn and potatoes, they grew



Speaker Laurence Kruckman and his lovely wife Carolyn White accept our world famous tee-shirts from WMS/LSSAS President Steve Koski.

nothing for profit. The older people lived on the ends of the village and younger people moved toward that area as the elders died. The river system gave mobility to the people, even at the time the Spanish arrived. In the 1800s, a watercolor artist painted the area, providing a record of life at the time. Rafts made of banana plants were used then and are still used today. Goods are floated on rafts on the river and, after delivery, the rafts are unstrapped and abandoned.

The Spanish arrived in the 1520-30s, but they were not interested in the native people or their crops. Three thousand varieties of potatoes were domesticated at a nearby higher elevation. A variety of sustainable crops were grown, resulting in a healthy, tall people who impressed the Spanish.

Kruckman's photographic tour of the villages document that everyone had a work-related task, for which they were trained young and became very skilled. Kilns were built of clay and were placed so that winds would fire them like a natural bellows. Kilns reached a temperature of 1450° F in an hour. They were constructed of bamboo frames covered with clay and fired slowly to harden; they lasted about 15 years. There is debate about how old this system is. Perhaps it began 3,000-5,000 years ago, or maybe a Spaniard from North Africa contributed a design that was adapted to kilns in La Chamba.

Marriages of young women were arranged, with daughters of well-known nearby potters becoming wives in La Chamba. There were two to three women in each family making pottery. No potter's wheels have been found in North or South America at this early time, so all pots were hand built. Pottery included platters, storage vessels, and dishes. Pottery was made once or twice a year, partly because of the availability of sustainable winds needed for firing.

Molds were made and used to make bowls. Large slabs of clay were laid over the molds, and after half an hour of drying, the clay bowls were removed and a neck was coiled on top. Burnishing was assigned to girls under the age of ten, using Magdalena River stones. Iron-oxide slip was mixed to the consistency of latex paint, which was spread over the pots before they were re-burnished. Reciprocity was used when no female potters were available, allowing for the flow of ceramics.

Soup bowls were stacked in saggars (containers used to protect pottery while being fired), which were placed in kilns. As wood was scarce, kindling was gathered for six months to start a fire in the kiln. The resultant pottery was sturdy, but when shipped it was fragile.

Firings took 45 minutes, and the potters were able to tell when a pot was done by its color, which indicated when the kiln reached 1400–1500° F. Pots were removed from the kiln using long poles.

Young women gathered dried donkey dung and put it into the hot saggars to cause an explosion and turn the pots black. Black ware is waterproof, flameproof, and ovenproof. Tests show no toxic chemicals are released after the firing; the pots are not radioactive and contain no carcinogens. The pots do not become glossy because quartz is not used. A photograph of water jugs shows that today's designs were also used in the past. Some water jugs were carried to the fields. Boys also went two or three times a day to the river to fill vessels and carry them home.

In the 1970–1990s and beyond, a photo of Bogota, the “City of Eternal Spring,” shows the old and new part of town, with the Bavaria Beer building in the center. The Germans were invited to the area, too, and brought new technology. This was intended to be favorable for the country, but it disrupted culture. Because the natives never had title to the land, they held no claim to it. A photo of a field of sesame seeds shows a crop ready to export to the fast-food industry around the world.

The United Nations and Peace Corps were invited in. In the 1970–80s, peasants revolted because they wanted the land back, so companies agreed to hire people from the valley. The Peace Corps tried to turn the natives into capitalists making tourist-related items, such as everyday ceramics. The Peace Corps introduced the kick wheel, which the women rejected, saying it was “ugly and dead.” Water leaked through the wheel-thrown pots because the clay tore on the potter's wheel and the slip and firing processes were not followed. The Peace Corps also wanted the natives to make piggy banks, but because money and saving were unknown, the natives rejected that idea. They instead made chicken banks, which the Peace Corps did not like. When the Peace Corps left, the people went back to making black ware.

The Peace Corps also bought ceramics from families, and cash was introduced to the town. Women started to specialize and compete; they no longer taught daughters to make ceramics because they might have gone elsewhere and made their own. Women became so busy making pots year-round that they had no time for gardening and had to start buying food.

Sixty percent of the men left the village because they were not part of the cash economy. Some worked for companies, doing irrigation and driving tractors. Ninety percent of women became involved in ceramics and the men fished or grew cotton for Bavaria. Some men fled to tenement slums on hillsides. As squatters, sometimes they could petition for title to the land. Women and children were given government houses along the river, where they could make pottery. One or two men did firings for their wives, making specialized art for more money. They found that if they sold pottery as art, they earned more. The government also channeled natural gas in the valley to the fire pits.

La Chamba ware is available for sale now at amazon.com, but some sites sell fake, cheap junk. Today La Chamba is part of the coffee triangle, where many men have taken to the drug trade. Kruckman does not recommend visiting the site today because of political unrest and because of kidnappings and ransoms.

Many thanks to Dr. Kluckman and Ms. Kluckamn for joining us and sharing his fascinating adventures in Columbia. Several copies of his book, *Woman in Clay: The Potters of La Chamba, Columbia*, were offered as a donation at this and other presentations he did in January, and the proceeds were donated to the WMS/LSSAS and the Friends of Little Salt Spring. A most generous surprise!

FEBRUARY PRESENTATION ON COPPER ALLOY IN ROMAN GREAT BRITAIN RECEIVED WITH GREAT INTEREST

By Judi and John Crescenzo

On February 9, 2016, Dr. Jason Lundock, Curatorial Assistant with the Appleton Museum of Art in Ocala, spoke about his research on copper-alloy vessels in Roman Britain. Dr. Lundock focused on materiality and the process of acculturation between social classes representing different levels of power.

Copper alloy is a base metal that is both useful and prestigious, which suggests that copper objects were available to much of society. How these objects were used in Roman Britain, beginning with the invasion of Britain under Emperor Claudius in 43 CE, relates to culture change. Copper-alloy vessels can be placed within four contexts: Structured Deposits, Grave Deposits, Site Finds, and Single Finds reported within the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Forty-eight Structured Deposits of copper-alloy vessels from Roman Britain were studied. For example, the Kingston Deverill deposit from Wiltshire includes three Handled Pan 2s and two strainer bowls. The handled pans are constructed like those from the 1st century BCE to the 2nd century CE. The strainer bowls were used to flavor beer and wine; they are known as “Rose Ash” bowls and were made during the Late Iron and the Conquest periods in Britain. This group shows a mix of native tradition and imported culture.



Vice President nominee Linda Elligott presents our world-famous Tee-shirt to Dr. Lundock.

Structured Deposits also include large hanging basins, which have been interpreted as reactions to crisis situations, such as Germanic invasions. But these deposits may not reflect the hasty hiding of wealth before an invasion. Of all Structured Deposits of copper-alloy vessels, only four contained coin hoards.

Water sources and rivers were important to Iron Age peoples in England. Ritual deposits of flint and bone weapons in water occurred as early as 1500 BCE. Copper-alloy vessels were also interred during the Iron Age. Waterways were valued as trade routes. Because water was both a means of “separation and connectivity,” it had spirituality.

Grave Deposits are another depositional context. Burial goods have been placed with the deceased since earliest mankind. Elite burials in the British Iron Age carried into the early Roman period. These elite graves contained numerous ceramic cups, bowls, plates, brooches, amphora, gaming counters, and other items. A large number of items were associated with high dining and entertainment so the deceased could enjoy themselves in the afterlife.

Although copper-alloy vessels were not common, they were sometimes included in graves. In the early Roman period in southeast England, the burial-goods tradition included “jug and pan” burials. The importance of hand washing as a dining ritual could also explain why these objects were present in graves.

Site Finds consist of artifacts not recorded through traditional archaeology, which involves the organized excavation of a site and publication of findings. Site Finds are often fragmentary and damaged, such as vessel fragments. Handled Pan 2s have a strong presence in military sites, as in parts of Wales, Hadrian’s Wall, and northern England.

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is the last contextual group. PAS is a government project in the United Kingdom that allows for reporting and recording archaeological objects found by the public. Over one million finds have been recorded, covering human settlement from the Paleolithic to the pre-Industrial eras. Most participants in PAS use metal detectors. Because the public is not permitted to privately dig on archaeological sites, they usually find objects in the countryside where there is no obvious sign of ancient occupation. These efforts have provided data about rural occupation in ancient Britain that would otherwise have remained unseen.

PAS has reported a high number of decorated objects and coins. In fact, Roman coins account for over 80% of all finds reported to the PAS. Discovery of additional copper-alloy vessels shows that the British countryside had more complex communities than were previously known. Jugs were another vessel form reported to the PAS. They served mainly for ablutions; vessel sizes and rim shapes suggest that they were not used for drinking. Hand washing and ablutions were important in dining rituals. Jugs indicate the owners’ knowledge of Roman concepts of hygiene and ritual cleansing.

The principal shift in vessel forms during the Roman period is away from small vessels toward bigger vessels for use in events involving large numbers of people. This shows a transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period in Britain. The use of copper-alloy vessels helped people to identify with the Romans.

The WMS/LSSAS thanks Dr. Jason Lundock, who made the trip from Ocala to share his interesting research. He received an interesting array of questions after the presentation. We would also like to thank all who attended the presentation and supported Jason’s visit through their membership dues. We treated Jason to dinner at Alvaro’s in North Port, put him up in the iconic Warm Mineral Springs Motel, and gave him a modest \$100 honorarium and a gas stipend for his travel expense.

WMS/LSSAS ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT MARCH MEETING

We will hold the Annual Meeting of the WMS/LSSAS at the beginning of our March 8 meeting. Our 2016 officers and directors will be voted into office.

2016 Slate of Officers includes: President, Steve Koski (last year); Vice President, Linda Elligott (new nominee); Secretary: Hilda Boron (re-elect); Treasurer, Kate Cattran (re-elect); and Membership Secretary, Linda Massey (re-elect). Directors: Rita Bass (new nominee), Judie Bauer (new nominee), Jack Bauer (new nominee), Loraine Hawkins (re-elect), Carol Myers (re-elect), Betty Nugent, Judith Ribarick (new nominee), and George Haag, Honorary.

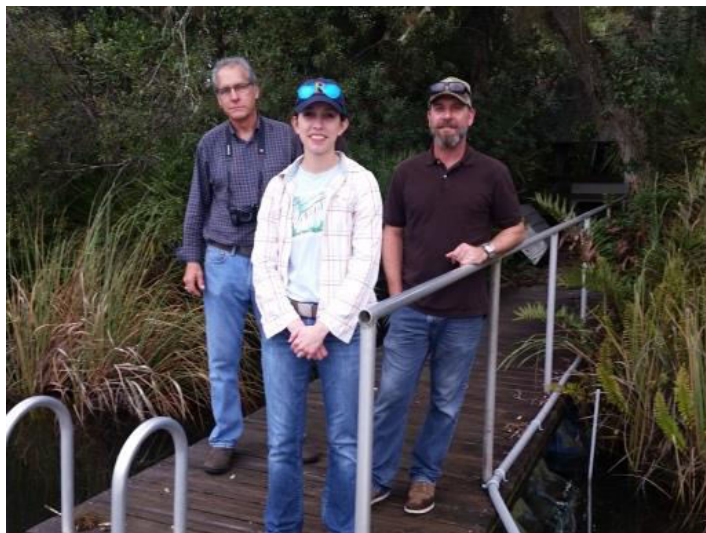
We want to thank those who have served on the Board whose terms are up or are moving on: Rita Buchanan, Keith Buchanan, Sandra Heacock, Tina Docter, and Roger Hostetler. You have provided an invaluable service to the Society and we *greatly* appreciate your service. We hope to still see you at meetings and events!

FPAN DELEGATION VISITS LITTLE SALT SPRING

February 24, 2016 a delegation from the Florida Public Archaeology Network visited Little Salt Spring to see the site, spring, and property. Executive Director Dr. William Lees from UWF Pensacola office was visiting Rachael Kangas, Public Outreach Coordinator at their Ft. Myers office and saw an opportunity to visit Little Salt Spring. Neither had been to the site so they made arrangements with the University of Miami and LSS Site Manager Steve Koski to stop by for a visit. Accompanying them was Jeff, Moates, Director of the West Central Region.

The weather started off nasty with more than three inches of rain in the morning and early afternoon and a tornado crossed I-75 about the same time they were on their way up from Ft. Myers. After about an hour visit in the residence trailer talking about the site, management, and more than more than 20 years of research, the sun came out and we were able to take a walk and spend some time at the spring. There is nothing like the light at Little Salt Spring after a rain. The colors of the vegetation illuminate with life.

It was great to host a visit with the FPAN folks and hope they can come back again soon.



FPAN Executive Director William Lees, UWF Pensacola office with Rachael Kangas (our March speaker), Public Outreach Coordinator SW Region, Ft. Myers office, and Jeff Moates, Director of the West Central Region, USF Tampa office.

HISTORY AND PRESERVATION COALITION ANNUAL SOCIAL HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH FLSS ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 25 AT JOCKEY CLUB

A great dinner, interesting presentations, and good time were had by all at the Annual History and Preservation Coalition Social held at the Jockey Club Community Center on Pan American Blvd. Each year, the Coalition selects one of its 20 organizational members to host the event, and all proceeds go to that organization. This year the Friends of Little Salt Spring was honored to host the event, which raised more than \$700 for the organization.

A fabulous buffet dinner was provided by Michelangelo Restaurant on Toledo Blade, North Port. The event was held prior to the FLSS Annual Meeting.

Archaeologist and former University of Miami Research Associate Steve Koski was the keynote speaker, and discussed excavations in the upper basin of Little Salt Spring conducted from 1992–2012. Over that period of time, substantial evidence was found in the basin from the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic periods 10,500–8,600 years ago in

an exceptional state of preservation. It was a time prior to the flooding of the basin and before the time the site was utilized a mortuary pond during the Middle Archaic period. Much has been written about the site, going back to its discovery and explorations beginning in 1958, followed by intermittent visitation in the 1960s, to the first professional excavations in the 1970s. In 1992, research at the site entered a new phase when Dr. John Gifford, Professor Emeritus, University of Miami, began his research career at the site in 1992.

The social was followed by the Annual Meeting of the Friends of Little Salt Spring, moderated by President Lawry Reid; officers and directors were voted into office. Following elections, archaeologist Jeff Moates, Director of the West Central Region of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, gave a presentation on the importance of community support and involvement in historic preservation. He suggested that FLSS, like the WMS/LSSAS, was a model of support for local-education and preservation initiatives.

WMS/LSSAS FEBRUARY ANNUAL YARD SALE ANOTHER TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

Another fantastic year for our annual WMS/LSSAS yard sale! We netted more than \$1,700 dollars after expenses, which is one of, if not our best year in the more than ten years of the annual sale! Many thanks to all who donated items over the last several months; especially all who helped collect, store, sort, price, load, unload, set up, spend more than six hours at the sale, then pack left over items, help load the Habitat for Humanity truck until it was filled, load the remainder into the U-Haul, and take to Goodwill. Always a long, exhausting day, but quite rewarding!

A special thanks goes again to Patriot Storage and Jill Luke, store manager, who loaned the use of two 10 x 10 units for two months to store items for the sale. A HUGE help!

Correction: In the January/February 2016 WMS/LSSAS Newsletter, the yard sale article by the editor indicated that the iconic Warm Mineral Springs Motel, where many of our guest speakers stay, located at the corner of US 41 and Ortiz Blvd., was designed by architect Jack West. That was incorrect. The Warm Mineral Springs Motel was designed by Victor Lundy. Warm Mineral Springs Spa and Cyclorama were designed by Jack West. A detailed article on the buildings will be in the April/May WMS/LSSAS Newsletter.

AN AMAZING FLORIDA CULTURAL-HERITAGE DONATION

On Friday, January 29th, over 50 people attended a reception that was held at the Museum of Florida Art and Culture in Avon Park in recognition of Nona Hurtado's generous and thoughtful donation of artifacts from the Goodnow Site, located just 12 miles south of the museum. The Goodnow Site was first excavated by Archaeologists John Griffin and Hale Smith in 1948 for the Florida Board of Forestry and Parks. This was the first ever archaeological report published by the Florida Parks Service.

Six thousand two hundred beads were recovered in the 1948 excavation, as well as a silver tablet (see Florida Anthropological Society Logo) and other post-Spanish-contact trade goods. The Goodnow Site is believed to be connected to a major trade network that existed during the time of contact or perhaps because of the influx of trade goods from the Spanish, starting with Ponce de Leon's brief contact with the Calusa in 1513. This site shares cultural context with the Blueberry Site towards the southern terminus of the Highland Ridge that geographically frames this rich trade network.

After two more excavations were performed by university



Part of the Hurtado-Goodnow collection on exhibit at the Museum of Florida Art and Culture in Avon Park.

archaeologists, Nona and her family collected the artifacts comprising the Hurtado-Goodnow Mound Collection in 1964 at the Goodnow Site, with permission from the landowner, who intended to develop the property. The collection includes thousands of beads and artifacts made out of glass, amber, stone, silver, and gold, along with two tablets made of silver and one made of lead. The largest tablet was the only one made from lead found until another was recently recovered from ongoing excavations at the Blueberry Site, but this tablet remains the largest found. Archaeologists George Luer and John Goggin have both published on the collection.



Standing in front of the now-permanent Hurtado-Goodnow Site Collection Exhibit, left to right: Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society Members Lily and Bill Goetz; Guest of Honor Nona Hurtado; and Mollie Doctrow, Curator of the Museum of Florida Art and Culture. Photo by Jen Goetz.

Although currently an extensive display, the museum has plans to further extend the exhibit and has already created space for the expansion. Nona Hurtado has the distinct pleasure of having one of the only three year-round flowing springs south of I-4 named after her. Nona Spring (located in North Port) and the area surrounding it contain cultural components from the Late Archaic period and the site may include transitional cultural insights into the beginning of ceramic manufacturing in Florida some 4,500 years ago.

Editors note: WMS/LSSAS member and Sarasota County Historical Commission member Bill Goetz contacted Nona Hurtado for an oral history interview for his research into Nona Spring in North Port and how it came to be named after her (an article for a future date).

During the interview and subsequent visits, Nona discussed the Goodnow collection and said she was considering donating it to a local museum in the vicinity of the Goodnow Site, where it could be studied. Bill contacted the museum, which was thrilled with the possibility of the donation, which in turn led to the transfer, exhibit, and opening reception discussed above.

PHILLIPPI ESTATE PARK EVENT DRAWS MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED

An absolutely fantastic two-day event was held January 4th and 5th at Sarasota County-owned Phillippi Estate Park. The event included the excavation of four 50 x 50 test units to help define the boundary and content of the Prodie midden, a Manasota Period site on the shore of Phillippi Creek and to help inform the public of the significance of the property (see the January/February WMS/LSSAS newsletter for details). The project is part of the newly developed Community Heritage Awareness and Management Program (CHAMP); a collaboration between New College of Florida, Sarasota County Libraries and Historical Resources, Sarasota County Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources, and the Florida Public Archaeology Network.

Numerous sand-tempered plain ceramic sherds, dietary bone, and shell tools were identified in the upper 40 centimeters of the shell midden. A lithic flake, a byproduct of stone-tool maintenance, was found at 70 cm below the surface in sand, representing evidence of an earlier Archaic component.



Ryan Murphy, Sarasota County Commission Carolyn Mason and Project Director and New College Professor Dr. Uzi Baram talk archaeology at Phillippi Park Estates.

The more than 400 visitors toured the grounds and observed and helped the archaeologists screen the shell and sand matrix. Many newspaper and TV reporters were on hand for the story and you may have seen or read about the event.

It was such a success that another Archaeology Day at Phillippi Estate Park will be held again March 16th from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM. This event is geared more to students, as it will be held during spring break, but open to all. While no digging will be done at this event, there will be hands-on activities and demonstrations for all and tours of the park. I think everybody there had a great time and what a great place



Former Sarasota County Archaeologist and Parks and Rec. Turtle Beach Manager Ryan Murphy sporting his WMS/LSSAS tee-shirt at the event he received as our speaker in 2015



WMS/LSSAS Member Lilly Goetz teaches volunteers how to find pottery, animal bone and shell tools.



FPAN Public Outreach Specialist Kassie Kemp talks to visitors about prehistoric shell tools.

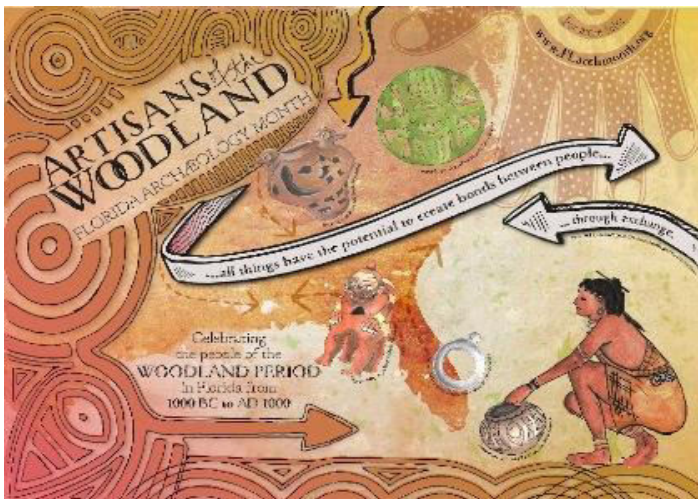
MARCH IS FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH!

The theme for 2016 Florida Archaeology Month is "Artisans of the Florida Woodland." The Woodland Period is a time following the Archaic period that lasted from about 3,000 years before present (BP) to about CE 1000. It is generally represented by a regionalization and diversification of people throughout the Americas; and, in many places, while a continuation of the Archaic lifeways occurred, population growth, an increase in social and political complexities, and a diversification of artistic expressions and innovations in technologies are represented in the archaeological record.

Every March, statewide programs and events celebrating Florida

Archaeology Month is designed to encourage Floridians and visitors to learn more about the archaeology and history of the state, and to preserve these important parts of Florida's rich cultural heritage. FAM is sponsored by the Florida Anthropological Society, Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of South Florida, National Park Service, Florida Archaeological Council, and the Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources. So, go to a program and visit an archaeological site, historic property and museum near you and learn about our state's rich heritage! And, come to the March 8 meeting and pick up your copy of this year's FAM poster!

Visit <http://flpublicarchaeology.org/FAM/> for more information on FAM.



2016 FAM Poster (front)

FAM poster design by Rebecca O'Sullivan and Nigel Rudolph; text by Jeff Moates, Rebecca O'Sullivan, and Kassie Kemp.



2016 FAM Poster (back)

2016 FAS ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN MAY

The 68th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society will be held in Jupiter, Florida from May 19-22, 2016. Palm Beach County Archaeological Society is proud to host the meeting at the Wyndham Grand Harbourside, which overlooks the scenic Intracoastal Waterway. Guests of the FAS conference will enjoy a deeply discounted rate of \$139.00 per room, a stellar deal for accommodations in this 5 star hotel. To secure the special room rate, you must register by April 15th.

Accommodations include complimentary parking and Wi-Fi access. For reservations, call (561) 273-6600 and indicate that you are booking for The Florida Anthropological Society or Palm Beach County Archaeological Society.

Friday Evening Reception – The reception will take place in Dubois Park, one of the largest remaining aboriginal shell mounds on the Atlantic seaboard. Recent excavations at the multi-component National Register Historic Site yielded the rare Spanish Faceted Chevron trade beads, which have been recovered from fewer than ten New World archaeological sites! Atop the mound is the recently restored Dubois Pioneer home (below). Guided tours of the site and pioneer home will be ongoing while guests imbibe wine and hors d'oeuvres.

Saturday Conference Paper Presentations will be held at the elegant Wyndham Grand Harbourside Hotel in the heart of Jupiter's bustling waterfront district.

Saturday Evening Banquet – Jupiter Florida is nationally renowned for its colorful history and rich cultural heritage, symbolized by the iconic Jupiter Lighthouse. Guests of the FAS conference will enjoy a rare opportunity to dine “under the stars” with the iconic Jupiter Lighthouse as the centerpiece for the affair. While we dine, the lighthouse will be illuminated, lending a unique romance to the traditional FAS celebration. Guests at the banquet will enjoy a 3 course Gourmet Italian meal, served buffet style, as well as beer, wine, and host chapter PBCAS' special libation “Pirate's Rum Punch”! This year's banquet offers casual elegance at an affordable \$40.00 per person.

Key Note Speaker: Join Palm Beach County Archaeologist and Historic Preservation Officer Christian Davenport in a discussion on the archaeology of southeast Florida in general and Palm Beach County.

On Sunday, attendees will have a variety of unique guided tours hosted by area archaeologists and specialists. All tours will meet in the hotel lobby, at 9:00am, and receive map directions to the tour location from the conference hotel.

A number of student grant and prize opportunities will be available. The Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society is pleased to offer two \$200 supplemental travel grants to eligible students who present a paper or poster at the FAS 2016 Annual Meeting. The grant can be used for expenses pertaining to the meeting (including hotel, registration, and travel expenses). Students enrolled full-time in an undergraduate or graduate program and first-time FAS presenters are eligible and invited to apply. For consideration, send a letter of request for an FAS 2016 Travel Grant with your paper or poster abstract, copy of current student ID, and proof of registration to Jodi Johnson at jodijohnsonrossi@gmail.com no later than Thursday, March 31, 2016.

For more information on the 68th FAS Annual Meeting, registration, call for papers, hotel reservations, events, available student research and travel grants, student prize competition, Sunday field trips and more go to FASweb.org

WMS/LSSAS LIBRARY BOOK REVIEW

By Linda A. Elligott

BLACK CONQUISTADOR: THE STORY OF THE FIRST BLACK MAN IN AMERICA, by I. Mac Perry, 1998, 220 pages.

Any reader would not only be entertained, but would learn a lot about natural resources and wild places in what was once known as “La Florida,” and the means by which early people lived with the challenges of a swamp terrain, extreme temperature conditions, and unwelcoming meager settlements. This is a captivating tale by a talented storyteller who understands and shares his knowledge of elements of Florida's natural history, early cultures, and explorers seeking their fortunes...mostly by stealing it from others.

This soft-cover book is written as “faction” — real people of historic times are blended into a situational storyline. Perry’s characters are brought to life in descriptive terms that allude to their personalities, habits, cultural perspectives, and ultimate goals. The narrative is creatively adapted from the 1542 notes of Cabeza de Vaca (an actual person of the times), who served as a ship’s captain under the fleet leadership of Panfilo de Narvaez, the determined leader of large (600-man) ship-based expeditions on behalf of Spain.

Given the depressing future that orphaned youngsters faced in Europe, their acceptance of the risks of an overseas adventure to new lands was embraced in the hope of finding success, gold, and riches. The story describes the terrain and landscape challenges of overland travel along the Florida Gulf Coast area in the mid-1500s. After a rather gruesome report on ship-bound travel from Spain (1490s), when horses, pigs, and people shared quarters, Perry’s characters are weak, sick and hungry, but determined to succeed — driven by greed for riches.

The reader learns about the foods, dress, and cultural ways of both early Spanish explorers and the native peoples of Florida. The pace of the story keeps the reader involved in the emerging plots, and rooting for a former slave known as Estavanico.

The Spanish captain, Panfilo de Narvaez, is determined to find gold and riches in the new lands, and makes some errors in judgment along the way. With so much at risk, he calls upon Estavanico, who bravely takes up the fight against arrows from native peoples, who are understandably determined to rid their homelands of the scourge of the invaders. When their plight seems dire and no escape seems possible, a solution is found that enables the surviving Spaniards to take leave of the island. It was not the place known as Bahia Hondo they sought. But was gold to be found? To find out, please see the WMS/LSS Librarian at our meeting to sign out this exceptional book.

Estimated Read Time: 4 hours. Note: Rated PG; has some adult topics, not suitable for children.

**HISTORY AND PRESERVATION COALITION OF SARASOTA
TOUR WARM MINERAL SPRINGS**

On Tuesday, March 1, membership representatives with the History and Preservation Coalition of Sarasota County took a tour of Warm Mineral Springs. Manager Mary Putnam started the tour at the entrance fountain at the spring and Steve Koski, Coalition representative for the WMS/LSS Archaeological Society gave a brief history of the hydrology and archaeology of the site. He worked with Sonny Cockrell at the site from 1986 to 1989 as an assistant underwater archaeologist after finishing his coursework and exams in a graduate program at Arizona State University. North Port General Services Director Robin Carmichael was there and discussed how the City has hired a consultant to evaluate the significance of the buildings and assess their condition for restoration; being some of North Ports’ oldest and most significant buildings. Bill Goetz and Gary Sanders were there as Coalition representatives for the Friends of Little Salt

Spring and Bill gave a brief on the historic buildings on the property, designed architect Jack West with the Sarasota School of Architecture. He designed the spa building and Cyclorama, the last of its kind in the nation. We also had an opportunity to visit the inside of the Cyclorama, where many of the murals and life size mannequins depicting the adventures and conquests of Ponce De Leon and his mythological visit to the spring looking for the legendary Fountain of Youth in 1513. It has been about 15 years since the cyclorama was in operation and the building has been neglected for many years. The roof is in need of replacement and building in need of maintenance and repair.

Many thanks to the City of North Port, Robin Carmichael, and Warm Mineral Springs management for a tour of the iconic property!



Coalition members with North Port and WMS Management representatives.

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WARM MINERAL SPRINGS / LITTLE SALT SPRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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