



WMS/LSS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Vol. 28, No. 3 & 4 March/April & September/October 2017 (Double Issue)

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, July, August) at 7:00 PM, North Port Community United Church of Christ, located at 3450 S. Biscayne Blvd.

**PALEO AND PASTEL: ANTHROPOLOGY AND
ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PALM BEACHES**

Precolumbian and historic Palm Beach County is the topic of our **September 12** meeting featuring anthropologist and archaeologist Dorothy Block (and WMSLSSAS member). Using archival photographs from the Lawrence E. Will Museum of the Glades and scholarly sources, Block presents a survey of Palm Beach County's anthropology and history. She summarizes generations of archaeological research, including newly discovered sites. Her talk will emphasize the Belle Glade archaeological culture. In addition, she will present newly archived images of the 1928 Okeechobee Hurricane's deadly aftermath.

Dorothy Block is a practicing, professional anthropologist and the Executive Director of the Lawrence E. Will Museum of the Glades. She has dedicated her career to educating the public about the Precolumbian archaeology of Palm Beach County. She is the Founding Chair of the Palm Beach County Archaeological Society, a chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society and she teaches Anthropology at Palm Beach State College. [See Palm Beach p. 2]



September 12 speaker Archaeologist Dorothy Block

**WHERE DID COLUMBUS FIRST LAND IN 1492?
THE DESCRIPTIVE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

WMS/LSSAS member and archaeologist Kathy Gerace will present a program on her research at our **October 10** meeting.

For nearly 500 years there was controversy among scholars and lay people over the exact location of Columbus's first landfall on his maiden voyage in 1492. A review of historic documents, maps, and descriptive photos will be discussed to show why there were numerous theories, but by the 500th anniversary in 1992 some undeniable evidence had come to light through archaeology.

During the 1980's, under the direction of Dr. Charles Hoffman of Northern Arizona State University, excavations of a Lucayan Indian site on the western side of San Salvador Island, Bahamas, unearthed numerous European artifacts. Analysis of these artifacts revealed they were of Spanish origin and dated from the very late 1400's. The significance of these finds cannot be overstated, as it provides further proof that the island of San Salvador was the location of Columbus's first landfall in the New World. Kathy Gerace holds an MS degree in anthropology/archaeology from Michigan State University. [Cont'd p. 2]



October 10 speaker Archaeologist Kathy Gerace

In 1971, she was teaching at Elmira College in Elmira, NY, when she was asked to teach a four-week field course in historic archaeology on the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas as Elmira College's contribution to a newly founded scientific field station for the College Center of the Finger Lakes (CCFL), a consortium of nine colleges and universities in Central New York State. It was meeting the Executive Director of the field station, Dr. Donald Gerace, that led to their marriage and Kathy becoming the Assistant Director of the field station.

Over the years, the field station grew to provide a venue for scientific studies and research for over 100 colleges and universities from the US, Canada, and Europe. In 1988, the CCFL divested their interest in the field station and the Geraces formed a non-profit Bahamian corporation named the Bahamian Field Station (BFS). Knowing that they couldn't live forever, the Geraces gave the BFS to the College of the Bahamas (COB) in 2003, and it was renamed the Gerace Research Centre (GRC). When the COB became the University of the Bahamas (UB), the GRC became one of their campuses and continues to provide accommodations, lab and field equipment, and all types of logistical support for professors, students, and scientific researchers in the disciplines of archaeology, biology, geology, and the marine sciences.

Although Dr. Gerace passed away in 2016, Kathy serves as a life-long member of the GRC's Board of Directors, and is in almost daily contact with the GRC's Executive Director and Business Manager as an advisor. She continues to make regular trips to the GRC, and is in the process of writing a detailed history of the GRC. This sounds like a field trip!

Kathy Gerace's presentation will be held the day after Columbus Day and her work and story sounds like a life-long adventure you won't want to miss.

PALM BEACH COUNTY [Cont'd from page 1]

Palm Beach County is one of the largest counties in Florida, encompassing more than 1,970 square miles. With a rich prehistory and history, it lies within several environment zones, all with significant cultural resources. It covers the entire SE quadrant along the shore of Lake Okeechobee and extends south into the Everglades, east to the Atlantic Ridge and coast to Boca Raton, and north to Jupiter Inlet, with its many barrier islands, lagoons, rivers, lakes, and marshes (another potential field trip!).

Come to the September 12 meeting and learn about the Precolumbian archaeology and history of Palm Beach County.

MAY 9 FIELD TRIP TO HISTORIC HIGEL HOUSE IN VENICE IN LIEU OF MAY MEETING

For an interesting twist from our regular meeting, on May 9 we had a field trip to the Lord-Higel House, located on Granada Ave. in Venice, behind the Venice City Hall. This event was part of the 90th Anniversary of Venice, founded in 1927. Venice has a long, grand history beginning in the early 19th century, and the Lord-Higel House is part of that fascinating history, as is the historic preservation of the 119-year-old house.

"Constructed in 1896 by entrepreneur Joseph Lord, the Lord-Higel House is the second oldest house in Sarasota



The Lord-Higel House, 409 Granada Ave., Venice, FL.

County. Acquired by the City of Venice in 2005, Venice Heritage volunteers have raised more than \$300,000 and invested thousands of hours restoring the house to its original glory. But much work still needs to be done and additional funds are needed to restore the interior and construct an outside, ADA-approved bathroom and access ramp.

"Once completed, the first floor of the house will serve as an early settler museum and welcome center." Like the Venice Train Station, the Lord-Higel House is a true ongoing preservation success story.

WMS/LSSAS Board Members Judi and Jack Bauer have been involved in the preservation of the Lord-Higel House from the beginning and have worked tirelessly on the project for many years.

Several of our members showed up for the special event, sat on rocking chairs on the wrap-around front porch, and toured the downstairs, where interpretive panels told the early history of the families who settled in Venice. To learn more, go to:

<http://www.veniceheritage.org/lord-higel-house/>



WMS/LSSAS Members Karl and Alicia Bauer portray historic Venice residents George and Abigail Higel at the May event.

NORTHERN MAYA LOWLANDS WAS TOPIC OF APRIL 11 MEETING

By Judi and John Crescenzo

On April 11, 2017, Dr. James Ambrosino, Senior Project Archaeologist at Cardno in Riverview, Florida, presented "Warfare and Destruction in the Northern Maya Lowlands at the Site of Yaxuna, Yucatan, Mexico." James spent four summers in

the 1990s in the field at Yaxuna and one summer in the laboratory in Merida, Yucatán, analyzing materials from the excavations that he incorporated into his Ph.D. dissertation. He worked on a multi-year project under the direction of David Freidel to investigate a number of questions regarding warfare between large polities in the Northern Yucatán and the examination of Yaxuna as a possible battleground area. Centrally located within the northern peninsula, Yaxuna lies in close proximity to the large site of Chichen Itza. It is also physically connected to the large site of Coba to the east by way of a nearly 100-mile-long raised road or sacbe representing the longest Maya road identified by LIDAR imaging.

Excavations at Yaxuna have revealed numerous structures and fortification walls dating from 500 BC to AD 1500, including large pyramids, mounds, and an acropolis. When in use, the large flat acropolis had structures on top.



Board Member Joan San Lwin presents our world-famous tee-shirt to Dr. James Ambrosino (and does he look happy about that!).

Yaxuna was inhabited from 750–250 BC until AD 750–900, covering the Late Pre-classic through Terminal Classic Periods. Excavations show changes in society over time, such as population movement around 900 AD when defensive fortifications appeared. The presence of these walls is clear evidence of warfare.

The wall edges are about three feet high now but were probably once higher and supported wooden stakes on top. Some parts of the wall are ten feet wide, like a platform, and others have narrow entryways. The entrances are like mazes to trap invaders. Guards could have been positioned on nearby elevated areas for defense. Low rubble platforms may have supported scaffolded towers. Outside the wall are indications of a gate pivot where there may have been a gatehouse.

Excavation of a Council House revealed three rooms, a raised throne, and a building attached to a larger pyramid. Veneer stones were used, and a slab at the base with carved designs extends around the building. Carved figures, possibly of kings with headdresses and tasseled rosettes that represent war regalia, are repeated on the structure and stelae. Mat symbols represent where rulers would have been seated. These are also

seen at Copan, and at both sites they are near raised platforms. Columns were found everywhere and appear to have been dragged from place to place. Massive amounts of smashed ceramics were uncovered along the front base of the Council House, which is unusual. The doorway has a pure white powder with ceramics mixed in, which is seen in termination events when the spirit of the building is released.

Room 3 contains charcoal with flat stones that cover the burial of a female who was probably royalty. The site has been looted, and her upper vertebrae and head are missing. The room also contains an obsidian blade and 30,000 pottery sherds. In front of the wall is a large knife used for human sacrifice. Also near the platform are remains of a subterranean sweat bath.

We appreciate the opportunity to learn of this important research and contribution to Maya archaeology.

“SMITTY” SMITH PRESENTED “ARCHAEOLOGY YEAR IN REVIEW” AT OUR MARCH 14, 2017, MEETING.

By Judi and John Crescenzo

Smitty has traveled throughout Europe, Canada, Iceland, and Peru, and he chose to talk about World Heritage Sites that hold the most meaning to him.

Archaeology Magazine, Current World Archaeology, British Archaeology, BBC History, CNN, CBS News, World News, Wikipedia, The Washington Post, The Guardian, and The Daily Mail were sources used for Smitty’s presentation.

The first site presented was the Antequera Dolmens Site in Andalusia, Spain, which includes two of the largest megalithic structures (large stones) in Europe. The Dolman (single-chambered megalithic tomb) of Menga (3500–3000 BCE) was built from thirty-two megaliths, with the largest at 200 tons. This site was probably the grave of ruling families, and when discovered in the 19th century, the remains of several hundred people were inside. Viera Dolman consists of sixteen upright stones covered by a tumulus (earth mound over a grave). The Beehive (2500 BCE) has a corridor with masonry walls and stones creating the impression of a funnel leading to a chamber.

The Antiqua Naval Dockyard and Archaeological Site on the south side of Antiqua is sheltered and was used for ship repair. Known as the English Harbor, the area later became a naval base. European powers seeking control in 1785–1794 started a building program there. Many famous admirals visited the area, but by 1889 it was abandoned. In 1951, English Harbor became a national park.

The archaeological site of Ani, Turkey, sits on a 4,000-foot hill along the Turkish-Armenian border. It is a medieval city built by Christians and Muslims between the 11th to 17th centuries, and it was part of the Silk Road. Ani’s architecture shows the evolution of medieval building techniques from the 7th to 13th C.

Another interesting site is Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar, India, which includes the remains of a scholastic monastery, which for over 800 years transmitted knowledge and helped develop Buddhist monastic traditions. The 29-acre site was destroyed in 1200 CE by a Muslim army. Preliminary excavation in 1915 revealed eleven monasteries and six temples, along with seals and coins. The site is now a tourist destination.

The Philippi, Greece, Archaeology site is one of the most important in East Macedonia, as it provides examples of Roman-Hellenic and Christian civilizations. After the death of Julius Caesar, the first Christian church was built in Philippi. The site still has remains of Roman buildings, a wall and gate, theater, and temple, even though Turks quarried the site during the 16th century.

Gorham's Cave Complex is a natural limestone sea cave on the east side of Gibraltar. Four caves make up the site, which was named for Capt. A. Gorham, its discoverer, in 1907. Deposits show a 100,000-year occupation, which contribute to the history of human evolution. This area was the last used by Neanderthals and contains rock engravings of birds, animals, and feathers, as well as actual knives, points, and scrapers. At the back of the cave on Level 4 is a panel with eight engraved lines. There are four layers of stratigraphy: Phoenician, Neolithic, Paleolithic, and Neanderthal.

The Persian Qanat in Iran is supported by Qanat's System, which is a tunnel reaching down to water. Persians hand dug into the mountains to reach a spring at the bottom, and gravity fed water to the valley for crops. The tunnel extends several miles and is similar to the Roman aqueduct system. The water rose and was directed canals, then to fields. By the mid-20th century, there were an estimated 50,000 tunnels still used and maintained by locals. A communal management system allows for water sharing today.

Eight new discoveries were announced as World Heritage Sites in 2016, and the Bedlam Plague Pit located under London is one of these sites. A three-year dig uncovered the Bedlam Cemetery and probable plague victims. DNA was taken from three skeletons harboring plague bacteria from the last major bubonic plague in 1665. Teeth are a likely source for DNA because enamel protects it, so studies of teeth are being conducted for DNA bacteria. Attempts are being made to sequence DNA from the Bedlam Plague Pit, with the goal of comparison to the 1448 plague. Skeletons at Bedlam have been found in coffins, showing care in placement just below the surface; this is not the required six-foot depth for mass burial graves. Other tests of teeth will be completed in order to learn where people were born and what they ate through a study of food particles. The results will be published in 2017.

Another recently announced site is the Page-Ladson Pre-Clovis Occupation, which is a deep sinkhole on the Aucilla River in Florida where excavations were conducted from 1993 to 1997. Findings include tusks from 14,000-year-old sediment that may be from a mastodon and show human markings. A biface, primitive human-made knife was also discovered in 14,500-year-old sediment in a riverbed. It is possible that Page-Ladson may reveal signs of human activity before 14,000 years ago, which would mean pre-Clovis people once inhabited the area. Dating of artifacts has shown human activity more than 1,500 years before Clovis.

A 14,000-year-old campsite has also been uncovered in Argentina, proving that Clovis were not the first people in America. At the camp were tools of chert and quartzite—both used to scrape hides. As these materials were found at a



Board Member Lorraine Hawkins presents our world famous tee-shirt to Time Sifter's VP "Smitty" Smith.

distance, travel was necessary to obtain them. Carbon-dated animal bones show human processing and use of stone tools.

Bones of extinct horses, sloths, armadillos, and camels have been uncovered. Four or five tons of carcasses would have been hard to transport, so they were cleaned on site and only the meat was moved elsewhere for consumption. Human remains found at the site further indicate occupation other than the Clovis.

The first Mayan Royal Tomb at Xunantunich in Belize was a royal tomb from 600–800 AD, at the end of Mayan rule. Remains of 20–30 humans with heads facing south were found in a stone chamber with stairs. Among artifacts were bones of jaguar and deer, jade beads, and obsidian blades. Tablets in the tomb depict the Snake Dynasty of the 7th C. Hieroglyphic panels describe the defeat of Naranjo and identify Waxaklajuubah Kahn, a previously unknown ruler from 630–640 AD.

Black Sea ships of Bulgaria have revealed over forty unknown ancient shipwrecks from pre-1400, which were found 1,000 to 6,000 feet under water where the timbers did not decay because of anaerobic conditions. These discoveries were made possible by modern technology, as humans cannot dive to such depths. The site preserves the history of seafaring by Ottoman and Byzantine sailors. Rudders, masts, tillers, and ropes remain intact, providing new information on ancient technology and shipbuilding.

In other news, police have broken up an alleged antiquities smuggling ring in Greece involving fifty people. Illegal nighttime excavations uncovered more than 2,000 relics from Greece, some of which were auctioned off to privileged buyers. The suspects kept records that helped police locate stolen artifacts that had already been sold. Smugglers had located ancient sites by satellite technology and concealed the artifacts in a car bumper.

Ashkelon, a 3,000-year-old Philistine Cemetery in Israel, was excavated after 1985. Ashkelon is one of five major Philistine cities. A team uncovered entire skeletons here, along

with perfume bottles, jars, jewelry, and weapons. Jugs also contained infant bones and the remains of cremation. Bones are being studied for DNA, radiocarbon, and biological distance to determine origins of the Philistines.

The final new site is a Sphinx from California that was left behind by Cecil B. DeMille from a 1923 black-and-white film version of *The Ten Commandments*. As there were no special effects then, a full-size fifteen-foot hollow Sphinx was constructed of plaster of Paris. This abandoned movie site was first excavated in the 1990s, and the Sphinx will be put on display.

Thanks to Smitty for presenting on global heritage sites!

DAIRY QUEEN VENICE SUPPORTS WMS/LSSAS AND OTHER NON-PROFITS

On April 17, 2017, 14 members of the WMS/LSSAS traveled to Dairy Queen in Venice for dinner and ice cream. Not just for the great food and friendly service they have to offer, but on the third Monday of the month Dairy Queen donates 10% of all proceeds taken in from 4:00 – 7:00 PM to the Society! In April, we received a check for \$133.87, and in June and July about half that due to a drop-off season. What a deal! Eat great, reasonably priced food and ice cream, and receive operational funds! So, we recommend going to Dairy Queen in Venice every third Monday of the month and help support the Society. And have a pleasant early evening in Venice. Then go to Venice Beach or the South Jetty and watch the sunset. Perfect way to start the week. Make an afternoon of it, there are so many great places to see and things to do in Venice.



Members and guests dine at Dairy Queen April 17.

Left to right: Judith Ribarick (Dairy Queen manager), Steve Koski, Jack Bauer, Linda Massey, Judi Bauer, Joan San Lwin, Sandra Heacock, Kate Cattran, Ann Hanson, Hilda Boron, Linda Elligott, Rik Jimison, and Liz Jimison (photographer).

2017 FAS ANNUAL MEETING IN JACKSONVILLE MAY 5-7

Another great Annual FAS meeting was held in Jacksonville May 5-7, hosted by the University of North Florida. The Jacksonville Sheraton offered discounted rooms to the more than 250 FAS members and guests and all events were held at the UNF campus, with field trips scheduled on Sunday, May 7.

The meeting opened Friday, with a day of board meetings and an FAS Education Committee Workshop titled "Project

Archaeology," which included a discussion modeled after a program initiated by Montana State University and the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of teaching about the past to learn about various cultures, historic preservation, stewardship, and shaping the future through a diversified perspective.

The meeting really opened with the Friday-evening reception held from 6-8 pm in an open courtyard adjacent to the UNF Archaeology Lab. Reception attendees had the opportunity to view displays showcasing Jacksonville archaeology courtesy of the Archaeology Lab, Jacksonville Museum of Science and History (MOSH), National Park Service's Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, and Big Talbot Island State Park. This is the time everyone gets together to socialize and discuss the previous year and current research.

Saturday, attendees had the opportunity to hear paper presentations in two consecutive sessions from 8:00 AM until 4:00 PM and see research posters informing attendees of work being done throughout the state. Many undergraduate and graduate students presented papers or posters and a competitive student paper prize was awarded to one student considered to have presented the most outstanding paper. And there were many.

The WMS/LSSAS started an FAS Student Travel Grant in 2015 with funds raised from a raffle when they hosted the 2014 FAS Annual meeting in Punta Gorda. This year, we gave three travel grants: two \$200 grants and one \$100 grant were given to first-time student presenters. The money can be used for anything, but is meant to help with expenses involved with attending the conference. Jennifer Dewey, Kendal Jackson and Jenni Bagget were this year's recipients. Henna Bhramdat, who was the recipient of one of last years' travel grants, was awarded this year's Jane and Chuck Wilde Award of \$500. Read on.



Student Paper Competition Prize recipient Jessica Jenkins, with her box o' books, presented by FAS editor Jeff Du Vernay.

The last three years The WMS/LSSAS have also been contributing books to the Student Paper Competition. This year

we donated two books purchased at the University Press book table and a framed print by Dean Quigley, "Tortoise and the Ledge," depicting a hypothetical representation based on an archaeological interpretation from the 1975 excavations at LSS.

Saturday evening, a gourmet banquet and awards ceremony was held at the Adam W. Herbert University Center. Paleoindian archaeologist Dr. Jim Dunbar offered an exceptional keynote presentation on "Why does Florida have so many archaeological and paleontological sites and what about their significance?" Preceding the keynote speaker, was the anticipated awards ceremony. The 2017 FAS Award Recipients were:

Lifetime Achievement Award: Dr. Jerry Milanich, Curator Emeritus of Archaeology, Florida Museum of Natural History.

Ripley P. Bullen Award: Ann Cordell, University of Florida ceramic analyst (WMS/LSSAS President Steve Koski was the recipient in 2015).

Arthur R. Lee Chapter Award: Indian River Anthropological Society (WMS/LSSAS was the recipient in 2008).

Dorothy Moore Student Grant (\$500 to assist with research costs): Christina Bolte, University of West Florida.

Chuck and Jane Wilde Research Award (\$500 to assist with research costs): Henna Bhamdat, Florida Atlantic, presented "A Comparison of Skeletal Features within the Boynton Beach and Margate-Blount Burial Mounds"

Student Prize Competition (research books): Jessica Jenkins for her paper, "Exploring Oyster Mariculture at Woodland Civic-Ceremonial Centers on Florida's Gulf Coast."

Student Travel Grants (two \$200, one \$100 grant to assist with conference costs): Jennifer Dewey, Florida Atlantic University, who presented a poster on her research titled "Evaluating Etheseal Changes from the Republic Groves Site of South Florida"; and Kendal Jackson, University of South Florida, who presented a paper on his research titled "Re-visiting Stanley Mound (8Ma127): A Sand Burial Mound in the Manasota Hinterlands," and Jenni Baggett, University of West Florida, who presented a poster on her research titled "Evaluation of Flotation and Dry-Sieve Recovery Methods";

On Sunday, field trips were conducted to the Grand Site, Kingsley Plantation, and the Mandarin Museum.



WMS/LSSAS Student Travel Grant recipient Jenni Baggett.

The WMS/LSSAS would like to thank all our members who have joined FAS. As chapter of FAS, we need to maintain 10 memberships to support the organization. Members receive their quarterly journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*, containing articles on current archaeological research being conducted throughout the state, and their quarterly newsletter.

For more information on FAS, the annual meeting, awards, publications, membership, and more, go to www.FASweb.org.



FAS Members at a tour of the Kingsley Plantation.



WMS/LSSAS Student Travel Grant recipients Jennifer Dewey and Kendal Jackson.

Next year's FAS Annual meeting will be held in St. Petersburg, May 11-13, 2018. This should give more of our members and opportunity to attend! We'll keep you posted.

THIRD ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGY WORKS — LITTLE SALT SPRING, HELD JUNE 17, 2017

The Florida Public Archaeology Network, Friends of Little Salt Spring, and the Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society hosted the third annual "Archaeology Works — Little Salt Spring." The events are held at the spacious Morgan Center at Butler Park next to Heron Creek Middle School. A number of displays and activities for students, parents, and the general public were held, with a focus on educating our students on the excitement of archaeology and understanding the past. We had a total of 12 tables with display items of shell tools, native foods, twine and bracelet making, archaeology

displays, photos of artifacts from Little Salt Spring, and an LSS selfie poster. Two big hits were the stone tool-making demonstration by Roger Hostetler and the atlatl mammoth hunt (always fun). Each student received the LSS activity booklet with information on archaeology and Little Salt Spring.



Archaeology Works-LSS started with an overview by FPAN outreach coordinator Becky O'Sullivan.



Another FPAN moment with Central West Coast Regional Director Jeff Moates at the twine and plant table, Public Archaeology Coordinators Kassie Kemp at the animal bone table, and Becky O'Sullivan at the shell tool table.



WMS/LSSAS board member and librarian Lorraine Hawkins explains the Myakkahatchee Creek/LSS Greenway Corridor to Archaeology Works-LSS attendees.



North Port Commissioner Jill Luke observed Roger Hostetler make stone tools.



Jenn Goetz demonstrates twine making for beaded bracelets.



Several attendees followed Steve Koski to LSS to end a great day.

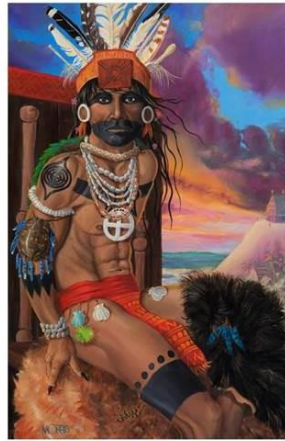
ARCHITECT JACK WEST EXHIBIT TO OPEN OCTOBER 6TH AT 6 PM AT SARASOTA COUNTY HISTORICAL EXHIBITS AND EDUCATION CENTER!

By Bill Goetz

Jack West was an important part of the Sarasota School of Architecture; that was in turn a celebrated component of the Mid-Century Modernist Movement. West was known for his design

specializing in public buildings. West's first public commission was the Nokomis Beach Pavilion in 1954 (photograph below), and it's refurbishment was also serendipitously his last public commission. Many of his public buildings are still in place today including the beach pavilion, Sarasota City Hall, and the facilities/Cyclorama at Warm Mineral Springs.

The Friends of the Sarasota County History Center will be hosting the exhibit at the Sarasota County Historical Exhibits and Education Center that is located in the Historic Chidsey Library Building 701 N. Tamiami Trail, in Sarasota. Architect and Architectural Historian, Joe King is an expert on West's work and has worked to make this a unique exhibit. King will be presenting on West's during the opening. The exhibit will be up through December if you cannot attend the opening.



You are cordially invited to
Florida's Lost Tribes
 An exhibit of oil paintings
 by
Theodore Morris
 Artist's Reception
 Wednesday, September 13, 2017
 5:30pm to 7:30pm
 Bay Preserve
 400 Palmetto Avenue, Osprey

RSVP
www.conservationfoundation.com/events
 (941) 918-2100

 CONSERVATION
 FOUNDATION
 of the Gulf Coast

Image: Carlos, King of The Calusa by Theodore Morris



ART EXHIBIT OPENING AT BAY PRESERVE ON SEPTEMBER 13, FOLLOWED BY FIELD TRIP OCTOBER 3

An opening reception for a Native American heritage art exhibit by artist Theodore Morris will be held on September 13 at the Gulf Coast Heritage Foundation headquarters at the historic Burrows-Matson House located at Bay Preserve, 400 Palmetto Ave, Osprey from 5:30 to 7:30 PM (just south of Historic Spanish Point). If you can't make that event, The Historic Preservation Coalition of Sarasota County will have a field trip to see the historic house and exhibit October 3 at 4:30 PM and the WMS/LSSAS members are invited! This is a spectacular location on Sarasota Bay you must see. Registration is encouraged for the Sept 13 event.

To register for the September 13 event, please RSVP at www.conservationfoundation.com/events or call 941.918.2100

OCTOBER 21 IS INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY DAY!

Come celebrate International Archaeology Day Saturday October 21, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM, at Bayshore Park on Charlotte Harbor at 23157 Bayshore Road. The event will be hosted by the Florida Public Archaeology Network, Charlotte County, and the Charlotte County History Center. The WMS/LSSAS plans to have an exhibit table, so even more reason to join the fun on the bay at Charlotte Harbor Bay Shore Park.

Discover south Florida archaeology and history with activities, display tables, food trucks, and walking tours of the park.

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- VICE PRESIDENT Linda Elligott, lewildland@gmail.com
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- TREASURER..... Kate Cattran, Roleencattran@aol.com
- MEMBERSHIP Linda Massey, [Imassey628 @msn.com](mailto:Imassey628@msn.com)

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- Media Correspondent: Linda Massey, Imassey628@msn.com
- Librarian: Lorraine Hawkins, landhawk@aol.com

Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society

P. O. Box 7797, North Port, Florida 34290
wmls.org

